

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1937-38

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Government of the State of Victoria

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Victorian Year-Book

1937-38

By

O. GAWLER, F.I.A.,

GOVERNMENT STATIST

FIFTY-EIGHTH ISSUE

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P R E F A C E.

THIS is the fifty-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, towards this end, the particulars appertaining to that year are compared with the years preceding. An endeavour is made to present such information as will assist legislators, publicists, and others in formulating policy for the future development of the natural resources of the State and for promoting the welfare of the people.

The first part contains a reference to the Constitution, an epitome of Acts passed by the State Parliament in the year 1937 (from 19th October to 31st December), and lists of members of Parliament. Parts V., VII., and IX. deal with the wealth and progress of the community, as indicated by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, the growth of the population and the increase in volume of trade, &c. In Parts VIII. and IV. details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, of Local Government, Semi-Governmental and other Authorities. Parts II., III., and VI. contain statistics relating to law, crime, births, marriages and deaths, education, charitable institutions, and other cognate subjects. In Part X. a detailed account is given of the agricultural, dairying, pastoral, mineral, manufacturing, and other productions of the State. The various parts were issued as soon as completed. The information in all parts has been brought up to the latest possible date, on many subjects to the middle of the year 1938, and in a few instances to a later date.

The new matter appearing in this volume includes :—

- (1) An article on "Insects of Victoria" Part I. (Ants), by Mr. J. Clark, Entomologist, National Museum of Victoria ;
- (2) An article on the Office of the Agent-General for Victoria ;
- (3) Particulars of public reserves, &c., in each municipality comprising Greater Melbourne ;
- (4) Information on housing and slum reclamation ;
- (5) Particulars of special hospitals in Victoria ;

- (6) An article on National Insurance;
- (7) Details of Cremation in Victoria;
- (8) Details of the oil search in Victoria;
- (9) Notes on the occurrence and production of tin in Victoria;
- (10) An article on "Bulk handling of wheat in Victoria";
- (11) An article on "The Cultivation of Beet Sugar in Victoria."

Although the publication of the Statistical Register has been discontinued since the year 1916, its annual compilation has been continued and it is therefore possible to supply much statistical information in greater detail than appears in this *Year-Book*.

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

Many persons have co-operated in the preparation of this book, and to all of them I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks and appreciation.

Responsible officers of Government Departments, Boards, Commissions, and Municipal and Semi-Government Authorities have supplied information and in many ways assisted. The Police of Victoria, by whom the annual collection of statistics relating to primary and secondary industries is effected, have carried out their task in a highly satisfactory manner. Primary producers, manufacturers and Heads of Banks and Insurance Companies and many others have shown, by their ready willingness to furnish particulars relating to their industries, their appreciation of the value to the community of the publication of reliable statistics.

Finally, I must pay a tribute to the members of my staff for their whole-hearted co-operation in the assembly, preparation, and checking of the material and supervision of the publication of this work.

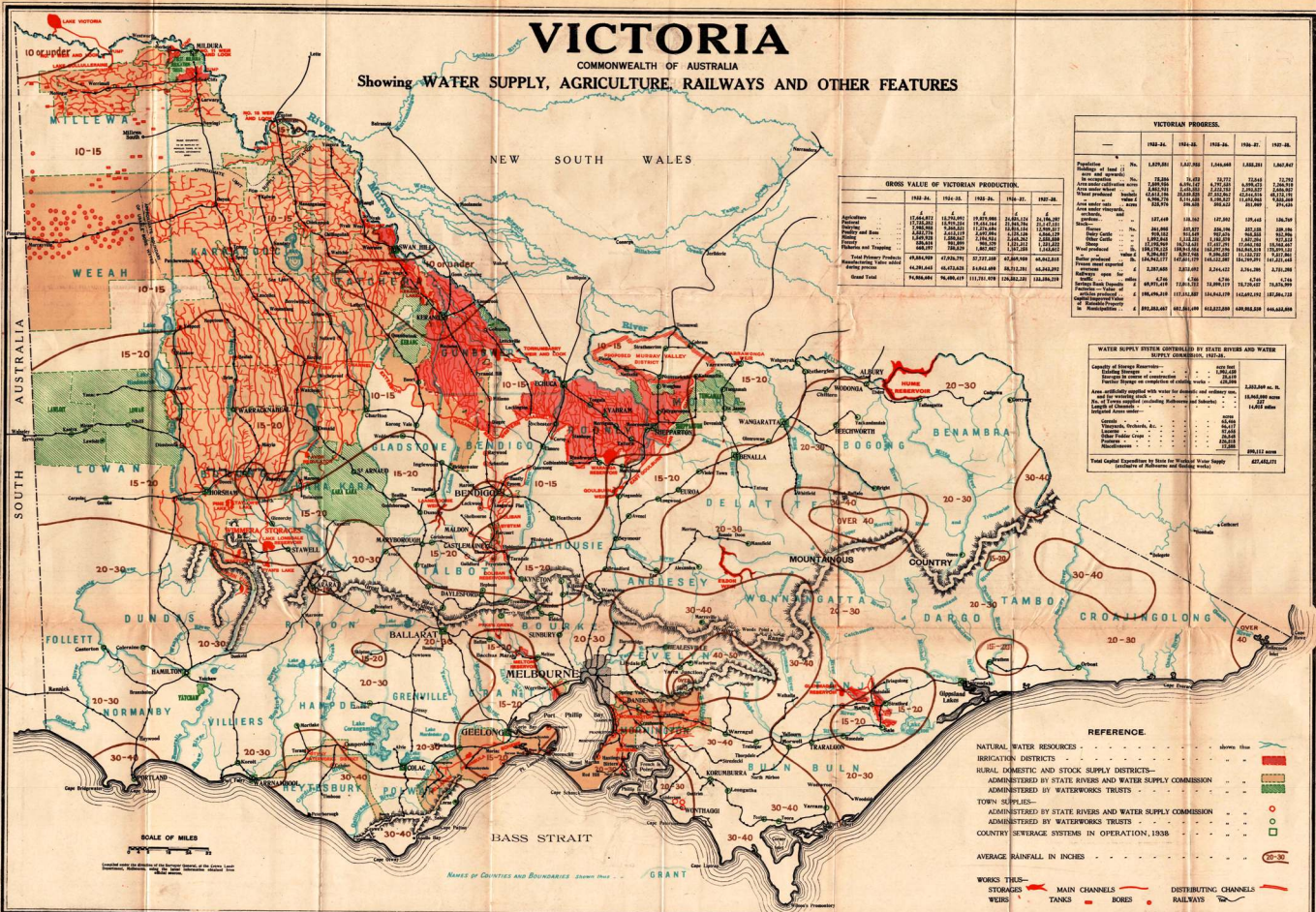
O. GAWLER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 24th July, 1939.

VICTORIA

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Showing WATER SUPPLY, AGRICULTURE, RAILWAYS AND OTHER FEATURES



GROSS VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTIONS

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Agriculture	22,477,000	22,555,000	22,155,000	21,280,000	21,185,000
Livestock	17,393,000	18,599,000	18,215,000	18,125,000	18,110,000
Manufactures	15,186,000	15,512,000	15,565,000	16,290,000	16,955,000
Services	1,500,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000
Other	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total	56,556,000	68,016,000	67,735,000	67,595,000	68,250,000

VICTORIAN PROGRESS

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Population	1,429,000	1,447,000	1,464,000	1,481,000	1,497,000
Area under wheat	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Area under wheat (incl. winter)	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Area under winter wheat	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Area under summer wheat	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Area under winter wheat (incl. winter)	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Area under summer wheat (incl. winter)	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Area under winter wheat (incl. winter)	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Area under summer wheat (incl. winter)	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Area under winter wheat (incl. winter)	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Area under summer wheat (incl. winter)	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200

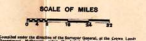
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS CONTROLLED BY STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION, 1924-25

Capacity of Storage Reservoirs	Cubic Feet
Under construction	1,000,000
Completed	1,000,000
Total	2,000,000

Area irrigated by water for domestic and industrial use, and for agriculture	Sq. Miles
Under construction	1,000,000
Completed	1,000,000
Total	2,000,000

Total Capital Expenditure by State for Irrigation Works (1924-25)	(Includes all Public and Private Works)
\$20,000,000	

- ### REFERENCE
- NATURAL WATER RESOURCES - - - - - blue lines
 - IRRIGATION DISTRICTS - - - - - [Red box]
 - RURAL DOMESTIC AND STOCK SUPPLY DISTRICTS - - - - - [Green box]
 - ADMINISTERED BY STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION - - - - - [Blue box]
 - ADMINISTERED BY WATERWORKS TRUSTS - - - - - [Orange box]
 - TOWN SUPPLIES - - - - - [Yellow box]
 - ADMINISTERED BY STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION - - - - - [Red circle]
 - ADMINISTERED BY WATERWORKS TRUSTS - - - - - [Green circle]
 - COUNTRY SEWERAGE SYSTEMS IN OPERATION, 1926 - - - - - [Blue circle]
 - AVERAGE RAINFALL IN INCHES - - - - - [Orange circle]
-
- ### WORKS THIS—
- STRAIGHTS - - - - - [Red line]
 - WEIERS - - - - - [Red line]
 - TANKS - - - - - [Red square]
 - BORES - - - - - [Red square]
 - RAILWAYS - - - - - [Black line with cross-ticks]



Boundaries of Countries and Boundaries of States

Published by the State Printer, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Victorian Year-Book, 1937-38.

PART I.

THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

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

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.

Leading Events. A chronological table of leading events connected with the discovery and the history of Victoria for the years 1770 to 1934 inclusive, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34. Since then the principal happenings of the year in the State have been recorded in the *Year-Book* relating thereto.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and Australian history from 3rd October, 1937, to 30th June, 1938, were as follow :—

1937—19th October	..	The Hon. John Cain succeeded Hon. T. Tunnecliffe on his resignation as leader of the State Labour Party.
19th October	..	The 33rd Parliament of Victoria opened by His Excellency the Governor (Lord Huntingfield).
19th October	..	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
19th October	..	After five days of continuous heavy rain over the State serious flooding occurred in many parts of the Yarra Valley and South Gippsland.
23rd October	..	The general elections for the Federal Parliament were held.
16th December	..	As a result of an illness which lasted for several weeks Colonel the Hon. Sir Murray Bouchier, Kt. C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., Agent-General for Victoria in London, died.
25th December	..	The coastal freighter <i>Saros</i> , bound from Geelong to Sydney, ran ashore at Cape Everard and became a total wreck. No lives were lost.
28th December	..	Arising out of the outbreak of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) Sister Kenny at the invitation of the State Ministry arrived in Melbourne to discuss with the Health Authorities details of her method of treatment of patients.
1938—13th January	..	On her survey flight of the Australian coast, the Imperial Airways flying boat <i>Centaurus</i> landed at Williamstown.
20th January	..	Appointment of the Hon. A. L. Bussau (Attorney-General and Minister of Transport) as Agent-General for Victoria in London for a period of five years.

- 1938—22nd January ... Owing to a dispute over the conditions of employment about 600 employees of a large textile mill in Melbourne began a strike. The dispute was speedily settled. During the following week, however, 700 employees of another mill, dissatisfied with their new award, ceased work. The latter strike was settled on 8th February, 1938. Further discontent with the award was shown at Geelong when, on 8th February, 600 weavers ceased work, necessitating the closing of all textile mills in that area. Operations were resumed on 17th February, 1938.
- 31st January .. Mr. John Barnes, a former Federal Minister and one of the three Labour representatives elected to the Senate for Victoria at the 1937 Federal general elections, died aged 69 years.
- 28th February .. The State Ministry appointed a Royal Commission to investigate industrial assurance, and to advise about "the basis of legislation" desirable in Victoria.
- 1st March .. The Housing Commission provided for by the *Housing Act 1937* was appointed by the Governor in Council.
- 17th March .. Death of Mr. Robert Williams, M.L.C.
- 29th March .. His Excellency the Governor (Lord Huntingfield) sworn in as Administrator of the Commonwealth during the absence abroad of His Excellency the Governor-General (Lord Gowrie, V.C.). During this period the duties of Lord Huntingfield, as Governor of Victoria, were performed by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor (Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, K.C.M.G.).
- 6th April .. On a world cruise the *Empress of Britain* (42,348 tons) berthed at Port Melbourne. This is the largest vessel to visit Melbourne, its dimensions being—Length, 733.3 feet, Beam, 97.8 feet, depth 56 feet, and draft 31 feet 4 inches (fore) and 31 feet 8 inches (aft).
- 19th April .. The Victorian Agent-General designate (The Hon. A. L. Bussau) left for London to assume his new office. His resignation from the State Ministry necessitated a reallocation of portfolios.
- 29th April .. Mr. William Brownbill, M.L.A., for Geelong died aged 74 years.
- 5th May .. Mr. Keith Dogdshun elected unopposed at the by-election for the Ouyen seat of the Legislative Assembly.
- 10th May .. Plans for the training in technical schools of 500 men, aged between 18 and 25 years, who lost their opportunity for absorption in industry during the years of the financial depression, were approved by the State Cabinet.
- 11th May .. Details of the plans for the new Royal Melbourne Hospital to be built at Parkville were announced by the Premier (The Hon. A. A. Dunstan). Estimated to cost £800,000 and contain 500 beds, the new building will be the largest structure ever built in Victoria as a single unit.

- 1938—11th May .. Mr. P. J. Kennelly returned unopposed for the vacancy in the West Melbourne Province of the Legislative Council.
- 7th June .. More than 2,000 building trade operatives were rendered idle by the decision of the Master Builders' Association to suspend operations following the refusal of the plasterers and brick layers to discontinue the holding of "stop-work" meetings in their campaign for a 40-hour week. Work was resumed on 13th June.
- 7th June .. The erection was commenced at the Essendon Aerodrome of a steel tower 40 feet high. This tower will house a huge revolving light beacon. Similar lights will be erected on the air route between Melbourne and Sydney.
- 7th June .. Mrs. Fanny E. Brownbill elected at the by-election for Geelong seat of the Legislative Assembly, which seat was formerly held by her late husband, Mr. William Brownbill, M.L.A.
- 16th June .. At the request of the Commonwealth Government, Air Chief-Marshal, Sir Edward Ellington, Inspector-General of the Royal Air Force, arrived in Melbourne to report on air defence.
- 24th June .. Dissatisfied with the refusal of the State Electricity Commission to grant an increased wage, about 150 engineers employed at Yallourn, ceased work. Work was resumed on 11th August.
- 28th June .. The second session of the 33rd State Parliament was opened by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Frederick Mann, K.C.M.G.).

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The following islands, together with a number of small islands around the coast and in the bays and inlets, are included in its territory:—Phillip, French, Churchill and Elizabeth islands in Western Port Bay; Snake, Little Snake and Sunday islands at Corner Inlet; and Lady Julia Percy island off the coast near Port Fairy. The areas in acres of these islands are—Phillip, 24,320; French, 42,000; Churchill, 140; Elizabeth, 64; Snake, 11,500; Little Snake, 1,240; Sunday, 2,640; and Lady Julia Percy, 650. Victoria is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. The total length of this boundary, following the windings of the Murray River from the South Australian border along the Victorian bank to the Indi River, thence by the Indi or Murray River to Forest Hill and thence by the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, is 1,175 miles. The

length of the Murray River forming part of the boundary is 997 miles, of the Indi or Murray River, 68 miles, and of the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, 110 miles. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 280 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies approximately between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its greatest length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line 980 miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay 164 miles, Western Port 90 miles, and Corner Inlet 50 miles. Great Britain, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, contains 89,041 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the whole of the Australian continent, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 146 deg. 26 min. E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S., longitude 140 deg. 58 min. E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg. 31 min. S., longitude 149 deg. 59 min. E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S., a distance of 280 miles.

Climate. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State in Australia. During the eighty-two years ended with 1937, the maximum temperature in the shade recorded at the Melbourne Observatory and at the Weather Bureau was 111.2 deg. Fahr., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27 deg., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean 58.5 deg. Upon the average, on only three days during the year does the thermometer rise above 100 deg. in the shade, and on only eighteen days does the temperature reach 90 deg. or over; generally, on about two nights during the year, it falls below freezing point. Sultry nights are of rare occurrence. The minimum reading approximates to 70 deg. on an average on only two nights in any one year. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (i.e., since 1859) was 178.5 deg., on the 14th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure noted, first at the Observatory 91 feet above sea level, and later at the Weather Bureau 115 feet above sea level, was during the eighty-two years ended with 1937, 30.013 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell each year was 140, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.35 inches. The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere is 67 per cent.; on very warm days it is often 12 per cent., and it has been as low as 2 per cent.

The severity of the heat is not felt so much as it would be if there were a relatively high wet bulb, as the temperature by such bulb seldom exceeds 75 deg. The average number of hours of sunshine daily is 6·1; fogs occur, on an average, on only 21 days in the year.

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

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.

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

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, RIVERS AND LAKES.

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

Rivers. With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Murray; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams, the rivers of Victoria are not navigable. They, however, drain the watershed of large areas of country, and many of the streams are used as feeders to permanent reservoirs for irrigation and water supply purposes. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the State, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,520 miles, and for 1,065 miles it flows along the Victorian border. Several of the rivers in the north-western portion of the State have no outlet, but are gradually lost in the absorbent tertiary flat country through which they pass.

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

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

A list of mountains and hills, rivers and lakes in Victoria appears in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1915-16. This list contains information in regard to heights, lengths, and areas respectively.

FLORA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Flora of Victoria," by Mr. J. W. Audas, F.L.S., F.R.M.S. (National Herbarium, Melbourne), appears in the *Year-Book*, 1927-28, on pages 3 to 19, and addenda thereto appear in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

FURTHER ADDENDA TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.

Added to the List of Victorian Flora.

The following species were added to the list of Victorian Flora during the year 1937-38:—

Four species not previously recorded for this State have been added to the list of Victorian Flora, viz.:—

Eucalyptus Kybeanensis, M. & C. "Kybean Ash Mallee" (Myrtaceae).

Muehlenbeckia rhyticarya, F. v M. "Wrinkled-nut Lignum".

Pomaderris ligustrina, "Privet Pomaderris" (Rhamnaceae).

Scaevola depauperata, R.Br., "Leafless Fan-flower" (Goodeniaceae)

EXOTICS.

Carex divulsa, Goode, "Grey Sedge".

Digitaria Ischaemum, Muhl., "Smooth Crab-grass".

NEW REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION.

Erechtites mixta, D.C., "Fluffy Fireweed". New for East.

Kochia microphylla, F. v M. New for North East.

THE FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

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

Special articles on the "Fauna of Victoria", the names of the contributors, and the issue of the *Year-Book* in which they appear are shown hereunder :—

- 1932-33, "Mammals of Victoria", Mr. C. W. Brazenor, National Museum.
- 1933-34, "Birds of Victoria", Mr. George Mack, National Museum.
- 1934-35, "Reptiles of Victoria", Mr. C. W. Brazenor, National Museum.
- 1935-36, "Fishes of Victoria", Mr. George Mack, National Museum.
- 1936-37, "Freshwater Crayfishes and Yabbies of Victoria", Miss Ellen Clark, National Museum.
- 1937-38, "Insects of Victoria", Part I. (Ants), Mr. J. Clark, National Museum.

INSECTS OF VICTORIA.

PART I. (ANTS.)

By J. Clark, Entomologist, National Museum of Victoria.

Ants are not as abundant in Victoria as in most other parts of Australia. We have, however, many of the most interesting groups and species, although none of the highly spectacular spring-cleaning ants, nor the fungus-growing ants of South America, is found here. Our species are mainly primitive, belonging to an ancient fauna. The bull-dog ants, confined to Australia and found everywhere in the Australian bush, are the largest of all known ants. The driver ants of Africa are represented in Australia by five species, but none occurs in Victoria.

The *Cerapachyinae* contains about one hundred species in all parts of Australia, ten species being found in this State. This group contains the hunting or robber ants; these ants are very rarely seen or found

unless especially searched for. Five species of *Phyracaces* are not uncommon. They are black or red and measure up to half an inch in length. Generally seen travelling in single file from their own nest to the nest of some other ant, they enter the attacked nest and carry off the larvae and pupae of their victims. These larvae and pupae are served as food to the *Phyracaces* larvae. Occasionally interesting battles may be witnessed during the raids, but the *Phyracaces* always secure the victory, generally working in bright sunlight. Another genus, *Eusphinctus*, contains several hypogoeic species living entirely in the ground, and rarely coming to the surface. Unlike the *Phyracaces*, they are totally blind, having no traces of eyes. The genus *Nothosphinctus* is represented by several species of somewhat similar but larger ants with the same habits.

The primitive *Ponerinae*, or stinging ants, contains most of the more interesting species such as the large bull-dog ants of the genus *Myrmecia*. The bull-dog ants are the largest ants in the world; one species measuring just on one and one-half inches long is found in Queensland. These ants, amongst the most primitive in the world, are relicts of fauna now extinct elsewhere. The workers, really sexually imperfect females, sting severely. They do not bite, as is supposed generally, the large jaws being used merely to hang on so that the sting in the tail can be driven into the victim. As the sting is plain, not barbed as is the sting of the bee, the ant can insert and withdraw her sting as often as she wishes. In most parts of the bush a handy antidote for the sting of the bull-dog ant is the root of the common bracken fern, which, when cut and applied to the wound, brings almost instant relief. Although causing great pain, the sting of the bull-dog ant cannot be regarded as dangerous. Twenty species have been found in Victoria, a few living in rotten logs, but most living in nests in the ground. Although nests containing several hundred individuals may be found, it is seldom that more than one hundred individuals inhabit one nest. All are honey feeders, existing on nectar and the exudations of plants and trees. Some of the smaller bull-dog ants, known as jumpers, can, when excited, advance on the ground by a series of short jumps or leaps, the jump rarely exceeding half an inch. One scientific journal informs us that they take a leap of one foot; that, however, is a flight of imagination.

The larger bull-dog ants frequently drop off trees and shrubs on to any one passing below. Fearless fighters, these ants will follow an intruder for a considerable distance from the nest. They are the only animals in the Australian bush which will openly attack, without provocation, any man or animal and which will not retreat from man. Their favourite pastime is upsetting picnic parties. The ants of the genus *Odontomachus* have some jumping ability, too; with these however, the jump is not forward but backward. They advance with wide open jaws which, when they close suddenly, do so with

such force as to throw the ant backward for about two inches in a sort of somersault. These ants can sting severely, but are seldom seen except in the mallee districts.

The primitive genus *Amblyopone* is confined to the Australian region. Seven species are found in this State. All are more or less hypogoeic, living underground, usually under logs or stones, but occasionally a large nest will be located in a rotten log. When the nest is exposed, these ants sham death, curling up and remaining motionless for some time. They appear to feed on termites and the larvae of other insects. The genus *Chalcoponera*, commonly known as green-head ants, contains some handsomely coloured ants, shades of blue, green and violet being the most common. All can sting severely. They live in a small nest, generally under stones, but at times with no covering over the entrance. Workers, females and males, are found in most nests. The genera *Rhytidoponera* and *Bothroponera* are poorly represented in Victoria and have not been found south of the Main Divide. Workers and males are well known and abundant where the ants occur, but up to the present neither females nor queens have been found. In both groups the workers are large and rather slow moving; they live in small nests, rarely more than one hundred individuals inhabiting each nest. Both have the unusual habit of exposing their pupae to the heat of the sun for short periods.

Euponera lutea (Mayr) is one of the most common and widely distributed ants; it is found in every part of the Commonwealth. The ant is about one-quarter of an inch long, yellow, and lives in small nests under stones or logs. It comes out to feed at night or during very dull days. The sub-family *Pseudomyrminae* is represented by a single species which, up to the present, has been found only in the Geelong district. They are slender ants, half an inch long, generally all black, and live in holes in trees. This group, as well as the following, has two nodes or separated segments, connecting the abdomen to the thorax, and usually a more or less well developed sting. The sub-family *Myrmecinae* is represented by numerous species. Most of them are small and generally live in the ground. The majority of the serious pests, and almost all the introduced house ants, belong to this group.

The genus *Pheidole* contains over fifty species throughout the Commonwealth and almost one-third of the number is found in Victoria. Most of the species are destructive pests when the nests are established near human habitations or cultivations. The workers are harvester ants, collecting the seeds of various plants for food. One (*Pheidole megacephala*) is an introduced pest, recognized as a serious household pest throughout the world. Our most serious pests belong to the genus *Monomorium*, species of which are found in most parts of the world. Several, recognized as world-wide pests, have unfortunately become established in Australia. The most common and widely distributed

species is *Monomorium pharaonis*, the well known house pest, a minute yellow ant, commonly known in Australia as the Singapore Ant. Eight species of the genus are natives of Victoria but none of these is a house pest; some destroy seeds in the gardens.

The genus *Aphaenogaster* contains a number of much larger ants measuring over one quarter of an inch long. They live in the ground, the entrance to the nest being indicated by a small cone about three inches high, with a crater-like opening in the middle. In some localities, particularly in the Mallee, these crater-like mounds are very abundant and conspicuous. The genus *Podomyrma* is composed of handsomely coloured ants, all living in trees, and usually making their nest in the tunnels of wood-boring larvae. They do a great deal of damage to the trees by enlarging the burrows and allowing the weather to enter the tree. The genus *Dacryon* is composed of ants with similar habits, and, in general appearance, are very much like *Podomyrma*. They can be recognized, however, by three spines on the first node of the gaster; *Podomyrma* has none or one at the most.

The ants in the genus *Meranoplus* are mostly harvesters. The majority are small, about one-fourth of an inch long, but some measure up to half an inch. They live in the ground and make a small crater-like entrance to the nest. Almost every nest is surrounded by a pile of discarded seed husks. The ants collect the seeds of various plants, which they husk and store in the nest. When a nest is disturbed, the ants curl up and remain motionless for some time. The genus *Orectognathus* contains some small spiny ants with long slender jaws and heart-shaped heads, having the appearance of miniature bull-ants. The species of *Strumigenys* are somewhat similar but have spongy growths instead of spines. Both groups live in small nests in the ground.

The sub-family *Dolichoderinae* contains most of our small black ants. The genus *Iridomyrmex* has a large number of species here, the common meat ant, or mound ant, being the most common and widely distributed ant in Australia. It is found everywhere, and frequently the large flat nest is very conspicuous. One nest near Melbourne measures twenty-five feet long by eighteen feet wide with the highest part, about one foot high, in the middle. Small, bare tracks lead in all directions from the nest. Various species of this genus invade houses occasionally, but seldom remain long in such places. All these ants have a disagreeable odour. An introduced species *Techynomymex albipes*, a small black ant with white legs, is becoming well established in houses in and near Melbourne. An interesting group in this family is the genus *Leptomymex*. They are large slender ants with very long legs. Although abundant in New South Wales and Queensland, only one species is found in Victoria. No females of any species of these ants has been found, although diligent search has been made for them. One peculiarity is that most

nests contain a number of repletes, or honey-pot ants. These are workers with the abdomen greatly distended with honey. The genus *Bothriomyrmex* includes some very small ants which are parasites in the nests of other ants.

The very large sub-family *Formicinae* contains the large sugar-ants so common everywhere. The ants belonging to this group have no sting. The genus *Camponotus* contains most of the large species; usually they are yellow or reddish and move about at night, rarely leaving the nest during the day. The commonest species is *Camponotus consobrinus*, a large red and black species, abundant throughout the Commonwealth. Over twenty species are known in this State. The genus *Melophorus* contains some interesting species of small ants, most of them being harvesters. They make a small nest underground, the entrance generally being surrounded by a pile of seed husks. Usually four sizes of workers are present in each nest. The ordinary worker is small and slender, and the soldier or major worker is five or six times the size, with a huge head, there are two other forms intermediate between the two. One peculiar ant in this genus is the well known "yellow honey-pot ant" of the interior.

The genus *Notoncus* contains a number of moderate size ants, all having peculiar sculpture and protuberances, and living under stones and logs. The genus *Polyrhachis* contains a very large number of ants, all with well developed spines on the body. They measure about half an inch long and are usually black, but many species are covered with bright golden or silvery hairs. In the tropics these ants live generally in carton nests formed amongst the leaves on trees, but in Victoria our species all live in the ground under stones or logs; occasionally nests may be found in holes in standing trees. The genus *Prolasius* which, until recently, was thought to be confined to New Zealand, is represented here by over twenty species. They are small, black or brown, shining ants, found in moderately large nests under logs or stones in the mountains. Their habits are somewhat similar to those of *Melophorus*. The genus *Stignacros* contains many species. All are very small, rarely more than one-eighth of an inch long. In colour they range from yellow to dark brown and usually are very shining. They are adorned with spines and have the appearance of very dwarf forms of *Polyrhachis*. The singular genus *Opisthopsis* contains many species throughout the warm dry districts of Australia; only one is found here and is confined to the Mallee districts. All are bright yellow, more or less marked with black, and have a rather narrow head with the large eyes placed right behind at the back corners of the head. They are very fast runners and can be found running about during the hottest days. Frequently their nests are found in termite mounds. The brilliant coloured ants of the genus *Calomyrmex* are found mostly in the interior; two species are found in the hot dry Mallee districts.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.**The Constitution.**

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

Amendments were made to the Constitution by the *Constitution (Reform) Act* 1937, the proclamation of the Royal Assent to which was published in the *Victoria Government Gazette* of 30th March, 1938. This Act relates mainly to disagreements between the two Houses of Parliament.

Section 37 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1928 provided that, in the event of the Assembly being dissolved by the Governor by a proclamation declaring such dissolution to be granted in consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses, and the Assembly again passing the Bill and the Council rejecting or failing to pass it or passing it with amendments to which the Assembly would not agree, the Governor could dissolve the Council and Assembly simultaneously.

The *Constitution (Reform) Act* 1937 amends the principal Act by substituting, for Section 37, a Section (2) which provides that the Governor, instead of dissolving both Houses, may dissolve the Council only. If, after such dissolution of the Council, the Assembly again passes the Bill in the same or next succeeding session, and the Council rejects it, the Governor may convene a joint sitting of the members of the Council and of the Assembly. Any amendments in such Bill proposed at such joint sitting, if affirmed by an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Council and the Assembly, shall be deemed to have been carried. If the Bill with the amendments (if any) so carried is affirmed by an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Council and the Assembly, it shall be deemed to have been duly passed by the Council and the Assembly and shall be presented to the Governor for His Majesty's assent.

Sub-section 7 of Section 2 excludes from the operation of the foregoing provisions of such Section any Bill providing for the abolition of the Council or by which an alteration may be made in Schedule D (relating to the Governor's and Judges' salaries, &c.) to the *Constitution Act*, or amending or repealing such Section.

In addition, the qualifications of members have been widened by reducing the age of qualification from 30 to 21 years and the property qualification from fifty to twenty-five pounds. The deposit required from a candidate for election to the Council is reduced from one hundred to fifty pounds.

It is further provided that no person shall, at any election for the Council, vote for more than one province or more than once for the same province.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

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

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ..	30th September, 1839	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (Acting)	8th May, 1854 ..	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ..	31st December, 1855*
Major-General Edward Macarthur (Acting)	1st January, 1856 ..	26th December, 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ..	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.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, 1863 ..	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 ..	8th March, 1889
	18th October, 1889	15th November, 1889

* Died on this date.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (Acting) } The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	9th March, 1889 .. 16th November, 1889 28th November, 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889 12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (Acting) }	26th January, 1893 .. 27th March, 1895 ..	11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (Acting) }	29th December, 1896 27th September, 1897 23rd March, 1898 ..	16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	15th January, 1900 ..	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ..	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting) }	20th March, 1907 .. 6th July, 1908 ..	18th November, 1907 27th July, 1908
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ..	19th May, 1911
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	19th May, 1911 ..	24th May, 1911
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	24th May, 1911 ..	31st January, 1914
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	28th August, 1913 ..	23rd February, 1914
Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	23rd February, 1914	30th January, 1920
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	30th July, 1919 ..	24th February, 1921
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.	24th February, 1921	7th April, 1926
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting) }	1st April, 1923 .. 8th April, 1926 ..	24th October, 1923 27th June, 1926

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.*	28th June, 1926 ..	23rd June, 1931
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	26th April, 1929 ..	27th October, 1929
	3rd October, 1930 ..	21st January, 1931
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor†	24th June, 1931 ..	14th May, 1934
Captain The Right Hon. William Charles Arcedeckne, Baron Huntingfield, K.C.M.G.‡	14th May, 1934	
Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	20th May, 1937 ..	28th September, 1937
	29th March, 1938 ..	24th September, 1938

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

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

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

‡ On leave from 20th May, 1937, to 28th September, 1937, and administered the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia from 29th March, 1938, to 24th September, 1938.

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

The names of Ministers who held office from the date of Victoria's separation from New South Wales in 1851 to the establishment of responsible Government in 1855, together with the office held and the date of their assumption thereof, is shown on page 29 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

Year-Book for 1928-29, pages 30 and 31. Similar information in regard to the forty-sixth and subsequent Ministries is as follows:—

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
Forty-sixth—Sir William Murray McPherson, K.B.E.	22nd November, 1928	12th December, 1929	Days. 385
Forty-seventh—Edmond John Hogan	12th December, 1929	19th May, 1932	889
Forty-eighth—Sir Stanley Seymour Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.	19th May, 1932	2nd April, 1935	1,048

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

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1938.

The names of members, the constituencies which they represent, and the name of the clerk of Parliaments are given below :—

VICTORIA—THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Ballaarat ..	Hon. A. J. Pittard	1943
Bendigo ..	Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. V. Lansell, C.M.G., V.D.	1940
	Hon. J. H. Lienhop	1943
Doutta Galla ..	Hon. P. J. Clarey	1943
East Yarra ..	Hon. C. H. A. Eager, K.C.	1940
	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Chairman of Committees)	1943
Gippsland ..	Hon. J. M. Balfour	1940
	Hon. W. MacAulay	1943
Higinbotham ..	Hon. J. A. Kennedy	1943
Melbourne ..	Hon. P. Jones*	1940
	Hon. D. L. McNamara	1943
Melbourne East ..	Hon. W. J. Beckett	1940
Melbourne North ..	Hon. E. L. Kiernan	1940
	Hon. H. H. Olney	1943
Melbourne South ..	Hon. A. Crofts	1940
Melbourne West ..	Hon. P. J. Kennelly	1940
	Hon. J. H. Disney	1943
Monash ..	Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E. (President) ..	1943
Nelson ..	Hon. Sir H. A. Currie, M.C.	1940
Northern ..	Hon. R. Kilpatrick	1940
	Hon. G. J. Tuckett (Minister without Portfolio)	1943
North-Eastern ..	Hon. Sir J. R. Harris, K.B.E., (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health)	1940
	Hon. P. P. Inchbold	1943
North-Western ..	Hon. H. Pye (Minister without Portfolio) ..	1940
	Hon. G. L. Goudie (Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works)	1943
Southern ..	Hon. W. Angliss	1940
	Hon. G. L. Chandler	1943
South-Eastern ..	Hon. W. Tyner	1940
	Hon. C. P. Gartside	1943

* Elected at by-election, held 10th September, 1938, caused by the resignation of the Hon. Sir A. G. Wales.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*continued.*

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
South-Western ..	Hon. J. P. Jones	1940
	Hon. G. S. McArthur	1943
Wellington ..	Hon. G. Bolster	1940
Western ..	Hon. M. Saltau	1940
	Hon. L. R. Rodda	1943

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

**Legislative
Council, re-
division of
Electoral
Provinces.**

Under the provisions of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1936*, which was assented to on 29th October, 1936, the State Chief Electoral Officer, The Commonwealth Electoral Officer for the State of Victoria, and the Victorian Surveyor-General were appointed Commissioners for the purpose of reporting to Parliament on the redivision of the State of Victoria into electoral provinces for the Legislative Council.

In making any proposed redivision the Commissioners were required to provide for seven metropolitan and ten country provinces on the basis approximately of the following quotas:—

- (a) thirty-eight thousand electors for each metropolitan province; and
- (b) twenty-one thousand electors for each country province.

The Commissioners were given discretionary power to adopt a margin of allowance wherever necessary, but not to a greater extent than 15 per cent more or less of the quota. In the exercise of this power the Commissioners were required to regard, as guiding factors, the density and the sparsity respectively of population in any proposed electoral province.

The proposed redivision contained in the first report of the Commissioners was rejected by the Legislative Council. A new redivision was therefore, by direction, prepared by the Commissioners. This, subject to the alteration in the names of four of the electoral provinces, was approved by Parliament on 17th December, 1936. The names and boundaries of the new electoral provinces were, on 1st May, 1937, substituted for those previously existing, but it was provided that the redivision should not affect the seventeen members of the Legislative Council due to retire in the year 1940. Such members are entitled to sit and vote as though this Act had not been passed and they continue to be representatives of the respective seventeen old provinces until the date on which they retire by effluxion of time in the year 1940. On and after such date or upon a general dissolution the old provinces will cease to exist.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1938—*continued.*

VICTORIA—THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. T. Tunnecliffe.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Albert Park	W. C. Haworth.
Allandale	P. L. Denigan.
Ballaarat	T. T. Hollway.
Barwon	Hon. T. K. Maltby.
Benalla	F. A. Cook.
Benambra	J. R. Paton.
Bendigo	A. E. Cook.
Boroondara	T. D. Oldham.
Brighton	Hon. I. Macfarlan, K.C.
Brunswick	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla-Dalhousie	H. O. White.
Carlton	W. Barry.
Castlemaine and Kyneton	Hon. C. Shields, M.B.
Caulfield	Colonel Hon. H. E. Cohen, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.
Clifton Hill	H. M. Cremean.
Coburg'	F. P. Keane.
Collingwood	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe (Speaker).
Dandenong	F. Field.
Dundas	Hon. W. Slater.
Essendon	J. C. Dillon.
Evelyn	W. H. Everard.
Flemington	J. J. Holland.
Footscray	J. M. Mullens.
Geelong	Mrs. F. E. Brownbill.
Gippsland East	Hon. A. E. Lind (President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests).
Gippsland North	*A. H. Borthwick
Gippsland South	Hon. H. J. T. Hyland (Minister of Transport and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).
Gippsland West	M. Bennett.
Goulburn Valley	J. G. B. McDonald.
Grant	F. C. T. Holden.
Gunbower	Hon. N. A. Martin (Minister without Portfolio).
Hampden	W. R. Cumming.
Hawthorn	Hon. J. A. Gray, M.C.
Heidelberg	H. P. Zwar.
Kara Kara-Borong	F. A. Cameron.
Kew	Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., M.C.

* Elected at by-election held 5th November, 1938, caused by death of Mr. J. W. McLachlan.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1938—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

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

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: F. E. Wanke.

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

VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS,
1927 TO 1937.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
Twenty-ninth	1927-29	850	542	63·8
Thirtieth	1929-32	864	596	69·0
Thirty-first	1932-35	963	471	48·9
Thirty-second	1935-37	902	506	56·1

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR VICTORIA.

With the object of inducing a greater number of persons in the United Kingdom and in Ireland to emigrate to Victoria the *Immigration Act* 1863, No. 175, was passed by Parliament.

This Act provided, among other things, for the appointment of an Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The first Agent-General was the Honorable George Frederic Vernon, C.B. He was not appointed, however, until 5th May, 1868, the appointment taking effect from 1st December of that year.

The *Immigration Statute* 1864, No. 195, consolidated the Acts relating to immigration into Victoria. The following Acts were thereby wholly repealed—Act 16 Vic. No. 4 and Act 27 Vic. No. 175 (which provided for the appointment of an Agent-General).

In 1872 special legislation dealing with the office of Agent-General was passed. Hitherto a person who had been a member of

Parliament must have ceased to be a member for a period of six months before he could be eligible for appointment to the office of Agent-General. This restriction was removed by the *Agent-General's Act* 1872, No. 441, which also limited the period of appointment to not more than three years and increased the salary of the Agent-General from £1,500 to £2,000 per annum, which amount was specifically appropriated for the purpose. As from 1st July, 1884, the salary was further increased to £2,500 per annum by the passage of the *Agent-General's Act* 1884, No. 807

In 1890 a further consolidation of the laws relating to the office of Agent-General took place. The following Acts were repealed:—

- 27 Vic. No. 195 (So much as was not already repealed);
- 36 Vic. No. 441 (So much as was not already repealed); and
- 48 Vic. No. 807 (Wholly repealed).

On his appointment as Agent-General in 1904 the Honorable J. W. Taverner was informed that it was the wish of the Government that he should devote his attention towards re-organizing the office and placing it to a greater extent upon a commercial basis, so that the development of markets for Victorian produce; the dissemination of useful knowledge regarding the State and the correction of misapprehension as to its people and its resources might be the chief objects aimed at. Mr. Taverner's subsequent work in carrying out the wishes of the Government marks, therefore, an important change in the character of the duties of the Agent-General.

The *Agent-General's Act* 1915, No. 2612, consolidated the law relating to the office and repealed the *Agent-General's Act* 1890, No. 1061. A further consolidation took place in 1928 (the *Agent-General's Act* 1928, No. 3633) when the Act of 1915 was repealed. In addition the title of the office was altered from "the Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" to "the Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland."

With the passage of the *Agent-General's (Amendment) Act* 1936, No. 4374, the maximum period of appointment of the Agent-General was increased from three to five years and the power of the Governor in Council to suspend or remove an Agent-General from office was restricted, thus granting greater security of tenure.

The present Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain is the Hon. A. L. Bussau, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Agent-General
for Victoria in
Great Britain.

VICTORIA—STATE ACTS PASSED FROM 19th OCTOBER, 1937,
TO 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

The following is a synopsis of each Act passed by the State Parliament from 19th October 1937, to 31st December, 1937:—

Act No. Date (1937).

- 4473 .. 25th October .. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,554,332 to the service of the year 1937-38.
- 4474 .. 15th November Part III. of the *Financial Emergency Act 1931* provided, *inter alia*, for the reduction of all interest rates on Mortgages and other Securities by 22½ per cent. with the qualification that the interest payable under any mortgage should not be reduced to a rate less than 5 per cent. per annum (in 1935 reduced to 4½ per cent.). In the Principal Act, the foregoing provisions operated for a period of three years only, but, by subsequent amendment, this period was annually extended and, by the *Financial Emergency (Mortgages) Continuation Act 1937*, was further extended to 30th September, 1938.
- 4475 .. 15th November The *Sewerage Districts (Temporary Reduction of Interest) Act 1931* provided for a reduction of interest payable by "owners" to Sewerage Authorities for the cost of house connexions as in the foregoing. The 1937 Act similarly extended the operation of the 1931 Act from the original three years specified in the latter Act to seven years from the commencement of such Act.
- 4476 .. 15th November The *Local Government (Temporary Reduction of Interest) Act 1937*, similarly to the two foregoing Acts, provided for the extension of the period of reduced interest payable by property owners to Municipal Councils for private street construction to seven years from the commencement of the 1931 Act.
- 4477 .. 15th November Pursuant to the authority given by an Act of the Parliament of New South Wales (the *River Murray (Diversion) Act 1933*) the *Country Roads (Murray Diversion) Act 1935* authorized the construction by the Country Roads Board of certain works for the diversion of the course of the River Murray near Howlong in New South Wales and for the indemnification of the State of New South Wales against any claim for compensation for land resumed for that purpose. The *Country Roads (Murray Diversion) Act 1937* makes technical amendments to the provision for indemnification.

Act No. Date (1937).

- 4478 .. 15th November *Caulfield Land Act 1937.*—The main purpose of this Act is to provide additional land for extension of the Caulfield Technical School by the utilization of the site of the adjoining Drill Hall. Opportunity is taken, however, to make certain technical adjustments in the area of the Caulfield Recreation Reserve and of the alignments of certain streets adjoining. Both the School and Drill Hall sites, as well as an area temporarily reserved for railway purposes, originally formed part of the Caulfield Recreation Reserve. The Reserve as fenced, however, encroached upon both Dandenong-road and Railway-avenue and, in addition, enclosed an adjoining small area of Crown lands. The Act makes provision for the realignment of Dandenong-road and Railway-avenue to conform to the actual fenced boundary of the Reserve; for the revocation of the proclamation as roads of those portions of the afore-mentioned roads fenced in with the Reserve and their formal inclusion therein; for the granting to the Commonwealth Government, on the transfer and surrender by the Commonwealth of the Drill Hall site, of a site out of the Recreation Reserve for a new Drill Hall, for the inclusion in the Recreation Reserve of the small area of Crown Lands aforementioned and for the reservations for Railway purposes and as a site for a Technical School of portions of the Recreation Reserve. Provision is also made for dealing with a strip of Dandenong-road encroached upon by private landholders.
- 4479 .. 15th November *The Superannuation (Retirement) Act 1937* extends for one year from 1st July, 1937, the operation of the *Superannuation (Retirement) Act 1932* (as amended) which enables male and female officers of the Public Service to retire at 60 and 55 years of age respectively under certain conditions.
- 4480 .. 15th November *State Electricity Commission (Electrical Approvals Board) Act 1937.*—This Act is designed to overcome a difficulty in regard to the personnel of the Electrical Approvals Board.
- 4481 .. 15th November *The Local Government (Celebrations) Act 1937* authorizes and validates expenditure by municipalities out of municipal funds in connexion with the celebration of the coronation of His Majesty King George VI. and also empowers any municipal council to expend municipal funds in the celebration of an event of historical interest to, or in the preparation and publication of historical records of, the municipality.

Act No	Date (1937).	
4482 ..	15th November	The <i>Federal Aid Roads and Works Act</i> 1937 approves on the part of Victoria an agreement entered into between the Commonwealth and Victoria, which agreement was previously executed, on the part of the Commonwealth, by a similarly entitled Commonwealth Act. The agreement provides that, for a period of ten years commencing 1st July, 1937, the Commonwealth will make available to the State an agreed upon proportion of the Customs duty levied on imported petroleum and of the excise duty on locally refined petroleum for the purpose of construction, re-construction, maintenance or repair of roads or other works connected with transport.
4483 ..	15th November	<i>Administration and Probate (Testator's Family Maintenance) Act</i> 1937. This Act amends Part V. of the <i>Administration and Probate Act</i> 1928 by providing that, if any person dies leaving a will and without making therein adequate provision for the proper maintenance and support of the testator's widow, widower or children, the Court may, in its discretion, on application by or on behalf of the said widow, widower or children, order that such provision as the Court thinks fit shall be made out of the estate of the testator for such widow, widower or children. No such application may be heard by the Court unless the application is made within six months after the date of the grant of probate of the will or of letters of administration with the will annexed (as the case may be). The time for making an application may be extended by the Court or Judge.
4484 ..	15th November	The <i>Newmarket Sheep Sales (Amendment) Act</i> 1937 revives the <i>Newmarket Sheep Sales (Continuation) Act</i> 1936 which provided for twice-weekly sheep sales at Newmarket. In addition, provision is made for sheep to be sold on any Friday appointed by the Minister for the purpose of meeting special circumstances but not more than four Fridays shall be so appointed in any year.
4485 ..	22nd November	The <i>Statute Law Revision Act</i> 1937 makes amendments to various Acts in which typographical and other errors and minor mistakes and omissions have been discovered.
4486 ..	22nd November	<i>Administration and Probate (Caveats) Act</i> 1937. This Act allows the issue, by the Registrar of Probates, of probate or administration where a caveat against the grant of probate has been lodged but has subsequently expired or been withdrawn. It was formerly held that, notwithstanding such expiration or withdrawal, where a caveat had been once lodged, probate or administration could not issue as of course

Act No.	Date (1937).	
4487 ..	22nd November	The <i>Superannuation (Investment of Fund) Act 1937</i> widens the field of investment of the Superannuation Board by empowering the Board to invest in any security, with the exception of mortgages, authorized by the Trustee Act, as well as the securities of the Metropolitan and of the Country Fire Brigades Boards, the Grain Elevators Board, the State Electricity Commission and sewerage authorities.
4488 ..	29th November	The <i>Stock Medicines Act 1937</i> provides for the registrations of stock medicines. Every wholesale dealer who is primarily responsible for placing any stock medicine on the market in Victoria is required to apply for the registration of his product to the Director of Agriculture who, in turn, is required to submit the application to the Stock Medicines Board constituted under the Act for its report and recommendation thereon.
4489 ..	29th November	The <i>Income Tax (Rates) Act 1937</i> declares the rates of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June 1938.
4490 ..	29th November	The <i>Land Tax Act 1937</i> declares the rate of Land Tax for the year ended 31st December, 1938.
4491 ..	29th November	The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act 1937</i> provides for the continuance until 31st December, 1938, of the additional duties payable under Part III. of the <i>Finance Act 1930</i> .
4492 ..	29th November	The <i>Financial Emergency (Company Mortgages) Act 1937</i> provides that payment by any company of interest on any mortgage which, but for the operation of the Financial Emergency Acts, would have been payable, be deemed within the powers of the company and absolves the directors thereof from any personal liability in respect of such payment.
4493 ..	29th November	The <i>Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1937</i> declares the rates of Unemployment Relief Tax for the year ended 30th June, 1938.
4494 ..	29th November	<i>Audit Act 1937</i> . This Act ensures that the accounts of the Treasury will be closed on the 30th June of each year. Previously, payments for services rendered in the financial year closed 30th June could be made up to 31st July.
4495 ..	29th November	The <i>Victorian Loan Act 1937</i> authorizes the raising of additional loan moneys to the extent of £450,000 for the purpose of irrigation and water supply works, for drainage and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.

Act No.	Date (1937).	
4496	.. 29th November	<i>Financial Emergency (Grants and Funds) Act 1937.</i> This Act extends for one year from 30th June, 1937, the provision of the Financial Emergency Acts whereby certain annual grants, &c., were reduced and payment of the municipal endowment suspended. The original reductions included University grants which are not covered by the extension and are thereby restored to the amounts specified in the University Acts. Provision is also made for the reduction from ten to four per cent. of the sinking fund for loans raised to cover revenue deficits.
4497	.. 29th November	<i>Maintenance (Widowed Mothers) Act 1937.</i> This Act amends Part III. of the <i>Maintenance Act 1928</i> and provides for the payment to a widowed mother (including step-mother) who is without sufficient means of support of a weekly sum, being not less than six nor more than ten shillings, towards her own maintenance.
4498	.. 29th November	The <i>Country Roads (Borrowing) Act 1937</i> makes provision for additional borrowing power for main roads under the Country Roads Acts.
4499	.. 29th November	The <i>Public Account Advances Act 1937</i> authorizes the temporary application out of the Public Account of an amount not exceeding £300,000 for certain railway maintenance and renewal works, such amount to be repaid at the rate of £50,000 per annum from Consolidated Revenue.
4500	.. 29th November	The <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1937</i> provides for the continuance, for another year, of the payment into the Consolidated Revenue of receipts from motor drivers' licence-fees and of the suspension of the grant of £50,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the Country Roads Board Fund.
4501	.. 29th November	The <i>Goods Act 1937</i> amends the Principal Act by substituting a new part for Part V. thereof. The Act is designed to prevent the sale to the public of goods which are not true to label or which are not of the quality and purity which the consumer is entitled to expect from the representations which are made to him.
4502	.. 29th November	<i>Air Navigation Act 1937.</i> This Act confirms a resolution adopted at a Conference of representatives of the Governments of the Commonwealth and of the States that there should be uniform rules throughout the Commonwealth applying to air navigation and aircraft. This objective is attained in the Act by providing that the Commonwealth air navigation regulations from time to time in force are to apply to air navigation within Victoria as if such regulations were incorporated in Victorian legislation.

Act No.	Date (1937).	
4503	.. 6th December	The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1937</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for irrigation, water supply and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
4504	.. 6th December	<i>Medical Act 1937</i> . This Act is designed to prevent a medical practitioner rendering to a patient an inclusive account for the services of himself and other practitioners.
4505	.. 6th December	The <i>State Electricity Commission (Extension of Undertaking) Act 1937</i> approves a scheme for the extension of the State electricity generating system by the establishment of hydro-electric works at Kiewa and by the provision of additional generating plant at Newport.
4506	.. 6th December	The <i>Mines Act 1937</i> makes a number of amendments to the <i>Mines Act 1928</i> designed, <i>inter alia</i> , to protect the public where cyanide plants are being operated; to enable prospectors to mine to a depth not exceeding 100 feet on land subject to application for mining lease and to provide that no application for forfeiture of lease shall be made until a period of 14 days has elapsed from the time of the alleged breach of the labor covenant.
4507	.. 6th December	The <i>Unemployment Relief Loan and Application Act 1937</i> increases from £8,200,000 to £9,450,000 the amount which may be raised by way of loan for the relief of unemployment.
4508	.. 6th December	The <i>Port Melbourne (Aircraft Agreement) Land Act 1937</i> is an Act which ratifies an agreement, dated 10th May, 1937, with the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation Proprietary Limited whereby such company, in consideration of being allowed to acquire certain Crown lands as a site for an aircraft factory and of the State providing an aircraft testing field and landing ground, undertakes to pay certain moneys for such site and within two years from date of agreement to construct, erect and establish thereon an aircraft factory of a total value with plant and equipment and other works of £250,000.

Act No. Date (1937).

- 4509 .. 13th December The *Stamps Act* 1937 is an Act relating to Stamp duties on transfers of marketable securities and of rights in respect of shares and on directions as to the issue or allotment of certain shares and on conveyances or transfers on sale of real property and land transfers. The Stamp Duty imposed is six pence for every £10 or fractional part of £10 of the amount or value of the consideration for the transfer. Exemptions include shares in any company engaged solely or principally in the search or mining for gold or solely in the search or mining for petroleum; stock, debentures, Treasury bonds or Treasury bills of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth or the States; Victorian Savings Bank Deposit Stock debentures or Crédit Foncier Debenture Stock. Provision is also made for a reduction of 20 per cent. in the rate of stamp duty chargeable, pursuant to the provisions of the *Stamps Act* 1928, on sales of real property.
- 4510 .. 13th December The *Stock and Share Brokers Act* 1937 makes provision with respect to the keeping of certain books and accounts by members of Stock Exchanges and the examination and audit thereof. Its primary purpose is to ensure, as far as possible, that money and securities which are entrusted to sharebrokers by the public will be properly and honestly dealt with.
- 4511 .. 13th December The *Public Service (Transfer of Officers) Act* 1937 provides for the transfer to the Public Service of officers of the Forests Commission and of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.
- 4512 .. 13th December The *State Electricity Commission (Financial) Act* 1937 is an Act empowering the State Electricity Commission to enter into arrangements to enable holders of securities under the *State Electricity Commission (Borrowing) Act* 1932 to convert their holdings; to authorize the Commission to raise moneys for its purposes by the issue of debentures and inscribed stock, to authorize the raising of moneys by the State for such purposes and to sanction the issue and application thereof. Its main purpose is to provide the means of financing the works referred to in the descriptive notes against Act 4505 aforementioned

- | Act No. | Date (1937). | |
|---------|---------------|---|
| 4513 .. | 13th December | The <i>Water Act</i> 1937 is designed to give effect to some of the more important of the recommendations of a Royal Commission which was appointed to inquire into the operations of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Amongst other things it provides for the adjustment of accounts of land holders in respect of rates and charges owing at 30th June, 1936; for writing off amounts of rates and charges deemed irrecoverable; for the adjustment of the capital allotted to the various districts to an amount upon which full payments can be met by means of rates and charges and for the balance of capital expenditure not charged to districts to be transferred to the State account. |
| 4514 .. | 20th December | The <i>Public Account Advances (Amendment) Act</i> 1937 is mainly a machinery measure designed to improve the book-keeping system of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission by increasing the amount which may be charged to the Public Account Advances Account for the purchase of fuel, stores, materials and plant from £50,000 to £100,000. |
| 4515 .. | 20th December | The <i>St. Vincent's Hospital Land Act</i> 1937 authorizes the Governor in Council to grant in fee simple, to the Mother Rectress and two other named members of the religious Order of the Sisters of Charity, certain land acquired by the State, on behalf of and at the cost of such Order, as an extension of the site of St. Vincent's Hospital. |
| 4516 .. | 20th December | The <i>Stamps (Increased Duty Continuance) Act</i> 1937 continues for a further period of one year the operations of certain provisions of the Stamps Acts relating to the imposition of increased stamp duties on certain instruments. |
| 4517 .. | 20th December | <i>Superannuation Act</i> 1937. The main object of this Act is to preserve the stability of the Superannuation Fund established under the Superannuation Acts by (a) increasing the rates of contributions; (b) altering slightly the apportionment as between Consolidated Revenue and the Fund of the cost of existing pensions and (c) providing a check on contributors taking additional units of superannuation except under the conditions prescribed by the Act. |
| 4518 .. | 20th December | The <i>Triholm and Strezlecki Railway (Dismantling) Act</i> 1937 provides for the dismantling of the Triholm-Strezlecki section of the Koo-wee-rup-McDonald's Track railway and for the sale or disposal of the land and materials comprised in such section of railway. |

- | Act No | Date (1937). | |
|---------|---------------|--|
| 4519 .. | 20th December | <i>Fire Brigades Act 1937.</i> The object of this Act is five-fold—(1) to enable the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board to borrow £100,000 to erect stations and purchase fire engines; (2) to enable both the Metropolitan and the Country Fire Brigades Boards to establish funds for the purchase, construction, renewal or replacement of land, buildings, machinery or plant; (3) to extend the tenure of members of each Board from two to three years; (4) to remedy the position in respect of the superannuation fund of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and to extend the power to make regulations regarding the superannuation fund of either Board; and (5) to empower the State Savings Bank to invest in debentures issued by either Board. |
| 4520 .. | 20th December | The <i>Railways Act 1937</i> authorizes the Board of Land and Works or the Railways Commissioners, at any time before the 30th June, 1939, without giving the public notice as required by the Railways Acts, to appoint to permanent office in the railways service temporarily employed (a) returned soldiers engaged on work regarded as permanent and (b) non-retained soldiers whose performance of duties makes their appointment to permanent office desirable for the proper conduct of the business of the Railway Department. No such permanent appointment shall be made unless or until the head of the branch in which such person was or is employed certifies that such person is thoroughly efficient and recommends him for permanent employment. |
| 4521 .. | 20th December | The <i>Closer Settlement Act 1937</i> (a) extends the life of the Closer Settlement Commission; (b) prescribes the proportion of outstanding liability which shall be paid by any lessee in respect of the financial year 1937-38; and (c) provides that all moneys which became due and owing to the Commission by any lessee during the period from 1st July, 1932, to 30th June, 1937, and which have not been paid shall remain due and owing and be payable with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from 1st March, 1938, until the date on which they are repaid. |
| 4522 .. | 20th December | The <i>Darling to Glen Waverley Railway Construction Act 1937</i> makes provision with respect to the reduction of the liability of the Darling to Glen Waverley Railway Construction Trust; to terminate the levying by the Trust of betterment and railway construction rates; to provide for the payment of certain sums to the Trust by certain Municipal Councils and for the appointment of Receivers to wind up the affairs of the Trust. |

- | Act No. | Date (1937). | |
|---------|------------------|--|
| 4523 | .. 20th December | The <i>Dairy Produce Act</i> 1937 provides that a licence under the Milk and Dairy Supervision Acts may, on the report of the Dairy Produce Board, be issued to a factory subject to a condition that cheese only shall be manufactured thereat. |
| 4524 | .. 20th December | The <i>Workers' Compensation Act</i> 1937 makes provision for the appointment of a Workers' Compensation Board of three members, of whom one shall be a Judge of County Courts, and a person nominated jointly by the insurers and the Victorian Employers Federation and one a person nominated by the Melbourne Trades Hall Council. The Board is empowered and required, amongst other things, to act as a tribunal with exclusive jurisdiction to inquire into and determine all matters and questions arising out of claims under the Workers' Compensation Acts. |
| 4525 | .. 24th December | The <i>State Forests Loan Application Act</i> 1937 sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money not exceeding £50,000 available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for State Forests for the several purposes mentioned in the schedule to the Act. |
| 4526 | .. 24th December | The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1937 sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money not exceeding £575,000 available for railways under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for Works and purposes specified in the schedule to the Act. |
| 4527 | .. 24th December | The <i>Public Works Loan Application Act</i> 1937 sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money not exceeding £13,810 available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for the erection and equipment of a School of Dairy Technology at the State Research Farm, Werribee. |
| 4528 | .. 24th December | The <i>Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Act</i> 1937 continues for a period of eight months from the 24th December, 1937, the operation of certain provisions of Part I. of the 1931 Act of the same title. |
| 4529 | .. 24th December | The <i>Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Amendment Act</i> 1937 provides that payment by any company of any rent at a rate higher than that to which the same was reduced by the Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Acts shall be deemed within the powers of the company and absolves the directors thereof from any personal liability in respect of such payment. |

Act No. Date (1937).

- 4530 .. 24th December The *Health (Housing) Act 1937* is designed to strengthen the provisions of the Principal Act relating to the condemnation of houses deemed unfit for human habitation. It provides for the making of regulations by the Governor in Council generally to prescribe standards of sanitation and hygiene for dwelling houses and, where it is certified that any dwelling does not comply with such standards, empowers either the Commission of Public Health or the Council of the Municipality in which the dwelling is situated to declare such dwelling or specified part thereof unfit for human habitation.
- 4531 .. 24th December The *Housing Act 1937* makes provision with respect to the constitution of a Housing Commission of four members and the powers and duties thereof and to the raising of funds by the State and the application of such funds. The Act provides that, for the purposes of the Act, the Governor in Council may increase the amount of Victorian Government Stock by an amount not exceeding £500,000 or may issue debentures for the whole or any portion of such sum.
- 4532 .. 24th December This Act applies a sum not exceeding £7,838,785 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year ending 30th June, 1938, and provides for the appropriation of all sums amounting to £16,079,601 granted out of the Consolidated Revenue by such Act and the other Acts mentioned in the first schedule to such Act.

Date (1938).

- 4533 .. 30th March* .. The *Constitution (Reform) Act 1937* makes provision with respect to the relations between the two Houses of Parliament (see page 12 Constitution and Government).

* Reserved 24th December, 1937. Proclamation of the Royal Assent published in the *Victorian Government Gazette*, 30th March, 1938.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 12th June, 1937, were the first elections under the redivision of the electoral provinces approved by Parliament on 17th December, 1936. A statement relating to the redivision appears on page 18 of this volume. Eleven of the seventeen

provinces were contested. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province and also the number and proportion who voted in each province where an election was held.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 12TH JUNE, 1937.

Province.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.	Informal Votes.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
					%
Ballaarat	20,654	16,396	330	693	79·50
Bendigo	21,874	18,111	167	1,264	82·80
Doutta Galla*	38,049	..	..	..	..
East Yarra*	33,114	..	..	..	..
Gippsland	18,294	13,955	103	382	76·28
Higinbotham	31,324	25,846	527	666	82·51
Melbourne*	39,014	..	..	..	..
Melbourne North	35,569	30,317	390	745	85·23
Melbourne West	33,121	26,148	439	463	78·95
Monash*	36,825	..	..	..	..
Northern	18,514	14,325	112	201	77·37
North-Eastern*	16,796	..	..	..	..
North-Western*	18,702	..	..	..	..
Southern	22,631	16,660	258	2,379	73·62
South-Eastern	22,285	15,776	317	1,408	70·79
South-Western	22,606	16,595	239	777	73·41
Western	18,322	14,796	173	315	80·76
Total number of electors ..	447,694	..	..	..	..
Less uncontested provinces (6)	182,500	..	..	..	..
Total contested provinces ..	265,194	208,925	3,055	9,293	78·78

* Uncontested.

Elections,
Legislative
Assembly,
1937.

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly, held on 2nd October, 1937, there were contests in 45 of the 65 constituencies. The number of electors on the rolls was 1,136,596—550,618 males and 585,978 females. In contested districts 93·96 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 94·22 per cent. and for females 93·72 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.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 2ND OCTOBER, 1937.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Albert Park ..	10,241	13,846	24,087	10,063	12,632	22,695	98·26	91·23	94·22
Allandale ..	5,373	4,872	10,245	5,174	4,671	9,845	96·21	95·88	96·09
Ballaarat ..	8,103	9,981	18,084	7,581	9,646	17,227	93·56	96·64	95·26
Barwon ..	6,178	6,634	12,812	5,914	6,236	12,150	95·73	94·00	94·83
Benalla ..	6,065	5,343	11,408	5,788	5,053	10,841	95·43	94·57	95·03
Benambra ..	4,872	4,082	8,954	4,588	3,874	8,462	94·17	94·90	94·51
Boroondara ..	8,685	9,927	18,612			No contest			
Brighton ..	13,331	17,996	31,327			No contest			
Brunswick ..	13,010	15,958	28,968	12,156	14,713	26,869	93·44	92·20	92·75
Brunswick ..	12,655	13,799	26,454	12,017	12,936	24,883	94·96	93·24	94·06
Bulla and Daihousie ..	5,299	4,737	10,096	4,971	4,481	9,452	93·81	93·41	93·61
Carlton ..	9,852	11,987	21,839			No contest			
Castlemaine .. and									
Kyneton ..	5,568	5,572	11,140	5,184	5,330	10,514	93·10	95·36	94·38
Caulfield ..	12,329	15,505	27,834			No contest			
Clifton Hill ..	11,716	12,613	24,329	10,659	11,961	22,620	90·98	94·83	92·98
Coburg ..	13,080	14,324	27,404	12,614	13,485	26,099	96·44	94·14	95·24
Collingwood ..	11,121	12,205	23,326	10,498	11,095	21,593	94·40	90·91	92·57
Dandenong ..	14,872	15,644	30,516	14,180	14,621	28,801	95·35	93·46	94·38
Dundas ..	6,294	5,892	12,186			No contest			
Essendon ..	11,541	13,301	24,842	11,282	12,731	24,013	97·76	95·71	96·66
Evelyn ..	6,055	5,617	11,672	5,599	5,310	10,909	92·47	94·53	93·46
Flemington ..	11,211	11,173	22,384	10,701	10,800	21,501	95·45	96·66	96·06
Footscray ..	13,482	13,093	26,575	12,796	12,755	25,551	94·91	97·42	96·11
Geelong ..	9,058	10,110	19,168			No contest			
Gippsland East ..	4,574	3,466	8,040			No contest			
Gippsland North ..	5,712	5,473	11,185	5,385	5,146	10,531	94·28	94·03	94·15
Gippsland South ..	6,376	5,128	11,504			No contest			
Gippsland West ..	6,248	5,219	11,467			No contest			
Goulburn Valley ..	6,523	5,903	12,426			No contest			
Grant ..	5,713	4,769	10,482			No contest			
Gunbower ..	6,328	5,139	11,467			No contest			
Hampton ..	5,734	5,431	11,165	5,462	5,139	10,601	95·26	94·62	94·95
Hawthorn ..	11,128	14,642	25,770	10,211	13,523	23,734	91·76	92·36	92·10
Heidelberg ..	14,625	15,078	29,703	13,647	14,615	28,262	93·31	96·93	95·15
Kara Kara and Borung ..	5,756	5,301	11,057	5,400	5,005	10,405	93·82	94·42	94·10
Kew ..	11,954	15,609	27,563	10,688	14,632	25,370	89·41	94·06	92·04
Korong and Eaglehawk ..	4,124	5,498	11,622	5,842	5,047	10,889	95·40	91·80	93·69
Lowan ..	6,253	5,920	12,173	5,909	5,582	11,491	94·50	94·29	94·40
Maryborough .. and									
Daylesford ..	5,746	5,641	11,387			No contest			
Melbourne ..	10,315	9,865	20,180	8,750	9,096	17,846	84·83	92·20	88·43
Mildura ..	7,239	5,913	13,152	6,749	5,449	12,198	93·23	92·15	92·75

VICTORIA.—NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 2ND
OCTOBER, 1937—*continued.*

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Mornington	6,922	6,529	13,451	6,509	5,911	12,420	94·03	90·53	92·34
Northcote	11,688	12,915	24,603	11,309	12,011	23,320	96·76	93·00	94·79
Nunawading	11,237	13,270	24,507	10,694	12,358	23,052	95·17	93·13	94·06
Oakleigh	14,889	17,425	32,314	14,191	16,158	30,349	95·31	92·73	93·92
Ouyon	5,898	4,613	10,511	No contest					
Polwarth	6,217	5,549	11,766	5,863	5,343	11,206	94·31	96·29	95·24
Port Fairy and Glenelg	6,274	5,720	11,994	6,012	5,360	11,372	95·82	93·71	94·81
Port Melbourne	10,528	10,878	21,406	9,860	10,211	20,071	93·66	93·87	93·76
Prahran	9,504	15,976	25,570	9,090	15,011	24,101	94·75	93·06	94·25
Richmond	12,046	13,083	25,129	11,137	12,151	23,288	92·45	92·88	92·67
Rodney	6,237	5,790	12,027	No contest					
St. Kilda	12,124	16,875	28,999	11,610	15,208	26,818	95·76	90·12	92·48
Stawell and Ararat	6,117	5,821	11,938	No contest					
Swan Hill	5,482	3,925	9,407	4,974	3,780	8,754	90·73	96·31	93·06
Toorak	9,528	15,341	24,869	8,936	13,851	22,787	93·79	90·29	91·63
Upper Goulburn	5,292	4,469	9,761	No contest					
Upper Yarra	7,924	7,315	15,239	No contest					
Walhalla	6,880	5,076	11,956	5,938	4,812	10,750	93·07	94·80	93·84
Wangaratta and Ovens	5,945	5,263	11,208	No contest					
Waranga	5,116	4,377	9,493	No contest					
Warrenheip and Gren- ville	5,554	5,083	10,637	5,221	4,939	10,160	94·00	97·17	95·52
Warrnambool	6,304	6,007	12,311	6,110	5,695	11,805	96·91	94·81	95·89
Williamstown	11,581	11,785	23,366	11,165	11,262	22,427	96·41	95·58	95·99
Wonthaggi	5,402	4,629	10,031	5,080	4,318	9,398	94·04	93·28	93·69
Total	550,618	585,978	1,136,596	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less twenty uncontested districts	143,586	144,330	287,916	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	407,032	441,648	848,680	383,507	413,923	797,430	94·22	93·72	93·96

The preferential system of voting was provided for by Statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections and, in 1936, for Legislative Council elections directly following upon a simultaneous dissolution of the Council and Assembly in consequence of disagreements between the two Houses. An illustration of this system of voting is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 19.

In 10 of the 45 contested districts in the Legislative Assembly election of 2nd October, 1937, there were more than two candidates.

In two of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In two of the other eight contests the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences were distributed.

Absent Voting. The legislation providing for absent voting was assented to on the 10th November, 1927, and was applied generally for the first time at the general election for the Legislative Assembly in November, 1929. Legislation of a similar nature was enacted on 10th December, 1935, in respect of elections for the Legislative Council with the limitation that such voting may be permitted only within the province for which the elector is enrolled.

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

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTIONS.

By-elections, 1937-38. By-elections held in Victoria during 1937-38 were as follow :—

Legislative Council.

28th May, 1938 .. Mr. P. J. Kennelly returned unopposed for West Melbourne Province.

Legislative Assembly.

21st May, 1938 .. Mr. Keith Dodgshun returned unopposed for Ouyen electoral district.

4th June, 1938 .. Mrs. Fanny E. Brownbill elected for Geelong electoral district.

Particulars in regard to the by-election for Geelong electoral district held 4th June, 1938, are as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	9,137	10,078	19,215
Number of electors who voted	8,847	9,383	18,230
Electors who voted (percentage of number on roll)	96·83	93·10	94·81

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

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1856-1937.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
1856	*	1883	64·96	1911	63·61
1859	*	1886	64·70	1914	53·92
1861	*	1889	66·58	1917	54·21
1864	*	1892	65·12	1920	63·70
1866	55·10	1894	70·99	1921	57·26
1868	61·59	1897	70·33	1924	59·24
1871	65·02	1900	63·47	1927	91·76†
1874	61·00	1902	65·47	1929	93·72
1877	62·29	1904	66·72	1932	94·20
1880 (Feb.)	66·56	1907	61·26	1935	94·39
1880 (July)	65·85	1908	53·64	1937	93·96

* Not available.

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

PART II.

LAW, CRIME, ETC.

Legal System
in Victoria.

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

LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

Supreme
Court civil
business.

The Supreme Court of Victoria was established in 1852, and its constitution and powers remain substantially unaltered by recent legislation, although the procedure was entirely remoulded by *The Judicature Act 1883* (now incorporated in the *Supreme Court Act 1928*). There were in 1937, five Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

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

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1933 TO 1937.

Heading.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Number of Places at which Sittings were held	6	4	4	5	5
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages	3	9	3	6	4
For Trial	161	137	163	156	143
Number of Causes Tried—					
By Juries of Six	19	24	32	16	20
By a Judge	76	62	60	64	52
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	70	50	54	55	54
Defendant	25	36	38	20	19
Amount Awarded £	44,037	19,877	13,902	29,369	25,525
Writs of Summons issued	672	694	674	626	679
Other Original Proceedings	*	*	249	288	302
Appellate Proceedings (other than Criminal Appeals heard and determined)—					
By Full Court	34	45	45	30	36
By a Judge	61	69	76	62	70
Fees Collected £	3,499	3,310	3,413	3,274	3,322

* Not available.

County Court business. County Courts have a jurisdiction both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; also in cases remitted by the Supreme Court. The cause of action must have arisen within 100 miles of the court in which proceedings are taken, which court must not be more than ten miles further away from defendant's residence than some other County Court in which the plaintiff might have sued. In 1937 there were 99 sessions, which were held in 31 places. Particulars of litigation in each of the last five years are as follows:—

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.				Number of Causes Tried.	Amount Sued For.	Amount Awarded.
1933	..	..	..	576	£ 500,779	£ 240,343
1934	..	..	..	859	707,881	210,977
1935	..	..	..	825	515,402	209,292
1936	..	..	..	1,350	522,100	211,643
1937	..	..	..	1,385	560,926	199,972

Workers' Compensation—Arbitration cases. The number of requests for arbitration under the Workers' Compensation Act during the year 1937 was 407. The aggregate amount of compensation claimed was £103,715, and the amount awarded, £85,696. These figures are not included in the above table.

Petty Sessions civil business. Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 228 places in Victoria in 1937 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 civil cases, &c., heard during the last five years are given hereunder:—

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, ETC., 1933 TO 1937.

Heading.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Civil Cases—					
Number heard	79,424	82,783	88,828	101,024	100,818
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed	£ 780,096	726,678	765,160	877,991	835,370
Awarded	£ 582,241	525,030	560,039	610,411	607,495
Other Cases—					
Appeals against Rates	940	765	374	493	617
Children's Maintenance	12	146	17	9	36
Ejectment Cases	5,463	4,896	3,917	3,351	2,766
Examination of Lunatics	241	246	214	255	241
Fraud Summons	2,025	3,093	2,949	5,556	5,562
Garnishee Cases	2,202	2,330	2,832	3,526	3,475
Licences and Certificates	16,866	16,283	18,437	17,931	18,219
Maintenance Cases	1,649	1,660	1,590	1,553	1,802
Prohibition Cases	83	140	99	86	69
Other	5,261	4,629	6,401	7,501	9,361

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

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	King's Writs against Person and Property.	Subjects' Writs against—		Total.
		The Person.	Property.	
1933	7	13	190	210
1934	2	9	148	159
1935	13	17	171	201
1936	25	5	152	182
1937	24	5	120	149

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

BANKRUPTCIES.

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

The number of sequestrations, &c., in Victoria during each of the five years ended 31st July, 1938, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Acts* 1924-1933, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating thereto were as follows :—

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES, 1933-34 to 1937-38.

Year ended 31st July—	Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates.	Compositions, Assignments, &c., under Part XI. of the Act.	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII. of the Act.	Total.
NUMBER.				
1934 ..	218	11	212	441
1935 ..	201	10	181	392
1936 ..	195	5	143	343
1937 ..	227	12	103	342
1938 ..	255	9	121	385
LIABILITIES.				
	£	£	£	£
1934 ..	509,745	37,996	402,150	949,891
1935 ..	307,790	89,467	294,697	691,954
1936 ..	139,113	5,057	238,194	432,364
1937 ..	227,043	66,050	146,899	439,992
1938 ..	250,282	11,217	199,581	461,080
ASSETS.				
	£	£	£	£
1934 ..	116,156	39,414	322,803	478,373
1935 ..	59,391	58,100	209,945	327,436
1936 ..	31,206	5,329	201,299	237,834
1937 ..	29,924	13,601	91,465	134,990
1938 ..	74,138	5,553	114,401	194,092

The yearly average number of sequestrations, &c., and the average declared liabilities and assets are shown in the subjoined table for each of the quinquennial periods ended in 1933 and 1938 :—

Period.	Yearly Average Number.	Average declared Liabilities.	Average declared Assets.
1928-29 to 1932-33 ..	690	£ 1,419,060	£ 1,009,294
1933-34 to 1937-38 ..	381	£ 595,056	£ 274,545

DIVORCE.

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

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husband and wife respectively, and the number of decrees granted for divorce, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the year 1937 :—

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, 1937.

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage ..	366	526	892	317	479	796
Judicial Separation ..	..	5	5	..	1	1
Nullity of Marriage ..	2	1	3	2	1	3
Total ..	368	532	900	319	481	800

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1937 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, GROUNDS OF, 1937.

Grounds on which Granted.	Dissolution of Marriage.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.	
	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.
Adultery ..	82	103	..	1	..	..
Cruelty, repeated acts of ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Desertion ..	221	348	..	..	..	..
Desertion and adultery ..	4	3	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness (habitual) ..	2	5	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness and cruelty ..	..	11	..	..	..	..
Impotence ..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Insanity ..	8	2	..	..	..	..
Sentences for crime ..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Total ..	317	479	..	1	2	1

Divorces, 1861 to 1937. In 1861 jurisdiction was conferred on the Supreme Court of Victoria in matrimonial matters. The Divorce Act of 1889, which received the Royal Assent on 13th May, 1890, considerably extended the grounds upon which divorce might be granted.

The following is a statement of the number of decrees granted in Victoria for dissolution of marriage and for judicial separation during the period 1861 to 1890, for the decennial periods 1891-1900 to 1921-30, and for each of the years 1931 to 1937 :—

VICTORIA—DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS,
1861 TO 1937.

Period.	Decrees Granted for—	
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.
1861-1890	348	71
1891-1900	949	14
1901-1910	1,255	6
1911-1920	2,499	14
1921-1930	4,403	16
1931	417	2
1932	454	..
1933	495	..
1934	618	..
1935	599	3
1936	685	1
1937	796	1
Total—1891 to 1937	13,170	57
Total—1861 to 1937	13,518	128

RACECOURSE LICENCES.

Racecourse licences and percentage fees. The *Police Offences Act* 1928 provides that no race-meeting shall be held except on a racecourse which is licensed under such Act for horse races or for pony races or for trotting races. Any licence shall, unless cancelled, be in force for twelve months from the date of its issue. For each such licence there shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue a fee of £1, and also an annual sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue from all sources received from such racecourse by the owner or

trustees of the racecourse during the year immediately preceding the year for which the licence is required. It is provided, however, that where the gross revenue is less than £1,500 but more than £600 the annual sum payable shall be 2 per cent. of the gross revenue; and where the gross revenue is £600 or less no amount shall be payable. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue in licence fees and percentages on gross revenue during each of the last ten years were as follows:—

VICTORIA—REVENUE FROM RACECOURSE LICENCES AND PERCENTAGE FEES, 1928-29 TO 1937-38.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount.	Year ended 30th June.	Amount.
	£		£
1929	24,952	1934	15,050
1930	27,789	1935	14,885
1931	23,246	1936	15,554
1932	16,457	1937	15,718
1933	15,575	1938	16,627

CRIME.

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

Administration of the criminal law.

CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.

The statistics of crime and drunkenness for the years subsequent to 1932 have been compiled on a basis which differs from that for the years 1893 to 1932. The particulars for the years 1933 to 1937 represent, in respect of multiple charges, the total number of all offences with which arrested persons were charged whereas, for the period 1893 to 1932, only the most serious offence in each case was tabulated. Summons cases in 1933 to 1937 relate, as in previous years, to all offences with which a person was charged. The statistics for the last four years are comparable, therefore, with those for the years prior to 1893 appearing in earlier issues of the *Year-Book*.

Alteration in method of tabulation.

**Offences and
drunkenness.**

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

VICTORIA—OFFENCES AND DRUNKENNESS, 1890 TO 1937.

Year.	Number of Arrest and Summons Cases—				
	Offences Against the Person.	Offences Against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
1890	4,091	5,036	18,501	36,456	64,084
1895*	2,344	3,336	11,143	20,843	37,666
1900*	2,103	3,106	15,878	28,003	49,090
1910*	1,663	3,052	12,719	34,626	52,060
1920*	1,909	4,877	7,154	42,758	56,698
1930*	1,680	5,078	8,132	41,859	56,749
1933	1,617	6,400	9,240	41,149	58,406
1934	1,500	6,258	8,666	40,646	57,070
1935	1,500	6,716	10,221	47,536	65,973
1936	1,503	6,865	10,390	63,360	82,118
1937	1,351	7,244	10,433	55,194	74,222
Number of Arrest and Summons Cases per 1,000 of Population.					
1890	3·66	4·50	16·54	32·59	57·29
1895*	1·98	2·82	9·41	17·60	31·81
1900*	1·76	2·60	13·31	23·47	41·14
1910*	1·30	2·38	9·92	27·00	40·60
1920*	1·26	3·23	4·73	28·27	37·49
1930*	·94	2·84	4·55	23·44	31·77
1933	·89	3·52	5·07	22·60	32·08
1934	·82	3·42	4·73	22·20	31·17
1935	·82	3·65	5·56	25·84	35·87
1936	·81	3·72	5·62	34·29	44·44
1937	·73	3·90	5·62	29·74	39·99

* See paragraph "Alteration in method of tabulation" on page 45.

The non-enforcement during the infantile paralysis epidemic of the provisions of the Education Act in respect of non-attendance at school was mainly responsible for the decrease in 1937 as compared with 1936 in the number of "Other Offences." Decreases were also recorded in the number of breaches of the Licensing Act and the Motor Car Act.

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. These were very few in number, there having been in Victoria in 1937 only 81 of such charges out of a total of 55,194 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" were 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 were 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, it is necessary that consideration be given to several points. The first is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. These points must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that in previous periods when there may have been differences in the law and when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age.

Arrests and
summonses
for various
offences.

The following are particulars of the different classes of offences dealt with by magistrates in 1937.

VICTORIA—ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1937.

Nature of Offence.	Total.	Summarily Disposed of—				Committed for Trial.	
		Convicted.		Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out.		M.	F.
		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Against the Person—							
Murder and attempts at	33	..	..	17	1	13	2
Manslaughter ..	4	..	..	2	1	1	..
Shooting at, wounding, &c.	49	4	..	12	..	33	..
Assaults	1,051	525	39	414	42	30	1
Others	214	35	5	38	5	126	5
Total	1,351	564	44	483	49	203	8
Against Property—							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	807	150	7	50	1	593	6
Larceny and similar offences	5,035	3,281	328	821	78	520	37
Wilful damage ..	415	285	9	107	10	3	1
Others	957	582	37	259	17	51	11
Total	7,244	4,298	381	1,237	106	1,167	55
Forgery and Offences against the Currency ..	64	2	..	2	..	57	3
Against Good Order—							
Drunkenness* ..	10,433	9,132	1,164	124	13	..	..
Others	7,806	5,972	390	1,263	162	19	..
Total	18,239	15,104	1,554	1,387	175	19	..
Other Offences—							
Breaches of—							
Education Act ..	4,572	3,433	708	318	83	..	..
Licensing Act ..	5,498	3,935	517	830	216	..	..
Motor Car Act ..	13,440	12,474	225	722	19	..	..
Traffic Regulations ..	10,111	9,512	269	314	16	..	..
Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act ..	324	197	46	65	16	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	13,379	10,555	924	1,702	165	32	1
Total	47,324	40,136	2,689	3,951	515	32	1
Grand Total	74,222	60,104	4,668	7,060	845	1,478	67

* See footnote on page 49.

Of the 74,222 cases dealt with, 64,772 were summarily convicted, 7,905 were dismissed, withdrawn, &c., and 1,545 committed for trial. These particulars include the cases disposed of in Children's Courts, which are detailed in a subsequent table, other than arrests of neglected children.

Arrest and summons cases.

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

VICTORIA—ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Arrest Cases.		Summons Cases.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1933	17,815	2,059	34,638	3,894	58,406
1934	16,280	2,009	35,161	3,620	57,070
1935	17,833	2,111	42,197	3,832	65,973
1936	18,798	2,218	56,471	4,631	82,118
1937	18,534	2,070	50,108	3,510	74,222

The following table shows for each of the last five years the number of offences for which persons were arrested or summoned, summarily convicted, discharged by magistrates, or committed for trial; also the number per 10,000 of the population.

VICTORIA—DISPOSAL OF ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.
1933	58,406	47,079	9,923	1,404
1934	57,070	45,748	9,791	1,531
1935	65,973	54,666	9,720	1,587
1936	82,118	70,752*	9,884	1,482
1937	74,222	64,772*	7,905	1,545
Number per 10,000 of Population.				
1933	320·8	258·6	54·5	7·7
1934	311·7	249·8	53·5	8·4
1935	358·7	297·2	52·9	8·6
1936	444·4	382·9*	53·5	8·0
1937	399·9	349·0*	42·6	8·3

* The convictions in 1936 and 1937 in respect of drunkenness include those cases in which offenders were discharged by magistrates on a first appearance. In previous years such cases were not treated as convictions.

The table which follows shows the number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts during the year 1937. The jurisdiction of this Court is limited to children under the age of seventeen years.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES DISPOSED OF, 1937.

Nature of Offence.	Total.	Summarily Disposed of—				Committed for Trial.	
		Convicted.		Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against the Person—							
Assaults	86	66	..	19	..	1	..
Others	9	8	..	1	..	..	..
Total	95	74	..	20	..	1	..
Against Property—							
Larceny, &c.	2,475	1,983	83	400	8	1	..
Wilful Damage	199	151	1	46	1	..	..
Others	30	12	2	16	..	..	..
Total	2,704	2,146	86	462	9	1	..
Against Good Order—							
Drunkenness	13	12	..	1	..	..	..
Others	294	233	5	52	4	..	..
Total	307	245	5	53	4	..	..
Other Offences, &c.—							
Traffic Offences	954	878	12	62	2	..	..
Other Offences	638	407	23	103	5	..	..
Neglected Children	582	172	164	130	116	..	..
Total	2,074	1,457	199	295	123	..	..
Grand Total	5,180	3,922	290	830	136	2	..

The number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts in each of the last five years was :—2,993 in 1933, 3,322 in 1934, 4,260 in 1935, 4,959 in 1936, and 5,180 in 1937.

The following statement gives particulars of the manner in which the cases in the Children's Courts were disposed of by magistrates in 1937.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES, HOW DEALT WITH, 1937.

How dealt with.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adjudged for period without probation	752	37	789
Released on probation	1,059	54	1,113
Committed to care of Children's Welfare Department	275	125	400
Committed to reformatory	120	2	122
Committed to care of a private person or institution	14	28	42
Fined	1,174	29	1,203
Released under Section 356 of <i>Crimes Act</i> 1928 ..	9	..	9
Dismissed on payment of costs or damages or both ..	75	7	82
Discharged upon surety	15	..	15
Sentenced to imprisonment, the execution of which has been suspended	18	..	18
Convicted and discharged	134	1	135
Discharged with a caution	251	7	258
Otherwise dealt with	26	..	26
Summarily Convicted	3,922	290	4,212
Summarily Dismissed	830	136	966
Committed for Trial	2	..	2
Grand Total	4,754	426	5,180

In the following table particulars are given of the cases in which children were released on probation by magistrates in Children's Courts during the last five years.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : PROBATION CASES, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Cases Released on Probation.	Results of Probation.		
		Satisfactory.	Fair.	Unsatisfactory.
1933	664	% 85	% 8	% 7
1934	779	86	7	7
1935	1,004	82	8	10
1936	924	82	8	10
1937	1,113	84	7	9

Children's Courts—Probation Cases.

Arrest cases
summarily
disposed of by
magistrates.

The following is a statement of the arrest cases summarily disposed of by magistrates during 1937:—

VICTORIA—ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF
BY MAGISTRATES, 1937.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	5,099	402	5,501
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	3,445	603	4,048
1 month and under 6 months ..	1,269	124	1,393
6 months and under 12 months ..	218	21	239
1 year and under 2 years ..	32	2	34
2 years	1	..	1
Admonished	4,281	517	4,798
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ..	462	83	545
Sent to Reformatory Schools, &c. ..	169	5	174
Otherwise dealt with	335	36	371
Total Convicted	15,311	1,793	17,104
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out	1,849	221	2,070
Total summarily disposed of ..	17,160	2,014	19,174

Particulars of the distinct persons tried before superior courts in 1937 are shown below in respect of arrest cases only. Where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been taken into account.

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS FOR TRIAL OF DISTINCT PERSONS, 1937.

(Arrest cases only.)

Offences	Distinct Persons Charged.	Result of Trial—	
		Withdrawn, Discharged.	Convicted.
Against the Person—			
Murder	5	1	4*
Attempted Murder	7	3	4†
Manslaughter	1	1	..
Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm, &c.	37	27	10
Rape and other offences against females	66	20	46
Unnatural offences	19	8	11
Bigamy	13	1	12
Other	2	1	1
Against Property—			
Robbery and Stealing from the Person ..	34	12	22
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c. ..	272	41	231
Stealing Horses, Cattle, and Sheep ..	19	6	13
Other Larceny	206	80	126
Fraud and False Pretences	36	5	31
Arson and attempts at	3	3	..
Other	23	10	13
Forgery and offences against the Currency	22	..	22
Other offences—			
Perjury and Subornation	10	5	5
Effect a Public Mischief	7	..	7
Conspiracy	6	5	1
Other	7	1	6
Total	795	230	565

* Including one convicted of "Manslaughter."
 † Including two convicted of "Inflicting grievous bodily harm" and one convicted of "Unlawfully and maliciously wounding."

Offence and age of distinct persons arrested who were convicted after commitment for trial. The following table contains for the year 1937 a classification according to offence and age of distinct persons arrested who were convicted after commitment for trial.

Offences.	Ages (Years).								Total.
	Under 16.	16 to 17.	18 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 39.	40 to 59.	60 and Over.	
MALES.									
Against the Person ..	1	6	9	18	20	13	14	4	85
Against Property	38	81	122	65	75	41	1	423
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	2	1	6	8	3	..	20
Other Offences	2	7	1	5	3	..	18
Total ..	1	44	94	148	92	101	61	5	546
FEMALES.									
Against the Person	2	..	1	..	..	3
Against Property	2	2	5	1	1	2	..	13
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	2	..	..	..	2
Other Offences	1	..	1
Total	2	2	7	3	2	3	..	19

Drunkenness. The number of persons and the number per 1,000 of the population arrested or summoned for drunkenness during the last five years are given hereunder.

VICTORIA—PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Number of Persons—			Number per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1933	9,159	81	9,240	5·08
1934	8,593	73	8,666	4·73
1935	10,200	21	10,221	5·56
1936	10,339	51	10,390	5·62
1937	10,409	24	10,433	5·62

The continuity of the above statistics has not been materially affected by the alteration in the method of tabulation referred to on page 45.

Drunkenness—Comparison with previous years. If the amount of drunkenness in proportion to population, as measured by the number of arrests therefor, be represented as 100 for the period 1874-78, the corresponding numbers for subsequent periods will show the comparative increase or decrease. These numbers are given in the following table:—

Period.	Index Number.	Period.	Index Number
1874-78	100	1918-22	32
1879-85	88	1923-27	41
1886-92	106	1928-32	30
1893-97	65	1933	35
1898-1902	84	1934	32
1903-07	77	1935	38
1908-12	68	1936	38
1913-17	59	1937	38

A considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown for the five years 1893-97, which was a period of general depression. In the five years following an increase occurred, but since that time the arrests for this offence have declined. In the middle of the year 1915 an Act was passed reducing the number of hours during which alcoholic liquors could be sold in hotels, and a further reduction was made in the following year. This possibly accounts for the marked decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness in the period immediately following. It is noticeable that a further fall was recorded during the depression period subsequent to 1929.

The accompanying table shows for the last five years the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, and also the number arrested per 100,000 of the population under that age.

VICTORIA—ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Number.	Number per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1933	120	18·94
1934	88	13·81
1935	94	14·68
1936	96	14·93
1937	108	16·72

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE.

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

To 31st December, 1937, 1,813 hotels have been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. Of these hotels 526 were located in metropolitan districts and the compensation paid amounted to £577,502, or an average of £1,098 each. There were 1,287 hotels closed in country districts and compensation amounting to £649,044 was paid, or an average of £504 each. The total sum paid in compensation in all districts of the State was £1,226,546, or an average of £677 for each hotel.

In addition to the above closings, the following have been deprived of their licences as a result of the local option poll held on 21st October, 1920:—5 spirit merchants, 4 grocers, 1 club, and 4 Australian wine licensees. The amount of compensation awarded was £550. Since 1922, 28 spirit merchants', 5 grocers', and 85 Australian wine licences have been taken away, for which compensation to the amount of £17,201 has been awarded.

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

Since 1922 plans have been passed by the Board for new and improved licensed premises, the estimated cost being £4,573,093, exclusive of the cost of sewerage and new equipment.

Number of Hotels. The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels, including roadside licences, in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and for certain subsequent years, and the average 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 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.*	Average Number of Persons to each Hotel.
1885	969,200	4,339	223
1906	1,219,832	3,520	347
1930	1,792,605	1,803	994
1931	1,803,570	1,781	1,013
1932	1,813,387	1,770	1,025
1933	1,824,479	1,759	1,037
1934	1,837,490	1,749	1,051
1935	1,843,023	1,744	1,057
1936	1,851,593	1,725	1,073
1937	1,859,487	1,711	1,087
Increase, 1885 to 31st December, 1937	890,287	..	864
Decrease, 1885 to 31st December, 1937	..	2,628	..

* Including Roadside Licences.

While the population has increased by 92 per cent. since 1885, the number of hotels has decreased by 60 per cent. The average number of persons to an hotel is now 387 per cent. more than it was in that year. During the period 1885 to 31st December, 1937, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,813 were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences thereto, and 664 were closed voluntarily. During the period 1907 to 31st December, 1937, 76 new licences were granted.

Licensing Fund.

The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1938, amounted to £255,823. The amounts received from the various sources were :—Licences, certificates, &c., £233,490 ; interest on investments, £10,982 ; fees and fines, £10,982 ; and miscellaneous, £369. The expenditure which totalled £255,823 consisted of the following items :—Annual payments to municipalities, £59,660 ; compensation, £19,195 ; transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 311 of Act No. 3717, £23,000 ; transferred to revenue under section 312 of Act No. 3717, as amended by Act No. 4496, £133,764 ; and salaries, expenses, &c., £20,204. The amount at credit of the fund at 30th June, 1938, was £437,376, of which £341,000 was invested.

Hours for sale of intoxicants.

The trading hours of hotels in Victoria are from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., but trading is not permitted on Sundays, Anzac Day (25th April), and Good Friday. The various legislative enactments, which from time to time have curtailed such trading hours, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1935-36, page 110.

Local Option Acts of 1920 and 1922.

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

Local Option Poll held 21st October, 1920.

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

Hotels Closed by Local Option.

During the period 1885 to 1937, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls. The amount of compensation awarded was £224,870, or an average of £990 for each hotel. This sum was provided partly out of the Licensing Fund, and, when this was insufficient for the purpose, out of Consolidated Revenue.

Licensing Polls 1930 and 1938.

On the 29th March, 1930, a Referendum, called a Licensing Poll, was conducted under Part XIV. of the *Licensing Act 1928* (as amended) to determine whether or not licences should be abolished throughout Victoria. The Act provides that the resolution shall be carried if three-fifths at least in number of the votes given is in favour of the resolution. The poll was State-wide, and was the first of the octennial polls provided for by the *Licensing Act of 1922* (now incorporated in the *Licensing Act 1928*). A similar poll was held on the 8th October, 1938. The number of votes recorded at each of these polls for and against the abolition of licences was as follows :—

	1930.		1938.
For abolition of licences ..	418,902 (42·86%)	..	368,676 (33·57%)
Against abolition of licences ..	552,339 (56·50%)	..	721,704 (65·73%)
Informal	6,271 (0·64%)	..	7,648 (0·70%)
Total Electors who voted ..	977,512	..	1,098,028
Total Electors on rolls ..	1,029,420	..	1,151,263
Proportion of Electors who voted	94·96%		95·38%

Consumption
of beer.

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

CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN VICTORIA, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Year.	Quantity of Beer Consumed.	Per head of Population.
	gallons.	gallons.
1933-34 ..	15,969,300	8·75
1934-35 ..	16,958,500	9·23
1935-36 ..	19,538,800	10·60
1936-37 ..	20,750,800	11·20
1937-38 ..	23,700,300	12·73

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

Gaols and
prisoners.

There are five gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, and five reformatory prisons, also two police gaols which are used as receiving stations. The following statement contains information for the year 1937 in regard to the accommodation for prisoners, the daily average number in confinement, the number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year.

VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1937.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received (including transfers).		In Confinement, at end of year.*	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	895	83	644	40	4,551	726	590	35
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	68	3	67	1	172	1	64	1
Ballarat Gaol ..	66	18	33	..	293	8	29	..
Beechworth Reformatory Prison	78	..	61	..	31	..	56	..
Bendigo Gaol ..	116	28	13	..	152	11	14	..
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	91	..	79	..	111	..	86	..
Geelong Gaol ..	179	..	97	..	314	..	82	..
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	21	..	17	..	12	..	14	..
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	52	..	51	..	29	..	46	..
Sale Gaol ..	26	9	5	..	78	1	12	1
Police Gaols ..	25	4	5	..	164	1	..	..
Total ..	1,617	145	1,072	41	5,907	748	993	37

* Including 38 males and 3 females awaiting trial.

The number of prisoners received at and discharged from the gaols and reformatory prisons (excluding police gaols) in Victoria is given in the following table for the year 1937 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM GAOLS AND REFORMATORY PRISONS, 1937.

(Exclusive of Police Gaols.)

Heading.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in Confinement at 31st December, 1936—			
Convicted	1,055	37	1,092
Awaiting trial	35	5	40
Total	1,090	42	1,132
Received during 1937—			
Convicted of—			
Felony	1,305	45	1,350
Misdemeanour	1,571	232	1,803
Other offences	1,110	334	1,444
Transfers from—			
Other Gaols and Reformatory Prisons ..	465	7	472
Hospitals, Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c.	23	1	24
For Trial, not subsequently convicted ..	1,269	128	1,397
Total	5,743	747	6,490
Discharged during 1937—			
By remission of sentence	453	36	489
On expiration of sentence and payment of fines	3,296	555	3,851
Bailed to appeal	89	13	102
On bond from Court, Judge's Order, Attorney-General's Order, &c.	29	5	34
By special authority	19	2	21
On parole	169	..	169
Died	2	..	2
Executed .. .. .	..	..	..
Deported	1	..	1
Absconded	7	..	7
Transfers to—			
Other Gaols and Reformatory Prisons ..	484	10	494
Hospitals, Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c.	25	1	26
Unconvicted	1,266	130	1,396
Total	5,840	752	6,592
Number in Confinement at 31st December, 1937—			
Convicted	955	34	989
Awaiting trial	38	3	41
Total	993	37	1,030

Prisoners under Sentence.

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence at the end of each of the last ten years.

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE, 1928 TO 1937.

At 31st December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total number per 10,000 of Population.	At 31st December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total number per 10,000 of Population.
1928	896	38	934	5·30	1933	1,297	50	1,347	7·38
1929	1,099	46	1,145	6·44	1934	1,191	34	1,225	6·67
1930	1,259	40	1,299	7·25	1935	1,118	41	1,159	6·29
1931	1,364	43	1,407	7·80	1936	1,057	37	1,094	5·91
1932	1,275	64	1,339	7·38	1937	993	37	1,030	5·54

Daily average number of Prisoners in confinement

A statement is given below of the daily average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State in the last year of each of the decennial periods 1871 to 1931 inclusive, and in each of the last five years. The rate per 10,000 of the population, aged fifteen years and over, was, in 1937, 44 per cent. less than in 1901, and 3 per cent. more than in the quinquennial period 1924-28.

VICTORIA—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1937.

Year.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in Confinement.			Number per 10,000 of Population, aged 15 years and over.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871 ..	1,345	274	1,619	54·77	15·46	38·30
1881 ..	1,294	304	1,598	45·25	12·35	30·03
1891 ..	1,550	350	1,900	38·78	10·07	25·43
1901 ..	951	200	1,151	23·92	5·06	14·53
1911 ..	713	100	813	15·73	2·16	8·87
1921 ..	741	54	795	14·56	·98	7·40
1931 ..	1,391	50	1,441	22·59	·78	11·43
1933 ..	1,393	65	1,458	22·23	1·00	11·41
1934 ..	1,320	55	1,375	19·83	·80	10·14
1935 ..	1,220	44	1,264	18·27	·63	9·28
1936 ..	1,179	43	1,222	17·56	·61	8·91
1937 ..	1,072	41	1,113	15·94	·58	8·10

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

The principal provisions are—

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

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

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

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER INDETERMINATE DETENTION, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Name of Reformatory Prison.	Year Ended 30th June.				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	82	69	59	64	53
Beechworth Reformatory Prison	64	62	70	65	59
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	95	77	89	77	100
Geelong Reformatory Prison	9	9	14	18	16
McLeod Settlement, French Island	50	53	53	55	48
Total	300	270	285	279	279

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

From 1st July, 1908, to 30th June, 1937, admissions to the several reformatories totalled 3,724 (3,678 males and 46 females). Particulars of those released on parole or probation (inclusive of cases released more than once) and of those otherwise disposed of during the same period are given hereunder :—

Heading.	Number.	Per Cent.
Reconvicted or returned to prison	1,397*	37·5
Probation satisfactorily completed	1,383	37·1
Still on parole or probation	389†	10·5
Deaths—		
In institutions	14	0·4
On parole or probation	22	0·6
Escapes	120	3·2
Released by Special Authority, &c.	120	3·2
In institutions at 30th June, 1937	279	7·5
Total admissions to 30th June, 1937	3,724	100·0

* Including 8 transferred to serve additional sentences.

† Including ‡ temporarily paroled.

POLICE PROTECTION.

The following table shows the numbers in the various grades of the police force in Victoria on the 31st December, 1937.

POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner	1	..	1
Superintendents	3	6	9
Inspectors	10	3	13
Sub-Inspectors	19	9	28
Sergeants, First class	34	13	47
" Second class	36	16	52
Senior Constables	166	80	246
Senior Constables (brevet rank)	1	..	1
First Constables	556	318	874
Constables	678	104	782
Total	1,504	549	2,053
<i>Detectives.</i>			
Superintendents	1	..	1
Inspectors	2	..	2
Sub-Inspectors	3	..	3
Sergeants, First class	4	..	4
" Second class	4	..	4
Senior Detectives	19	..	19
First Detectives	28	..	28
Detectives	10	..	10
Total	71	..	71
<i>Mounted.</i>			
First Constables	7	76	83
Constables	22	44	66
Total	29	120	149
Grand Total	1,604	669	2,273

In addition to the above there were 7 police-women, 3 matrons, and 2 black trackers employed by the Police Department on the 31st December, 1937.

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

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1928 TO 1937

Year.	Total Strength including Police-women.	Number of Inhabitants to each Police-officer.	Year.	Total Strength including Police-women.	Number of Inhabitants to each Police-officer.
1928	2,112	834	1933	2,148	849
1929	2,148	828	1934	2,170	847
1930	2,115	848	1935	2,247	820
1931	2,107	856	1936	2,289	809
1932	2,121	855	1937	2,280	815

Strength of police force in Australian States.

The appended table shows for each Australian State the strength of the police force at the end of 1937.

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1937.

State.	Total Strength including Police-women.	Number of Inhabitants to each Police Officer.
Victoria	2,280	815
New South Wales	3,816	710
Queensland	1,345	739
South Australia*	691	852
Western Australia	592	772
Tasmania*	282	824

* At 30th June, 1937.

Expenditure
on police,
gaols, &c.

The next table shows the total amount and the amount per head of population expended from Consolidated Revenue in connexion with the police, and with the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, in each of the five years ended 30th June, 1938.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS,
1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on—					Amount per Head of Population.
	Maintenance, &c.		Buildings		Total.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.		
£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	
1934 ..	616,153	105,125	4,417	1,207	726,902	8 0
1935 ..	654,846	106,385	10,904	2,450	774,585	8 5
1936 ..	693,892	110,189	20,205	3,926	828,212	9 0
1937 ..	755,505	116,904	38,328	3,992	914,729	9 11
1938 ..	777,953	117,850	39,011	4,490	939,304	10 1

Executions.

During the thirty-two years ended with 1937 there were only eleven executions in Victoria, one of which took place in 1908, one in 1912, two in 1916, two in 1918, one in 1922, one in 1924, one in 1932, and two in 1936. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 179 criminals (175 males and 4 females) have been executed within the State on account of the following offences:—Murder, 139; attempted murder, 17; robbery with violence, 9; burglary and wounding, 1; sexual offences, 12; and arson, 1.

Inquests.

The number of inquest cases in Victoria during each of the last five years is given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—INQUESTS, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Inquests into the Deaths of—			Total Persons per 10,000 Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total Persons.	
1933	1,125	456	1,581	90·6
1934	1,132	532	1,664	89·2
1935	1,230	468	1,698	92·0
1936	1,239	511	1,750	93·2
1937	1,255	483	1,738	93·4

PART III.

VITAL STATISTICS.

**Registration
of Births,
Deaths, and
Marriages.**

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers contain all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over the local registrars of births and deaths, the registrars of marriages, and (so far as regards their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. Since the present system was instituted approximately 5,132,650 original entries have been made in the indexes, of which 1,428,250 relate to marriages, 2,498,200 to births, and 1,206,200 to deaths.

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

Persons desirous of obtaining information as to any birth, death or marriage registered in Victoria may apply to the Government Statist to have a search made against the records in the registers. They should furnish particulars, as complete as possible, including the date and place of the event, the names of the parties (if a marriage), age (if a death) and, in the case of a birth or death, the parentage. A fee of 2s. 6d. is charged for every search of a period of not more than five years and an additional fee of 2s. 6d. for each additional search period of five years or part thereof. A search fee is not charged in any case where an application for a certificate is lodged within three months of the date of registration of the event. There is no extra charge for an extract of an entry but, for a certificate, a further sum of 5s. is payable. For a search in the early church records, prior to 1st July, 1853, the fee is only 1s., a further sum of 1s. being payable if a certificate be required.

The value of the information contained in the records is shown by the number of applications for searches or certificates. In 1937 these numbered 65,214.

**Law relating to
Marriages,
Births, and
Deaths.**

The various Acts relating to the registration of marriages, births, and deaths in Victoria were consolidated in 1928.

Marriages may be celebrated by any minister of religion ordinarily officiating as such in one of the religious denominations, and whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist, also by the Government Statist, an Assistant Government Statist, or a duly appointed registrar of marriages. The Governor in Council may prohibit from celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any indictable offence, misconduct or impropriety in the celebration of any marriage, or who makes a business of celebrating marriages for the purpose of profit or gain. At least three clear days before the performance of any marriage, written notice of such marriage must be given to the proposed celebrant by the parties about to be married, but such notice may, in respect of a marriage by a minister of religion, be dispensed with in the case of emergency by written permission of any Justice of the Peace. Marriage of minors is permissible only with the written consent of parents or guardian or, in certain circumstances, by permission of a Guardian of Minors, who is usually a police magistrate. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is valid. Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted from the law relating to marriages, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages. Certificates of such marriages must, however, be lodged with the Government Statist for record purposes. No marriage is invalid by reason of its having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the parties believed at the time that such person was qualified, or by reason of any formal defect or irregularity where the identity of the parties to the marriage is not in question.

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

Births of live children must, under a penalty not exceeding £10 for default without reasonable cause, be registered within 60 days. After 60 days and within twelve months, registration may be effected, after declaration, on the payment of a fee of 5s.; after twelve months and under seven years, only by authority of the Government Statist (fee 20s.); and after seven years by order of a Judge of a County Court or the Supreme Court (fee 30s.). The occupier of every house or place in which an illegitimate child is born, or in which an illegitimate child under the age of five years dies, is required to give notice of such birth or death to the district registrar within three to seven days, according to the locality of the event. If the mother is the occupier, the period of notification is extended to three weeks.

Deaths must, under a penalty not exceeding £10, be notified to the local registrar by the occupier of the house or tenement in which the death occurred, and must be registered within 21 days by a person present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased. The medical practitioner in attendance during the last illness is also required, under a penalty not exceeding £5, to report the death to the registrar, unless the death has been reported to the Coroner.

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

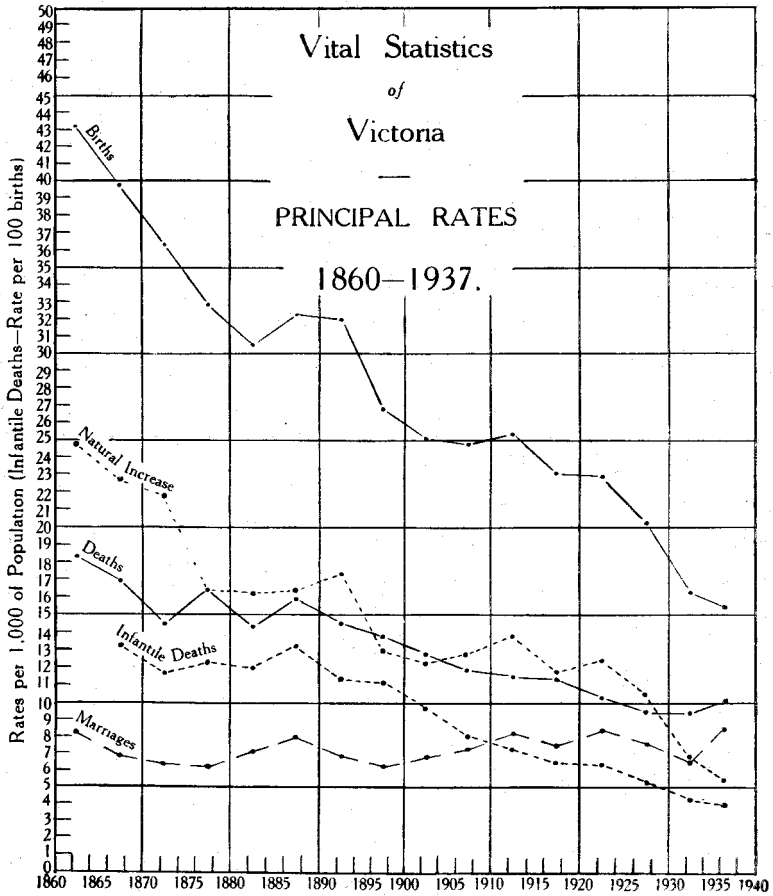
The *Adoption of Children Act 1928* and the *Adoption of Children Act 1936* provide for the legal adoption of children and for the registration of each adoption by the Government Statist.

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

Summary of Vital Statistics, 1937. The principal numbers and rates relating to Vital Statistics are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1937.

Division.	Mean Population	Number of—				Rate per 1,000 of Population.			Infantile Mortality.
		Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under One Year.	Marriage.	Birth.	Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.
Greater Melbourne	1,020,250	..	14,490	10,819	538	..	14·20	10·60	37·13
Remainder of the State	835,783	..	15,241	7,704	553	..	18·24	9·33	36·28
Victoria	1,856,033	16,226	29,731	18,613	1,091	8·74	16·02	10·03	36·70



MARRIAGES.

Marriages— Marriages in Victoria in 1937 numbered 16,226, corresponding to a rate of 8·74 per 1,000 of the population. Rates for previous years were 8·61 in 1936, 8·38 in 1935, 7·57 in 1934, and 6·96 in 1933. The highest rate since 1857—9·85—was recorded in 1920. This was mainly due to the marriages of a large number of soldiers after their return to civilian life. The lowest rate recorded in the history of the State was 5·66 in 1931. There has been a steady increase since that year, the rate in 1937 being 54 per cent. higher than that in 1931.

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

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER, 1855 TO 1937.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59..	4,362	*	*	*	*	10·24
1860-64..	4,418	1,068	1,166	1,079	1,105	8·16
1865-69..	4,533	1,123	1,144	1,113	1,153	6·94
1870-74..	4,823	1,168	1,299	1,131	1,225	6·40
1875-79..	5,023	1,239	1,307	1,207	1,270	6·21
1880-84..	6,296	1,528	1,611	1,483	1,674	7·07
1885-89..	8,208	1,899	2,196	1,915	2,198	8·04
1890-94..	7,945	1,995	2,100	1,838	2,012	6·88
1895-99..	7,627	1,816	2,074	1,778	1,959	6·44
1900-04..	8,201	2,000	2,252	1,930	2,019	6·78
1905-09..	9,209	2,185	2,548	2,182	2,294	7·36
1910-14..	11,244	2,664	3,000	2,644	2,936	8·29
1915-19..	10,908	2,437	2,754	2,815	2,902	7·62
1920-24..	13,598	3,252	3,578	3,152	3,616	8·64
1925-29..	13,301	3,136	3,603	3,047	3,515	7·72
1930-34..	12,019	2,929	3,123	2,727	3,240	6·64
1933 ..	12,668	2,872	3,331	2,950	3,515	6·96
1934 ..	13,862	3,677	3,457	3,005	3,723	7·57
1935 ..	15,409	3,452	4,265	3,301	4,391	8·38
1936 ..	15,915	3,448	4,776	3,240	4,451	8·61
1937 ..	16,226	4,223	3,934	3,326	4,743	8·74

* Not available.

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

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

MARRIAGE RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1933	6·96	7·07	6·84	6·84	7·69	7·13	7·03	7·18
1934	7·57	7·70	7·99	7·39	8·34	7·32	7·71	7·64
1935	8·38	8·45	8·57	8·28	8·85	8·16	8·45	8·23
1936	8·61	8·57	8·49	8·82	9·43	8·98	8·66	9·25
1937	8·74	8·61	8·44	9·06	9·18	8·73	8·70	9·55

Ages of bridegrooms and brides. The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1937 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1937.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.															Total Bridegrooms.									
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 to 49.	50 to 54.		55 to 59.	60 to 64.	65 to 69.	70 and over.					
16	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
17	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
18	2	10	14	19	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
19	3	4	29	38	31	11	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147
20	2	11	37	58	57	36	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
21 to 24	8	55	163	256	386	448	2,299	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,239
25 to 29	1	4	19	54	120	167	304	2,585	2,097	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,734
30 to 34	1	3	8	15	40	64	786	1,165	636	154	31	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,913
35 to 39	1	..	2	7	18	19	182	359	375	213	56	19	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,253
40 to 44	1	2	..	4	47	119	148	130	99	27	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,590
45 to 49	1	1	13	44	62	95	60	62	23	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	372
50 to 54	4	17	23	44	48	42	18	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	205
55 to 59	2	6	7	11	25	27	18	12	8	3	..	..	..	..	119
60 to 64	2	1	4	9	17	22	17	21	12	3	..	..	..	..	108
65 to 69	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	5	12	9	8	17	17	2	..	..	..	80
70 to 74	2	1	3	8	7	9	8	11	..	..	..	..	49
75 and over	2	4	1	3	4	4	4	..	..	..	22
Total Brides	..	1	21	104	316	518	714	894	6,056	4,385	1,644	707	353	229	105	67	58	36	18	..	..	..	..	..	16,226

Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 728 were older and 172 younger than their brides, and 100 were of the same age.

In 1937 the oldest bridegroom was aged 84 years, and the oldest bride 78 years. The youngest bridegroom was aged 16 years and the youngest bride 14 years.

Proportion of marriages at various ages.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in 1937 is shown, in varying age groups, in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PROPORTIONS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1937.

Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—		Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.		Brid-grooms.	Brides.
Under 16 ..	..	1·36	35 to 39 ..	77·22	43·57
16 ..	12	6·41	40 to 44 ..	36·36	21·76
17 ..	99	19·47	45 to 49 ..	22·93	14·11
18 ..	4·50	31·92	50 to 54 ..	12·63	6·47
19 ..	9·06	44·00	55 to 59 ..	7·33	4·13
20 ..	18·74	55·10	60 and over	15·96	6·90
21 to 24 ..	261·25	373·23			
25 to 29 ..	353·38	270·25	Total ..	1,000·00	1,000·00
30 to 34 ..	179·53	101·32			

Marriages of Minors.

The number of minors marrying at each age and the proportion of each sex to the total marriages are given in the following table for each of the five years 1933 to 1937.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS.

Year.	Age in Years.							Total.		
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	
Bridegrooms.										
1933	3	15	87	177	290	572	4·52	
1934	2	11	62	177	305	557	4·02	
1935	3	11	74	167	261	516	3·35	
1936	14	54	165	269	502	3·15	
1937	2	16	73	147	304	542	3·34	
Brides.										
1933	3	12	92	274	542	659	689	2,268	17·90
1934	5	16	72	260	505	604	803	2,323	16·76
1935	5	20	87	261	560	631	875	2,499	16·22
1936	2	17	99	261	590	706	818	2,493	15·66
1937	1	21	104	316	518	714	894	2,568	15·83

The proportion of minors marrying steadily decreased from 1931 to 1936. A slight increase, as compared with 1936, was recorded in 1937.

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

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Divorced.	Widowers.	All Bridegrooms.	Spinsters.	Divorced.	Widows.	All Brides.
1933 ..	28·09	40·23	48·80	29·45	25·26	36·09	43·52	26·10
1934 ..	28·26	40·89	49·61	29·68	25·40	35·21	45·32	26·25
1935 ..	28·32	40·84	49·99	29·72	25·46	36·10	44·88	26·35
1936 ..	28·41	40·30	49·80	29·76	25·58	35·81	44·97	26·37
1937 ..	28·39	39·43	50·01	29·81	25·47	36·64	45·47	26·42

In 1937 the mean age at marriage of bridegrooms of brides under 45 was 28·94 years, while for brides under 45 the age was 25·53 years.

In 1937 the most popular age at marriage for bridegrooms was 24 years and for brides 21 years.

Birthplaces of persons marrying. Marriage records for 1937 show that 87·7 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 93·2 per cent. of the brides married in Victoria were Australian born, while 9·3 per cent. of the grooms and 5·0 per cent. of the brides were born in Great Britain and Ireland. Of all persons married 90·5 per cent. were born in Australia, 7 per cent in New Zealand, 7·1 per cent in Great Britain and Ireland, and 4 per cent. in other British Possessions. Only a small proportion (1·3 per cent.) were natives of foreign countries. The numbers born in Australia and other countries are shown in the subjoined table for the years 1917 and 1937:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1917 AND 1937.

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1917.	1937.	1917.	1937.
Australia	8,226	14,226	8,846	15,123
New Zealand	71	134	59	104
England and Wales	729	1,089	401	603
Scotland	130	316	68	156
Ireland	119	103	66	45
Other British Possessions	37	97	11	45
Germany	26	13	11	8
Russia	26	17	8	12
Italy	27	78	8	37
United States	18	8	7	14
Other Foreign Countries and unspecified	97	145	21	79
Total	9,506	16,226	9,506	16,226

Conjugal condition of persons marrying.

In the following tables are given the number of persons in each conjugal condition marrying during each of the five years 1933 to 1937, and the proportions in each condition for periods since 1900.

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1933 TO 1937.

Period.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.				Total Marriages.
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Deserted.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Deserted.	
1933 ..	11,735	684	243	6	11,990	434	224	20	12,668
1934 ..	12,830	753	274	5	13,114	448	288	12	13,862
1935 ..	14,273	797	332	7	14,560	513	319	17	15,409
1936 ..	14,769	810	331	5	15,107	471	322	15	15,915
1937 ..	14,952	843	428	3	15,270	538	405	13	16,226

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1900 TO 1937.

Marriages Between—	1937.		Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of Total—				
	Number.	Percentage.		1900-09.	1910-19.	1920-29.	1937.	
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	14,418	88.86	Bachelors	91.4	Bridegrooms.		92.2	
Bachelors and Widows ..	262	1.61			92.7	92.1		
Bachelors and Divorced Women ..	275	1.70	Widowers	8.1	6.5	6.3	5.2	
Widowers and Spinsters ..	530	3.27	Divorced	.5	.8	1.6	2.6	
Widowers and Widows ..	237	1.46	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Widowers and Divorced Women ..	76	.47	Spinsters	93.4	Brides.		94.2	
Divorced Men and Spinsters	335	2.06			94.2	93.6		94.2
Divorced Men and Widows	39	.24			6.0	4.8		4.9	3.3
Divorced Men and Divorced Women ..	54	.33	Widows	.6	1.0	1.5	2.5	
Total Marriages ..	16,226	100.00	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

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

The proportions of widowers and widows remarrying per 100 marriages, declined from 7.7 and 5.8 respectively in 1905-09 to 5.2 and 3.2 in 1933-37. During the same period the proportion of remarriages of divorced men increased from .5 to 2.2, and of divorced women from .7 to 2.1. The increased proportion of divorced persons remarrying reflects the higher number of decrees for dissolution of

marriage granted in recent years. The numbers of such decrees granted and of remarriages of divorced men and of divorced women in each decade since 1900 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DIVORCED PERSONS REMARRYING SINCE 1900.

Period.	Decrees Granted.	Remarriages.	
		Divorced Men.	Divorced Women.
1900-09	1,208	418	554
1910-19	2,258	867	1,096
1920-29	4,392	2,125	2,116

In 1937 decrees granted numbered 796, and remarriages of men and women 428 and 405 respectively.

Marriages in religious denominations. In 1937 the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 15,168, representing 93·5 per cent. of the total marriages. Civil registrars performed 1,058 marriages, or 6·5 per cent. of the total.

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 1917, 1927, and 1937, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1917.		1927.		1937.	
	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.
Church of England ..	2,479	26·08	3,916	28·78	4,611	28·42
Roman Catholic Church	1,858	19·55	2,579	18·95	2,987	18·41
Presbyterian Church ..	1,728	18·18	2,508	18·43	3,178	19·58
Methodist Church ..	1,419	14·93	2,001	14·70	2,517	15·51
Baptist Church ..	444	4·67	582	4·28	793	4·89
Church of Christ ..	237	2·49	323	2·37	382	2·35
Congregational Church	831	8·74	558	4·10	225	1·39
Salvation Army ..	37	·39	76	·56	107	·66
Lutheran Church ..	48	·50	65	·48	79	·49
Hebrew ..	35	·37	59	·43	85	·52
Other Sects ..	70	·73	96	·71	204	1·26
Registrars of Marriages	320	3·37	845	6·21	1,058	6·52
Total ..	9,506	100·00	13,608	100·00	16,226	100·00

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

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES, 1928 TO 1937.

Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
1928 ..	1,013	7·68	1933 ..	1,340	10·58
1929 ..	1,040	8·04	1934 ..	1,156	8·34
1930 ..	1,224	10·51	1935 ..	1,373	8·91
1931 ..	1,143	11·23	1936 ..	1,398	8·78
1932 ..	1,515	12·90	1937 ..	1,058	6·52

Registered clergymen. The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages numbered 1,903 on 31st December, 1937. The numbers of ministers in each denomination (excepting Jews and Quakers) and civil registrars of marriages were as follows :—

VICTORIA—REGISTERED MINISTERS IN EACH DENOMINATION, 1937.

Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.	Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.
Church of England ..	427	Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland ..	2
Roman Catholic ..	492	Ballarat Town Mission ..	2
Presbyterian ..	316	Catholic and Apostolic ..	1
Methodist ..	313	Free Christian ..	1
Baptist ..	97	New Church ..	1
Church of Christ ..	82	Greek Orthodox Church ..	1
Congregational ..	56	Syrian Orthodox ..	1
Salvation Army ..	41	International Bible Students' Association ..	1
Lutheran ..	37	Pentecostal ..	1
Seventh Day Adventist ..	11	Particular Baptists ..	1
Latter Day Saints (Re-organized) ..	4	Australian Church ..	1
Apostolic Church, Australia ..	4	Total Clergymen ..	1,903
Open Brethren ..	3	Civil Registrars of Marriages ..	15
Free Presbyterian ..	3	Grand Total ..	1,918
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists ..	2		
Unitarian ..	2		

BIRTHS.

Births—Numbers and Rates. The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1937 was 29,731. This was 848 more than the number registered for the preceding year. The rate per 1,000 of population (16·02) was the highest experienced in Victoria since 1931. The lowest rate recorded was 15·16 in 1935. Stillbirths, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 789, and correspond to a ratio of 26·5 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1937. There were 1,047 male to every 1,000 female births in 1937, as compared with 1,050 in 1936, 1,037 in 1935, 1,036 in 1934, and 1,042 in 1933.

In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent unreliable and misleading. In the earlier periods when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, such rates are naturally high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and with it, consequently, the birth rate. It is clear, however, that other powerful factors are tending to reduce the birth rate.

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

VICTORIA—BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1855 TO 1937.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59	17,154	8,742	8,412	*	*	*	*	39·49
1860-64	24,060	12,379	11,681	5,614	5,991	6,534	5,921	43·29
1865-69	25,963	13,219	12,744	6,027	6,543	7,105	6,288	39·77
1870-74	27,359	13,944	13,415	6,478	6,769	7,467	6,645	36·35
1875-79	26,584	13,639	12,945	6,333	6,686	7,211	6,354	32·85
1880-84	27,286	13,965	13,321	6,374	7,025	7,300	6,587	30·64
1885-89	32,941	16,883	16,058	7,824	8,289	8,814	8,014	32·27
1890-94	36,945	18,901	18,044	8,669	9,604	9,735	8,937	31·99
1895-99	31,675	16,213	15,462	7,746	8,078	8,323	7,528	26·76
1900-04	30,316	15,544	14,772	7,384	7,682	7,880	7,370	25·08
1905-09	30,994	15,879	15,115	7,489	7,832	8,076	7,597	24·76
1910-14	34,500	17,717	16,783	8,329	8,619	8,850	8,702	25·42
1915-19	33,101	17,014	16,087	8,228	8,336	8,514	8,023	23·13
1920-24	36,022	18,549	17,473	8,729	8,970	9,367	8,956	22·89
1925-29	34,892	18,013	16,879	8,732	8,728	8,856	8,576	20·24
1930-34	29,429	15,075	14,354	7,383	7,409	7,361	7,276	16·27
1933 ..	28,392	14,491	13,901	6,945	7,081	7,255	7,111	15·59
1934 ..	27,828	14,158	13,670	6,953	6,830	7,109	6,936	15·20
1935 ..	27,884	14,194	13,690	7,014	6,652	6,953	7,265	15·16
1936 ..	28,883	14,796	14,087	7,151	6,936	7,448	7,348	15·63
1937 ..	29,731	15,209	14,522	7,116	7,335	7,617	7,663	16·02

* Not available.

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

BIRTH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1933 ..	15·59	16·99	18·14	15·32	17·95	19·93	16·78	16·59
1934 ..	15·20	16·52	18·17	14·50	17·66	19·51	16·39	16·47
1935 ..	15·16	16·89	18·31	14·14	18·23	19·41	16·55	16·13
1936 ..	15·63	17·31	19·17	15·17	18·84	19·84	17·13	16·64
1937 ..	16·02	17·63	19·36	15·25	18·95	20·69	17·43	17·29

The birth rate in England and Wales was 14·8 in 1936.

Birthplaces of parents of nuptial children. The birth records of children born in wedlock show that, in Victoria in 1937, 83 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 96 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, the percentages born in the States or countries mentioned hereafter were as follows:—78·4 in Victoria; 87·4 in Australia; 0·7 in New Zealand; 6·9 in England and Wales; 1·9 in Scotland; 0·7 in Ireland; 0·5 in other British Possessions; and 1·9 in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were:—Victoria, 81·5; Australia, 91·4; New Zealand, 0·6; England and Wales, 4·7; Scotland, 1·3; Ireland, 0·4; other British Possessions, 0·3; and foreign countries, 1·3.

Ages of parents of nuptial children. The average ages of fathers and of mothers of nuptial children whose births were recorded in 1937 were 32·54 and 28·86 years respectively, which were 3·60 and 3·33 years respectively above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides, for the year 1937. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the year mentioned:—

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS OF NUPTIAL CHILDREN IN AGE GROUPS, 1937.

Father.				Mother.			
Age Group.		Percentage of Total Parents.		Age Group.		Percentage of Total Parents.	
Under 20	0·50	Under 20	..	..	4·38
20 to 24	11·94	20 to 24	..	..	25·03
25 to 29	28·00	25 to 29	..	..	31·42
30 to 34	28·14	30 to 34	..	..	22·50
35 to 39	17·38	35 to 39	..	..	12·17
40 to 44	8·39	40 to 44	..	..	4·07
45 to 49	3·71	45 and over	..	..	0·43
50 and over	1·94				
Total	100·00	Total	..	..	100·00

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1937, 56·45 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 34·67 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 39·94 and 45·52 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 nuptial births, about 44 were to mothers under 20 years and about 4 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

The following table shows the number of births (allotted to the place of usual residence of the mother) and the births per 1,000 of the mean population in Greater Melbourne, provincial cities, principal towns, and the remainder of the State for the five-year periods 1923 to 1927, 1928 to 1932, and for the last three years:—

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

Municipality.	Annual Number of Births.					Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,812	1,848	1,117	1,131	1,176	18·39	14·29	12·39	12·53	13·03
Box Hill ..	*	259	197	242	219	*	18·31	12·77	15·50	13·91
Braybrook (Part)..	*	187	149	156	114	*	22·28	16·78	17·43	12·60
Brighton ..	482	394	341	365	414	18·75	13·37	11·13	11·70	13·09
Brunswick ..	1,161	974	775	808	847	23·42	17·52	14·28	14·83	15·48
Camberwell ..	797	865	751	752	864	23·10	17·85	14·54	14·14	15·77
Caulfield ..	1,065	941	756	820	917	19·59	14·87	11·41	12·15	13·41
Chelsea ..	..	127	122	122	134	..	18·66	17·38	17·40	19·14
Coburg ..	703	742	621	624	652	25·15	20·80	16·04	15·95	16·50
Collingwood ..	690	532	476	514	479	20·35	16·63	15·76	17·06	15·94
Essendon ..	846	766	550	572	610	19·88	16·59	11·92	12·31	13·03
Fitzroy ..	683	517	451	447	489	19·92	15·96	14·75	14·64	16·06
Footscray ..	980	875	682	694	723	24·20	19·13	14·67	14·84	15·34
Hawthorn ..	525	424	383	444	460	16·63	12·70	11·17	12·78	13·14
Heidelberg (Part)..	*	413	338	336	346	*	16·93	14·00	13·73	14·17
Kew ..	379	339	277	305	301	17·96	13·97	11·32	12·37	12·08
Malvern ..	636	499	450	488	515	15·07	11·46	10·18	10·91	11·46
Moorabbin ..	..	398	352	348	371	..	23·14	18·90	18·44	19·37
Mordialloc ..	..	148	141	127	145	..	15·37	14·26	12·80	14·72
Northcote ..	898	727	554	578	610	24·51	17·27	13·07	13·56	14·26
Oakleigh ..	..	264	239	214	216	*	22·72	19·75	17·54	17·56
Port Melbourne ..	278	230	200	197	220	21·14	17·24	15·49	15·20	16·95
Prahran ..	877	696	610	628	659	17·02	13·26	11·54	11·76	12·29
Preston ..	558	703	579	541	598	31·33	23·87	18·06	16·75	18·32
Richmond ..	896	693	566	608	609	20·34	16·71	14·28	15·32	15·35
Sandringham ..	275	272	225	229	293	17·90	15·33	12·30	12·38	15·69
South Melbourne..	865	660	550	577	589	19·01	15·06	12·77	13·37	13·65
St. Kilda ..	659	533	496	529	572	16·05	11·61	10·21	10·70	11·38
Williamstown ..	485	423	306	336	348	23·25	19·28	13·76	15·05	15·52
Remainder of Metropolis ..	1,364	..	..	..	..	25·88	..	..	..	..

Municipality.	Annual Number of Births.					Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Provincial Cities and Towns—										
Ballarat ..	726	664	578	583	605	18·40	17·14	15·25	15·27	15·83
Bendigo ..	609	550	544	577	577	18·10	17·10	18·47	19·37	19·33
Geelong ..	862	844	650	695	703	21·87	19·26	16·42	17·50	17·66
Ararat ..	†	†	87	131	81	†	†	17·72	26·46	16·36
Castlemaine ..	132	105	93	81	111	18·50	15·16	17·68	15·40	21·06
Colac ..	†	†	104	109	114	†	†	20·80	19·82	20·73
Echoa ..	†	†	83	92	97	†	†	18·61	20·67	21·80
Hamilton ..	144	138	102	132	124	27·69	24·47	17·59	22·49	21·05
Horsham ..	†	†	123	117	129	†	†	23·21	21·83	23·98
Maryborough ..	114	118	106	120	102	23·57	21·35	18·93	21·13	17·96
Mildura ..	198	184	208	219	250	34·09	28·23	30·36	31·74	36·08
Sale ..	†	†	86	77	97	†	†	19·95	17·82	22·35
Shepparton ..	†	151	160	153	185	†	27·51	27·44	26·20	31·41
Stawell ..	111	92	82	94	77	23·88	19·46	17·08	19·58	16·04
Wangaratta ..	†	†	99	101	130	†	†	20·41	20·87	26·80
Warrnambool ..	183	176	144	196	180	22·75	20·17	16·00	21·66	19·82
Wonthaggi ..	159	141	84	93	69	25·06	22·44	14·00	14·09	10·49
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	17,904	15,949	13,254	13,732	14,490	20·14	16·03	13·20	13·56	14·20
Provincial Cities and Towns—	3,240	3,162	3,333	3,570	3,631	20·88	19·22	18·02	19·08	19·37
Remainder of State	14,531	12,693	11,297	11,581	11,610	23·31	20·40	17·37	17·86	17·91
Victoria..	35,675	31,805	27,884	28,883	29,731	21·37	17·85	15·16	15·63	16·02

* Included in Remainder of Metropolis. † Not calculated.

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

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

Multiple births.

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE BIRTHS.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.	Cases of Quadruplets.	Total Multiple Cases.	Multiple Cases, per 1,000 of Total Cases.
1933 ..	313	2	..	315	11·22
1934 ..	328	3	..	331	12·04
1935 ..	297	..	..	297	10·76
1936 ..	298	4	..	302	10·57
1937 ..	335	3	1	339	11·53

On the average of the five years 1933-37, the proportion of mothers of twins was one in 90, of mothers of triplets one in 11,764, of mothers of quadruplets one in 141,173, and of mothers of all multiple births one in 89 mothers.

A case of quadruplets (3 males and 1 female) was recorded in the metropolitan area in the third quarter of 1937. This was the first case of quadruplets in Victoria since 1917.

Adoption of Children. The *Adoption of Children Act 1928* makes provision for the legal adoption of children under 21 years of age who have never married. The *Adoption of Children Act 1936* provides that, for the purpose of legal adoption, an infant includes any person over the age of 21 years who has been brought up, maintained and educated by any person, or two spouses jointly, as his, her or their child under any *de facto* adoption. This Act further provides that the Court may make an order authorizing two spouses jointly to adopt an infant, notwithstanding that one of the spouses is the natural parent of the infant. An adopted child has the right of succession whether under an intestacy or disposition to the real and personal property of an adopter, but not to that of its natural parent or parents; it has no rights of succession to the property of adopting parents' relatives but has rights in estate of natural parents' relatives. Marriage is prohibited between an adopter and an adopted child.

The first registration under the Act of 1928 was effected on 14th October, 1929, and, between that date and the end of the year 1937, the adoptions of 971 male and 1,511 female children have been registered. During 1937, adoptions registered comprised 183 male and 192 female children.

Children legitimized. The first provision for the legitimation of children born out of wedlock was made by the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1903*. This Act was repealed in 1912, and an Act passed which provided for the legitimation of such children at any time after the marriage of the parents, on the application of the father, provided there was no lawful impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the birth. An amending Act passed in 1916 allowed legitimation to be effected on the application of the mother, if the father were absent on war service or had died not more than two years prior to the date of her application. Up to the end of 1937 advantage was taken of these Acts to legitimate 3,802 children, of whom 279 were registered in the years 1903 to 1909, 1,347 in 1910 to 1919, 1,374 in 1920 to 1929, 101 in 1930, 85 in 1931, 77 in 1932, 93 in 1933, 79 in 1934, 100 in 1935, 128 in 1936, and 139 in 1937.

Legitimation Acts are in force in all the Australian States and in New Zealand, but there are marked differences in the numbers of legitimations resulting therefrom. In proportion to every 100 children born out of wedlock in 1937, the numbers of legitimations in the several States and in New Zealand during that year were as follows:—Victoria, 11·3; New South Wales, 22·0; Queensland, 16·5; South Australia, 9·0; Western Australia, 19·0; Tasmania, 15·2; and New Zealand, 36·0.

**Ex-nuptial
Births in
Victoria.**

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

VICTORIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS, 1910 TO 1937.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Births.			Percentage of Total Births.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
1910-14	34,500	1,013	979	1,992	5·77
1915-19	33,101	941	912	1,853	5·60
1920-24	36,022	869	821	1,690	4·69
1925-29	34,892	806	752	1,558	4·47
1930-34	29,429	685	620	1,305	4·43
<hr/>					
1933	28,392	656	586	1,242	4·37
1934	27,828	630	554	1,184	4·25
1935	27,884	578	608	1,186	4·25
1936	28,883	636	636	1,272	4·40
1937	29,731	594	637	1,231	4·14

There has been an appreciable decrease in the proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births in Victoria since 1913, the percentage having fallen from 6·03 in that year to 4·14 in 1937.

The percentages in the various States and in New Zealand in 1937 were as follows :—Victoria, 4·14 per cent. ; New South Wales, 4·43 per cent. ; Queensland, 4·75 per cent. ; South Australia, 3·47 per cent. ; Western Australia, 4·03 per cent. ; Tasmania, 4·63 per cent. ; Australia, 4·33 per cent. ; and New Zealand, 4·65 per cent.

Ex-nuptiality in town and country. A larger proportion of ex-nuptiality prevails among residents of Greater Melbourne and of the provincial cities and principal towns than in the rural districts of Victoria. During the year 1937, the proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births was 5·00 per cent in Greater Melbourne, 3·69 per cent. in the provincial cities and principal towns, and 3·21 per cent. in the rural districts.

DEATHS.

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

VICTORIA—DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1855 TO 1937.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59..	7,653	4,768	2,885	*	*	*	*	17·78
1860-64..	10,210	6,001	4,209	3,257	2,658	2,093	2,202	18·44
1865-69..	11,035	6,374	4,661	3,385	2,938	2,243	2,469	16·93
1870-74..	10,978	6,365	4,613	3,232	2,744	2,461	2,541	14·56
1875-79..	13,289	7,567	5,722	4,016	3,567	2,831	2,875	16·45
1880-84..	12,820	7,324	5,496	3,512	3,167	3,013	3,128	14·40
1885-89..	16,200	9,307	6,893	4,591	3,912	3,689	4,008	15·87
1890-94..	16,886	9,716	7,170	4,643	4,108	3,977	4,158	14·62
1895-99..	16,350	9,227	7,123	4,324	3,957	3,808	4,261	13·81
1900-04..	15,457	8,686	6,771	3,921	3,750	3,992	3,794	12·84
1905-09..	14,932	8,296	6,636	3,805	3,539	3,917	3,671	11·93
1910-14..	15,705	8,616	7,089	3,873	3,875	4,137	3,820	11·57
1915-19..	16,283	8,860	7,423	3,781	4,172	4,467	3,863	11·38
1920-24..	16,375	8,781	7,594	3,846	4,166	4,503	3,860	10·40
1925-29..	16,674	8,969	7,705	3,770	4,213	4,602	4,089	9·67
1930-34..	17,180	9,175	8,005	3,814	4,214	4,822	4,330	9·50
1933 ..	17,456	9,308	8,148	3,831	4,188	5,222	4,215	9·59
1934 ..	18,648	9,913	8,735	4,160	4,640	5,160	4,688	10·18
1935 ..	18,456	9,856	8,600	3,974	4,457	5,631	4,394	10·03
1936 ..	18,778	9,996	8,782	4,070	4,800	5,454	4,454	10·16
1937 ..	18,613	9,890	8,723	3,833	4,990	5,311	4,479	10·03

* Not available.

The death rate gradually declined from 18·44 in 1860-64 to 9·50 in 1930-34. The lowest death rate (8·93) in the history of the State was recorded in 1930. It remained low for the following three years, but in 1934 it rose to its maximum since 1923. There has been little fluctuation in the death rate during the last four years.

The number of deaths in 1937 was 18,613, which was 584 more than the average of the preceding five years.

In 1937 there were 1,134 male to every 1,000 female deaths, the average for the last five years being 1,139. The corresponding proportion of male to female births in the quinquennium was 1,043. The natural increase for the five-year period was 50,767 (males, 23,885—females, 26,882).

An indication of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates for groups of ages at different periods. Such rates are given in the subjoined table for the periods 1891-1900, 1902-11, 1912-21, and 1922-33 :—

VICTORIA—DEATH RATES IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS.

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

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

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

DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1933	9.59	8.58	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.60	8.92	7.98
1934	10.18	8.95	8.57	9.26	9.23	10.23	9.32	8.48
1935	10.03	9.28	9.16	8.83	9.25	10.25	9.46	8.22
1936	10.16	9.14	8.78	9.30	9.40	10.34	9.43	8.75
1937	10.03	9.36	9.10	8.91	8.95	9.51	9.44	9.08

In 1936 the death rate in England and Wales was 12.1.

Index of mortality. The differences in the age and sex constitutions of the populations of the six States have been taken into account in computing their respective indexes of mortality. The results for each are based upon a standard population distributed, according to sex, into eleven age groups. Mortality indexes for each State for the years 1933 to 1937, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are as follows:—

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR AUSTRALIA, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Index of Mortality for—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1933	8.74	8.52	9.10	7.66	8.74	8.86	8.62
1934	9.30	8.96	8.84	8.39	9.45	9.43	9.04
1935	9.08	9.18	9.39	7.97	9.47	9.54	9.10
1936	9.23	9.12	9.02	8.36	9.62	9.60	9.12
1937	9.02	9.30	9.32	8.02	9.25	8.77	9.09

Compiled on the basis of allotment of all deaths to the place of usual residence, the following table shows the **Death rates in Municipalities.** number of deaths, and the deaths per 1,000 of the mean population in Greater Melbourne, provincial cities and principal towns, and the remainder of the State, for the five-year periods 1923 to 1927 and 1928 to 1932, and for the last three years.

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, PROVINCIAL CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND REMAINDER OF STATE.

Municipality.	Annual Number of Deaths.					Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,264	1,091	1,111	1,147	1,104	12·83	11·57	12·32	12·70	12·23
Box Hill ..	*	125	136	175	169	*	8·81	8·81	11·21	10·73
Braybrook(Part)..	*	56	60	49	53	*	6·70	6·76	5·47	5·86
Brighton ..	242	272	313	335	378	9·43	9·22	10·22	10·74	11·95
Brunswick ..	520	532	586	575	538	10·50	9·57	9·87	10·55	9·83
Camberwell ..	316	430	505	478	539	9·15	8·97	9·78	8·98	9·84
Caulfield ..	463	552	664	665	708	8·52	8·72	10·02	9·86	10·35
Chelsea ..	..	63	92	84	82	..	9·24	13·10	11·98	11·71
Coburg ..	232	287	333	294	320	8·29	8·06	8·60	7·52	8·10
Collingwood ..	422	363	409	369	354	12·45	11·36	13·54	12·25	11·78
Essendon ..	404	429	503	492	479	9·51	9·30	10·90	10·59	10·23
Fitzroy ..	457	446	452	473	460	13·33	13·77	14·79	15·49	15·11
Footscray ..	397	402	416	444	442	9·78	8·79	8·95	9·49	9·38
Hawthorn ..	331	357	427	402	415	10·61	10·67	12·45	11·57	11·85
Heidelberg (Part)..	*	193	222	202	196	*	7·91	9·19	8·26	8·03
Kew ..	191	220	211	260	265	9·06	9·08	8·62	10·55	10·63
Malvern ..	368	404	489	485	505	8·71	9·28	11·06	10·85	11·23
Mooraubin ..	..	130	180	153	157	..	7·55	9·67	8·11	8·20
Mordialloc ..	..	85	105	96	103	..	8·86	10·62	9·68	10·46
Northcote ..	349	369	400	410	437	9·53	8·77	9·47	9·62	10·21
Oakleigh ..	*	101	137	96	113	*	8·72	11·32	7·87	9·19
Port Melbourne ..	151	137	183	169	141	11·49	10·26	14·17	13·04	10·86
Prairan ..	608	628	687	655	666	11·80	11·96	13·00	12·26	12·42
Preston ..	168	242	267	263	271	9·44	8·20	8·33	8·14	8·30
Richmond ..	490	464	469	451	471	11·24	11·20	11·83	11·37	11·87
Sandringham ..	121	161	184	192	175	7·86	9·08	10·06	10·38	9·37
South Melbourne..	539	486	492	539	501	11·85	11·09	11·42	12·49	11·61
St. Kilda ..	441	452	528	547	545	10·73	9·84	10·87	11·07	10·85
Williamstown ..	237	211	200	234	232	11·32	9·63	8·99	10·48	10·35
Remainder of Metropolis ..	520	..	..	..	..	9·86	..	..	..	..
Provincial Cities and Principal Towns—										
Ballarat ..	482	475	487	517	495	12·19	12·28	12·85	13·54	12·95
Bendigo ..	444	421	432	456	428	13·20	13·08	14·67	15·31	14·34
Geelong ..	401	455	458	486	452	10·16	10·40	11·57	12·24	11·35
Ararat ..	†	†	70	65	55	†	†	12·25	13·13	11·11
Castlemaine ..	73	73	66	63	37	10·19	10·61	14·56	11·98	10·82
Colac ..	†	†	52	54	54	†	†	10·40	9·82	9·86
Echuca ..	†	†	39	50	47	†	†	8·74	11·24	10·52
Hamilton ..	63	59	51	71	66	12·21	10·35	8·79	12·10	11·20
Horsham ..	†	†	58	67	60	†	†	10·94	12·50	11·15
Maryborough ..	59	59	68	70	86	12·25	10·66	12·14	12·32	15·14
Mildura ..	65	59	87	74	86	11·10	9·05	12·70	10·72	12·41
Sale ..	†	†	50	65	45	†	†	11·60	15·05	10·37
Shepparton ..	†	†	55	66	87	†	†	9·96	11·32	10·27
Stawell ..	53	51	35	55	67	11·38	10·87	7·29	11·46	13·96
Wangaratta ..	†	†	57	64	58	†	†	11·75	13·22	11·96
Warrnambool ..	80	91	110	110	81	10·00	10·46	12·22	12·15	8·92
Wonthaggi ..	49	47	44	34	75	7·74	7·45	7·33	5·15	11·40
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	9,231	9,688	10,711	10,734	10,819	10·38	9·74	10·67	10·60	10·26
Provincial Cities and Principal Towns	1,769	1,845	2,230	2,361	2,209	11·25	11·22	12·06	12·62	12·26
Remainder of State	5,533	5,311	5,515	5,683	5,495	8·87	8·53	8·48	8·80	8·48
Victoria ..	16,533	16,844	18,456	18,778	18,613	9·91	9·45	10·03	10·16	10·03

* Included in Remainder of Metropolis. † Not calculated.

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

Particulars of the residence of persons who died in the public institutions of Victoria give a definite indication of the assistance rendered by these institutions to people in the various divisions of the State. The numbers and proportions of such deaths in the various municipalities are given below for 1937 :—

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1937.

Area.	Number of Deaths of Residents occurring in—		Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in—			Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions per 1,000 of Population.
	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Total Public Institutions.	
GREATER MELBOURNE—						
Melbourne ..	455	104	41·21	9·42	50·63	6·19
Box Hill ..	24	13	14·20	7·69	21·89	2·35
Braybrook (Part) ..	18	4	33·96	7·55	41·51	2·43
Brighton ..	75	15	19·84	3·97	23·81	2·85
Brunswick ..	177	40	32·90	7·43	40·33	3·97
Camberwell ..	97	26	17·99	4·83	22·82	2·25
Caulfield ..	133	35	18·79	4·94	23·73	2·46
Chelsea ..	19	2	23·17	2·44	25·61	3·00
Coburg ..	100	24	31·25	7·50	38·75	3·14
Collingwood ..	128	32	36·16	9·04	45·20	5·32
Essendon ..	94	23	19·62	4·80	24·42	2·50
Fitzroy ..	170	52	36·96	11·30	48·26	7·29
Footscray ..	161	27	36·43	6·11	42·54	3·99
Hawthorn ..	77	19	18·55	4·58	23·13	2·74
Heidelberg (Part) ..	48	6	24·49	3·06	27·55	2·21
Kew ..	40	14	15·09	5·28	20·37	2·17
Malvern ..	75	23	14·85	4·55	19·40	2·18
Moorabbin ..	46	8	29·30	5·09	34·39	2·82
Mordialloc ..	24	6	23·30	5·83	29·13	3·05
Northcote ..	122	24	27·92	5·49	33·41	3·41
Oakleigh ..	36	4	31·85	3·54	35·39	3·25
Port Melbourne ..	43	13	30·49	9·22	39·71	4·31
Prahran ..	195	34	29·28	5·10	34·38	4·27
Preston ..	99	15	36·54	5·53	42·07	3·49
Richmond ..	156	38	33·12	8·07	41·19	4·89
Sandringham ..	44	8	25·14	4·57	29·71	2·78
South Melbourne ..	165	34	32·93	6·79	39·72	4·61
St. Kilda ..	135	25	24·77	4·59	29·36	3·18
Williamstown ..	79	12	34·05	5·17	39·22	4·06

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1937—*continued.*

Area.	Number of Deaths of Residents occurring in—		Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in—			Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions per 1,000 of Population.
	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Total Public Institutions.	
PROVINCIAL CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS—						
Ballarat	115	38	23·23	7·68	30·91	4·00
Bendigo	97	28	22·66	6·54	29·20	4·19
Geelong	132	21	29·20	4·65	33·85	3·84
Ararat	29	11	52·72	20·00	72·72	8·08
Castlemaine ..	25	8	43·86	14·03	57·89	6·26
Colac	26	3	48·15	5·55	53·70	5·27
Echuca	20	2	42·55	4·25	46·80	4·94
Hamilton	22	..	33·33	..	33·33	3·74
Horsham	25	2	41·67	3·33	45·00	5·02
Maryborough ..	40	3	46·50	3·50	50·00	7·57
Mildura	55	3	63·95	3·49	67·44	8·37
Sale	17	3	37·77	6·67	44·44	4·61
Shepparton ..	35	6	40·22	6·89	47·11	6·96
Stawell	10	5	14·92	7·46	22·38	3·12
Wangaratta ..	12	4	20·69	6·89	27·58	3·30
Warrnambool ..	28	2	34·57	2·47	37·04	3·30
Wonthaggi	21	6	28·00	8·00	36·00	4·10
SUMMARY—						
Greater Melbourne	3,035	680	28·05	6·29	34·34	3·67
Provincial Cities and Principal Towns	709	145	30·84	6·31	37·15	4·56
Remainder of State	1,128	286	20·53	5·20	25·73	2·18
Victoria	4,872	1,111	26·17	5·97	32·14	3·22

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

—	1910-14.	1920-24.	1925-29.	1930-34.	1936.	1937.
Greater Melbourne ..	24·3	27·0	29·5	27·7	28·4	28·1
Remainder of State ..	17·0	21·2	23·7	26·3	24·2	23·6
Victoria	20·4	24·3	27·0	27·1	26·6	26·2

The proportion of residents of Greater Melbourne who died in public hospitals increased slightly between 1910-14 and 1925-29 but, since the latter period, has shown a tendency to decrease. In the remainder of the State the proportion which, in 1910-14, was 30 per cent. below

that of Greater Melbourne, increased constantly in each period until, in 1930-34, it was slightly below the proportion for the metropolis. In 1935 the proportions for Greater Melbourne and the remainder of the State were 27·5 and 27·3 respectively. Since 1935 the proportion for Greater Melbourne has been rising, whilst a sharp fall has been recorded in the proportion for the remainder of the State.

The percentage of deaths occurring in other public institutions of the State was 5·97 in 1937 and 5·94 in 1936. The rate in the metropolis is higher than that for the remainder of the State.

In 1937 the number of deaths in public institutions was 5,983, of which 3,715 were of residents of Greater Melbourne.

Deaths in
Metropolitan
public
institutions.

The number of deaths in each metropolitan public institution in 1937 is given in the subjoined table :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1937.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
HOSPITALS—GENERAL—		SANATORIA—	
Royal Melbourne	839	Heatherton	35
Alfred	597	Macleod Repatriation—Mont Park	1
Hamilton Russell Com- munity	34	Greenvale	35
Children's	290	Gresswell	27
St. Vincent's	479	Total Sanatoria	98
St. Vincent's Intermediate	32	BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS—	
Austin	426	Melbourne (Cheltenham) Asylum	198
Women's	219	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	156
Prince Henry's	136	Convent of Little Sisters of the Poor	53
Infectious Diseases	105	Old Colonists' Homes	1
Caulfield Repatriation	113	Total Benevolent Institu- tions	408
Queen Victoria	70	FOUNDLING HOMES, REFUGES—	
Jessie McPherson Com- munity	35	Broadmeadows	6
Williamstown	43	East Melbourne .. ..	..
Caulfield Convalescent	7	The Haven, Fitzroy	4
Eye and Ear	26	Carlton .. ..	..
Police	7	Children's Welfare Depot .. ..	..
Total General Hospitals ..	3,458	Berwick .. ..	..
HOSPITALS—MENTAL—		Total Refuges, &c. ..	10
Kew	84	Total Hospitals and other Institutions	
Mont Park	76	4,219	
Receiving House, Royal Park Repatriation—Bundoora ..	80		
Repatriation—Bundoora ..	5		
Total Mental Hospitals ..	245		

Of the 4,219 deaths in the above institutions, 2,491 were of males and 1,728 were of females.

**Decrease in
Metropolitan
death rate.**

In Greater Melbourne, in the decade 1928-37, there was an average of 10·15 deaths per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15·76 in the decennium 1892-1901. The reduction in the rate represents a saving of approximately 56,000 lives in the last ten years. The improvement in the hygienic conditions of the metropolis is evidenced by a comparison of the death rates from tubercular and certain other diseases for the period 1928-37 with those for the decennium 1892-1901.

DEATH RATES—GREATER MELBOURNE.

Cause of Death.	Average Annual Deaths per 1,000,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1928-37.	Decrease in 1928-37.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1,654	519	1,135
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	446	82	364
Typhoid Fever	293	7	286
Scarlet Fever	33	11	22
Measles	215	10	205
Diphtheria	196	61	135
Total	2,837	690	2,147

The figures show that the mortality from the six diseases mentioned declined by 76 per cent. in 1928-37—the decline representing a rate of 2,147 per million of the population.

The mortality from all causes showed a net decline of 5,610 per million of the population during the period mentioned.

**Infantile
mortality.** The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to births, reveals a constant decline since 1890—the deaths per 1,000 children born having fallen from 133 in 1885-89 to 41 in 1933-37—a reduction of 69 per cent. In other words, where 100 infants died in the earlier years, only 31 died in the last five years.

The reduction has been contributed to by various health acts and educative measures, including the notification of infectious diseases, the regulation of the manufacture, sale, and distribution of foodstuffs and patent medicines, and the ensuring of a pure milk and water supply.

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

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

VICTORIA—INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1880 TO 1937.

Period.	Greater Melbourne.		Remainder of State.		Victoria.	
	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1880-84..	1,649	170·1	1,626	92·3	3,275	120·0
1885-89..	2,576	178·5	1,812	97·9	4,388	133·3
1890-94..	2,311	140·4	1,926	94·9	4,237	114·7
1895-99..	1,650	131·5	1,913	100·0	3,563	112·5
1900-04..	1,417	116·5	1,565	86·2	2,982	98·2
1905-09..	1,209	96·5	1,307	71·5	2,516	81·2
1910-14..	1,345	84·2	1,201	64·9	2,546	73·8
1915-19..	1,302	76·2	886	55·4	2,188	66·1
1920-24..	1,328	71·6	1,024	58·6	2,352	65·3
1925-29..	1,034	58·4	863	50·2	1,897	54·4
1930-34..	674	47·3	618	40·7	1,292	43·9
1933 ..	550	40·9	598	40·0	1,148	40·4
1934 ..	634	48·2	608	41·4	1,242	44·6
1935 ..	570	43·0	578	39·5	1,148	41·2
1936 ..	605	44·1	617	40·7	1,222	42·3
1937 ..	538	37·1	553	36·3	1,091	36·7

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

During the last decade the infantile death rate declined from 55·6 in 1928 to 36·7 in 1937, a decrease of 34 per cent. The most pronounced fall in the period occurred in 1929, the rate decreasing from 55·6 in the previous year to 47·2. Following 1929, the rate continued to decline each year until, in 1933, the low rate of 40·4 was recorded. In 1934 the rate increased sharply to 44·6 but dropped in the following year to 41·2. In 1936 there was a slight rise in the rate to 42·3 but, in 1937, a sudden fall occurred and a new low record was created.

Deaths of infants under one year of age, and the deaths per 1,000 births in Greater Melbourne, provincial cities and municipalities, principal towns, and the remainder of the State for the five-year periods 1923-27 and 1928-32, and for the last three years, were as follows:—

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

Municipality.	Annual Number of Deaths under One Year					Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.				
	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	163	86	55	61	49	89.97	63.95	49.24	53.93	41.67
Box Hill ..	*	10	9	9	4	*	37.04	45.68	37.19	18.26
Braybrook (Part) ..	*	6	4	7	4	*	33.19	26.84	44.87	35.09
Brighton ..	20	15	14	12	12	41.49	39.11	41.06	32.88	28.99
Brunswick ..	77	60	25	28	36	65.99	61.63	32.26	34.65	42.50
Camberwell ..	34	30	27	23	28	42.15	34.68	35.95	30.59	32.40
Caulfield ..	52	39	29	22	24	48.65	41.87	38.36	26.83	26.17
Chelsea ..	..	6	6	6	6	..	47.32	49.18	49.18	44.78
Coburg ..	44	33	19	28	20	62.29	44.47	30.59	44.87	30.67
Collingwood ..	62	38	39	31	20	89.80	71.78	81.93	60.31	41.75
Essendon ..	52	33	23	30	15	61.26	42.83	41.82	52.45	24.59
Fitzroy ..	57	41	29	27	16	83.50	79.33	64.30	60.40	32.72
Footscray ..	68	41	38	24	25	69.21	47.34	55.72	34.58	34.58
Hawthorn ..	25	16	21	23	18	47.66	37.23	54.83	51.80	39.13
Heidelberg (Part) ..	*	20	11	13	8	*	49.37	32.54	38.69	23.12
Kew ..	17	15	5	11	11	45.38	43.66	18.05	36.06	36.54
Malvern ..	28	19	19	20	12	44.63	38.91	42.22	40.98	23.30
Moorabbin ..	..	14	10	16	11	..	34.17	28.41	45.98	29.65
Mordialloc ..	..	8	10	7	6	..	55.48	70.92	55.12	41.38
Northcote ..	54	38	20	22	13	60.16	51.73	36.16	38.06	54.10
Oakleigh ..	*	12	15	7	7	*	46.18	62.70	32.71	55.55
Port Melbourne ..	25	16	11	7	13	89.08	71.24	55.00	35.53	59.09
Prahran ..	38	41	23	26	27	66.12	58.62	37.71	41.40	40.97
Preston ..	50	31	18	24	30	54.80	44.08	31.09	44.36	50.17
Richmond ..	65	46	30	30	22	73.81	65.53	53.00	49.34	36.13
Sandringham ..	15	10	6	9	6	53.86	35.95	26.67	39.30	20.48
South Melbourne ..	77	47	28	42	38	89.52	70.87	50.91	72.79	64.52
St. Kilda ..	34	22	16	30	19	50.97	41.67	32.26	56.71	33.22
Williamstown ..	33	19	10	10	13	67.99	44.44	32.68	29.76	37.36
Remainder of Metropolis ..	75	..	..	..	..	54.99	..	..	..	..
Provincial Cities and Principal Towns—										
Ballarat ..	49	34	18	25	16	67.88	51.84	31.14	42.88	26.45
Bendigo ..	48	33	22	25	23	77.81	60.00	40.44	43.33	39.86
Geelong ..	61	49	33	27	26	70.75	58.56	50.77	38.85	36.98
Ararat ..	†	†	3	5	3	†	†	34.48	38.17	37.04
Castlemaine ..	8	5	5	5	1	59.18	47.80	53.76	61.73	9.01
Colac ..	†	†	5	4	5	†	†	48.08	36.70	43.86
Echuca ..	†	†	3	7	7	†	†	36.14	76.09	72.16
Hamilton ..	10	5	3	5	5	66.76	34.63	29.41	37.88	40.32
Horsham ..	†	†	4	4	6	†	†	32.52	34.19	39.22
Maryborough ..	6	5	6	6	4	48.03	45.84	56.60	50.00	39.22
Mildura ..	13	9	13	9	8	66.53	47.83	62.50	41.10	32.00
Sale ..	†	†	1	2	3	†	†	11.63	25.97	30.93
Shepparton ..	†	8	11	10	10	†	54.16	68.75	65.36	54.03
Stawell ..	7	3	3	6	3	61.15	28.26	36.58	63.83	38.96
Wangaratta ..	†	†	8	2	11	†	†	80.81	19.80	84.62
Warrnambool ..	9	9	8	9	4	49.34	52.33	55.56	45.92	22.22
Wonthaggi ..	10	8	1	5	4	63.99	53.67	11.90	53.76	57.97
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	1,165	812	570	605	538	65.05	50.94	43.01	44.06	37.13
Provincial Cities and Principal Towns	221	168	147	156	139	69.40	53.24	44.10	43.70	38.28
Remainder of State	725	535	431	461	414	49.25	42.12	38.15	39.81	35.66
Victoria..	2,111	1,515	1,148	1,222	1,091	59.16	47.65	41.17	42.31	36.70

* Included in Remainder of Metropolis.

† Not calculated.

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

The deleterious effect of city surroundings on infant life is indicated by the higher rate of infantile mortality in urban than in country districts. During the years 1933-37, the deaths of children under one year of age to every 1,000 births were 43 in Melbourne, 42 in Ballarat, 40 in Bendigo, and 49 in Geelong, as against 39 in the remainder of the State.

An investigation into the experience in regard to infantile mortality over a period of years discloses that the decrease in the infantile death rate, since the earlier periods, has been shared proportionately by each sex, and also by each age period, except that of "under one week." The rate per 1,000 births of infants "under one week," which, in 1937, comprised 58 per cent. of the total infantile mortality, has varied from 21·5 in the quinquennium 1910-14 (the earliest years for which the information is available) to 23·7 in 1920-24 and 21·2 in 1937. Between 1910-14 and 1933-37, the mortality of infants "one week and under one month" decreased by 51 per cent. and that of infants "one month and under one year" by 66 per cent. Victoria lost, between the ages of one month and one year, 64 out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-04, 33 in 1915-19, and fourteen in 1933-37.

On the average of the years 1933-37, the total rate for males was higher than that for females by 25·9 per cent.

The tables which follow show the proportion of deaths of infants at various ages under one year for certain periods since 1899, and the male and the female death rates at each age period for the year 1937:—

VICTORIA—INFANTILE MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, 1900 TO 1937.

Period.	Deaths Under One Year per 1,000 Births.							Males.	Females.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month	1 Month and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 12 Months	Total under 1 Year.			
1900-04 ..	34·4		16·9	21·0	25·9	98·2	105·7	90·4	
1905-09 ..	33·0		13·8	15·1	19·3	81·2	89·3	72·6	
1910-14 ..	21·5	11·1	12·1	12·4	16·7	73·8	81·8	65·3	
1915-19 ..	23·3	10·1	10·5	9·4	12·8	66·1	73·0	58·7	
1920-24 ..	23·7	9·3	9·8	10·0	12·5	65·3	71·8	58·5	
1925-29 ..	22·7	7·7	6·9	6·7	10·4	54·4	60·7	47·6	
1930-34 ..	22·3	5·5	4·8	4·6	6·7	43·9	49·2	38·4	
1933 ..	22·3	5·3	4·2	3·5	5·1	40·4	45·7	35·0	
1934 ..	22·0	5·7	5·1	4·9	6·9	44·6	50·1	39·0	
1935 ..	21·9	5·7	4·2	3·6	5·8	41·2	45·0	37·2	
1936 ..	21·1	5·5	5·1	4·0	6·6	42·3	46·4	38·0	
1937 ..	21·2	4·9	3·3	2·9	4·4	36·7	41·0	32·2	

VICTORIA—INFANTILE MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, MALES AND FEMALES, 1937.

Age.	Males.			Females.		
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Percentage at each Age.
Under 1 week ..	363	23·87	58·17	268	18·45	57·39
1 week and under						
1 month ..	96	6·31	15·39	50	3·44	10·71
1 month and under						
3 months ..	53	3·48	8·49	44	3·03	9·42
3 months and under						
6 months ..	43	2·83	6·89	42	2·90	8·99
6 months and under						
12 months ..	69	4·54	11·06	63	4·34	13·49
Total under one year ..	624	41·03	100·00	467	32·16	100·00

Infantile death rates from certain causes.

An examination of the principal causes of infantile mortality over a period of years and at various ages reveals the direction in which an improvement has been achieved, and discloses those causes and factors to which future investigations need to be directed if the decline in the rate is to be maintained. The infant mortality rates from the principal causes for various periods since 1890 and for 1937 are shown in the next two tables.

VICTORIA—INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births in—						
	1891-93.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1921-30.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	12·41	7·31	4·87	3·57	2·37	2·84	1·89
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	11·37	8·13	6·86	6·08	6·31	6·72	4·81
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	29·66	24·62	16·73	9·85	1·72	2·46	1·41
Malformations, &c. (157) ..	3·45	4·86	4·38	4·43	4·73	4·71	3·40
Wasting Diseases (158) ..	22·24	12·74	18·09	6·77	2·04	2·60	2·05
Prematurity ..	13·13	14·99	15·17	15·34	12·59	11·39	11·40
Injury at birth ..				2·57	3·16	2·80	3·36
Early Infancy (161) ..	21·51	12·77	7·98	3·42	5·02	4·74	4·61
Other diseases ..				4·42	2·30	3·25	2·96
Violence ..	3·16	2·47	1·07	·80	·93	·80	·81
Total, all Causes ..	116·93	87·89	69·55	57·25	41·17	42·31	36·70

VICTORIA—INFANTILE DEATH RATES, AT VARIOUS AGES,
FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1937.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.								
	Age Period.					Total.	Males.	Females.	Average Annual Rate, 1933-37.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 12 Months.				
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	·04	·10	·47	·50	·78	1·89	1·58	2·20	2·65
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	·85	·67	·94	·84	1·51	4·81	4·87	4·75	6·16
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	..	·07	·30	·54	·50	1·41	1·78	1·03	2·01
Malformations, &c. (157)	1·78	·64	·47	·24	·27	3·40	3·68	3·10	4·47
Wasting Diseases (158)	1·21	·47	·13	·17	·07	2·05	2·50	1·59	2·52
Prematurity ..	9·92	1·11	·24	·10	·03	11·40	12·36	10·40	11·84
Injury at Birth ..	2·99	·37	..	..	..	3·36	4·14	2·55	3·23
Early Infancy (161) ..	3·77	·60	·24	..	..	4·61	5·72	3·44	4·73
Other Diseases ..	·37	·84	·37	·40	·98	2·96	3·55	2·34	2·52
Violence ..	·30	·04	·10	·07	·30	·81	·85	·76	·87
Total, all Causes ..	21·23	4·91	3·26	2·86	4·44	36·70	41·03	32·16	41·00
Average Annual Rate, 1933-37 ..	21·71	5·42	4·35	3·75	5·77	41·00	45·59	36·21	..

The mortality of infants under one year from pre-natal causes (malformations, congenital debility, prematurity, injury at birth etc.) was 26·8 per 1,000 births in 1933-37 and represented 65 per cent. of the total infant deaths. Variations in classification in the earlier years prevent exact comparison but no appreciable decline is evident. The rate in 1937 was 24·8, of which 79 per cent. occurred in the first week of life.

The mortality from the chief preventable diseases—infectious, respiratory, and diarrhoeal—has declined from 40·1 per 1,000 births in 1901–10 to 27·9 in 1911–20 and 10·8 in 1933–37. Deaths from diarrhoeal diseases declined from 24·6 per 1,000 births in 1901–10 to 2·0 in 1933–37, the main respiratory diseases from 8·1 to 6·2 and the infectious from 7·3 to 2·6. It will thus be seen that, since the beginning of this century, mortality of infants from diarrhoeal diseases has been reduced by 93 per cent.; the main respiratory diseases by 23 per cent.; and the infectious by 64 per cent. Of recent years respiratory diseases have displaced diarrhoeal as the most fatal of the preventable infantile diseases. With few exceptions the mortality rate of males from infantile diseases is consistently higher than that of females.

The following table shows the number of deaths from the principal causes, and the death rate of infants under one month, for Greater Melbourne and the whole State, for the years 1933 to 1937.

VICTORIA—DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH,
1933 TO 1937.

GREATER MELBOURNE AND WHOLE STATE.

Cause of Death.	Greater Melbourne.					Victoria.				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	4	5	7	2	3	6	10	11	4	4
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	27	37	27	29	28	39	57	43	47	45
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	..	5	3	2	1	2	11	6	3	2
Malformations, &c. (157) ..	51	36	40	40	31	110	76	81	104	72
Wasting Diseases (158) ..	21	14	9	12	16	59	48	40	41	50
Prematurity ..	153	152	162	140	156	345	302	340	321	328
Injury at Birth ..	34	48	31	44	63	88	102	84	81	100
Early Infancy (161) ..	55	79	75	74	79	116	139	138	134	130
Other Diseases ..	8	4	4	7	16	14	17	15	22	36
Violence ..	4	5	5	6	7	6	9	12	11	10
Total, all Causes ..	357	385	363	356	400	785	771	770	768	777
Deaths per 1,000 Births	26·5	29·3	27·4	25·9	27·6	27·6	27·7	27·6	26·6	26·1

A survey of the mortality from pre-natal causes is not complete without taking into account the loss due to stillbirths and infantile mortality. In Victoria stillbirths are not registered, but cases are notified to registrars in accordance with the provisions of the Cemeteries Act and the (Commonwealth) Maternity Allowance Act. Rates based on these notifications should be regarded as minimum rates, as they possibly understate the full extent of the loss.

The following table contains information relating to stillbirths and infantile mortality in Victoria for the years 1928 to 1937.

VICTORIA—STILLBIRTHS (RECORDED) AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1928 TO 1937.

Year.	Percentage of Stillbirths to—		Deaths of Infants under One Year per 1,000 Births.			
	Living Births.	All Births.	Exclusive of Stillbirths.			*Inclusive of Stillbirths.
			Under One Month.	One Month and under Twelve Months.	Total under One Year.	
1928 ..	2·8	2·7	29·5	26·1	55·6	80·9
1929 ..	3·1	3·0	30·4	16·8	47·2	76·0
1930 ..	3·0	2·9	28·0	18·5	46·5	74·2
1931 ..	2·8	2·7	28·6	15·9	44·5	70·4
1932 ..	2·9	2·8	27·2	15·8	43·0	69·9
1933 ..	2·9	2·8	27·6	12·8	40·4	67·1
1934 ..	3·1	3·0	27·7	16·9	44·6	73·6
1935 ..	3·0	2·9	27·6	13·6	41·2	69·5
1936 ..	2·9	2·8	26·6	15·7	42·3	69·0
1937 ..	2·7	2·6	26·1	10·6	36·7	61·6

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

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

On the average of the last ten years, 89 in every 1,000 ex-nuptial infants died within a year, as against 42 in every 1,000 nuptial children. The proportion of ex-nuptial children who died before the age of one year is, therefore, 2·1 times that of nuptial children. In the year 1937 the mortality rate of nuptial infants was 35·2 per 1,000 births. Births and deaths of ex-nuptial children numbered 1,231 and 87 respectively, the death rate being thus 70·7 per 1,000 births. With the view to ascertaining the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates of the two classes the following table has been constructed, showing the deaths from certain causes per 1,000 nuptial and ex-nuptial births, for the periods 1904-08, 1914-18, 1924-28 and the year 1937 :—

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

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.							
	Nuptial.				Ex-nuptial.			
	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1937.	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1937.
Bronchitis, Broncho-Pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	6·0	6·1	5·9	4·2	18·6	12·5	13·0	18·7
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	19·8	14·2	8·9	1·3	72·6	48·6	23·1	4·1
Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, Marasmus, &c.* ..	30·3	27·2	25·0	16·5	52·1	64·9	46·9	24·4
Other Causes ..	18·3	15·3	14·7	13·2	58·7	36·6	29·3	23·5
Total, all Causes ..	75·3	62·8	54·5	35·2	202·0	162·6	112·3	70·7

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

The rates for the last five years show that, of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock, 7·2 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, as compared with 1·8 deaths per 1,000 nuptial infants from the same cause. Owing to a larger proportion of the former children being deprived of breast food, a higher mortality from these diseases might be expected than amongst nuptial infants, but the striking differences in the death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases indicate considerable neglect in the rearing of ex-nuptial infants. The rates from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pneumonia were 18·6 and 5·6 per 1,000 births respectively.

In 1937 pre-natal causes (malformations, congenital debility, prematurity, injury at birth, etc.) accounted for 43, or 49 per cent. of the total deaths of ex-nuptial infants.

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

INFANTILE DEATH RATE—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Vic-toria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-man-ia.	Aus-tralia.	New Zealand.
1933	40·43	39·35	42·74	32·13	36·83	41·07	39·52	31·64
1934	44·63	46·36	40·61	35·58	40·89	42·28	43·59	32·11
1935	41·17	39·44	37·26	34·95	40·15	51·84	39·78	32·26
1936	42·31	43·47	36·20	31·09	42·22	49·55	41·16	30·96
1937	36·70	40·68	35·64	33·06	37·52	41·73	38·06	31·21

In the year 1937, the infantile mortality rates recorded for the Australian States showed that South Australia had the lowest rate and Tasmania the highest.

In 1936 the infantile death rate in England and Wales was 59

The infantile deaths per 1,000 births in the following capital cities in 1937 were :—Melbourne, 37·1 ; Sydney, 38·7 ; Brisbane, 40·1 ; Adelaide, 30·9 ; Perth, 42·4 ; Hobart, 39·5 ; and Wellington, 28·8.

In 1937 the deaths of male and of female children in Victoria under 5 years of age were 785 and 605 respectively.

Ages at
death.

The ages of males and of females who died in each of the last three years are shown in the following table:—
VICTORIA—AGES AT DEATH, 1935 TO 1937.

Ages.	1935.			1936.			1937.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	639	509	1,148	687	535	1,222	624	467	1,091
1 year	92	94	186	91	74	165	59	61	120
2 years	57	51	108	55	49	104	50	34	84
3 "	33	28	61	32	25	57	26	21	47
4 "	29	24	53	30	31	61	26	22	48
5 to 9	133	98	231	107	83	190	120	88	208
10 ,, 14	124	67	191	116	71	187	98	65	163
15 ,, 19	145	95	240	154	119	273	130	94	224
20 ,, 24	201	137	338	186	179	365	206	148	354
25 ,, 29	180	211	391	217	218	435	153	184	337
30 ,, 34	184	194	378	194	225	419	200	183	383
35 to 39	271	237	508	244	230	474	249	211	460
40 ,, 44	332	306	638	317	269	586	315	301	616
45 ,, 49	434	339	773	450	380	830	441	354	795
50 ,, 54	581	423	1,004	533	393	926	581	408	989
55 ,, 59	688	493	1,181	680	521	1,201	728	503	1,231
60 ,, 64	866	671	1,537	884	653	1,537	879	677	1,556
65 ,, 69	1,204	967	2,171	1,183	991	2,174	1,107	969	2,076
70 ,, 74	1,393	1,200	2,593	1,428	1,139	2,567	1,361	1,189	2,550
75 ,, 79	1,176	1,104	2,280	1,246	1,203	2,449	1,336	1,243	2,579
80 ,, 84	667	700	1,367	711	744	1,455	756	850	1,606
85 ,, 89	300	415	715	337	424	761	319	442	761
90 ,, 94	100	178	278	79	174	253	93	160	253
95 ..	7	25	32	6	20	26	10	18	28
96 ..	9	9	18	11	7	18	6	12	18
97 ..	7	8	15	7	8	15	6	8	14
98 ..	2	6	8	2	6	8	4	5	9
99 ..	1	2	3	4	7	11	..	1	1
100 ..	..	7	7	..	2	2	1	2	3
101 ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	3
102 ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
103 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 ..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	4	..	4	5	1	6
Total ..	9,856	8,600	18,456	9,996	8,782	18,778	9,890	8,723	18,613

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

Of the 55,847 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years 7,704 (or approximately 14 per cent.) were aged 80 years and upwards, and 21—four males and seventeen females—were stated as having attained or passed the age of 100 years. In 1887 deaths of persons aged 80 years and over represented about 3 per cent. of the total deaths in that year.

The changes that have occurred in the age distribution of the population over the last 50 years are reflected in the above figures.

Causes of Death.

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

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1922-26,
1935, 1936, AND 1937.

International Abridged Classification.	Number —			Deaths per Million of the Population.			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1922-26			
				1926.	1935.	1936.	1937.
1. Typhoid Fever (1, 2)	16	10	9	21	9	5	5
4. Measles	20	1	1	17	11	1	1
5. Scarlet Fever	5	14	5	10	3	8	3
6. Whooping Cough	50	50	38	60	27	27	20
7. Diphtheria	94	99	52	59	51	53	28
8a. Influenza—Respiratory	158	41	56	61	86	22	30
8b. Influenza—Other	63	42	24	52	34	23	13
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	761	762	713	575	414	412	384
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	42	38	36	42	23	21	20
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	75	70	58	58	41	38	31
12. Syphilis	47	39	42	24	25	21	22
13. Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases ..	116	138	187	120	63	75	100
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours ..	2,260	2,288	2,351	1,000	1,229	1,238	1,267
19. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Un-specified Nature	101	106	101	51	55	58	54
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout (57-58) ..	79	66	56	38	43	36	30
18. Diabetes Mellitus	309	311	304	112	168	168	164
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	7	10	11	11	4	5	6
20. Other General Diseases (Classes 3, 4, 5)	332	366	334	165	180	198	179
21. Locomotor Ataxia, General Paralysis of Insane (80, 83)	38	41	30	31	21	22	16
22. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism, &c. (82)	943	980	985	†	513	531	531
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	294	307	267	236	159	166	144
24. Diseases of the Heart (90-95)	3,945	3,812	3,904	1,347	2,145	2,063	2,104
25a. Arterio-sclerosis	958	1,104	1,197	†	521	597	645
25b. Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	157	172	164	82	85	93	88
26a. Acute Bronchitis (106a and c)	45	47	37	48	24	25	20
26b. Chronic Bronchitis (106b and d)	202	189	170	147	110	102	91
27. Pneumonia (all forms) (107-109)	1,354	1,241	1,150	734	736	672	620
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	330	329	278	214	180	178	150
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	62	97	58	294	34	53	31
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)	111	102	93	86	60	55	50
30. Appendicitis	139	143	126	71	76	78	68
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	84	86	75	49	46	47	41
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi (125-127)	130	155	125	60	71	82	67
32a. Hernia, Intestinal obstruction	169	159	180	99	92	86	97
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	287	315	316	148	155	171	170
33. Nephritis (130-132)	1,055	1,059	1,125	505	574	573	606
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	332	349	335	151	180	189	181
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	8	7	5	†	4	4	3
35b. Criminal Abortion (140b)	35	49	41	†	19	26	22
35c. Puerperal Septicaemia (without abortion)	19	40	14	†	10	22	8
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	69	85	69	†	38	46	37
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, &c.	76	94	96	61	41	51	51
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, &c.	815	809	772	731	443	438	416
39. Senility	1,010	1,257	1,362	†802	549	680	734
40. Suicide	166	198	159	87	90	107	86
41. Homicide	24	18	18	14	13	10	10
42. Accidental or Violent Death (176-198)	974	990	1,050	465	530	536	565
43. Non-specified or ill-defined Causes ..	90	93	33	94	49	50	18

* Total all Causes

18,456 18,778 18,613 9,898 10,034 10,162 10,028

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

† Comparable figures not available.

† Vide page 116.

Detailed classification numbers in brackets.

**CAUSES OF DEATH, VICTORIA, GREATER MELBOURNE,
AND REMAINDER OF STATE, 1937.**

International Abridged Classification.	Number of Deaths.				Deaths per 1,000,000 of Population.	
	Victoria.		Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.
	Males.	Fe- males				
1. Typhoid Fever (1, 2)	4	5	3	6	3	7
4. Measles	1	..	..	1	..	1
5. Scarlet Fever	1	4	4	1	4	1
6. Whooping Cough	18	20	15	23	15	28
7. Diphtheria	32	20	28	24	27	29
8a. Influenza—Respiratory	22	34	21	35	20	42
8b. Influenza—Other	16	8	13	11	13	13
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	410	303	452	261	443	312
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	17	19	21	15	21	18
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	25	33	37	21	36	25
12. Syphilis	31	11	35	7	34	8
13. Malaria .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	..
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	105	82	109	78	107	93
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	1,147	1,204	1,448	903	1,419	1,081
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	42	59	60	41	59	49
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout (57-58)	16	40	31	25	30	30
18. Diabetes Mellitus	109	195	182	122	178	146
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	7	4	8	3	8	3
20. Other General Diseases (Classes 3, 4, 5)	141	193	180	154	177	184
21. Locomotor Ataxia, General Paralysis of Insane (80, 83)	24	6	23	7	22	8
22. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism, &c. (82)	409	576	589	396	577	474
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	135	132	136	131	134	157
24. Diseases of the Heart (90-95)	2,188	1,716	2,298	1,606	2,252	1,922
25a. Arterio-sclerosis	526	671	804	393	788	470
25b. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	90	74	110	54	108	65
26a. Acute Bronchitis (106a and c)	16	21	16	21	16	25
26b. Chronic Bronchitis (106b and d)	84	86	98	72	96	86
27. Pneumonia (all forms) (107-109)	625	525	683	467	669	559
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	179	99	149	129	146	154
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	31	27	38	20	37	24
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)	42	51	52	41	51	49
30. Appendicitis	82	44	74	52	73	62
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	48	27	46	29	45	35
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi (125-127)	42	83	74	51	73	61
32a. Hernia, Intestinal obstruction	94	86	111	69	109	83
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	208	108	202	114	197	137
33. Nephritis (130-132)	579	546	680	445	667	532
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	236	99	197	138	193	165
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis .. .. .	..	5	1	4	1	5
35b. Criminal Abortion (140b) .. .. .	..	41	30	11	29	13
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia (without abortion) .. .. .	..	14	7	7	7	8
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour .. .. .	..	69	29	40	29	48
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, &c.	65	31	57	39	55	47
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, &c.	445	327	389	383	382	458
39. Senility	629	733	601	761	589	911
40. Suicide	131	28	88	71	86	85
41. Homicide	12	6	10	8	10	9
42. Accidental or Violent Death (176-196)	805	245	572	478	561	572
43. Non-specified or ill-defined Causes	21	12	7	26	7	31
*TOTAL ALL CAUSES	9,890	8,723	10,819	7,794	10,604	9,325

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

Detailed classification numbers in brackets.

Typhoid fever. In 1937, deaths from typhoid fever numbered 9, being equivalent to a rate of 5 per million of population, as compared with rates of 5 in 1936, 9 in 1935, 6 in 1934, 9 in 1933, 31 in 1920-24, 108 in 1905-09, and 301 in 1895-99. Cases of typhoid fever reported in 1937 numbered 50, or 27 per million of population, as against 259 in 1920-24, and 2,884 in 1895-99.

The figures show that the mortality from typhoid has been reduced to very small proportions.

Small-pox—Deaths from. Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions, but, as they were at once quarantined, the disease never spread among the people of the State. During the years 1853 to 1937, only 31 deaths occurred from this cause. The last death from small-pox in Victoria occurred in 1921.

Measles. Although the mortality from measles has varied very considerably from period to period, there has been no very severe epidemic outbreak since 1898, when 671 deaths resulted from the disease. In 1937 there was 1 death attributed to this cause, representing an approximate rate of 1 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1 in 1936, 11 in 1935, 14 in 1934, and 7 in 1933. The disease chiefly affects children. On the average of the five years 1933 to 1937, 35 per cent. of those who died from the disease were under 2 years, and 60 per cent. were under 5 years of age.

Scarlet fever. In 1937 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 5, which corresponded to a rate of 3 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 8 in 1936, 3 in 1935, 10 in 1934, 7 in 1933, and 34 in 1890-92. During 1937 there were 2,567 cases reported, as against 2,122 in 1936, 1,458 in 1935, 1,834 in 1934, and 2,493 in 1933. For the five years mentioned the deaths were less than one per cent. of the cases. Sixty-five per cent. of these deaths were of children under 10 years of age.

Whooping cough. Whooping cough was responsible for 38 deaths in 1937, which equalled a rate of 20 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 27 in 1936, 27 in 1935, 46 in 1934, and 21 in 1933. 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, 24 of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and all except five of the deaths were of children less than 5 years of age.

Diphtheria. The continued prevalence of diphtheria throughout the State since 1910, is one of the few instances in which morbidity statistics have not revealed material improvement. On the other hand a very great reduction has taken place since 1890, in the proportion of cases which ended fatally. On the average of the five years 1933 to 1937, 52 per cent. of those who died were under 5 years, and 85 per cent. were under 10 years of age.

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

DIPHtheria IN VICTORIA AND GREATER MELBOURNE,
1895 TO 1937.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 Cases Reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
VICTORIA.					
1895-99	1,584	134·6	221	18·8	13·9
1900-04	1,680	139·0	159	13·2	9·5
1905-09	1,410	112·6	89	7·1	6·3
1910-14	4,612	339·1	212	15·6	4·6
1915-19	4,901	342·5	209	14·6	4·3
1920-24	5,739	364·6	179	11·4	3·1
1925-29	3,176	183·8	93	5·4	2·9
1930-34	5,645	312·1	124	6·8	2·2
1933	6,564	360·5	126	6·9	1·9
1934	5,490	299·8	110	6·0	2·0
1935	4,309	234·3	94	5·1	2·2
1936	5,218	282·4	99	5·4	1·9
1937	3,040	163·8	52	2·8	1·7
GREATER MELBOURNE.					
1895-99	748	162·1	113	24·6	15·1
1900-04	686	136·9	58	11·6	8·5
1905-09	758	140·8	46	8·5	6·1
1910-14	2,343	374·3	114	18·3	4·9
1915-19	2,864	402·6	127	17·9	4·4
1920-24	2,555	314·6	78	9·7	3·1
1925-29	1,843	191·1	52	5·4	2·8
1930-34	3,151	315·9	68	6·8	2·1
1933	3,594	362·3	69	7·0	1·9
1934	2,539	254·4	49	4·9	1·9
1935	2,460	245·0	57	5·7	2·3
1936	3,299	325·8	57	5·6	1·7
1937	1,683	165·0	28	2·7	1·7

The cases of diphtheria which occurred in the metropolitan area, the three principal provincial cities and the remainder of the State in each of the last five years, and their proportions to the respective populations, for the period 1910-19 and the years 1935, 1936, and 1937, are given in the subjoined table :—

VICTORIA—CASES OF DIPHTHERIA.

Area.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1910-19.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Greater Melbourne	3,594	2,539	2,460	3,299	1,683	39·3	24·5	32·6	16·5
Ballarat ..	237	241	154	159	49	24·3	40·6	41·6	12·8
Bendigo ..	263	109	85	63	43	84·6	28·9	21·1	14·4
Geelong ..	318	181	283	206	182	43·4	71·0	51·9	45·7
Remainder of State	2,152	2,420	1,327	1,491	1,083	25·7	18·2	20·5	14·9

Influenza. The deaths from influenza in 1937 numbered 80. This corresponded to a rate of 43 per million of the population as compared with rates of 45 in 1936, 120 in 1935, 171 in 1934, 107 in 1933, 2,407 in 1919, 71 in 1913-17, 109 in 1908-12, and 381 in 1890-92.

The rate of mortality was low in 1937, being 56 per cent. below the average of the previous quinquennium.

Of the deaths recorded in 1937, 70 per cent. were associated with specified respiratory complications.

With the exception of the 1919 epidemic, when 72 per cent. of the deaths were of persons between 20 and 50 years of age, influenza has always proved more fatal to elderly people than to those at middle or young ages. In 1937, 60 per cent. were of persons over 50 years of age.

Tuberculosis (all forms). The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1937 was 807, the rate per million of population being 435. This is the lowest rate on record for Victoria.

Death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system. The deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1937 numbered 713—410 being of males and 303 of females—and equalled a rate of 384 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 412 in 1936, 414 in 1935, 411 in 1934, 405 in 1933, 660 in 1918-22, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-92. In 1937 tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 88 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis. The deaths from this cause in Scotland and in Northern Ireland in 1937 were 560 and 758 per million of their respective populations. For England and Wales and for Eire in 1936 the rates were 583 and 919

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

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

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

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

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in each of the last five years, and the ages and sexes of the deceased, are given in the next table :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group	Males.					Females.				
	Year.					Year.				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
0-9	3	7	3	4	8	4	2	1	7	2
10-14	1	2	..	1	2	3	3	2	2	2
15-19	12	7	9	8	7	27	21	20	27	15
20-24	23	30	26	21	23	56	40	43	57	41
25-29	30	40	39	26	19	51	62	63	60	52
30-34	48	31	36	35	33	42	49	45	53	41
35-39	42	38	43	37	44	35	40	38	34	42
40-44	45	51	51	54	47	27	31	31	40	20
45-49	44	47	40	52	51	24	22	11	18	26
50-54	40	41	55	40	48	10	19	20	17	13
55-59	34	45	45	35	36	15	12	21	10	14
60-64	33	35	27	33	40	14	16	15	13	12
65-69	24	25	20	29	27	12	7	11	16	9
70 and over ..	22	20	36	19	25	16	10	10	14	14
Total ..	401	419	430	394	410	336	334	331	368	303

For the year 1937, the average age of those who died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 46·2 years for males and 37·7 years for females.

Tubercular diseases (tuberculosis of the respiratory system excepted).

In 1937 there occurred in Victoria 94 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system), which corresponded to a rate of 51 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 59 in 1936, 64 in 1935, 74 in 1934, 66 in 1933, 134 in 1918-22, 182 in 1908-12 and 379 in 1890-92. The deaths from similar causes in Scotland and in Northern Ireland in 1937 numbered 176 and 207 per million of their respective populations. In 1936 the rates for England and Wales and in Eire, were 109 and 255 respectively.

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

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

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, BENDIGO, AND GEELONG.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.											
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.				Other Tubercular Diseases.				All Tubercular Diseases.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.
1891-1900 ..	16.7	17.1	24.1	†	4.7	3.5	4.0	+	21.4	20.6	28.1	†
1901-05 ..	13.9	15.3	22.7	†	4.2	4.0	4.7	+	18.1	19.3	27.4	†
1906-10 ..	10.8	11.5	21.2	†	3.0	2.1	2.0	†	13.8	13.6	23.2	†
1911-15 ..	9.1	10.3	16.5	†	2.1	2.2	2.1	†	11.2	12.5	18.6	†
1916-20 ..	8.3	11.2	16.0	†	1.9	1.5	2.0	†	10.2	12.7	18.0	†
1921-25 ..	6.9	6.7	11.9	4.6	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.9	8.4	7.7	14.1	6.5
1926-30 ..	5.9	5.2	10.7	4.2	1.0	.4	.8	.8	6.9	5.6	11.5	5.0
1933 ..	4.7	2.7	10.1	4.1	.8	.8	.9	1.0	5.5	3.5	11.0	5.1
1934 ..	4.7	5.3	6.1	1.8	.8	1.3	1.0	.7	5.5	6.6	7.1	2.5
1935 ..	4.8	4.7	9.2	3.3	.7	.3	.3	.5	5.5	5.0	9.5	3.3
1936 ..	5.0	1.3	10.4	3.8	.6	.5	1.0	.7	5.6	1.8	11.4	4.5
1937 ..	4.4	3.7	9.4	6.5	.6	.5	1.3	.3	5.0	4.2	10.7	6.8

† Not calculated.

Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.

Deaths in 1937, from diseases included under this heading (cause No. 14, on page 99) were dysentery 5, erysipelas 17, acute poliomyelitis 77, lethargic encephalitis 7, cerebro-spinal meningitis 10, tetanus 10, septicaemia 31, hydatid cysts 20, and other diseases 10.

Hydatids. In 1937, there were 11 male and 9 female deaths from hydatids, of which 5 of males and 3 of females were attributed to hydatid tumour of the liver. The deaths from hydatids in 1937 were equivalent to a rate of 11 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 9 in 1936, 10 in 1935, 13 in 1934, 12 in 1933, 16 in 1918-22, 22 in 1908-12, and 51 in 1890-92.

Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis). The incidence of Poliomyelitis in Victoria has been recorded since the year 1916, when the disease was added to the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases. The highest incidence (until the 1937-38 epidemic) was 303 cases in 1918. Seven years later, in 1925, 140 cases were reported. The years 1928 to 1931 were all years of high incidence. The disease assumed epidemic proportions in 1931, 1934, and 1937.

Towards the end of June, 1937, an epidemic began in a southern suburb of Melbourne, eventually spread to all parts of the State and continued until June, 1938. The total number of cases from 1st July, 1937, to 30th June, 1938, was 2,096. The number of deaths registered during the period was 113 (males 70, females 43).

The incidence and mortality in connexion with the epidemic are shown in the following tables:—

VICTORIA—POLIOMYELITIS INCIDENCE, 1ST JULY, 1937,
TO 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Age Group (Years).	1937.						1938.						Total Cases.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
0-4 ..	7	60	87	84	107	114	64	44	16	9	3	1	596
5-9 ..	22	98	78	122	177	174	158	69	28	14	9	4	953
10-14 ..	6	20	14	32	49	66	73	30	15	8	9	4	326
15 and over	1	6	8	11	22	41	61	44	17	6	3	1	221
Total ..	36	184	187	249	355	395	356	187	76	37	24	10	2,096

VICTORIA—POLIOMYELITIS—INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY
1ST JULY, 1937, TO 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Age.	Greater Melbourne				Remainder of State.				Total.	
	Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
	1.7.37 to 31.12.37.	1.1.38 to 30.6.38.	1.7.37 to 31.12.37.	1.1.38 to 30.6.38.	1.7.37 to 31.12.37.	1.1.38 to 30.6.38.	1.7.37 to 31.12.37.	1.1.38 to 30.6.38.		
Under 1 year ..	19	2	2	..	2	8	1	..	31	3
1 year ..	48	8	5	1	11	10	..	..	77	6
2 years ..	79	10	5	..	17	13	..	..	119	5
3 ..	101	18	3	..	39	32	..	1	190	4
4 ..	110	24	4	1	33	12	2	1	179	8
5 ..	124	27	1	2	48	31	..	..	239	3
6 ..	125	33	7	2	45	33	2	2	236	13
7 ..	90	32	5	1	44	26	1	1	192	8
8 ..	69	20	2	1	29	29	1	1	147	5
9 ..	72	23	5	2	25	28	1	1	148	10
10 ..	44	20	3	3	21	21	..	1	106	7
11 ..	25	11	..	..	16	16	..	..	68	..
12 ..	24	12	1	1	14	18	1	..	68	3
13 ..	19	8	3	1	5	12	..	1	44	5
14 ..	12	7	1	1	7	14	..	..	40	2
15 ..	9	5	..	..	9	18	2	4	41	6
16 ..	2	3	..	1	4	11	1	..	20	2
17 ..	4	6	2	..	3	4	..	..	17	2
18 ..	4	..	2	..	3	6	..	1	13	3
19 ..	1	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	7	..
20 ..	3	1	..	..	4	8	1	..	16	1
21 ..	5	5	2	..	2	6	..	1	18	3
22 ..	3	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	7	..
23 ..	1	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	8	..
24 ..	3	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	8	1
25 ..	1	3	..	..	1	7	..	..	12	..
26 ..	2	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	6	3
27 ..	2	1	1	..	3	5	1	1	11	3
28 ..	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	6	1
29 ..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	4	1
30 ..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	6	..
31 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
32 ..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	2
33 ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
34 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
35 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	2
37 ..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
38 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
42 ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
47 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
67 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	1,011	291	58	18	394	400	17	20	2,096	113

Poliomyelitis was responsible for 77 deaths in 1937, 4 in 1936, 7 in 1935, 9 in 1934, 7 in 1933, 4 in 1932, 16 in 1931, 12 in 1930, 17 in 1929, and 32 in 1928.

Deaths from cancer in 1937 numbered 2,351, and represented a death rate of 1,267 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 1,238 in 1936, 1,229 in 1935, 1,190 in 1934, 1,180 in 1933, 934 in 1918-22, 833 in 1908-12, and 584 in 1890-92. The deaths from this cause in Scotland and in Northern Ireland in 1937 were 1,569 and 1,251 per million of their respective populations. In 1936 the rates for England and Wales and in Eire were 1,625 and 1,206 respectively.

**Cancer—
Death rates.**

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

Cancer death rates, computed in relation to the general population in earlier and in later periods, are not comparable owing to the changed age distribution of the people. Satisfactory comparisons are obtained by relating 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 :—

VICTORIA—DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Average Annual Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex.			
	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5 ..	.30	.73	.46	.27
5 to 9 ..	.42	.25	.13	.20
10 to 14 ..	.20	.16	.14	.24
15 to 19 ..	.22	.15	.30	.37
20 to 24 ..	.33	.71	.64	.73
25 to 34 ..	1.26	.96	.76	.93
35 to 44 ..	3.69	3.16	3.31	3.04
45 to 54 ..	14.14	16.03	13.94	10.13
55 to 64 ..	36.00	36.36	40.46	37.25
65 to 74 ..	59.04	74.15	78.21	85.19
75 and over ..	74.04	88.40	110.12	133.78
All Ages ..	7.52	8.50	9.52	11.63
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5 ..	.26	.19	.39	.38
5 to 9 ..	.04	.10	.17	.17
10 to 14 ..	..	.27	.05	.08
15 to 19 ..	.28	.44	.15	.17
20 to 24 ..	.23	.41	.30	.39
25 to 34 ..	1.61	1.39	1.28	1.57
35 to 44 ..	6.05	7.26	6.61	6.00
45 to 54 ..	18.13	17.87	19.14	17.31
55 to 64 ..	33.05	38.03	34.48	35.82
65 to 74 ..	51.18	61.66	63.05	61.17
75 and over ..	62.70	86.19	92.86	106.19
All Ages ..	6.64	8.76	9.63	12.00

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

Cancer— The number of deaths from cancer in various age groups
Deaths at in each of the last five years is given below :—
various ages.

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGES

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
0-14	2	4	5	9	6	5	4	5	3	4
15-24	13	5	5	6	4	6	1	10	9	4
25-34	17	14	21	20	17	17	21	26	14	18
35-44	37	37	50	29	50	84	81	110	90	95
45-54	86	111	103	114	113	175	177	157	194	177
55-64	242	261	237	252	227	287	273	268	304	260
65-74	425	425	419	436	429	330	332	384	338	371
75-84	196	191	208	221	276	180	180	196	189	236
85 and over ..	15	26	15	25	25	31	35	41	35	39
Total	1,033	1,074	1,063	1,112	1,147	1,115	1,104	1,197	1,176	1,204

Ninety-two per cent. of the deaths from cancer in 1937 were at ages 45 years and upwards.

The widely different social and economic effects produced by the prevalence of and deaths from the two important diseases, cancer and tuberculosis of the respiratory system, are evidenced by the ages of their victims. For the year 1937 the average age of those who died from the former was 66·1 years for males and 63·7 years for females, while the corresponding averages for the latter were 46·2 years for males and 37·7 years for females.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1937 :—

SEAT OF CANCER, 1937.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buccal cavity and pharynx	102	15	117
Oesophagus	54	16	70
Stomach, duodenum, liver and biliary ducts	345	272	617
Pancreas	42	33	75
Intestines, peritoneum and rectum	214	252	466
Respiratory organs	67	28	95
Female genital organs .. ..	..	226	226
Female breast .. ..	..	244	244
Male genito-urinary organs	204	..	204
Skin	26	27	53
Other and unspecified organs	93	91	184
Total Deaths	1,147	1,204	2,351

Fifty-two per cent. of the persons who died from cancer were affected in the digestive tract or peritoneum. Of the females who died from the disease, 39 per cent. were affected in the genital organs or breast.

Diabetes. The rate of mortality from diabetes has increased, the average of the last five years being 56 per cent. higher than that for the period 1908-12.

During 1937 diabetes was responsible for 109 male and 195 female deaths, representing a rate of 164 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 168 in 1936, 168 in 1935, 174 in 1934, 163 in 1933, 130 in 1918-22, and 107 in 1908-12.

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

VICTORIA—DEATH RATES FROM DIABETES.

Age Group.	Average Annual Deaths from Diabetes per 10,000 of each Sex.			
	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 10 ..	·09	·10	·13	·13
10 to 19 ..	·24	·20	·31	·14
20 to 29 ..	·17	·64	·48	·18
30 to 39 ..	·32	·58	·45	·27
40 to 49 ..	·49	1·11	·95	·31
50 to 59 ..	1·38	1·80	2·14	1·92
60 to 69 ..	2·67	5·63	5·19	5·82
70 to 79 ..	4·36	7·34	7·37	13·13
80 and over ..	4·11	7·43	8·42	12·33
All Ages ..	·56	1·00	1·03	1·25
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 10 ..	·05	·15	·22	·04
10 to 19 ..	·26	·36	·39	·21
20 to 29 ..	·36	·30	·53	·16
30 to 39 ..	·51	·53	·54	·19
40 to 49 ..	·42	·78	1·11	·90
50 to 59 ..	1·42	3·18	2·79	4·00
60 to 69 ..	3·19	8·47	8·02	9·57
70 to 79 ..	5·01	11·54	12·51	17·97
80 and over ..	3·54	6·83	6·02	11·97
All Ages ..	·60	1·26	1·45	2·08

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

Deaths in 1937 from diseases in this category (cause No. 20 on page 99) were acute rheumatic fever 90, exophthalmic goitre 34, other diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands 14, pernicious anaemia 54, other anaemias 3, leucaemia 57, Hodgkin's disease 34, and other diseases 48.

In 1937, 409 male and 576 female deaths were ascribed to these causes, the total—985—corresponding to a rate of 531 per million of the population as compared with rates of 531 in 1936, 513 in 1935, 537 in 1934, and 545 in 1933. Of the 985 deaths in 1937, 604 were due to cerebral haemorrhage, 19 to apoplexy, 12 to cerebral embolism, 275 to cerebral thrombosis, 8 to softening of the brain, and 67 to hemiplegia and unspecified paralysis.

In this category (cause No. 23 on page 99) in 1937, were 29 deaths from simple meningitis, 54 from other diseases of the spinal cord, 26 from epilepsy, 26 from diseases of the ear and mastoid process, and 132 from other diseases.

During 1937 there were 3,904 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 9 due to pericarditis, 543 to endocarditis, 2,111 to disease of the myocardium, 647 to diseases of coronary arteries, 149 to angina pectoris, 44 to angina pectoris with record of coronary disease, and 401 to other diseases of the heart. The total causes in 1937 represented a rate of 2,104 per million of the population, the rates for previous years being 2,063 in 1936, 2,145 in 1935, 2,012 in 1934, 1,880 in 1933, 1,347 in 1922-26, and 1,441 in 1908-12. On the average of the three years 1932 to 1934 the deaths from all forms of heart diseases per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, were as follows:—

VICTORIA—DEATH RATES FROM HEART DISEASE AT VARIOUS AGES, 1932-34.

Sex.	Deaths per 10,000 Persons aged—									
	0-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65-74.	75 and upwards.	All Ages
Males ..	.51	1.03	1.03	1.76	5.21	16.97	54.44	145.47	316.23	20.71
Females ..	.40	1.21	1.04	1.76	4.27	10.73	35.43	97.32	278.94	18.97

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

In 1937 the number of deaths from arteriosclerosis with record of cerebral vascular lesion (cerebral haemorrhage etc.) was 635 and, without such record, 562. Of the total deaths, 717 or 60 per cent. were of persons aged 70 years and over.

Respiratory diseases. In 1937 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,635, which represented a rate of 881 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 977 in 1936, 1,050 in 1935, 1,125 in 1934, and 998 in 1933. Of the deaths in the year under review, 37 were due to acute bronchitis, 170 to chronic bronchitis, 591 to broncho-pneumonia, 232 to lobar pneumonia, 327 to pneumonia unspecified, 57 to pleurisy, 52 to asthma, 68 to pulmonary congestion, embolism, etc., 57 to chronic interstitial pneumonia, and 44 to other diseases. Further details will be found under causes Nos. 26 to 28 on pages 99 and 100.

The greatest mortality from the respiratory diseases occurs during the months of June, July, and August.

Diseases of the digestive system. In 1937 there were 547 male and 426 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 524 per million of the population, as against rates of 572 in 1936, 534 in 1935, 580 in 1934, 541 in 1933, 807 in 1922-26, and 2,382 in 1890-92. Deaths from the principal diseases in 1937 were, 154 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 151 from diarrhoeal diseases, 126 from appendicitis, 51 from hernia, 129 from intestinal obstruction, 75 from cirrhosis of the liver, 53 from biliary calculi, 53 from other diseases of the gall bladder and biliary passages, and 181 from other diseases. Further rates and details are given under causes Nos. 29 to 32 on pages 99 and 100.

The 151 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in 1937 correspond to a rate of 81 per million of the population as compared with rates of 108 in 1936, 94 in 1935, 152 in 1934, 109 in 1933, 380 in 1922-26, 833 in 1908-12, and 1,342 in 1890-92. The age incidence of these diseases shows that they are heaviest at the extremes of life. In earlier years these diseases constituted one of the most fatal menaces to infant life. The decline in the mortality therefrom has however been progressive and since 1928 the rate has reached small proportions. Of the deaths at all ages in 1937, 42 were of infants under one year of age, 16 were between the ages of one and two years, 9 between two and five years, while 30 were of persons aged 65 years and over. Infantile diarrhoea has been further dealt with in the section "Infantile Mortality."

Diseases of the genito-urinary system. In 1937 there were 1,460 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system, which corresponded to a rate of 787 per million of the population, as against rates of 762 in 1936, 754 in 1935, 786 in 1934, 755 in 1933, 670 in 1918-22, and 700 in 1909-12. In 1937, acute and chronic nephritis were responsible for 1,125 deaths, other diseases of the kidney, etc. for 93, diseases of the prostate for 145, and other genito-urinary diseases for 97.

Deaths in childbirth.

The death rate of women in childbirth is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of live births. In the following table are given the proportions of deaths from puerperal septicaemia and all other puerperal causes for each of the last ten years and the averages of previous periods back to 1871. The rates given for years prior to 1926 are not strictly comparable with those for subsequent years.

VICTORIA—DEATHS OF MOTHERS (MARRIED AND SINGLE)
TO EVERY 10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE, 1871 TO 1937.

Period.	Deaths of Mothers Annually from—						Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive from—					
	Puerperal Septicæmia.			Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.		Puerperal Septicæmia.			Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.	
	Without Abortion.	Septic Abortion.	Criminal Abortion.		Excluding Criminal Abortion.	Including Criminal Abortion.	Without Abortion.	Septic Abortion.	Criminal Abortion.		Excluding Criminal Abortion.	Including Criminal Abortion.
1871-1880	46			127	173		17.12			47.26	64.38	
1881-1890	64			121	185		20.48			38.71	59.19	
1891-1900	66			117	183		20.20			35.81	56.01	
1901-1910	52			114	166		16.93			37.12	54.05	
1911-1920	53			94	147		15.42			27.35	42.77	
1921-1925	43			102	145		11.96			28.37	40.33	
1928 ..	43	6	28	131	180	208	12.46	1.74	8.12	37.97	52.17	60.29
1929 ..	44	13	19	113	170	189	13.09	3.87	5.65	33.63	50.59	56.24
1930 ..	40	13	21	121	174	195	12.07	3.92	6.34	36.53	52.52	58.86
1931 ..	34	9	19	92	135	154	11.21	2.97	6.26	30.33	44.51	50.77
1932 ..	27	9	30	89	125	155	9.83	3.28	10.92	32.41	45.52	56.44
1933 ..	30	7	28	61	98	126	10.57	2.47	9.86	21.48	34.52	44.38
1934 ..	32	8	37	93	133	170	11.50	2.87	13.30	33.42	47.79	61.09
1935 ..	19	8	35	69	96	131	6.81	2.87	12.55	24.75	34.43	46.98
1936 ..	40	7	49	85	132	181	13.85	2.42	16.97	29.43	45.70	62.67
1937 ..	14	5	41	69	88	129	4.71	1.68	13.79	23.21	29.60	43.39

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

The following tables give information in age groups for the year 1937 relating to the causes of death of women in childbirth, and the total number of children born to married mothers.

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES, 1937.

Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.						Total	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and over.			
140. (a) Abortion with septic conditions .. ..	..	1	2	2	..	..	5	5	..
(b) Criminal abortion	5	8	10	11	6	1	41*	29	12
141. Abortion without septic conditions .. ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	3	..
142. Ectopic gestation .. ..	..	1	2	2	1	1	7	6	1
143. Other accidents of pregnancy (excluding hæmorrhage) .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
144. Puerperal hæmorrhage	1	1	3	5	4	3	17	16	1
145. Puerperal septicæmia (not consequent on abortion)	1	2	4	5	..	2	14	13	1
146. Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia	3	6	3	2	1	1	16	14	2
147. Other toxæmias of pregnancy .. ..	..	1	3	4	2	..	10	10	..
148. (a) Phlegmasia alba dolens and thrombosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Embolism or sudden death .. ..	..	1	..	2	1	..	4	4	..
149. Other accidents of childbirth—	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
(a) Cæsarean section .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Others .. ..	..	..	3	1	3	..	7	7	..
150. (a) Puerperal diseases of the breast .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other unspecified conditions of the puerperal state .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Total	10	22	33	35	21	8	129	112	17
Married Mothers	5	16	30	32	21	8	112	..	..
Unmarried Mothers	5	6	3	3	..	..	17	..	..
Total Issue of Married Mothers	2	25	52	79	61	26	245	..	..

* Self-induced 6; open verdict 35.

Of the 245 children born to the 112 married women who died, 219 were living at the time of their mother's death, or an average of 2.0 children per mother, as compared with 2.1 in 1936, 2.3 in 1935, 2.5 in 1934, and 2.6 in 1933.

First confinements were responsible for 43, or 38.4 per cent. of the total deaths of married mothers, as compared with 36.3 per cent. in 1936, 25.6 per cent. in 1935, 32.9 per cent. in 1934, and 28.6 per cent. in 1933.

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

The death rate of women in childbirth varies considerably at different ages, and is higher at older than at younger ages. The number of deaths of women in childbirth and the death rates in various age groups in Victoria, for the period 1926-30 and the years 1935, 1936, and 1937, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—DEATH RATES OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH,
IN AGE GROUPS, 1926 TO 1937.

Age Group.	Mothers.							
	Deaths.				Deaths per 10,000 children born alive.			
	1926-30.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1926-30.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Under 20 years ..	41	7	12	10	47·1	45·9	76·4	63·2
22 to 24 „ ..	150	16	36	22	39·1	23·1	50·2	28·9
25 „ 29 „ ..	231	38	50	33	46·5	45·9	57·8	36·1
30 „ 34 „ ..	226	30	46	35	56·8	48·3	73·5	53·6
35 „ 39 „ ..	226	25	23	21	88·1	70·2	60·8	58·9
40 years and over	111	15	14	8	117·8	105·9	95·8	60·5
Total ..	985	131	181	129	57·4	47·0	62·7	43·4

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

Senile Decay. During the year 1937, the deaths of 629 men and 733 women were ascribed to senile decay, as compared with 613 men and 644 women in 1936. Prior to 1927, deaths from ill-defined causes, i.e., heart failure, debility, &c., of those persons over 65 years of age, were shown as being due to senile decay. In that year, however, in accordance with the rule laid down in the International List of Causes of Death, only deaths of persons over 70 years of age from such causes were included therein. The deaths at ages 70 and over from all causes during 1937 numbered 7,825—3,893 of men and 3,932 of women, or 42.0 per cent. of the total deaths.

Accidental violence.

In 1937, 804 male and 246 female deaths were attributed to accidents or negligence. These represented a rate of 565 per million of the population. This proportion was above the average rate—492—for the previous five years, and 30 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-92. In 1931 a distinction was made for the first time between deaths recorded as "open verdict" and those returned definitely as "accidental." The numbers of deaths from various accidents in the last five years are given in the appended table:—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE, 1933 TO 1937.

Nature or Place of Accident.	Annual Deaths during—						
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.		
					Total	Males.	Females
Snake Bite .. ..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..
Other Venomous Bites and Stings .. ..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Poisoning by Food ..	3	5	3	2	..	..	..
Absorption of Poisonous Gases	8	6	6	3	5	3	2
Other Acute Poisonings ..	5	6	8	5	4	4	..
Conflagration (Bush fires, &c.) ..	2	4	5	5	3	2	1
Burns, Scalds, &c. ..	63	68	53	49	44	22	22
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation ..	10	5	11	6	10	4	6
Drowning { accidental ..	74	94	88	77	67	57	10
{ open verdict ..	56	48	55	51	58	44	14
Firearms { accidental ..	24	26	29	17	20	17	3
{ open verdict ..	6	7	2	8	10	10	..
In Mines and Quarries ..	16	17	23	14	28	28	..
Machines	9	12	12	14	10	9	1
Transport Accidents ..	352	385	440	508	568	456	112
Falls { accidental ..	94	121	102	106	119	70	49
{ open verdict ..	5	4	6	2	9	6	3
Other Crushings	20	29	26	20	17	15	2
Injuries by Animals ..	10	4	6	4	2	2	..
Excessive Cold	5	6	4	3	..	..	..
Effects of Heat	1	15	3	2	4	3	1
Lightning	2	..	4	2	1	1	..
Electricity	4	4	13	2	11	10	1
Other Violence { accidental ..	39	45	35	48	31	24	7
{ open verdict ..	25	23	37	39	28	16	12
Total accidental ..	741	852	874	890	945	728	217
Total open verdict ..	92	82	100	100	105	76	29
Grand Total ..	833	934	974	990	1,050	804	246

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

In 1937, deaths from transport accidents numbered 568, as against 508 in 1936, 440 in 1935, 385 in 1934, 350 in 1933, 350 in 1932, 373 in 1931, 406 in 1930, 394 in 1929, and 382 in 1928.

During the year 1937, deaths connected with transport represented 54 per cent. of the total deaths from accidents.

In the following table details are given of deaths due to collisions between various types of conveyances, pedestrians killed, and other fatal accidents in which transport was concerned, for the year 1937.

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS, 1937.

	Collision between—										Total.	Pedestrians killed.	* Other Accidents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
	Railway vehicle.	Tramcar.	Motor car.	Motor lorry, &c.	Motor cycle.	Horse-drawn vehicle, &c.	Bicycle.	Fixed object.	Aeroplane.	Water transport.							
Railway vehicle	1	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	19	15	†48	39	9
Tramcar	4	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	11	12	3	26	18	8	
Motor-car	19	4	37	1	39	18	..	..	118	155	54	327	257	70	
„ omnibus	2	..	..	..	2	3	1	6	5	1	
„ lorry, &c.	11	..	12	2	..	..	25	20	18	63	51	12	
„ cycle	2	3	1	3	..	..	9	9	19	37	32	5	
Horse-drawn vehicle	12	12	11	1	
Bicycle	4	2	..	..	6	2	7	15	12	3	
Horse	16	16	14	2	
Aeroplane	7	7	7	..	
Water transport	3	3	..	7	10	10	..	
Other transport	1	1	..	1	
Total	..	1	..	35	5	56	5	58	25	..	3	188	220	160	568	456	112

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

† Includes 5 railway employees.

Accidental deaths involving motor vehicles. The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, for the years 1928 to 1937, were as follows:—

VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES,
1928 TO 1937.

Year.	Number of Motor Vehicles (30th June.)	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Per 1,000,000 of Population
1928	150,343	297	19·8	170
1929	168,578	294	17·4	166
1930	179,887	307	17·1	172
1931	168,231	296	17·6	155
1932	167,952	262	15·6	145
1933	179,602	255	14·2	140
1934	188,256	294	15·6	161
1935	200,759	338	16·8	184
1936	219,925	395	18·0	214
1937	233,573	456	19·5	246

It will be observed that, while registrations of motor vehicles increased greatly during the years mentioned, the mortality per 10,000 vehicles fluctuated only slightly, the average rate for the period 1933-37 being 17·0 as compared with a rate of 17·4 in 1928-32. The mortality per million of population was 246 in 1937, 214 in 1936, 161 in 1934, and 82 in 1924. The mortality rate in 1937 was the highest on record.

On the average of the five years, 1933 to 1937, motor cars, &c., were involved in 17·6 deaths per 10,000 cars registered, and motor cycles in 26·6 deaths per 10,000 motor cycles registered.

Suicide. In the year 1937, 131 males and 28 females took their lives. The deaths represented a rate of 86 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 107 in 1936, 90 in 1935, 93 in 1934, 103 in 1933, 87 in 1918-22, 102 in 1908-12, and 109 in 1890-92. Of the 131 male deaths in 1937 from suicide 36, or 27 per cent., were connected with firearms. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than among males, the rate for the former, on the average of the last five years, being 27 per cent. of that for the latter.

Homicide. The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1937 numbered 18, of which 12 were of males and 6 of females. These represented a rate of 10 per million of the population, as against rates of 10 in 1936, 13 in 1935, 14 in 1934, 16 in 1933, 14 in 1918-22, and 19 in 1908-12. Since 1930 deaths from criminal abortion have been excluded from this category and included with deaths from puerperal causes.

NATURAL INCREASE.

The average annual natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the mean population, in each Australian State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand, for different periods since 1909, as well as detailed particulars for Victoria since 1879, are shown in the following tables:—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	13·85	18·38	18·51	17·68	18·61	19·35	17·03	16·80
1915-19	11·75	15·98	17·06	14·84	15·47	17·83	14·99	16·80
1920-24	12·49	15·73	16·13	13·75	13·96	16·66	14·60	14·01
1925-29	10·57	12·99	13·35	11·18	12·71	13·27	12·18	11·65
1930-34	6·77	9·52	10·56	6·89	10·26	11·05	8·78	9·19
1933 ..	6·00	8·42	9·30	6·88	9·31	10·33	7·86	8·61
1934 ..	5·02	7·57	9·59	5·24	8·43	9·28	7·07	7·99
1935 ..	5·13	7·61	9·15	5·31	8·98	9·16	7·09	7·91
1936 ..	5·47	8·17	10·39	5·87	9·44	9·50	7·70	7·89
1937 ..	5·99	8·27	10·26	6·34	10·00	11·18	7·99	8·21

VICTORIA.

Period.	Average Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Period.	Average Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
		Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.			Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1880-84	14,466	30·64	14·40	16·24	1925-29	18,218	20·24	9·67	10·57
1885-89	16,741	32·27	15·87	16·40	1930-34	12,249	16·27	9·50	6·77
1890-94	20,059	31·99	14·62	17·37					
1895-99	15,625	26·76	13·81	12·95					
1900-04	14,859	25·08	12·78	12·30	1933	10,936	15·59	9·59	6·00
1905-09	16,062	24·76	11·93	12·83	1934 ..	9,180	15·20	10·18	5·02
1910-14	18,795	25·42	11·57	13·85	1935 ..	9,428	15·16	10·03	5·13
1915-19	16,818	23·13	11·38	11·75	1936 ..	10,105	15·63	10·16	5·47
1920-24	19,647	22·89	10·40	12·49	1937 ..	11,118	16·02	10·03	5·99

The Victorian death rates are below those of England and Wales at nearly all periods of life. In England and Wales in 1936 the excess of births over deaths was 2·7 per 1,000 of population.

PART IV.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MUNICIPALITIES.

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

The *Local Government (Temporary Reduction of Interest) Act* 1937 provides for the continuance for a further period of twelve months of the reduction of interest payable by owners of properties in respect of the cost of making certain streets, &c.

The *Local Government (Celebrations) Act* 1937 authorizes and validates expenditure by municipalities out of municipal funds in connexion with the celebration of the coronation of His Majesty King George VI., and also empowers any municipal council to expend municipal funds in the celebration of an event of historical interest to, or in the preparation and publication of historical records of, the municipality.

The total number of municipalities throughout the State at 30th September, 1937, was 195. Of these, 34 ranked as cities, 5 as towns, 18 as boroughs, and 138 as shires. The only unincorporated area of the State is French Island, which is situated between the eastern and the western passages of Western Port Bay, County of Mornington, and which contains about 42,000 acres.

**Properties
Rated and
Number of
Dwellings.**

The following is a statement of the number of rate-payers, the number of properties rated, the estimated value of rateable property, the estimated number of dwellings (occupied and unoccupied), and the number of houses built in the municipalities of Victoria for each of the five years 1932-33 to 1936-37.

VICTORIA—PROPERTIES RATED AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Year.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Number of Properties Rated.	Value of Rateable Property.		Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Number of Dwellings erected during the year.
			Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.†	
Municipalities in Greater Melbourne*							
			£	£			
1932-33 ..	318,965	379,324	16,850,643	312,285,284	236,550‡	6,781‡	1,301
1933-34 ..	320,778	379,069	16,778,449	308,271,477	244,675	2,474	2,779
1934-35 ..	322,483	380,031	17,081,472	317,031,390	249,140	1,770	4,176
1935-36 ..	327,442	379,245	17,647,459	327,821,850	254,248	1,552	5,399
1936-37 ..	329,978	380,863	18,327,920	341,753,340	259,871	1,280	5,775
Municipalities outside Greater Melbourne							
1932-33 ..	287,915	406,138	14,872,322	292,506,049	196,322‡	11,976‡	1,142
1933-34 ..	287,549	408,102	14,463,542	284,111,990	202,987	6,685	1,520
1934-35 ..	290,248	413,120	14,381,211	285,530,010	207,008	4,410	1,851
1935-36 ..	287,937	411,407	14,397,990	285,701,030	209,695	3,663	2,288
1936-37 ..	291,157	415,394	14,533,036	288,332,210	212,496	3,009	2,431
Total—							
1932-33 ..	606,880	785,462	31,722,965	604,791,333	432,872‡	18,757‡	2,443
1933-34 ..	608,327	787,171	31,241,991	592,383,467	447,662	9,159	4,299
1934-35 ..	612,731	793,151	31,462,683	602,561,400	456,148	6,180	6,027
1935-36 ..	615,379	790,652	32,045,449	613,522,880	463,943	5,215	7,687
1936-37 ..	621,135	796,257	32,860,956	630,085,550	472,367	4,289	8,206

* Including the whole of the Shire of Braybrook and whole of the City of Heidelberg.

† The particulars of unoccupied dwellings during intercensal periods are given as furnished annually by municipal authorities.

‡ As enumerated at Census on 30th June, 1933.

The estimated capital improved value of rateable property reached its highest point in the year 1929-30. The valuation fell in each of the years 1930-31 to 1933-34, but an increase was shown in 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1936-37 as compared with 1933-34. The figure for 1936-37 represents a decrease of 7·4 per cent. as compared with that relating to the year 1929-30.

The following table shows, for each municipality in **Municipalities.** Victoria, the general rate levied in the £, the estimated value of rateable property, the amount of loans outstanding at 30th September, 1937, the Municipal Fund receipts, and the estimated number of dwellings.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1936-37.

Name.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1937.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
MUNICIPALITIES IN GREATER MELBOURNE.							
<i>Cities.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£		
Box Hill ..	2 7	233,068	4,661,360	201,329 ^e	51,952	4,025	19
Brighton ..	2 4	563,182	11,263,640	230,397	102,923	8,391	20
Brunswick ..	0 7 ^a	619,142	9,906,400	191,004	179,642	13,089	37
Camberwell ..	0 4 ³ _a	933,371	17,684,500	483,458	170,071	15,783	95
Caulfield ..	0 4 ³ _a	973,666	18,753,650	363,581	150,762	18,522	20
Chelsea ..	0 4 ³ _a	85,214	1,636,140	44,268 ^d	30,834	2,415	150
Coburg ..	0 5 ^a	384,812	6,555,180	394,020	110,464	9,536	12
Collingwood ..	2 3	438,710	8,774,200	97,390	103,008	7,235	57
Essendon ..	0 5 ¹ _a	594,879	10,065,980	213,331	122,780	11,921	35
Fitzroy ..	2 1	439,640	8,792,800	138,560	61,377	7,086	166
Footscray ..	2 3	603,934	12,078,680	324,304	174,821	11,221	..
Hawthorn ..	2 3	600,494	12,009,880	133,785	89,420	9,592	15
Heidelberg ..	2 6	370,943	7,418,860	292,359	116,772	7,066	16
Kew ..	2 5	401,729	8,034,580	181,140	66,088	6,393	21
Malvern ..	2 5	888,193	17,763,860	282,310	131,261	11,983	20
Melbourne ..	1 11	4,465,505	89,310,100	3,574,129	749,353	20,148	157
Moorabbin ..	2 6	257,979	5,159,580	186,753 ^e	51,704	5,160	9
Mordialloc ..	0 4 ^a	132,762	2,542,170	106,305 ^f	41,901	2,637	..
Northcote ..	2 6	456,061	9,121,220	254,137	130,822	10,579	58
Oakleigh ..	0 5 ¹ _a	154,764	2,585,670	95,131	40,374	3,050	15
Port Melbourne ..	2 6	180,279	3,605,580	87,041	39,556	3,085	13
Prahran ..	1 9	1,187,597	17,813,950	196,884	150,168	15,062	..
Preston ..	2 6	333,163	6,663,260	368,345	100,554	8,324	..
Richmond ..	2 6	529,994	7,949,920	260,425	112,760	9,508	21
Sandringham ..	0 4 ³ _a	268,284	4,808,020	225,530 ^g	59,527	5,376	..
South Melbourne ..	2 6	763,863	15,277,260	247,214	138,776	10,309	102
St. Kilda ..	2 0	1,042,264	13,028,300	271,945	126,738	14,432	212
Williamstown ..	2 3	253,659	5,073,180	160,519	87,189	5,711	10
<i>Shire.</i>							
Braybrook ..	2 0 ^b	170,769	3,415,380	61,083	33,703	2,291	..
Total Municipalities in Greater Melbourne ..	..	18,327,920	341,753,340	9,666,677	3,519,300	259,871	1,280

^a Levied on unimproved value of land.

^b Differential general rates levied.

^c Including £6,582 due by Shire of Blackburn and Mitcham.

^d Excluding £5,547 due to Shire of Dandenong.

^e Including £8,736 due by the Cities of Mordialloc and Sandringham; but excluding £4,087 due to City of Sandringham.

^f Excluding £5,823 due to Cities of Moorabbin and Sandringham.

^g Including £8,174 due by Cities of Moorabbin and Mordialloc; but excluding £7,000 due to City of Moorabbin.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1936-37—continued.

Name.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1937.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.							
<i>Cities.</i>							
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		
Ballaarat ..	2 9	338,779	6,357,870	74,924 ^b	106,956	9,594	80
Bendigo ..	2 2	290,948	4,364,220	64,318	84,096	6,837	25
Geelong ..	2 8	289,268	5,785,360	110,336	65,825	4,181	8
Geelong West ..	2 9	115,216	2,304,320	74,340 ^c	26,033	3,504	20
Mildura ..	2 10	101,326	2,026,520	138,179 ^d	42,894	1,689	10
Warmambool ..	2 1	114,846	2,296,920	59,791	19,980	2,153	31
<i>Towns.</i>							
Ararat ..	2 3	40,837	816,740	107,741	15,814	1,040	1
Hamilton ..	2 3	66,206	1,324,120	13,898	21,613	1,503	10
Horsham ..	2 6	66,727	1,334,540	33,993	20,400	1,368	..
Newtown and Chilwell ..	0 4 ¹ / ₂ ^a	119,722	2,260,490	34,056	20,544	2,229	5
Sale ..	2 6	50,955	880,160	18,761	12,684	1,040	25
<i>Boroughs.</i>							
Castlemaine ..	2 6	47,143	942,860	10,024	13,161	1,384	..
Clunes ..	1 9	10,522	210,440	10,310	4,204	331	16
Daylesford ..	3 0	26,292	525,840	12,433	11,556	826	3
Eaglehawk ..	2 6	21,559	431,180	736	13,781	1,070	..
Echuca ..	2 6	49,512	990,240	5,351	12,779	1,098	..
Inglewood ..	2 0	6,878	137,560	19,215	2,561	277	..
Koroit ..	2 0	19,727	394,540	445	4,781	387	2
Maryborough ..	2 0	44,304	886,080	11,082	20,040	1,496	..
Port Fairy ..	2 2	21,975	439,500	5,259	6,209	473	5
Portland ..	0 4 ¹ / ₂ ^a	40,219	692,620	17,742	8,449	799	..
Queenscliffe ..	2 9	22,484	449,680	11,577	5,995	675	..
Ringwood ..	2 8	49,796	995,920	37,476 ^e	13,493	866	4
Sebastopol ..	2 9	10,027	200,540	..	6,331	466	..
Shepparton ..	3 0	77,448	1,548,960	24,007 ^f	26,409	1,539	..
St. Arnaud ..	2 6	30,989	619,780	33,332	8,566	804	..
Stawell ..	2 9	35,438	708,760	80,216	17,525	1,217	9
Wangaratta ..	2 9	50,584	1,011,680	28,966	16,443	1,176	..
Wonthaggi ..	3 0	33,600	672,000	10,153	17,313	1,338	12
<i>Shires.</i>							
Alberton ..	2 5	107,314	2,146,280	9,136	19,006	1,427	65
Alexandra ..	1 10	64,274	1,285,480	3,418	10,040	961	3
Arapiles ..	1 6	58,581	1,171,620	1,416	5,719	513	15
Ararat ..	1 6	201,600	4,032,000	..	20,632	1,435	..
Avoca ..	2 0	44,778	895,560	1,185	7,247	870	..

a Levied on unimproved value of land.

b Excluding £975 due to Shire of Bungaree.

c Excluding £11,531 due to Shire of Corio.

d Excluding £8,446 due to Shire of Mildura.

e Excluding £1,051 due to Shire of Lillydale.

f Excluding £6,780 due to Shire of Shepparton.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1936-37—continued.

Name.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1937.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		
Avon ..	2 0	56,200	1,124,000	329	6,894	699	..
Bacchus Marsh ..	2 0	64,093	1,281,860	5,276	11,325	877	..
Bairnsdale ..	1 9	151,605	3,032,100	8,718	22,634	2,069	50
Ballan ..	1 9 b	63,986	1,279,720	..	9,252	908	..
Ballarat ..	1 6	70,763	1,415,260	1,505	7,381	779	11
Bannockburn ..	1 8	52,283	1,045,660	..	6,044	609	37
Barrarbool ..	1 9	56,820	1,136,400	4,500	6,617	471	48
Bass ..	2 6	59,298	1,185,960	11,092 ^c	14,865	1,067	40
Beechworth ..	2 0 b	37,579	751,580	29,560	7,542	1,074	2
Belfast ..	1 4	70,523	1,410,460	209	6,028	497	..
Bellarine ..	2 0	57,659	1,153,180	1,487	7,995	1,179	2
Benalla ..	1 9 b	183,281	3,665,620	36,538	25,997	2,042	8
Berwick ..	2 0	140,068	2,801,360	22,583	30,709	2,888	100
Bet Bet ..	1 9 b	43,189	863,780	7,505	11,395	1,135	..
Birchip ..	1 6	49,734	994,680	2,188	7,205	483	..
Blackburn and Mitcham ..	2 10	111,886	2,237,720	48,710 ^d	23,368	1,849	19
Borong ..	1 6 b	156,592	3,131,840	12,486 ^e	22,303	1,327	..
Bright ..	2 0	42,886	857,720	13,692	7,640	1,184	15
Broadford ..	1 11	27,460	549,200	3,000	4,956	442	2
Broadmeadows ..	1 9	139,832	2,796,640	42,592	22,858	1,425	15
Bulla ..	1 9	41,183	823,660	1,772	5,408	422	12
Buln Buln ..	2 6	85,761	1,715,220	2,002	17,136	1,746	50
Bungaree ..	1 9	31,783	635,660	3,923 ^f	3,686	557	9
Buninyong ..	2 0	57,431	1,148,620	5,586	9,700	1,156	49
Charlton ..	1 10 b	79,919	1,598,380	3,777	11,736	646	3
Chiltern ..	1 9 b	30,442	608,840	3,112	5,038	542	8
Coluna ..	1 9	51,380	1,027,600	11,567 ^g	12,940	804	2
Colac ..	1 7 b	293,271	5,865,420	22,097	35,281	3,138	10
Corio ..	2 3	113,139	2,262,780	70,832 ^h	18,402	927	10
Cranbourne ..	2 6	107,798	2,155,960	25,033	27,478	1,721	100
Creswick ..	1 6 b	67,754	1,355,080	1,185	13,883	1,207	1
Dandenong ..	a 0 2½b	138,041	2,718,200	153,267 ⁱ	52,964	3,073	..
Deakin ..	1 6	90,397	1,807,940	3,653	8,879	1,044	55
Dimboola ..	1 6 b	153,243	3,064,860	6,401 ^j	17,843	1,516	..
Donald ..	1 9	89,222	1,784,440	17,210	12,183	805	..
Doncaster and Templestowe ..	2 3	52,027	1,040,540	520	10,338	828	15
Dundas ..	2 0	126,307	2,526,140	..	15,120	881	6
Dunmunkle ..	1 7	155,986	3,119,720	17,234 ^k	19,550	1,160	..
East Loddon ..	1 6	63,591	1,271,820	33	5,804	432	..
Eltham ..	2 6 b	64,025	1,280,500	21,133	23,445	1,761	..
Euroa ..	2 0 b	79,679	1,593,580	2,495	12,314	991	..
Ferntree Gully ..	3 0	144,378	2,887,560	108,656	41,552	4,353	200
Flinders ..	2 9	104,743	2,094,860	26,240	22,456	2,408	..

a Levied on unimproved value of land.

b Differential general rates levied.

c Including £3,230 due by Shire of Phillip Island.

d Excluding £6,582 due to City of Box Hill.

e Including £75 due by Shire of Dunmunkle.

f Including £975 due by City of Ballaarat.

g Excluding £199 due to Shire of Kerang.

h Including £11,531 due by City of Geelong West.

i Including £5,547 due by City of Chelsea.

j Excluding £348 due to Shire of Karkaroc.

k Excluding £75 due to Shire of Borong.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1936-37—continued.

Name.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1937.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£		
Frankston and Hastings ..	2 9	120,016	2,400,320	49,977	43,809	2,487	8
Gisborne ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	41,184	823,680	11,087	6,184	589	79
Glenelg ..	1 9	142,364	2,847,280	21,163	19,293	1,370	..
Glenlyon ..	1 9	46,557	931,140	2,976	6,271	875	90
Gordon ..	1 6	103,765	2,075,300	6,425	10,409	805	27
Goulburn ..	1 6	47,050	941,000	5,658	5,779	500	2
Grenville ..	1 9	60,440	1,208,800	932	11,723	754	31
Hampden ..	2 3	308,832	6,176,640	4,633	46,470	2,751	3
Healesville ..	2 9	41,785	835,700	16,659	12,634	859	12
Heytesbury ..	2 0	111,592	2,231,840	9,398	17,293	1,289	10
Huntly ..	2 0	45,728	914,560	7,327	7,035	819	10
Kara Kara ..	1 6	106,775	2,135,500	3,716	9,988	631	35
Karkaroc ..	1 6	111,724	2,234,480	15,185 ^c	15,790	1,470	..
Keilor ..	1 9	64,822	1,296,440	7,508	8,802	501	5
Kerang ..	1 6 <i>b</i>	177,423	3,548,460	55,579 ^d	23,405	2,112	6
Kilmore ..	2 0	23,479	469,580	6,878	4,104	432	6
Korong ..	1 6	94,033	1,880,660	19,197	13,920	1,146	28
Korumburra ..	2 0	121,005	2,420,100	4,451	22,776	1,767	15
Kowree ..	1 9	94,250	1,885,000	242	13,858	845	14
Kyneton ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	97,238	1,944,760	19,696	19,491	1,782	40
Lawloit ..	1 8	86,329	1,726,580	11,581	9,093	570	2
Leigh ..	1 6	58,274	1,165,480	896	6,318	373	39
Lexton ..	1 6	47,917	958,340	2,148	5,824	429	5
Lillydale ..	3 0	131,640	2,632,800	70,067 ^e	35,819	3,479	8
Lowan ..	1 7 <i>b</i>	130,471	2,609,420	9,767	13,618	972	..
Maffra ..	1 11	130,597	2,611,940	7,042	19,239	1,470	..
Maldon ..	1 6	35,388	707,760	..	5,890	723	..
Mansfield ..	2 1 <i>b</i>	91,427	1,828,540	6,284	12,062	1,044	3
Marong ..	1 6	98,178	1,963,560	4,710	15,657	1,370	50
Melton ..	1 6	46,794	935,880	6,865	5,220	426	..
Metcalfe ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	44,936	898,720	..	6,888	798	12
Mildura ..	1 9	262,420	5,248,400	51,049 ^f	37,347	4,360	..
Minhamite ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	83,687	1,673,740	5,117	11,076	496	4
Mirboo ..	3 0	30,775	615,500	581	6,525	389	..
Mornington ..	2 6	69,270	1,385,400	23,000	12,024	689	270
Mortlake ..	1 6	179,253	3,585,060	1,949	16,121	834	..
Morwell ..	2 3	62,298	1,245,960	8,375	14,467	2,003	4
Mount Rouse ..	1 6 <i>b</i>	105,753	2,115,060	..	12,186	656	..
Mulgrave ..	2 6	67,269	1,345,380	36,050	10,189	921	3
McIvor ..	2 0	52,132	1,042,640	9,869	7,126	773	..
Narracan ..	2 3	105,858	2,117,160	8,462	23,059	2,248	6
Newham and Woodend ..	2 0	35,815	716,300	435	6,055	569	1
Newstead and Mt. Alexander ..	1 9	27,221	544,420	..	5,519	698	..
Numurkah ..	1 0 <i>b</i>	141,457	2,829,140	1,728	13,601	1,455	74
Omoo ..	2 3	50,625	1,012,500	974	8,979	696	10
Orbost ..	2 6	56,158	1,123,160	38,144	12,748	1,277	20
Otway ..	3 0	40,441	808,820	385	9,823	998	4

a Levied on unimproved value of land.

b Differential general rates levied.

c Including £348 due by Shire of Dimboola.

d Including £199 due by Shire of Cohuna.

e Including £1,051 due by Borough of Ringwood.

Including £8,446 due by City of Mildura.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1936-37—continued.

Name.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1937.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		
Oxley ..	2 0	73,035	1,460,700	3,902	13,782	1,089	10
Phillip Island ..	2 6	21,405	428,100	15,977 ^c	5,165	274	2
Portland ..	2 0	84,910	1,698,200	187	13,614	1,352	80
Pyalong ..	2 0	26,694	533,880	..	2,962	176	2
Ripon ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	101,313	2,026,260	21,780	15,416	919	28
Rochester ..	1 6	153,740	3,074,800	9,923	19,450	1,467	63
Rodney ..	1 9	179,322	3,586,440	29,493	27,069	2,235	..
Romsey ..	2 0	63,042	1,260,840	4,563	8,868	788	30
Rosedale ..	0 1½ ^a	148,121	2,962,420	376	11,166	1,051	60
Rutherglen ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	57,737	1,154,740	8,137	10,381	842	25
Seymour ..	1 6	73,234	1,464,680	27,665	8,605	1,041	..
Shepparton ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	109,119	2,182,380	35,909 ^d	25,517	1,255	6
South Barwon ..	2 3	67,487	1,349,740	30,388	15,711	1,456	..
South Gippsland	2 9	65,443	1,308,860	5,624	12,797	1,135	10
Stawell ..	1 9	78,422	1,568,440	4,501	9,986	868	30
Strathfieldsaye ..	1 9	34,696	693,920	..	4,982	916	12
Swan Hill ..	1 6	223,658	4,473,160	88,255 ^e	34,986	3,741	101
Talbot ..	2 0	28,556	571,120	1,955	4,097	373	2
Tambo ..	2 3	56,603	1,132,060	2,909	11,897	1,045	..
Towong ..	2 0	93,531	1,870,620	5,709	13,487	1,167	5
Traralgon ..	2 0	59,802	1,196,040	13,965	12,341	896	..
Tullaroop ..	1 9	42,111	842,220	712	6,281	562	16
Tungamah ..	1 6	129,563	2,591,260	14,260	14,539	1,147	30
Upper Murray ..	1 9	57,319	1,146,380	5,575	6,709	601	..
Upper Yarra ..	3 0	39,215	784,300	5,185	12,616	1,228	100
Violet Town ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	45,528	910,560	2,943	8,197	406	7
Walpeup ..	1 6	95,547	1,910,940	40,363	11,179	1,595	100
Wangaratta ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	47,843	956,860	2,668	5,504	579	..
Wannon ..	1 6	113,331	2,266,620	2,612	12,088	852	35
Waranga ..	2 0	95,491	1,909,820	8,239	19,429	1,345	10
Warragul ..	2 6	107,401	2,148,020	5,068	20,233	1,371	5
Warrnambool ..	1 7 <i>b</i>	255,313	5,106,260	123	29,129	1,880	11
Werribee ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	134,399	2,687,980	79,632	25,698	1,928	..
Whittlesea ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	78,370	1,567,400	6,251	11,942	892	..
Wimmera ..	1 6 <i>b</i>	140,509	2,810,180	1,984	14,137	956	1
Winchelsea ..	2 0	100,059	2,001,180	6,210	14,977	977	2
Wodonga ..	1 9	44,037	880,740	15,729	8,823	852	..
Woorayl ..	2 9	110,841	2,216,820	14,795	21,669	1,485	5
Wycheproof ..	1 6	147,940	2,958,800	26,667 ^f	18,264	1,390	10
Yackandandah ..	2 0	57,091	1,141,820	..	7,737	697	20
Yarrowonga ..	2 1 <i>b</i>	68,927	1,378,540	47,042	13,422	774	1
Yea ..	0 2½ ^a	62,775	1,226,710	12,338	7,067	705	25
Total Municipalities outside Greater Melbourne ..	..	14,533,036	288,332,210	3,007,293	2,908,649	212,496	3,009
Total Victoria ..	..	32,860,956	630,085,550	12,673,970	6,127,949	472,367	4,289

a Levied on unimproved value of land.

b Differential general rates levied.

c Excluding £3,230 due to Shire of Bass.

d Including £6,780 due by Borough of Shepparton.

e Including £1,871 due by Shire of Wycheproof.

f Excluding £1,871 due to Shire of Swan Hill.

Rating on
Unimproved
Values.

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

Since the year 1926-27, the number of municipalities which levied the general rate on the unimproved value has remained unchanged at 14. The following table gives for those municipalities particulars of the capital value of land (improved and unimproved), the net annual value, the rating, &c., for the year 1936-37.

Municipality.	Estimated Capital Improved Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Net Annual Value (excluding Special Rateable Properties).	Amount of Rate in the £ on Unimproved Capital Value.	Equivalent Rate on Net Annual Value.	Amount Collectable in 1936-37 on Unimproved Capital Value.	Percentage Unimproved Capital Value to Capital Improved Value.
	£	£	£	d.	s. d.	£	%
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.							
<i>Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Brunswick City ..	9,906,400	2,779,660	619,142	7	2 7	81,073	28·06
Camberwell City ..	17,684,560	5,565,518	933,371	4½	2 3	104,353	31·47
Caulfield City ..	18,753,630	5,810,382	970,668	4½	2 3	108,945	30·98
Chelsea City ..	1,636,140	658,343	85,214	4½	2 11	12,344	40·24
Coburg City ..	6,555,180	2,269,523	384,812	5	2 5	47,282	34·62
Essendon City ..	10,065,980	3,153,755	594,879	5½	2 5	72,273	31·33
Mordialloc City ..	2,542,170	1,134,602	132,762	4	2 10	18,910	44·63
Oakleigh City ..	2,585,670	960,707	154,082	5¼	2 9	21,015	37·16
Sandringham City ..	4,808,020	1,851,814	268,284	4½	2 7	34,721	38·52
<i>Outside Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Newtown and Chilwell Town ..	2,260,490	681,821	119,322	4¼	2 3	13,496	30·16
Portland Borough ..	692,620	229,892	39,857	4¼	2 0	4,068	33·19
SHIRES.							
Dandenong ..	2,718,200	1,262,558	138,041	2½*	1 11	13,152	46·45
Rosedale ..	2,962,420	1,522,576	148,121	1¼	1 1	7,930	51·40
Yea ..	1,226,710	587,785	62,775	2¼	1 9	5,510	47·92

* Differential general rates levied.

The next statement shows the municipalities which increased or decreased the general rate for the year 1936-37, as compared with the year 1935-36.

Municipalities.	General Rate.		
	1935-36.	1936-37.	Increase + Decrease -
CITIES.			
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bendigo	2 5	2 2	- 3
Brighton	2 5	2 4	- 1
Kew	2 6	2 5	- 1
Mildura	2 8	2 10	+ 2
Oakleigh	0 5*	0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *	+ $\frac{1}{4}$
Warrnambool	2 0	2 1	+ 1
TOWNS.			
Ararat	2 0	2 3	+ 3
Newtown and Chilwell	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *	+ $\frac{1}{4}$
BOROUGHES.			
Echuca	2 8	2 6	- 2
Maryborough	2 3	2 0	- 3
SHIRES.			
Alexandra	1 8	1 10	+ 2
Avoca	2 3	2 0	- 3
Bairnsdale	1 6†	1 9	+ 3
Ballarat	1 3	1 6	+ 3
Belfast	1 3	1 4	+ 1
Bet Bet	1 6	1 9†	+ 3
Broadford	1 9	1 11	+ 2
Donald	1 6	1 9	+ 3
Flinders	1 9	2 9	+ 12
Kilmore	1 9	2 0	+ 3
Kowree	1 6	1 9	+ 3
Lawloit	1 7	1 8	+ 1
Mansfield	1 9	2 1†	+ 4
Morwell	2 6	2 3	- 3
McIvor	1 6	2 0	+ 6
Newstead and Mt. Alexander	1 6	1 9	+ 3
Phillip Island	2 3	2 6	+ 3
South Gippsland	2 6	2 9	+ 3
Strathfieldsaye	1 6†	1 9	+ 3
Talbot	1 9	2 0	+ 3
Towong	1 9†	2 0	+ 3
Violet Town	1 10†	2 0†	+ 2
Wangaratta	1 6	1 9†	+ 3
Yarrawonga	2 0	2 1†	+ 1

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

† Differential general rates levied.

Municipal Revenue and Expenditure. The following table summarizes for 1936-37 the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria under the headings of Municipal Fund (including Town Fund in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong) and Business Undertakings. The accounts of the Municipal Fund are presented on a cash basis and those of Business Undertakings generally on a revenue basis. Particulars relating to Loan Accounts, Private Streets Accounts, and Special Improvement Charge Accounts, which are excluded from this statement, are shown on subsequent pages of this Part.

VICTORIA—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1936-37.

(Excluding Loan Accounts, Private Streets Accounts, and Special Improvement Charge Accounts.)

Heading.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.			City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Municipal Fund ..	749,353	2,769,947	2,608,649	6,127,949	777,842	2,822,589	2,594,760	6,195,191
Business Undertakings—								
Electric Light Undertakings	740,269	678,872	205,478	1,624,619	639,531	698,223	187,000	1,524,754
Gasworks ..	..	54,750	26,190	80,940	..	53,304	25,392	78,696
Waterworks ..	..	1,027	38,573	39,600	..	1,192	37,381	38,573
Abattoirs ..	93,807	15,437	12,024	119,268	83,053	7,177	10,782	101,012
Quarries ..	..	11,381	31,264	42,645	..	11,560	30,155	41,715
Hydraulic Power ..	21,867	..	..	21,867	19,706	..	..	19,706
Railway ..	..	..	6,184	6,184	..	..	5,792	5,792
Total ..	1,605,296	3,529,414	2,928,362	8,063,072	1,520,132	3,594,045	2,891,262	8,005,430

Municipal Fund. The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, Government grants, &c., is payable into the Municipal Fund, and such Fund is applied towards the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, &c.

Details of the principal items of receipts during 1936-37 are given below :—

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND RECEIPTS, 1936-37.

(Including Trust Funds, Sustenance Works, and Farm Labourers' Scheme.)

Items of Receipts.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.†	Total.
	City of Melbourne.*	Other.		
Rates—	£	£	£	£
General and Extra	434,969	1,622,811	1,529,211	3,586,991
Other .. .. .	..	263	7,293	7,556
Interest on overdue rates	1,040	14,831	20,846	36,717
Licences and Registration Fees—				
Dog	718	21,524	24,504	46,746
Health, Dairy, Slaughtering, and Noxious Trades	1,108	2,092	5,561	8,761
Hackney Carriages .. .. .	..	12	132	144
Petrol Pump	600	4,487	4,924	10,011
Dancing Saloon	136	41	10	187
Other .. .. .	..	144	861	1,005
Total Taxation	438,571	1,666,205	1,593,342	3,698,118
Public Works and Services—				
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage	9,195	21,990	123,005	154,190
Other	1,801	5,195	7,127	14,123
Council Properties—				
Markets.. .. .	129,472	18,902	29,448	177,822
Halls	7,197	12,698	21,719	41,614
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and other Recreational Facilities	22,870	32,780	13,326	68,976
Weighbridges	3,641	230	13,750	17,621
Sale of Materials .. .. .	..	22,201	26,530	48,731
Plant Hire .. .. .	..	3,375	45,193	48,568
Grazing Fees	641	..	8,938	9,579
Pounds	144	322	5,053	5,519
Other	12,584	32,003	39,468	84,055
Contributions for Road and Pavement Works	10,576	107,323	37,540	155,439
Other Services—				
Car Parking	17,430	865	32	18,327
Sheep Dipping .. .. .	..	..	1,783	1,783
Building Fees	3,964	11,804	3,254	19,022
Other .. .. .	..	3,754	4,202	7,956
Total Public Works and Services	219,515	273,442	380,368	873,325

* For year ended 31st December, 1937.

† Including City of Geelong for year ended 31st August, 1937.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND RECEIPTS, 1936-37—*continued.*

Items of Receipts.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.†	Total.
	City of Melbourne.*	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
Miscellaneous—				
Police Court Fines	3,736	3,706	2,628	10,070
Interest on Investments	8,148	3,704	543	12,395
Supervision of Private Streets	..	16,434	381	16,815
Contributions from municipalities on account of severance adjustments .. ..	..	2,513	7,891	10,404
Other	761	17,506	16,714	34,981
Total Miscellaneous	12,645	43,863	28,157	84,665
Transfers from Business Undertakings (excluding Loan Recoups and Administration Refunds)	68,600	164,641	10,899	244,140
Government Grants—				
Unemployment Relief Works	..	27,940	41,236	69,176
Licences Equivalent	8,796	13,265	37,814	59,875
River Works .. ..	..	..	18,773	18,773
Sustenance, and Administration, and Farm Labourers' Scheme .. ..	..	411,444	390,611	802,055
Other	1,226	13,956	22,412	37,594
Total Government Grants	10,022	466,605	510,846	987,473
Trust Receipts—				
Refunds of Advances .. ..	..	66,163	22,603	88,766
Contractors' Deposits .. ..	..	25,111	31,747	56,858
Other .. ..	..	63,917	30,687	94,604
Total Trust Receipts .. ..	..	155,191	85,037	240,228
Grand Total	749,353	2,769,947	2,608,649	6,127,949

* For year ended 31st December, 1937.

† Including City of Geelong for year ended 31st August, 1937.

Of the total Municipal Fund receipts (excluding sustenance, &c., and trust items) during 1936-37, 72·7 per cent. was received from taxation (71·4 per cent. from rates and 1·3 per cent. from licences and registration fees); 17·2 per cent. from public works and services; 4·8 per cent. from transfers from business undertakings; 3·6 per cent. from Government grants; and 1·7 per cent. from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (£3,698,118) was equivalent to £1 19s. 11d. per head of population or to £5 19s. 1d. per distinct ratepayer.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the Municipal Fund during 1936-37 are set out hereunder :—

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND EXPENDITURE, 1936-37.
(Including Trust Funds, Sustenance Works, and Farm Labourers' Scheme.)

Items of Expenditure.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.†	Total.
	City of Melbourne.*	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
General Administration ..	71,885	212,253	301,650	585,788
Debt Services—				
Redemption of Loans ..	4,445	238,554	97,789	340,788
Sinking Fund Instalments ..	43,923	1,620	4,429	49,972
Interest on Loans ..	131,972	226,036	92,145	450,153
Interest on Overdrafts ..	206	11,186	27,963	39,355
Payments to municipalities on account of severance adjustments ..	..	2,112	8,292	10,404
Other ..	..	608	103	711
Total Debt Services ..	180,546	480,116	230,721	891,383
Public Works and Services—				
Health—				
Administration ..	7,401	16,798	25,083	49,282
Sanitary and Garbage ..	30,253	110,907	104,372	245,532
Statutory Contributions—				
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	9,802	28,797	3,022	41,621
Heatherton Sanatorium ..	1,299	3,967	134	5,400
Infant Welfare Centres ..	2,864	16,348	10,831	30,043
Other ..	5,822	9,273	21,418	36,513
Council Properties—				
Markets ..	70,230	7,170	15,190	92,590
Halls ..	19,888	58,598	23,525	102,011
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and other Recreational Facilities ..	90,283	207,829	69,744	367,856
Weighbridges ..	1,769	277	9,399	11,445
Grazing Expenses ..	..	..	4,269	4,269
Pounds ..	183	1,101	5,411	6,695
Other ..	10,018	31,853	26,864	68,735
Plant, Furniture, and Equipment ..	..	29,282	51,501	80,783
Roads, Streets, Footpaths, and Bridges—				
Construction, Maintenance, Cleaning, and Watering	198,505	817,662	894,373	1,910,540
Lighting ..	9,234	99,815	59,758	168,807

* For year ended 31st December, 1937.

† Including City of Geelong for year ended 31st August, 1937.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND EXPENDITURE, 1936-37—*continued.*

Items of Expenditure.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.†	Total.
	City of Melbourne.*	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
Public Works and Services— <i>continued.</i>				
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking	21,911	612	53	22,576
Sheep Dipping .. ..	..	..	1,419	1,419
River Works .. ..	..	89	22,417	22,506
Vermin Destruction .. ..	..	..	3,273	3,273
Other .. ..	..	4,477	9,128	13,605
Total Public Works and Services	479,462	1,444,855	1,361,184	3,285,501
Grants and Contributions—				
Country Roads Board	145	8,190	187,862	196,197
Fire Brigades	14,098	41,076	10,938	66,112
Hospitals, Ambulances, and other Charities	6,150	15,473	19,252	40,875
Other	13,463	27,194	9,184	49,841
Total Grants and Contributions	33,856	91,933	227,236	353,025
Miscellaneous—				
Sustenance, Sustenance Administration, and Farm Labourers' Scheme	7,307	426,587	387,723	821,617
Other	4,786	17,892	11,984	34,662
Total Miscellaneous	12,093	444,479	399,707	856,279
Trust Expenditure—				
Advances .. ..	..	63,926	22,185	86,111
Contractors' deposits refunded .. ..	..	23,048	28,838	51,886
Other .. ..	..	61,979	23,239	85,218
Total Trust Expenditure .. ..	..	148,953	74,262	223,215
Grand Total	777,842	2,822,589	2,594,760	6,195,191

* For year ended 31st December, 1937.

† Including City of Geelong for year ended 31st August, 1937.

Of the total Municipal Fund expenditure (excluding sustenance, &c., and trust items) in 1936-37, 11·4 per cent. was for administration; 17·3 per cent. for debt services; 7·9 per cent. for health services; 7·1 per cent. for parks, gardens, &c.; 40·4 per cent. for roads, streets, &c.; 8·4 per cent. for other public works and services; 6·9 per cent. for grants and contributions; and 0·6 per cent. for miscellaneous items. In considering the cost of administration, it must be borne in mind that the municipalities are not recouped for any administrative costs incurred in the supervision of work on main roads, &c., for the Country Roads Board.

**Municipal
Electric Light
Undertakings
and Gasworks.**

In Victoria, in 1936-37, electric light undertakings were operated by 47 municipalities, and there were also eleven municipally-owned gasworks. The revenue and expenditure of these undertakings are shown below:—

**VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHT UNDERTAKINGS
AND GASWORKS—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1936-37.**

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
£		£	
Consumers' Accounts	1,611,363	Working Expenses—	
Street Lighting	49,072	Purchase of Current and Genera-	
Sale of Residuals, &c.	13,785	tion Costs	780,106
Other	31,339	Maintenance, Repairs, Distribu-	
		tion	174,889
		Management Charges	113,635
		Depreciation	174,455
		Debt Charges—	
		Redemption of Loans	44,895
		Sinking Fund Instalments	9,041
		Interest on Loans	59,945
		Interest on Overdrafts	954
		Other	456
		Transfers to Municipal Fund	236,412
		Other	8,662
Total	1,705,559	Total	1,603,450

**Municipal
Waterworks.**

The council of any municipality may be constituted a "local governing body" under the provisions of the *Water Act 1928* with such water supply district as is defined by the Governor in Council. At 30th September, 1937, fifteen municipalities had been so constituted. In seven other municipalities the water supply services were being administered in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1928*. An analysis of the authorities controlling water supply in Victoria is given on page 152 of this Part.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the above-mentioned municipal waterworks are given in the subjoined table:—

**VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS—RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1936-37.**

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
£		£	
Water Rates (including Interest on		Administrative Expenses	3,487
Overdue Rates)	30,010	Works from Revenue	3,516
Water Sales	8,014	Maintenance and Repairs	12,057
Meter Rents	581	Depreciation Fund	2,195
Other	995	Debt Services—	
		Redemption of Loans	4,018
		Interest on Loans	12,737
		Interest on Overdrafts	82
		Other	481
Total	39,600	Total	38,573

Other Municipal Business Undertakings. Quarries, abattoirs, hydraulic power (in the City of Melbourne), and the Kerang-Koondrook railway are other undertakings which are under the control of municipalities in Victoria. In 1936-37, the total revenue on account of these undertakings was £189,964 and the total expenditure amounted to £168,225. In those cases in which the finances of quarries and abattoirs were operated through the Municipal Fund, particulars of the amounts have been included in the statement of that Fund, under the heading of "Other Council Properties".

A statement relating to the Kerang-Koondrook railway appears in Part "Interchange" of this work.

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

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,
1933-34 TO 1936-37.

Assets.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£
Municipal Fund—				
Arrears of Rates—				
General	955,852	935,469	910,567*	795,943*
Other	136,985	122,301	69,273	21,919
Arrears of Sanitary Charges				57,753
Streets formed, &c., payments outstanding	1,238,696	1,166,749	1,266,976	1,230,938
Cash in hand or in Bank	718,823	692,671	786,887	719,667†
Other Assets	588,657	620,072	512,952	483,892
Loan Funds—				
Sinking Funds—				
Amount at Credit	655,840	721,973	780,493	822,080
Due by other Municipalities	66,920	62,197	61,048	64,535
Due by other Bodies	11,203	11,203	1,125	1,125
Unexpended Balances	650,245	649,581	387,102	‡
Property—				
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c.	5,543,940	5,917,130	6,176,050	6,392,480
Waterworks	350,500	379,080	377,860	393,360
Gasworks	256,830	257,880	281,670	261,670
Electric Light Undertakings	2,684,850	2,742,490	2,832,850	3,042,420
Plant and Machinery	610,850	606,920	611,580	625,690
Other Assets	202,870	236,950	230,490	281,770
Total Assets §	14,673,061	15,122,666	15,286,923	15,195,242

* Including "Differential General Rates".

† Net Balance of all Funds.

‡ Included in "Cash in hand or in Bank."

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

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1933-34 TO
1936-37—continued.

Liabilities.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£
Municipal Fund—				
Due on Current Contracts ..	88,908	96,671	150,018	133,594
Interest overdue	14,144	10,813	9,713	5,602
Bank Overdrafts	827,750	759,804	846,400	636,664*
Payments Due to Country Roads Board	409,699	411,880	386,943	295,009
Other Liabilities	673,279	654,935	775,814	793,496
Loan Funds—				
Loans Outstanding—				
Due to Government† ..	937,929	911,139	801,209	732,269
Due to Public	11,975,632	11,863,315	11,944,237	11,941,701
Due on Loan Contracts ..	52,744	89,755	54,165	73,756
Due to other Municipalities ..	66,920	62,197	61,048	64,535
Total Liabilities	15,047,005	14,860,509	15,029,547	14,676,626

* Net Balance of all Funds.

† Excluding liability to the Country Roads Board on account of one-half the capital expenditure on Main Roads, as follows:—£1,858,282 in 1933-34; £1,822,626 in 1934-35; £1,794,693 in 1935-36; and £1,732,809 in 1936-37. The *Country Roads Board Fund (Amendment) Act 1936* provides that relief may be given to municipalities of portion of their liabilities in respect of permanent works on Main Roads, State Highways, and Developmental Roads. The amount of such relief shall not exceed £200,000 in 1936-37 and £250,000 in 1937-38 or any subsequent year.

The following table shows the total amount of arrears of general rates and also the amount of arrears per distinct ratepayer in the cities, towns, and boroughs, and in the shires at the end of each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—ARREARS OF GENERAL RATES, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Year.	Arrears of General Rates—			Arrears of General Rates per Distinct Ratepayer—		
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	All Municipalities.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	All Municipalities.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1932-33 ..	342,578	622,737	965,315	1 0 1	2 6 10	1 11 10
1933-34 ..	331,452	624,400	955,852	0 18 7	2 9 7	1 11 5
1934-35* ..	308,147	627,322	935,469	0 16 10	2 10 11	1 10 6
1935-36* ..	278,188	632,379	910,567	0 14 11	2 12 1	1 9 7
1936-37* ..	247,231	548,712	795,943	0 13 2	2 4 10	1 5 8

* Including arrears of "Differential General Rates."

As compared with the year 1928-29, the arrears of general rates per distinct ratepayer increased in 1936-37 by 87 per cent. in cities, towns, and boroughs; by 157 per cent. in shires; and by 117 per cent. in all municipalities.

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

The endowments paid to municipalities in the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 are shown in the *Year-Books* of 1929-30 and 1930-31. The payments were last made in respect of the year 1929-30, provision for the discontinuance of such payments in subsequent years having been incorporated in special legislation passed by Parliament. The *Financial Emergency (Grants and Funds) Act* 1936 provided for the non-payment of endowments during 1936-37.

In the municipalities throughout the State, there were, at 30th September, 1937, 2,091 councillors (including aldermen in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong), viz., 350 in cities in Greater Melbourne; 277 in cities, towns, and boroughs outside Greater Melbourne; and 1,464 in shires.

With the credit of the municipality as security, moneys may be borrowed by a municipal council for permanent works or undertakings or to liquidate the principal moneys owing on account of any previous loan. Permanent works include *inter alia* the construction or alteration of streets, roads, and bridges, and the construction or purchase of waterworks, electric light undertakings, gasworks, municipal offices, pounds, abattoirs, workers' dwellings, baths, and pleasure grounds.

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

Municipal Loan Receipts. The following statement shows the loan receipts (exclusive of conversion loans) during the years 1932-33 to 1936-37.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

(Excluding Conversion Loans.)

Year.	Gross Proceeds of Loans—		Other Receipts.	Total.
	From Government.	From Other Sources.		
	£	£	£	£
1932-33	73,530	93,745	157,601	324,876
1933-34	109,268	345,910	185,507	640,685
1934-35	75,397	439,987	159,661	675,045
1935-36*	795	570,220	184,639	755,654
1936-37*	14,183	540,279	177,741†	732,203

* Excluding loans raised for Private Streets, particulars of which are given on page 143.

† Including, in the City of Melbourne, £162,962 transferred from General, Electric Supply, and Hydraulic Power Accounts.

Municipal Loan Expenditure. In the following statement details are given of the loan expenditure by municipalities for the last five years.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Heading.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.*	1936-37.*		
	£	£	£	£	£		
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	59,746	170,895	235,397	200,441	280,706		
Waterworks	7,549	11,473	1,196	960	12,936		
Drainage	22,945	9,738	32,300	7,239	2,731		
Electric Light Works	105,713	172,338	212,959	250,208	302,382		
Gasworks						2,466	883	4,154	7,191
Halls				90,807	63,810		
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and other Recreational Facilities	42,301	67,142	103,225	113,314	66,059		
Plant				7,105	19,417		
Other Council Properties				190,072	94,113		
Foreshore Improvements	21,223	38,206	20,992	1,400	2,178		
Creek Improvements						7,944	450
Housing and Reclamation						8,929	389
Other Purposes							4,653
Total	259,477	472,258	666,952	882,573	857,015		

* Excluding expenditure on Private Streets (see page 143).

At 30th September, 1937, the balance of loans unexpended amounted to £250,224.

Municipal Loan Liability.

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of the years 1932-33 to 1936-37 is given hereunder.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOAN LIABILITY, 1932-33 to 1936-37.

At 30th September—	Due to—		Gross Loan Liability.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.	Net Loan Liability.	
	Government.*	Public.			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1933	944,657	12,108,795	13,048,452	552,049	12,496,403	6 17 2
1934	937,929	11,975,632	12,913,561	655,840	12,257,721	6 13 8
1935	911,139	11,863,315	12,774,454	721,973	12,052,481	6 11 0
1936	801,209	11,944,237	12,745,446	880,493	11,964,953	6 9 5
1937	732,269†	11,941,701‡	12,673,970	722,080	11,851,890	6 7 8

* Excluding liability to Country Roads Board (see footnote † on page 137).

† Including £110,619 due under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918, No. 2995.*

‡ Including £38,400 payable in New Zealand.

Municipal Loans outstanding Purposes.

In the following statement are given particulars, as far as available, of the purposes for which municipal loans outstanding at 30th September, 1937, were raised. The information is exclusive of loans due to the Country Roads Board:—

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1937—PURPOSES FOR WHICH RAISED.
(*Excluding Loans Due to the Country Roads Board.*)

Purpose for which Raised.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.		Total.		
	Government Loans.	Other Loans.	Government Loans.	Other Loans.	Government Loans.	Other Loans.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Electric Light Undertakings .. ..	..	841,888	..	404,193	..	1,246,081	1,246,081
Gasworks .. ..	..	78,361	..	18,049	..	96,410	96,410
Waterworks .. ..	..	6,310	279,139	22,455	279,139	28,765	307,904
Private Streets and Special Improvements	174,690	527,760	12,494	209,043	187,184	736,803	923,987
Housing and Reclamation .. ..	..	8,733	..	..	..	8,733	8,733
Contributions due under Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918	110,083	..	536	..	110,619	..	110,619
Closer Settlement Advances for Roads	2,059	..	42,898	..	44,957	..	44,957
Bush Fires—Repairs to damages caused by .. ..	..	..	773	..	773	..	773
Mallee Tanks .. ..	..	..	1,019	..	1,019	..	1,019
Kerang—Koondrook Railway .. ..	..	..	7,820	..	7,820	..	7,820
Other Municipal Works	40,159	7,876,634	60,519	1,948,275	100,758	9,824,909	9,925,667
Total	326,991	9,339,686	405,278	2,602,015	732,269	11,941,701	12,673,970

NOTE.—At 30th September, 1937, accumulated Sinking Funds amounted to £822,080, viz., on account of Electric Light, £281,624; Gasworks, £11,681; Waterworks, £2,127; Private Streets and Special Improvements, £73,343; and Other Municipal Works, £453,305.

The following table shows the actual rates of interest which were payable by municipalities on fixed loans and Government loans outstanding at 30th June, 1937. As no interest is payable on the contributions due to the Government by certain municipalities under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918*, the amount of the contributions outstanding (£110,619) has been excluded from the statement. Particulars of the loan liability to the Country Roads Board have been excluded also.

VICTORIA—RATES OF INTEREST ON MUNICIPAL LOANS
OUTSTANDING AT 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Actual Rate of Interest.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
%	£	£	£	£
1½	..	..	382	382
3	..	..	2,044	2,044
3½	340,000	3,378	..	343,378
3 ⁵ / ₁₆	..	33,015	..	33,015
3 ³ / ₈	..	84,391	39,665	124,056
3 ⁷ / ₁₆	..	79,957	3,841	83,798
3½	472,000	..	50,626	522,626
3 ⁹ / ₁₆	..	..	7,810	7,810
3 ⁸ / ₁₆	367,000	57,224	30,914	455,138
3 ¹¹ / ₁₆	..	..	9,115	9,115
3 ³ / ₄	56,875	140,884	67,241	265,000
3 ¹³ / ₁₆	..	14,294	..	14,294
3 ⁷ / ₈	..	107,187	22,714	129,901
4	135,000	113,849	173,974	422,823
4 ¹ / ₁₆	..	12,161	..	12,161
4½	250,000	60,162	30,493	340,655
4¼	431,300	1,386,152	457,939	2,275,391
4 ¹ / ₈	..	..	2,600	2,600
4 ³ / ₈	..	3,500	25,272	28,772
4 ⁷ / ₁₆	..	5,000	4,000	9,000
4½	..	830,691	543,500	1,374,191
4 ⁵ / ₈	..	..	2,192	2,192
£4 13s.	..	..	3,982	3,982
4¾	..	11,455	35,155	46,610
4 ⁷ / ₈	..	12,264	8,191	20,455
5	1,271,900	2,371,232	1,231,892	4,875,024
£5 0s. 9d.	286,400	501,353	64,494	852,247
£5 2s. 8d.	..	4,000	..	4,000
5½	..	..	4,570	4,570
£5 4s. 7d.	..	53,064	64,515	117,579
5¼	..	..	25,150	25,150
5 ³ / ₈	..	..	512	512
£5 8s. 6d.	..	8,439	5,412	13,851
5½	..	10,287	687	10,974
5 ⁵ / ₈	..	..	6,364	6,364
5¾	..	22,698	1,255	23,953
5 ⁷ / ₈	75,000	3,977	..	78,977
6	..	51,368	22,393	73,761
6½	..	..	2,215	2,215
Not stated	..	12,227	613	12,840
Total	3,685,475	5,994,209	2,951,722	12,631,406
Average Rate of Interest	4·33	4·62	4·62	4·53

**Due Dates
of Municipal
Loans.**

The due dates of municipal loans outstanding (including Government loans and amounts due to the Government under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act* 1918, but excluding loans due to the Country Roads Board) at 30th June, 1937, are given in the following table. When a loan is repayable by annual instalments, the date of the final repayment has been adopted for the purposes of this statement.

**VICTORIA—DUE DATES OF MUNICIPAL LOANS
OUTSTANDING AT 30TH JUNE, 1937.**

Year of Maturity.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
1937-38	842,858	89,790	56,878	989,526
1938-39 .. ..	..	164,003	20,643	184,646
1939-40	250,000	223,572	68,556	542,128
1940-41	410,000	86,985	76,924	573,909
1941-42 .. ..	..	56,477	67,661	124,138
1942-43	64,000	39,113	65,727	168,840
1943-44	550,000	35,348	53,213	638,561
1944-45	472,000	144,941	129,321	746,262
1945-46	85,000	168,440	73,704	327,144
1946-47 .. ..	..	323,527	134,280	457,807
1947-48 to 1951-52 ..	1,013,875	994,829	529,917	2,538,621
1952-53 to 1956-57 ..	..	1,997,301	874,994	2,872,295
1957-58 to 1961-62 ..	..	1,417,844	364,798	1,782,642
1962-63 and after ..	..	344,702	147,521	492,223
Not stated .. ..	..	18,794	288,121	306,915
Total	3,687,733	6,105,666	2,952,258	12,745,657

**Construction
of Private
Streets.**

The council of any municipality may form, level, &c., any street, road, &c., which is formed or set out on private property or on land of the Crown or of any public body, and which is not formed, &c., to the satisfaction of the council. The cost of doing so is recoverable from the owners of adjoining properties. At the request of any owner, the amount apportioned as his total liability may be made payable by 40 or, if the council so directs, 60 quarterly instalments bearing interest on the portion that from time to time remains unpaid.

For the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of work in respect of which any person is liable to pay by instalments, the council may, on the credit of the municipality, obtain advances from a bank by overdraft on current account or borrow money by the issue of debentures, but such borrowings shall not exceed the total amount of instalments payable. This borrowing power is additional to those powers mentioned on page 138.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of Private Streets Accounts in 1936-37 are shown below:—

VICTORIA—PRIVATE STREETS ACCOUNTS—RECEIPTS
AND EXPENDITURE, 1936-37.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Proceeds of Loans—		Works	248,316
From Government ..	20,000	Debt Charges—	
From Other Sources ..	10,500	Redemption of Loans ..	160,419
Owners' Contributions ..	328,667	Sinking Fund Instalments	6,263
Interest on Fixed Deposits ..	1,208	Interest on Loans ..	43,848
Advance from Trust Fund ..	10,578	Interest on Overdraft ..	6,738
Other	4,595	Other	3,756
		Other	4,935
Total Receipts ..	375,548	Total Expenditure ..	474,275
Cash in hand or in Bank at		Bank Overdraft at 1st Octo-	
1st October, 1936 ..	191,067	ber, 1936	204,392
Bank Overdraft at 30th Sep-		Cash in hand or in Bank at	
tember, 1937	289,421	30th September, 1937 ..	177,369
	856,036		856,036

At 30th September, 1937, loans outstanding on account of private street construction amounted to £834,694.

Special Improvement Charges. For the purpose of carrying out work at the cost of owners of properties in any particular portion of a municipality, the council may make a special improvement charge of an amount sufficient to repay the cost of the work and interest. The charge shall be made and levied rateably in respect of such properties. The council may borrow money on the security of such charge (but not on the security of the municipality) by mortgage or by the issue of debentures.

The particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Special Improvement Charge Accounts in 1936-37 are as follow:—

VICTORIA—SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT CHARGE ACCOUNTS
—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1936-37.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Special Improvement Charges	21,252	Works	1,358
Other	600	Debt Charges—	
		Redemption of Loans ..	15,963
		Sinking Fund Instalments	1,000
		Interest on Loans and	
		Overdraft	5,729
		Other	238
Total Receipts ..	21,852	Total Expenditure ..	24,288
Cash in hand or in Bank at		Bank Overdraft at 1st Octo-	
1st October, 1936 ..	12,724	ber, 1936	11,643
Bank Overdraft at 30th Sep-		Cash in hand or in Bank at	
tember, 1937	12,792	30th September, 1937 ..	11,437
	47,368		47,368

Loans outstanding at 30th September, 1937, for special improvements amounted to £89,293.

Length of
Roads and
Streets.

The following table shows the length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1937.

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS, 1937.

Type of Road or Street.	Roads and Streets (excluding State Highways).	State Highways.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Asphalt (i.e., Sheet Asphalt on Concrete Base)	155	16	171
Other Bituminous	5,636	1,356	6,992
Concrete	137	2	139
Waterbound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	21,805	934	22,739
Wood Blocks, Granite, and other setts Formed but not otherwise paved	153	..	153
Surveyed roads not formed which are used for general traffic	25,010	..	25,010
	48,883	..	48,883
Total	101,779	2,308	104,087

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

The receipts of the Fund during the year 1937-38 amounted to £56,429, and were made up of contributions by municipalities, £52,933, and interest on credit balance of Fund, £3,496. The amount expended from the Fund was £26,144, all of which was used for the redemption of municipal loans.

The total receipts of the Fund to the 30th June, 1938, amounted to £2,041,547. The payments out of the Fund were—redemption of Municipal Loans, £1,241,630; payment to the Treasury in reduction of Municipal Liabilities, £604,180; interest, £84,447; and sundries, £10. The credit balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1938, was £111,281.

Licensing Fund. During the year 1937-38 a sum of £59,660 was paid out of this Fund to municipalities, as provided by Section 311 of the *Licensing Act* 1928. The payments to Cities amounted to £30,009; to Towns, £1,611; to Boroughs, £5,650; and to Shires, £22,390. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of this Fund appears in part "Law, Crime, &c.", of this issue, page 57.

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

The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1938, was £1,277, for guarantees amounting to £383,935. The claims paid from January, 1908, the date of the inception of the fund, to 30th September, 1938, amounted to £5,748. The amount to the credit of the fund at 30th September, 1938, was £25,350.

HOUSING.

Housing and Reclamation by Municipalities. The Council of any municipality may, under existing statutory power, erect or purchase dwelling-houses for eligible persons at a cost not exceeding £850, including the cost of the land, if the dwelling be of wood, or £950 if it be of brick, stone, or concrete. An eligible person, within the meaning of the *Local Government Act* 1928, is one who does not own a dwelling-house in Victoria or elsewhere and who is in receipt of an income not exceeding £400 a year.

In accordance with the provisions of Division 3 of Part XXVIII. of the *Local Government Act* 1928, the Governor in Council on 24th January, 1936, approved of a scheme submitted by the Council of the City of South Melbourne for the reclamation and improvement of an insanitary low-lying area in that municipality. At 30th September, 1938, six dwellings had been completed and the purchasers had taken occupation.

For the purpose of financing the reclamation scheme, a loan of £10,000 was raised by the Council on 1st February, 1936. Of this amount, £7,847 was outstanding at 30th September, 1938.

Erection of Dwelling Houses by State Savings Bank Commissioners. Under the provisions of the *State Savings Bank Act* 1928, power is given to the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria to provide dwelling-houses for eligible persons upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners. Particulars relating to the exercise of this authority is given in Part "Accumulation" of this work.

War Service Homes. The Commonwealth Government assists Australian sailors and soldiers and their female dependants to acquire homes, the operations being conducted under the *War Service Homes Act* 1918-1937. A summary of the activities of the War Service Homes Commission in Victoria to 30th June, 1938, discloses that 10,524 applications had been approved, 5,006 homes erected, 3,777 homes purchased, and 461 mortgages discharged. The sums paid as instalments of principal and interest amounted to £5,473,759, whilst the arrears of instalments totalled £157,352, the percentage of arrears to the total amount due being 2.79.

Housing Commission. Particulars relating to the constitution, powers, and duties of the Housing Commission will be found in Part "Social Condition" of this *Year Book*.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

With the object of improving the main roads of the State an Act (the *Country Roads Act* 1912) was passed which empowered the Governor in Council to appoint a Board of three members.

The principal duties of the Board are to ascertain by survey and investigation what roads are main roads; the nature and extent of the resources of Victoria in metals, minerals, and materials suitable for the purposes of road-making and maintenance; 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 ; and what deviations (if any) in existing roads or what new roads should be made so as to facilitate communication and improve the conditions of traffic.

The construction of permanent works and the maintenance of main roads are to be carried out by the municipalities to the satisfaction of the Board, but power is reserved to the Governor in Council to direct that permanent works and maintenance shall be carried out by the Board. The amount of the municipal contribution toward the cost of maintenance works on main roads is one-third of the amount expended, but such contribution may be reduced in certain circumstances.

Subsequent to the passing of the original legislation dealing with main roads, provision has been made for the Board to deal with other types of road, e.g., developmental roads, State highways, tourists' roads, Murray River bridges and roads for which special funds are provided, such as Federal aid road funds, and unemployment relief funds.

The cost of maintenance of State highways, tourists' roads and Murray River bridges is charged to the Country Roads Board Fund, without contribution by the municipalities.

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

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

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

The *Country Roads Board Fund Act* 1937 provides that, for the year 1937-38, all fees (other than fees for licences to drive motor cars) and fines paid under the Motor Car Acts, less the cost of collection of such fees and fines, shall be placed to the credit of the Country Roads Board Fund, and the annual payment into the Fund of the amount of £50,000 from Consolidated Revenue shall be suspended.

The receipts and expenditure of the Fund for each of the last four years were as follows:—

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD FUND—
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1934-35 TO 1937-38.

—	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<i>Receipts.</i>				
	£	£	£	£
Payments by Municipalities ..	273,152	290,505	278,373	302,622
Fees Motor Car Act ..	1,252,272	1,409,395	1,480,272	1,608,879
Fees and Registration of Traction Engines ..	1,276	1,362	1,129	1,207
Fees Motor Omnibus Act ..	272	18	10	5
Stores and Materials ..	144,505	184,186	165,316	208,512
Hire of Plant ..	32,051	41,359	46,402	49,596
Other Receipts (advance from Public Account advances for unemployment relief and other works, &c.) ..	68,229	79,095	92,043	83,184
TOTAL ..	1,771,757	2,005,920	2,063,545	2,254,005
<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Maintenance and reconditioning of main roads, State highways, and tourists' roads ..	879,040	985,281	1,044,620	1,129,651
Road construction for relief of unemployment (including materials) ..	9,652	30,480	..	..
Relief to Municipalities ..	99,990	150,000	197,508	245,635
Interest and Sinking Fund ..	117,240	118,620	118,912	119,211
Recoup to Revenue (Interest, Sinking Fund, &c.) ..	322,518	310,847	317,788	323,832
Plant, Stores, and Materials ..	197,967	227,880	216,144	264,099
Other Expenditure (including administration) ..	135,962	172,099	180,725	180,209
TOTAL ..	1,762,369	1,995,207	2,075,697	2,262,637

The balance to the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1935, was £11,046; at 30th June, 1936, £21,759; at 30th June, 1937, £9,607; and at 30th June, 1938, £976.

The money received from the issue of stock or debentures under the authority of section 32 of the *Country Roads Act 1928* is placed to the credit of the Loan Account, which is debited with all payments made towards the cost of permanent road works. During 1937-38 this Account received £57,972 from the State Loans Repayment Fund, and the payments for permanent works amounted to £58,286.

The Developmental Roads Loan Account is credited with money received from stock and debentures issued under the authority of Section 85 of the *Country Roads Act 1928* and is debited with expenditure in connexion with the construction of developmental roads. During 1937-38 there were no transactions owing to the funds having been exhausted in the previous year.

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Board on road construction during each of the last four years :—

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD—EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS, 1934-35 TO 1937-38.**

—	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
State Highways*—	£	£	£	£
Maintenance and conditioning	348,383	468,413	401,337	418,905
Main Roads*—				
Construction	138,254	156,142	228,470	170,442
Maintenance	700,074	679,065	752,629	749,946
Total Main Roads ..	838,328	835,207	981,099	920,388
Developmental Roads*—				
Construction, &c.	267,759	309,369	294,170	375,632
Unemployment Relief	95,329	363,848	215,377	138,184
Tourists' Roads*—				
Construction, &c. .. ..	..	..	35,635	52,046
Murray River Bridges and Punts—				
Maintenance .. ..	..	..	1,700	2,841
Roads adjoining Commonwealth Areas .. ..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL	1,549,799	1,976,837	1,929,318	1,907,999

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

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

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

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

expenditure for the years 1933 to 1937. The loan indebtedness as at the end of each of the five years is also shown.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1933 TO 1937.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	464,889	515,127	589,764	657,889	712,566
Rents	36,984	39,870	37,793	38,910	39,527
Interest	3,707	1,062	987	972	983
Other Revenue	67,636	72,385	82,880	87,507	93,182
	573,216	628,444	711,424	785,278	846,258
Less Statutory Payments to—					
Consolidated Revenue ..	111,089	113,279	121,948	135,578	146,513
Geelong Harbor Trust ..	..	7,500	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total	462,127	507,665	574,476	634,700	684,745
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
General Management and Expenses	31,643	33,916	35,643	42,137	44,255
Flotation and Redemption of Loans					
Expenses	3,825	3,825	3,825	32,940	3,832
Operating Expenses	21,291	23,855	24,743	29,052	32,208
Maintenance—					
Dredging	70,044	81,529	88,573	78,557	98,622
Harbor	247	1,058	1,186	2,323	2,213
Wharves	10,264	26,187	23,119	43,767	76,630
Approaches	2,819	5,067	6,013	4,060	8,280
Railways	810	1,151	1,299	2,771	1,225
Other Properties	199	912	989	4,980	1,681
Interest on Loans and Exchange	256,649	245,683	238,483	226,071	211,138
Depreciation, Renewals, and Insurance Account	10,000	35,000	100,000	80,000	116,000
Sinking Fund	45,893	46,496	47,305	84,111	84,868
Total	453,684	504,679	571,178	630,769	680,952
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	8,443	2,986	3,298	3,931	3,793
Deficit on Revenue Account ..	..	..	..	..	..
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	34,531	2,960	1,766	1,044	291
Deepening Waterways	14,755	8,372	1,038	13,728	..
Wharves Construction	35,234	57,265	28,173	16,904	11,285
Approaches Construction	10,713	62,289	22,600	31,050	28,944
Other Harbor Improvements ..	3,840	1,382	2,029	9,631	10,245
Railways	5	..	50,059	3,143	..
Floating and General Plant	5,734	5,754	2,105	2,266	1,313
Total	107,812	138,022	107,770	77,766	52,078
At 31st December—					
Loan Indebtedness	4,494,811	4,461,015	4,427,110	4,102,400	4,179,632
Sinking Fund	23,700	36,400	49,800	63,900	78,700
Net Indebtedness	4,471,111	4,424,615	4,377,310	4,038,500	4,100,932

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

The Port of Geelong is under the control of this Trust. Particulars relating to the Trade of the Port are published in part "Interchange." A concise statement of the principal provisions of the *Geelong and Melbourne Harbor Trusts Act 1934* is given in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, pages 153 and 154.

The following is a summary of the revenue and expenditure for each year 1933 to 1937. Capital expenditure during, and loan indebtedness at end of, each of the five years is also shown.

**GEE LONG HARBOR TRUST — REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE, 1933 TO 1937.**

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage, Tonnage and Special Berth Rates	37,793	43,683	53,305	61,075	72,178
Rents, Fees, and Licences	6,414	6,926	6,297	6,135	5,419
Freezing Works and Abattoirs	8,220	8,418	8,465	8,465	8,465
Contribution by Melbourne Harbor Trust .. ..	..	7,500	15,000	15,000	15,000
Other Revenue	4,811	6,982	5,735	5,908	4,840
Total	57,238	73,509	88,802	96,583	105,902
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
Management Expenses	10,694	10,551	10,515	12,961	12,737
Maintenance—					
Wharves and Approaches	3,334	1,996	2,033	2,532	3,262
Harbor	1,242	843	869	1,412	2,159
Floating Plant	3,540	3,596	4,547	7,896	7,341
Other	4,199	2,773	1,817	2,438	2,653
Interest on Loans	28,449	15,562	16,270	15,583	12,732
Sinking Fund .. ..	..	2,243	4,417	4,417	4,238
Freezing Works and Abattoirs	4,713	4,945	9,475	6,489	11,064
Depreciation Reserve Account .. ..	..	22,641	28,861	28,092	35,740
Miscellaneous	301	285	255	338	250
Total	56,472	65,435	79,059	82,158	92,176
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	5,110	1,376	..	60	..
Deepening Waterworks .. ..	..	2,841	15,688	27,144	30,315
Wharves and Approaches .. ..	..	1,420	3,963	74	78
Other	318	304	18,426	1,951	8,323
Total	5,428	5,941	38,077	29,229	38,716
At 31st December—					
Loan Indebtedness	614,169	612,403	582,621	580,824	557,310
Sinking Fund .. ..	..	2,243	6,724	11,396	15,981
Net Indebtedness	614,169	610,160	575,897	569,428	541,329

WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES.

The authorities controlling water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria are listed in the following statement. It is estimated that about 80 per cent. of the population of this State are so supplied by these authorities.

Authorities.	Administered under the provisions of—
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	} Water Act.
Waterworks Trusts	
Local Governing Bodies—	
Ballarat Water Commission	
Municipal Councils—	
Arapiles	
Ararat Town	
Beechworth	
Bet Bet	
Chiltern	
Clunes	
Creswick	
Inglewood	
Korong	
Ripon	
Stawell Borough	
Talbot	
Warrnambool City	
Werribee	
Wimmera	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act
Mildura Urban Water Trust	Mildura Irrigation Trusts Act
Heidelberg City Council (Diamond Creek and Greensborough supplies)	} Local Government Act
Sale Town Council	
Eltham Shire Council (Eltham, Montmorency and Yarra Glen supplies)	
Grenville Shire Council (Linton supply) ..	
Huntly Shire Council (Goornong supply) ..	
Leigh Shire Council (Rokewood and Corindhap supplies)	
Walpeup Shire Council (Murrayville supply)	

The revenue and expenditure of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission form part of Consolidated Revenue. Information relating to the activities of the Commission are shown in Part "Production" of this *Year-Book*. Financial particulars, &c., in respect of the other authorities mentioned above will be found in this Part.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

**Creation and
constitution
of Board.**

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

It consists of 40 members, of whom one is the chairman, who is elected every four years by the other members, the retiring chairman being eligible for re-election. The other thirty-nine members, who are called commissioners, are from time to time elected by the councils of 22 of the municipal districts within the metropolis.

**Functions of
the Board.**

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

**Area under
Board's
control.**

All land within a radius of 13 miles of the Post Office at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets, Melbourne (excluding 11 square miles in the Shires of Keilor and Braybrook under the control of the Keilor-St. Albans Waterworks Trust), those portions of the Cities of Moorabbin and Mordialloc outside such radius, and portions of the Shires of Dandenong and of Blackburn and Mitcham are included in the metropolis for water supply and sewerage purposes. This territory has an area of 436 square miles, and comprises 26 cities and parts of one other city and of eleven shires.

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

The Board is empowered to borrow £24,750,000, this amount being exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 originally raised by the Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1st July, 1891.

The liability under loans raised by the Board was £25,425,360 on 30th June, 1938. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £1,714,574 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board during each of the years 1933-34 to 1937-38:—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
REVENUE.					
Water Supply—					
Water Rates (including Meter Excess)	£ 699,083	£ 670,756	£ 789,797	£ 812,287	£ 893,865
Water Charges and Stations	16,127	18,204	20,916	20,526	20,747
Meter Rents	47,179	48,503	49,799	52,151	53,827
Sewerage—					
Sewerage Rates	790,040	867,567	952,784	992,240	1,032,491
Sanitary Charges	15,206	15,360	16,088	17,206	17,417
Metropolitan Farm—					
Grazing Fees, Rents, Pastures, &c. Balance Live Stock Account	5,411	5,528	7,757	12,797	18,251
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—	24,882	..	10,775	15,296	8,572
Drainage and River Improvement Rate	70,893	70,415	71,800	74,187	77,693
River Water Charges	8,036	7,578	7,503	8,480	10,572
Transfer from Renewals Fund	182,000	..	..	..	..
Total	1,858,857	1,703,911	1,927,219	2,005,170	2,133,435
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
Water Supply—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	36,142	36,393	40,039	40,103	42,067
Maintenance	87,825	93,873	104,662	101,994	108,967
Sewerage—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	27,108	26,790	29,371	29,229	29,560
Maintenance	75,453	80,345	84,099	87,632	97,802
Metropolitan Farm—					
Administrative Expenses	412	313	441	687	417
Maintenance	30,953	33,906	34,743	38,417	46,448
Balance Live Stock Account .. .. .	..	19,082	..	..	..
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	3,534	3,531	3,991	4,074	3,950
Maintenance	10,102	10,154	11,214	11,746	15,103
Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	5,666	3,804	4,958	4,563	6,963
Discount and Expenses <i>re</i> Loans	25,761	26,382	26,378	36,775	99,741
Interest on Overdraft	525	334	48	728	38
Interest on Loans	1,269,612	1,254,176	1,263,503	1,256,775	1,272,900
Exchange	30,348	35,962	98,964	112,277	47,091
Contribution to—					
Sinking Fund	62,363	62,633	62,758	62,813	63,563
Renewals Fund	80,428	79,754	80,924	131,970	184,381
Superannuation Fund	20,541	20,519	20,667	20,770	20,909
Fire Insurance Fund	500	704	696	10,000	20,000
Depreciation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10,324
Contributions to Municipalities	3,850	3,850	3,850	3,850	3,850
Flood Repairs .. .. .	..	..	21,171	..	..
Centenary Decorations .. .. .	..	106	..	..	..
Total	1,771,123	1,792,611	1,892,477	1,954,403	2,074,074
Surplus on Revenue Account	87,734*	..	34,742	50,767	59,361
Deficit on Revenue Account .. .. .	..	88,700	..	..	..

* After transfer of £182,000 from Renewals Fund.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water supply assessments and rates. The rate to be paid in respect of any lands and houses for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the pound on the annual value of the lands and houses served. The water rate levied in the year 1937-38 was 7d. in the pound on the annual value of property served. Assessments of £17 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharves the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons.

Assessed value of property. The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £17,503,160 in 1936-37 and £18,105,190 in 1937-38.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system. The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1938, was as follows:—

Original water supply works, tank, pumping station, &c.	..	..	..	£	82,885
Yan Yean system	..	..	..	..	661,402
Maroondah system	..	..	..	..	1,704,230
O'Shannassy system	..	..	..	..	3,062,758
Service reservoirs	..	..	..	..	605,387
Large mains	..	..	..	..	2,607,195
Reticulation	..	..	..	..	3,153,623
Afforestation	..	..	..	..	28,907
Thompson River Scheme	..	..	..	..	317
Investigations, future works	..	..	..	..	4,583
Total	..	..	..	..	11,911,287

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

Output of Water. The total output of water from the various sources of supply in 1937 was as follows:—

	Gallons.	
Yan Yean Reservoir..	..	3,793,869,000
Maroondah Reservoir	..	14,489,526,000
O'Shannassy River and Silvan No. 1	..	10,034,058,000
Total Output	..	28,317,453,000

Storage and service reservoirs.

There are five storage reservoirs (Yan Yean, Toorourrong, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, and Silvan No. 1) with a total capacity of 23,351,305,000 gallons, and twenty service reservoirs (including one at the Metropolitan Farm, Werribee) and three elevated tanks, with a total capacity of 261,700,000 gallons.

Consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs.

The total consumption of water and the average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month of the year 1937 :—

TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1937.

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	2,772,851,000	89,446,806
February	2,908,908,000	103,889,571
March	2,725,972,000	87,934,581
April	2,204,625,000	73,487,500
May	1,984,282,000	64,009,097
June	1,728,403,000	57,613,433
July	1,768,006,000	57,032,451
August	1,798,637,000	58,020,548
September	1,946,661,000	64,888,700
October	2,230,383,000	71,947,839
November	3,106,569,000	103,552,300
December	3,146,645,000	101,504,677
Total for the year	28,321,942,000	..
Daily average for the year 1937 .. .. .	..	77,594,362

NOTE.—The maximum daily consumption for 1937 occurred on 27th November, and the minimum daily consumption on 5th July of that year. The consumption was 151,070,000 gallons on the former and 44,865,000 gallons on the latter of these days.

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

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1933 TO 1937.

(MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS AREA.)

Year.	Properties Supplied with Water at 30th June.	Number of Properties for which Sewers were Provided at 30th June.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	Daily Consumption of Water per Head of Population Served.
			Gallons.	
1933	256,631	241,352	65,841,000	57.91
1934	258,797	242,594	63,740,000	62.04
1935	261,743	246,592	69,137,000	66.53
1936	266,909	251,507	75,176,000	70.94
1937	271,771	255,950	77,594,000	71.91

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

These figures show that additional properties to the number of 4,862 were supplied with water during the year ended 30th June, 1937.

SEWERAGE.

The Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 on the net annual value of properties in seweraged areas. The sewerage rate for the year 1937-38 was 1s. 2d. in the £1. The total annual value of property in the Board's area in 1937-38 was £18,793,283, of which £17,634,696 was liable to the sewerage rate, the balance being the value of property in unsewered districts.

The receipts from the general sewerage rates and charges in 1937-38 amounted to £1,049,908.

The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1938, was £13,952,919, divided as follows:—

	£
Farm purchase and preparation	1,236,953
Treatment works	120,164
Outfall Sewers and Rising Mains	512,662
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	355,678
Main and branch sewers	3,139,075
Reticulation sewers	7,629,106
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital	799,799
Sanitary depots	57,719
	<hr/>
Cost of sewerage system	13,851,156
Householders' debts for house connexions	101,763
	<hr/>
Total	£13,952,919

The sewage of the metropolis is delivered into two main sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station at Spotswood. The two main sewers are the North Yarra main sewer (Northern system) and the Hobson's Bay main sewer (Southern system). The subsidiary main, which takes in Williams-town, joins the Hobson's Bay main before it enters the pumping station.

The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 30th June, 1938, the number of buildings for which sewers were provided was 261,872, and the estimated population served by the system was 1,039,632.

During the year 1937-38, 5,515 new houses were erected in the Board's area, and provision was made for the sewerage of 5,922 buildings.

The following statement shows the progress of sewer connexions to the 30th June, 1938 :—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—
SEWER CONNEXIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Municipality.	No. of Buildings for which sewers were provided on 30th June, 1938.
Blackburn and Mitcham Shire	476
Box Hill City	3,827
Braybrook Shire (part of)	1,578
Brighton City	8,637
Broadmeadows Shire (part of)	345
Brunswick City	13,677
Camberwell City	16,028
Caulfield City	19,475
Coburg City	9,337
Collingwood City	8,194
Essendon City	12,291
Fitzroy City	7,979
Footscray City	11,824
Hawthorn City	9,621
Heidelberg City (part of)	6,195
Keilor Shire (part of)	174
Kew City	6,345
Malvern City	12,922
Melbourne City	22,694
Moorabbin City	3,856
Northcote City	10,864
Oakleigh City	3,185
Port Melbourne City	3,316
Prahran City	14,882
Preston City	8,401
Richmond City	10,223
Sandringham City	5,138
South Melbourne City	11,007
St. Kilda City	13,383
Werribee Shire (part of)	16
Williamstown City	5,982
Total	261,872

Pumping Stations.

At 30th June, 1938, pumping stations had been established at Spotswood, Preston, Sunshine, Box Hill, Black Rock, and Braybrook.

**Metropolitan
Sewage
Farm.**

A general description of this farm is given on pages 178 and 179 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The statistical data for the year ended 30th June, 1938, are as under:—

Total area of farm	22,634 acres.
Area under intense irrigation	11,873 „
Rainfall at farm for year	16.71 inches.
Average rainfall over 44 years	18.36 „
Net cost of sewage purification for year per head of population served	1s. 5.47d.
Loss on cattle for year	£ 7,319
Loss on horses for year	£ 658
Profit on sheep for year	£ 16,548
Profit on agistment for year	£ 15,230

Disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises. The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the metropolis was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as from 19th November, 1924. By agreement each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the collection, &c.

For the year 1937-38, the working expenses were £4,858, while interest amounted to £2,831, making a total of £7,689. The revenue was £2,586, leaving a deficiency of £5,103.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE AND RIVERS.

Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate. Under the provisions of Part VIII. of the Act, relating to Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers, the Board is empowered to levy a Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate not exceeding 1d. in the £1 in respect of the properties in the metropolis rateable by any municipality. The rate was first levied on 1st July, 1927, and has remained at 1d. in the £1.

Assessed value of property. The total annual value of property assessed for Drainage and River purposes for 1937-38 was £18,793,283.

Cost of Drainage and River Improvement works. The total cost of Drainage and River Improvement works to 30th June, 1938, was £1,205,010.

Length of
main drains.
follow :—

The classification and length of all main drains under the control of the Board at 30th June, 1938, are as

1. Underground drains—		
(a) Constructed by Municipal Councils and taken over by the Board and not replaced	31 miles 47 chains	
(b) Constructed by the Board (including 9 miles 57 chains of drains which replace drains previously declared)	46 „ 3 „	
	<hr/>	
Total underground drains controlled	77 miles 50 chains	
2. Open drains—		
(a) Constructed by Municipal Councils and taken over by the Board and not replaced	7 miles 68 chains	
(b) Constructed by the Board (including 2 miles 74 chains of drains which replace drains previously declared)	3 „ 20 „	
	<hr/>	
Total constructed open drains controlled.. .. .	11 miles 8 chains	
3. Natural watercourses and unlined open drains controlled		5 miles 55 chains
	<hr/>	
Grand total of drains controlled	94 miles 33 chains	

THE BALLARAT WATER COMMISSION.

The Water Supply District of the Ballarat Water Commission, which was constituted on 1st July, 1880, embraces an area of about 27 square miles, including the city of Ballarat, the borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, and Bungaree. The estimated population in this area is 43,000. The works comprise six reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 2,215,558,000 gallons.

To 31st December, 1937, the capital cost of construction was £601,837, and the loans outstanding (due to the Government) at that date was £288,142. During 1937, receipts amounted to £46,715 and expenditure to £42,081.

GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.

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

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to £900,000 for water supply, £760,000 for sewerage works, and £270,000 for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1938, was—Water supply, £713,678; sewerage, £645,828; and sewerage installation, £257,403, of which £3,580 is outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1938, was £56,843 on account of waterworks and £39,905 on account of sewerage. Since 1913 the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of surplus revenues for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem loans. At 30th June, 1938, the amounts so appropriated and used to redeem loans were:—Sewerage, £67,715; and Water Supply, £71,141.

The population supplied is estimated by the Trust at 48,000. The number of buildings situate within the "Drainage Area" is 11,927; the number within the "Sewered Areas," 11,688; and the number connected with the sewers, 11,670.

Water Supply.—The catchment area is about 16,000 acres. There are five storage reservoirs and seven service reservoirs. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins is 2,738,120,000 gallons.

The Trust has arranged to take a minimum annual quantity of 545,000,000 gallons of water from the Bellarine Peninsula Scheme controlled by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to supplement the supply from the Moorabool watersheds.

Sewerage.—The sewerage scheme consists of a main outfall sewer, 4 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 3 in., to the ocean at Black Rock, a distance of about 9 miles from Geelong. The drainage area is 9,571 acres and includes the city of Geelong, the city of Geelong West, the town of Newtown and Chilwell, and their suburban areas in the shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS.

Waterworks Trusts. During 1937 there were 107 Waterworks Trusts, constituted under the provisions of the *Water Act 1928*, functioning in Victoria. The ordinary receipts and ordinary expenditure of these Trusts are given below for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

**VICTORIA—WATERWORKS TRUSTS—ORDINARY RECEIPTS
AND ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1937.**

Ordinary Receipts.	Amount.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Water Rates (including arrears) ..	147,547	Administrative Expenses ..	21,384
Water Sales (including arrears) ..	22,968	Works from Revenue	24,210
Meter Rents (including arrears) ..	2,993	Maintenance and Repairs (including Pumping and Purchase of Water)	46,529
Interest on overdue Rates ..	1,514	Redemption of Loans	15,858
Transfers from Depreciation Fund ..	3,657	Interest on Loans	57,593
Other	9,380	Interest on Bank Overdraft ..	236
		Depreciation Fund	15,734
		Other	5,668
Total	188,059	Total	187,212

All loan moneys are provided by the Treasurer of Victoria. At 30th June, 1938, the loan liability of Waterworks Trusts amounted to £1,378,715 (including £47,789 on account of loans from Unemployment Relief Funds).

MILDURA URBAN WATER TRUST.

Mildura Urban Water Trust. This Trust, which was constituted under the provisions of the Mildura Irrigation Trusts Acts, supplies water for domestic use in the City of Mildura. The receipts and expenditure of this authority is given hereunder for the year ended 30th June, 1937.

**MILDURA URBAN WATER TRUST—RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1936-37.**

Receipts.			Expenditure.
	£		£
Water Rates (including arrears)	3,730	Administrative Expenses ..	993
Water Sales (including arrears)	2,207	New Mains	868
Interest on overdue Rates ..	49	New Offices and Workshop ..	427
Other	757	Meters and Meter Maintenance	780
		Maintenance and Repairs ..	3,121
		Redemption of Loans ..	150
		Interest on Loans	436
		Depreciation Fund	1,130
		Other	23
Total	6,743	Total	7,928

At 30th June, 1937, the loan liability of the Trust amounted to £10,827, all of which was due to the Government.

SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES.

Sewerage Authorities. In districts outside the areas under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust (which bodies were constituted under special Acts), sewerage authorities may be constituted in Victoria under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act 1928*. At 31st December, 1937, twenty such authorities had been constituted.

The following statement gives general statistical information relating to all authorities (including the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust) in whose districts the sewerage systems were in operation at 31st December, 1937.

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS IN OPERATION IN VICTORIA, 1937.

Authority.	Year of Constitution.	Estimated Population Served by System.	Number of Properties Connected to Sewers.	Sewerage Rate Levied in £ of Net Annual Municipal Value.	Ordinary Revenue.	Capital Expenditure to End of Year (Excluding House Connections).	Loans Outstanding at End of Year.	
							Sewerage Works.	House Connections.
				s. d.	£	£	£	£
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works*	1890	1,016,120	255,950	1 2	1,037,539	13,612,488	13,916,330	138,055
Bairnsdale ..	1932	2,300	554	0 6	4,417	62,238	49,237	24,000
Ballarat ..	1920	37,000	8,057	1 9	27,892	421,348	412,840	31,108
Bendigo ..	1916	20,200	6,160	1 2	21,509	331,587	301,251	11,303
Colac ..	1923	5,100	1,348	2 0	6,264	80,361	71,230	..
Echuca ..	1927	3,550	1,016	2 0	6,205	65,949	62,143	14,804
Geelong Water-works and Sewerage Trust*	1908	46,100	11,476	1 3	38,992	637,186	585,950	6,226
Hamilton ..	1935	170	43	†	2,189	56,146	64,475	22,000
Horsham ..	1926	4,420	983	1 3	3,688	49,822	40,740	26,250
Kerang ..	1932	1,080	255	2 0	1,479	56,933	38,759	25,000
Mildura ..	1928	7,000	1,525	1 6	7,126	73,200	66,851	20,312
Shepparton ..	1934	620	136	†	1,446	98,982	66,962	600
Swan Hill ..	1926	3,600	818	1 5	3,659	53,913	51,440	16,616
Wangaratta ..	1933	4,350	1,012	2 0	4,898	64,071	55,336	30,162
Warrnambool ..	1929	8,250	1,823	0 10	4,400	77,178	73,501	14,500
Total ..	..	1,159,860	291,156	..	1,171,703	15,741,402	15,857,045	380,936

* Sewerage finance only.

† Special rate levied.

In addition to those enumerated in the above table, sewerage authorities had been constituted in the following districts, in which, at the end of 1937, preliminary works or detail surveys were being carried out:—Ararat constituted in 1935; Benalla in 1934; Castlemaine in 1934; Dandenong in 1935; Kyneton in 1933; Sale in 1936; and Warragul in 1935.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

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

During 1937 an amending Act (the *Fire Brigades Act 1937*) was passed. The object of this Act is five-fold—(1) to enable the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board to borrow £100,000 to erect stations and purchase fire engines; (2) to enable both the Metropolitan and the Country Fire Brigades Boards to establish funds for the purchase, construction, renewal or replacement of land, buildings, machinery, or plant; (3) to extend the tenure of members of each Board from

two to three years; (4) to remedy the position in respect of the superannuation fund of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and to extend the power to make regulations regarding the superannuation fund of either Board; and (5) to empower the State Savings Bank to invest in debentures issued by either Board.

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

The Board on 30th June, 1938, had under its control the following:— 43 stations, 316 members of permanent staff, 69 members of special service staff, 9 members of clerical staff, 62 men engaged in the workshops, 12 employees engaged in the tailoring department, and 167 partially paid firemen.

During 1937–38 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £187,126, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the fire insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution was equal to 823d. in the pound on the annual value of £18,408,381 of property within the Fire District, and that of the insurance companies to £6 10s. 0½d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1936 amounted to £959,277.

Country Fire Brigades Board. The Country Fire Brigades Board consists of nine members. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board, two by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The Board's revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1938, was £30,886. This was made up of equal contributions of £10,039 from the Government, the municipalities, and the insurance companies, and £769 from other sources. The expenditure for the same year amounted to £32,423. There are 124 municipal councils and 110 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in

country districts during the year 1936 amounted to £372,877. The annual value of rateable property assessed within the Board's districts in 1937 was £3,701,960. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades but, in the large centres, a few permanent stationkeepers and auxiliaries are employed. There are 152 registered brigades and the number of registered firemen is 2,878. In most brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve" members.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire Receipts and Expenditure. Brigades Boards for the five years 1933-34 to 1937-38 are as follows:—

**VICTORIA—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE
BRIGADES BOARDS, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.**

Heads of Receipts and Expenditure.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>					
Contributions — Government, Municipal, and Insurance	185,770	185,263	185,033	189,533	217,244
Receipts for Services	21,317	23,352	24,376	26,288	30,549
Interest and Sundries	14,945	15,785	16,749	19,031	21,835
Total	222,032	224,400	226,158	234,852	269,628
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries	128,446	132,691	140,177	148,493	162,079
Fire Expenses	4,400	4,455	4,511	4,259	4,428
Administrative Charges, &c. Plant—Purchase and Repairs	33,399	30,173	31,819	37,578	41,252
Interest	18,944	17,568	18,049	15,949	16,582
Repayment of Loans	11,588	10,987	10,790	10,507	10,107
Superannuation Fund	8,466	9,662	10,610	11,614	12,235
Miscellaneous	8,090	8,214	4,992	5,415	6,012
	4,707	6,954	10,949	20,146	10,398
Total	218,040	220,704	231,897	253,961	263,093
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	8,378	3,197	9,858	268	8,073

In the following statement particulars are given of the new money loan raisings during 1936-37 by Local Government and Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies. Information in respect of the amount of loans outstanding (excluding overdrafts) at 30th June, 1937, is also shown.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS 1936-37, AND LOANS OUTSTANDING AT 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Authority.	New Money Loan Raisings during year ended 30th June, 1937.		Loans Outstanding (excluding Overdrafts) at 30th June, 1937.		Accumulated Sinking Funds at 30th June, 1937.
	From Central Government.	From Public Creditor.	Due to—		
			Central Government.	Public Creditor.	
	£	£	£	£	£
LOCAL GOVERNMENT.					
Metropolitan Municipalities ..	23,399	326,942	380,321	9,413,078	724,496
Ex-Metropolitan Municipalities ..	9,094	158,635	402,851	2,549,407	121,901
Total Local Government	32,493	485,577	783,172	11,962,485	846,397
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.					
Water Supply and Sewerage—					
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	107,500	200,000	407,500	24,737,960	1,806,978
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	..	16,804	..	1,254,604	5,120
Other Sewerage Authorities ..	5,907	318,570	225,738	1,496,936	2,460
Ballarat Water Commission ..	..	..	289,355	..	..
Waterworks Trusts ..	24,828	..	1,357,237	..	..
Mildura Urban Water Trust ..	..	..	10,827	..	..
Total Water Supply and Sewerage ..	138,235	535,374	2,290,657	27,489,500	1,814,558
Irrigation and Drainage—					
First Mildura Irrigation Trust	..	30,000	40,039	30,000	7,195
Harbors—					
Melbourne Harbor Trust ..	..	..	..	4,249,700	63,900
Geelong Harbor Trust ..	..	..	353,368	205,600	11,524
Total Harbors ..	..	..	353,368	4,455,300	75,424
Tramways—					
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board ..	..	..	..	4,689,356	47,569
Electricity Supply—					
State Electricity Commission ..	..	..	*	1,129,451	6,769
Fire Brigades—					
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board	..	..	..	180,036	..
Country Fire Brigades Board ..	..	..	..	47,576	..
Total Fire Brigades ..	..	..	..	227,612	..
Total Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies	138,235	565,374	2,684,064	38,021,219	1,951,515
Grand Total	170,728	1,050,951	3,467,236	49,983,704	2,797,912

* Excluding liability to the State of Victoria (£17,452,964) and to the Unemployment Relief Fund (£100,000).

BUILDING PERMITS.

The information relating to the value of building permits issued by municipal councils gives a reliable indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. The particulars represent the values recorded, but, owing to the variation in building costs during the periods under review, a complete comparison cannot be made. As the Crown is exempt from municipal regulations in respect of building permits, particulars of Government buildings erected during the periods under notice are not included in the following statements.

Building Permits Issued in Greater Melbourne.

The value of permits issued by municipalities in Greater Melbourne for all classes of buildings, i.e., dwellings, other new buildings, and alterations and additions to existing buildings, during the period of twelve months ended on 31st December in each of the eleven years 1928-1938 was as follows:—

Year ended 31st December—	Value of Permits Issued.				Index to Total Value = 100 in 1929.
	Dwellings (including Flats, Hotels, &c.)	Other New Buildings.	Alterations and Additions.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	
1928	5,312,197	1,747,251	983,474	8,042,922	111·51
1929	4,187,832	1,991,927	1,033,018	7,212,777	100·00
1930	1,308,976	852,079	578,521	2,739,576	37·98
1931	418,572	364,339	342,990	1,125,901	15·61
1932	1,033,844	908,761	496,011	2,438,616	33·81
1933	1,661,722	883,500	763,660	3,308,882	45·88
1934	2,588,426	902,245	1,293,794	4,784,465	66·33
1935	3,721,608	1,384,773	1,454,323	6,560,704	90·96
1936	4,172,779	1,810,825	1,435,625	7,419,229	102·86
1937	4,648,987	1,817,369	1,732,083	8,198,439	113·67
1938	5,131,951	1,634,079	1,436,354	8,202,384	113·72

The following tables give detailed information relating to the number and value of building permits issued by the municipalities in Greater Melbourne during the years specified.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN GREATER MELBOURNE,
1937 AND 1938.

Class of Permit.	1937.		1938.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
New Buildings.		£		£
Buildings for Habitation—				
Private Dwellings—				
Brick, concrete, &c. ..	1,844	2,028,982	2,347	2,483,473
Wood, fibro-cement, &c. ..	1,926	1,245,156	2,277	1,498,287
Flats*	575	1,246,799	457	1,100,811
Other (Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.)	9	128,050	5	49,380
Total, Buildings for Habitation	4,354	4,648,987	5,086	5,131,951
Commercial Buildings—				
With Residence—				
Shops	177	189,169	190	205,722
Garages	7	9,271	4	2,900
Factories	2	3,284	1	800
Other	6	16,064	9	19,165
Without Residence—				
Shops	69	80,598	75	88,549
Garages	17	17,284	11	51,039
Factories	164	780,490	143	476,124
Other	40	488,907	47	417,944
Public Buildings—				
Hospitals	2	14,300	3	204,770
Churches	16	57,033	12	35,710
Schools	6	31,274	6	26,000
Theatres	3	49,500	1	8,500
Other	25	80,195	20	96,856
Total, Commercial and Public Buildings	534	1,817,369	522	1,634,079
Alterations and Additions—				
Private Dwellings	4,526	361,616	4,808	356,083
Flats	27	19,202	13	3,565
Other Buildings for Habitation	137	154,443	88	99,285
Shops	462	236,942	425	229,206
Garages (Commercial)	28	22,864	35	15,403
Factories	406	484,016	379	375,465
Other Business Premises	161	225,297	160	173,085
Public Buildings	96	227,703	102	184,262
Total, Alterations and Additions	5,843	1,732,083	6,010	1,436,354
Grand Total, Building Permits	10,731	8,198,439	11,618	8,202,384

* Prior to July, 1938, returns from a number of municipalities included under the heading "Flat Buildings", certain types of semi-detached residences which are now classified as ordinary private dwellings.

NUMBER OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, FLATS, HOTELS, ETC., IN
GREATER MELBOURNE, 1932 TO 1938.

Name of Municipality.	Year ended 31st December—						
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
CITIES.							
Box Hill	15	30	46	75	83	99	152
Brighton	29	63	100	170	207	216	360
Brunswick	7	18	53	103	130	121	149
Camberwell	143	193	357	603	697	808	882
Caulfield	103	164	275	397	352	319	386
Chelsea	18	22	18	33	34	45	56
Coburg	18	32	84	170	229	261	304
Collingwood	10	1	5	18	19	26	20
Essendon	22	40	82	140	165	214	238
Fitzroy	10	4	2	10	10	14	13
Footscray	12	12	55	107	198	253	322
Hawthorn	33	63	118	135	183	150	139
Heidelberg (exclusive of Greensborough Ward) ..	26	30	63	120	117	188	205
Kew	25	32	65	90	127	134	131
Malvern	128	129	199	236	132	141	137
Melbourne	9	23	31	62	60	68	62
Moorabbin	16	26	63	104	167	196	239
Mordialloc	13	8	21	50	56	88	93
Northcote	24	27	46	76	92	92	120
Oakleigh	3	4	45	53	48	83	86
Port Melbourne	1	..	4	1	2	17	20
Prahran	71	167	225	234	231	177	160
Preston	9	25	52	103	165	228	298
Richmond	5	4	17	30	27	31	37
Sandringham	36	31	39	79	98	121	164
South Melbourne	1	8	18	19	16	12	18
St. Kilda	150	138	121	137	108	98	96
Williamstown	5	9	17	39	65	89	98
SHIRE.							
Braybrook (exclusive of Western Riding) ..	9	7	10	26	44	65	101
Total	951	1,305	2,231	3,420	3,862	4,354	5,086

**VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR ALL
BUILDINGS IN GREATER MELBOURNE DURING THE
YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934 TO 1938.**

Name of Municipality.	Year ended 31st December—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
CITIES.	£	£	£	£	£
Box Hill	85,702	93,413	94,891	119,902	137,083
Brighton	163,129	243,139	274,709	283,210	459,965
Brunswick	124,039	204,349	182,794	214,375	222,563
Camberwell	445,742	739,342	880,870	984,658	1,097,766
Caulfield	344,911	516,659	484,732	511,096	464,885
Chelsea	13,872	30,952	50,322	33,366	52,469
Coburg	108,416	143,356	204,274	240,925	316,782
Collingwood	56,344	89,236	129,389	140,583	127,701
Essendon	131,379	157,596	176,488	207,359	245,033
Fitzroy	13,039	57,420	93,553	86,304	73,770
Footscray	90,863	171,679	252,759	343,026	294,192
Hawthorn	163,475	262,461	231,911	226,428	234,869
Heidelberg (exclusive of Greens- borough Ward)	98,432	137,371	123,709	215,990	263,690
Kew	103,106	138,528	198,485	211,303	194,181
Malvern	273,446	340,604	246,652	246,684	235,515
Melbourne	1,185,123	1,275,893	1,335,093	1,576,587	1,260,496
Moorabbin	56,303	81,411	143,880	161,220	206,199
Mordialloc	19,882	33,909	39,250	77,585	88,010
Northcote	55,313	83,438	93,040	100,049	111,772
Oakleigh	34,992	60,037	79,230	79,430	80,513
Port Melbourne	15,268	6,007	276,783	158,205	130,447
Prahran	393,159	547,189	532,645	516,526	511,078
Preston	49,832	99,235	134,235	201,806	252,601
Richmond	132,612	269,612	160,536	195,901	152,928
Sandringham	56,991	88,022	118,356	133,561	156,773
South Melbourne	165,520	219,303	244,909	294,201	338,290
St. Kilda	345,098	390,047	495,866	426,459	260,127
Williamstown	31,823	50,363	82,150	114,612	106,491
SHIRE.					
Braybrook (exclusive of Western Riding)	16,150	29,133	57,668	97,088	126,195
Total	4,784,465	6,560,704	7,419,229	8,198,439	8,202,384
Total number of permits issued	7,808	9,201	10,022	10,731	11,618

The following graph shows in quarterly periods from 1932 to 1938 the trend of the building industry in Greater Melbourne. The value for June quarter, 1937, was the highest quarterly total recorded since the collection was first made in September quarter, 1927.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN GREATER MELBOURNE 1932 TO 1938



VALUE OF PERMITS ISSUED IN QUARTERLY TOTALS.

Year and Quarter.	New Buildings.		Alterations and Additions.	All Buildings.
	Dwellings.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
1932—March	169,662	259,631	81,396	510,689
June	204,494	420,287	131,817	756,598
September	319,488	132,606	156,581	608,675
December	340,200	96,237	126,217	562,654
1933—March	309,083	53,492	136,721	499,296
June	402,492	238,830	256,302	897,624
September	451,690	184,374	167,342	803,406
December	498,457	406,804	203,295	1,108,556
1934—March	615,969	181,820	288,689	1,086,478
June	680,664	271,743	267,436	1,219,843
September	789,216	246,816	437,658	1,473,690
December	502,577	201,866	300,011	1,004,454
1935—March	731,486	289,392	339,351	1,360,229
June	872,589	515,717	377,699	1,766,005
September	1,128,438	344,420	315,099	1,787,957
December	989,095	235,244	422,174	1,646,513
1936—March	983,010	527,487	273,208	1,783,705
June	1,013,937	553,210	376,732	1,943,879
September	1,155,100	447,149	418,347	2,020,596
December	1,020,732	282,979	367,338	1,671,049
1937—March	939,090	341,482	384,577	1,665,149
June	1,343,608	749,309	549,290	2,642,207
September	1,246,310	296,314	401,123	1,943,747
December	1,119,979	430,264	397,093	1,947,336
1938—March	1,265,616	322,326	329,984	1,917,926
June	1,288,736	490,524	438,927	2,218,187
September	1,418,736	363,850	352,910	2,135,496
December	1,158,863	457,379	314,533	1,930,775

Building Permits Issued By Provincial Municipalities.

With a view to gauging the relative activity of the building industry during recent years in centres outside Greater Melbourne, particulars, more or less complete, relating to building permits issued by certain provincial municipalities, have been obtained and are given below :—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CERTAIN PROVINCIAL MUNICIPALITIES, 1927 TO 1938.

Municipality.	Period.	New Buildings.				Alterations and Additions.		Total.	
		Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.				
			£		£		£		£
Ballaarat City	1927-28	101	*	29	*	145	*	275	*
	1928-29	123	*	16	*	127	*	266	*
	1929-30	127	*	39	*	98	*	264	*
	1930-31	59	*	11	*	51	*	121	*
	1931-32	69	*	22	*	84	*	175	*
	1932-33	68	*	30	*	62	*	160	*
	1933-34	82	*	35	*	78	*	195	*
	1934-35	134	*	17	*	120	*	271	*
	1935†	78	46,370	9	17,400	84	17,570	171	81,340
	1936	134	73,240	19	9,980	144	34,650	297	117,870
	1937	146	82,290	16	9,620	116	34,650	278	126,560
	1938	127	86,570	12	11,620	144	52,490	283	150,680
	Bendigo City	1936	143	83,400	2	2,400	248	34,456	393	120,256
1937		126	81,611	4	4,130	317	26,954	447	112,695
1938		63	45,180	3	6,060	192	27,835	258	79,075
Geelong City	1931	1	*	1	*	53	*	55	*
	1932	4	*	8	*	45	*	57	*
	1933	11	*	5	*	65	*	81	*
	1934	23	*	16	*	68	*	107	*
	1935	39	24,640	20	38,068	70	9,584	129	72,292
	1936	38	48,040	19	12,765	90	36,201	147	97,006
	1937	38	27,111	17	66,003	111	31,934	166	125,048
	1938	35	29,277	12	43,349	102	33,093	149	105,719
Geelong West City	1927	181	99,550	†	†	321	27,608	502	127,158
	1928	82	56,792	†	†	181	12,138	263	68,930
	1929	71	47,010	†	†	163	10,148	234	57,158
	1930	17	11,445	†	†	115	8,765	132	20,210
	1931	8	4,240	†	†	48	5,515	56	9,755
	1932	3	2,850	†	†	65	2,562	68	5,412
	1933	10	6,425	†	†	65	7,559	75	13,984
	1934	13	11,714	†	†	72	3,716	85	15,430
	1935	40	22,143	7	5,145	49	2,102	96	29,390
	1936	67	41,626	3	2,025	36	2,891	106	46,542
	1937	82	55,884	3	3,925	28	2,825	113	62,634
	1938	91	59,400	3	5,115	16	5,535	110	70,050

NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CERTAIN
PROVINCIAL MUNICIPALITIES, 1927 TO 1938—continued.

Municipality.	Period.	New Buildings.				Alterations and Additions.		Total.	
		Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.				
			£		£		£		£
Horsham Town	1927	27	20,210	4	2,875	18	6,029	49	29,114
	1928	28	21,613	2	3,390	13	1,122	43	26,125
	1929	40	23,406	5	9,032	21	7,896	66	40,334
	1930	6	2,449	1	700	12	3,803	19	6,952
	1931	..	..	..	..	..	363	8	363
	1932	1	452	..	..	..	..	1	452
	1933	7	2,668	..	..	11	586	18	3,254
	1934	24	9,631	1	275	14	1,626	39	11,532
	1935	24	11,795	4	2,170	21	4,195	49	18,160
	1936	37	19,418	4	13,855	24	12,310	65	45,583
	1937	53	25,322	11	34,598	26	7,726	90	67,646
	1938	52	29,370	7	36,975	25	10,782	84	77,127
	Mildura City	1928	25	18,860	+	+	31	18,227	56	37,087
1929		36	24,639	+	+	24	22,988	60	47,627
1930		17	14,232	+	+	12	1,695	29	15,927
1931		5	3,400	+	+	11	3,350	16	6,750
1932		11	8,363	+	+	22	11,459	33	19,822
1933		59	35,174	+	+	45	20,128	104	55,302
1934		75	41,926	+	+	36	10,533	111	52,459
1935		72	41,094	14	3,665	43	11,629	129	56,388
1936		91	43,085	20	31,795	35	23,613	146	98,493
1937		88	40,103	16	60,164	49	24,214	153	124,481
1938		88	50,612	12	45,357	31	28,638	131	124,607
Newtown and Chilwell Town	1927	71	*	+	*	108	*	179	*
	1928	39	*	+	*	110	*	149	*
	1929	24	*	+	*	87	*	111	35,500
	1930	14	*	+	*	79	*	93	28,900
	1931	2	1,090	+	+	42	4,157	44	5,247
	1932	7	4,570	+	+	66	8,452	73	13,022
	1933	13	14,914	+	+	42	6,347	55	21,261
	1934	20	17,375	+	+	46	13,187	66	30,562
	1935	38	28,022	+	700	25	3,686	65	32,408
	1936	50	39,261	5	4,350	30	12,235	85	55,846
	1937	45	33,278	6	5,105	32	9,177	83	47,560
1938	50	41,915	5	19,790	26	8,476	81	70,181	
Sale Town	1927	14	12,805	4	7,760	42	3,588	60	24,153
	1928	15	12,748	1	2,301	28	2,576	44	17,625
	1929	12	10,338	3	12,683	54	2,650	69	25,671
	1930	13	10,836	6	3,388	65	2,262	84	16,486
	1931	2	600	3	19,975	57	1,559	62	22,134
	1932	4	2,503	3	2,388	52	2,660	59	7,551
	1933	20	17,447	3	1,601	36	2,355	59	21,403
	1934	10	5,820	7	2,997	52	3,276	69	12,093
	1935	27	12,543	5	7,056	39	2,005	71	21,604
	1936	27	18,367	3	4,832	57	7,770	87	30,969
	1937	24	14,998	7	5,936	39	12,698	70	33,632
1938	32	18,469	14	24,362	29	1,765	75	45,596	

NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CERTAIN
PROVINCIAL MUNICIPALITIES 1927 TO 1938—*continued.*

Municipality.	Period.	New Buildings.				Alterations and Additions.		Total.	
		Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.				
			£		£		£		£
Shepparton Borough ..	1935§	32	21,980	4	2,170	31	11,710	67	35,860
	1936	61	37,870	13	27,410	38	7,425	112	72,705
	1937	97	58,750	10	17,444	38	7,786	145	83,980
	1938	81	49,180	18	37,126	69	20,678	168	106,984
Warnambool City ..	1927	1	800	2	1,500	8	1,660	11	3,960
	1928	11	8,900	5	7,000	6	550	22	16,450
	1929	25	20,000	6	18,500	9	3,300	40	41,800
	1930	20	27,600	1	800	5	900	26	29,300
	1931	24	19,700	1	300	5	1,450	30	21,450
	1932	34	25,800	2	3,500	6	950	42	30,250
	1933	25	20,500	7	8,500	9	3,350	41	32,350
	1934	22	15,700	1	200	10	1,400	33	17,300
	1935	30	25,250	9	15,400	9	2,950	48	43,600
	1936	51	37,385	7	2,800	12	4,245	70	44,430
	1937	46	36,550	7	38,500	15	13,050	68	88,100
	1938	39	29,855	1	13,000	16	21,456	56	64,311

* Not available.

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

‡ Included in "Alterations and Additions."

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

ACCUMULATION. BANKING.

Victorian Banking. Ordinary banking business in Victoria at 30th June, 1938, was transacted by twelve institutions (exclusive of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia). They are referred to in the succeeding tables as Joint Stock Banks.

Particulars regarding the Commonwealth Bank in Victoria are given separately on page 180.

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

TOTAL CAPITAL RESOURCES AND PROFITS OF THE JOINT STOCK BANKS WHICH OPERATED IN VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Bank	Balance Date.	Capital Paid-up.	Reserves, plus Additions.	Undistributed Profit after Payment of Dividends and Allocation of Reserves.	Total Reserves.	Total Net Profit for Year.	Total Amount Paid in Dividends for Year.
Bank of Australasia ..	11. 10. 37	£ 4,500,000	£ 4,475,000	£ 205,830	£ 4,680,830	£ 309,501	£ 297,000
Union Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	31. 8. 37	4,000,000	4,850,000	145,914	4,995,914	254,384	235,333
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd. ..	30. 6. 38	3,000,000	3,310,000	307,697	3,617,697	280,594	168,875
Bank of New South Wales ..	30. 9. 37	8,780,000	6,150,000	145,942	6,295,942	543,242	526,800
National Bank of Australasia Ltd. ..	31. 3. 38	5,000,000	3,300,000	154,941	3,454,941	347,401	300,000
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	30. 6. 38	4,117,350	2,250,000	109,361	2,359,361	262,384	226,361
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	30. 6. 38	4,739,012	4,300,000	118,476	4,418,476	365,975	331,731
Ballarat Banking Co. Ltd. ..	30. 6. 38	153,000	108,500	5,231	113,731	15,816	9,180
Queensland National Bank Ltd. ..	30. 6. 38	1,750,000	860,000	20,802	880,802	79,171	78,750
Bank of Adelaide ..	25. 3. 38	1,250,000	1,000,000	45,345	1,045,345	65,788	62,500
Total Australian Banks ..	..	37,289,362	30,603,500	1,259,539	31,863,039	2,524,256	2,236,530
Bank of New Zealand ..	31. 3. 38	6,328,125	3,575,000	373,880	3,948,880	583,209	574,218
Grand Total ..	..	43,617,487	34,178,500	1,633,419	35,811,919	3,107,465	2,810,748

Shareholders' capital, which is the capital of the shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to £43,617,487 on 30th June, 1938. The reserves totalled £35,811,919 and represented slightly more than 82 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

The subjoined statement shows the average liabilities and assets *within Victoria* of all Joint Stock Banks for the June quarters of each of the years 1934 to 1938. The liabilities are those to the general public, and are exclusive of the banks' liabilities to their shareholders.

VICTORIA—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF JOINT STOCK BANKS, 1934 TO 1938.

(Excluding Commonwealth Bank.)

Heading.	Quarter ended 30th June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Number of Banks in Victoria furnishing returns ..	12	12	12	12	12
<i>Liabilities within Victoria.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ..	86,148	85,881	85,599	85,571	85,520
Bills in circulation ..	463,278	538,178	595,102	643,522	719,993
Balances due to other banks	716,257	506,374	514,367	536,130	613,371
Deposits not bearing interest	30,894,904	31,880,173	33,114,567	37,118,301	37,042,798
Deposits bearing interest ..	83,243,913	77,633,940	76,614,577	81,223,611	83,173,575
Total	115,404,500	110,644,546	110,924,212	119,607,135	121,635,257
<i>Assets within Victoria.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Coin	449,230	439,815	469,685	499,676	557,707
Bullion	18,654	35,248	34,200	50,792	48,878
Government and Municipal securities	34,060,362	33,743,277	32,779,080	30,630,746	28,005,620
Landed and house property	2,375,456	2,473,717	2,578,191	2,647,166	2,886,447
Notes and bills of other banks	671,540	764,281	803,469	933,237	903,258
Balances due from other banks	1,776,845	1,091,727	1,047,855	921,468	1,162,995
Advances and all other assets	74,857,853	79,139,580	80,706,633	77,309,786	83,373,897
Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank	28,892,140	15,031,768	10,582,290	14,955,419	13,400,967
Total	143,102,080	132,719,413	129,001,403	127,948,290	130,339,769

The principal item in each case of the liabilities and assets of the Joint Stock Banks is shown for a series of years in the next statement.

VICTORIA—DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY JOINT STOCK BANKS (*excluding Commonwealth Bank*), 1934 to 1938.

(Average of the June quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.*	Excess of Deposits over Advances.
	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1934	83,243,913	30,894,904	114,138,817	74,857,853	39,280,964
1935	77,633,940	31,880,173	109,514,113	79,139,580	30,374,533
1936	76,614,577	33,114,567	109,729,144	80,706,633	29,022,511
1937	81,223,611	37,118,301	118,341,912	77,309,786	41,032,126
1938	83,173,575	37,042,798	120,216,373	83,373,897	36,842,476.

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

The percentages of coin, bullion, and Australian notes and cash with the Commonwealth Bank on "liabilities at call," and of advances on deposits, the relative proportion of deposits and the amount of the latter per head of population, are shown, for each of the last five years, in the following table:—

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF RETURNS OF JOINT STOCK BANKS, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

(*Excluding Commonwealth Bank.*)

Quarter Ended 30th June.	Percentage of—		Deposits—		Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.
	Coin, Bullion, and Australian Notes and Cash with the Commonwealth Bank on Liabilities at Call.*	Advances on Deposits.	Relative Proportion—		
			Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	
	%	%	%	%	£ s. d.
1934 ..	94·77	65·58	72·93	27·07	62 8 2
1935 ..	48·51	72·26	70·89	29·11	59 11 3
1936 ..	33·39	73·55	69·82	30·18	59 8 3
1937 ..	41·68	65·33	68·63	31·37	64 8 3
1938 ..	37·73	69·35	69·19	30·81	64 8 2

* Deposits not bearing interest and bank notes in circulation.

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The capital of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia in 1937 was £6,000,000. Profits accruing from the ordinary banking business and the rural credits department for each of the years ended 30th June, 1934 to 1938 inclusive, were £496,307, £486,230, £464,744, £405,450, and £364,189 respectively. The average Victorian liabilities and assets of this bank for the June quarters in each of the last five years are shown hereunder. Savings Bank business was dissociated from the General Bank on the 9th June, 1928. Particulars published in the two following tables relate to general banking only.

VICTORIA—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH BANK, 1934 TO 1938.

Heading.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Bills in circulation ..	59,422	32,990	34,942	40,228	49,380
Balances due to other banks	24,831,169	11,031,084	6,888,434	11,106,911	9,973,714
Deposits not bearing interest	5,076,974	3,321,141	5,732,385	5,769,697	5,634,131
Deposits bearing interest ..	7,240,500	8,144,734	5,743,749	6,768,258	8,582,295
Total	37,208,065	22,529,999	18,399,510	23,685,094	24,239,520
<i>Assets.</i>					
Coin and bullion	235,225	258,360	343,660	302,123	361,771
Australian notes	2,078,997	1,890,860	1,999,027	1,363,641	975,823
Government and Municipal securities	9,119,749	9,112,837	10,506,113	11,206,311	} 19,110,441
Short term loans in Australia	6,608,769	5,925,308	1,883,077	2,059,538	
Landed and house property	106,294	92,355	99,774	97,494	85,256
Balances due from other banks	4,589	10,207	8,018	5,457	7,424
Notes and bills of other banks	963	958	2,326	1,146	2,673
Advances and all other assets	1,234,404	1,293,709	1,718,907	2,377,289	3,509,148
Total	19,388,990	18,584,594	16,560,902	17,412,999	24,052,536

Liabilities and assets within Victoria—all banks. The following statement shows the average Victorian liabilities and assets of all Joint Stock Banks and the Commonwealth Bank combined. Particulars relate to the June quarters of each of the years 1934 to 1938 :—

VICTORIA—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF ALL BANKS.

Heading.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ..	86,148	85,881	85,599	85,571	85,520
Bills in circulation ..	522,700	571,168	630,044	683,750	769,373
Balances due to other banks	25,547,426	11,537,458	7,402,801	11,643,041	10,587,085
Deposits not bearing interest	35,971,878	35,201,314	38,846,952	42,887,998	42,676,929
Deposits bearing interest ..	90,484,413	85,778,724	82,358,326	87,991,869	91,755,870
Total	152,612,565	133,174,545	129,323,722	143,292,229	145,874,777
<i>Assets.</i>					
Coin and bullion	703,109	733,423	847,545	852,591	968,356
Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank	30,971,137	16,922,628	12,581,317	16,319,060	14,376,790
Government and Municipal securities	49,788,880	48,781,422	45,168,270	43,896,595	47,116,061
Landed and house property	2,481,750	2,566,072	2,677,965	2,744,660	2,971,703
Balances due from other banks	1,781,434	1,101,934	1,055,873	926,925	1,170,419
Notes and bills of other banks	672,503	765,239	805,795	934,383	905,931
Advances and all other assets	76,092,257	80,433,289	82,425,540	79,687,075	86,883,045
Total	162,491,070	151,304,007	145,562,305	145,361,289	154,392,305

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

The value of bills, cheques, &c., cleared annually through the Melbourne Clearing House during each of the years 1929 to 1938, are shown in the following statement :—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS 1929 TO 1938.

Year.	Amount Cleared.	Year.	Amount Cleared.
	£		£
1929	814,669,000	1934	731,927,000
1930	725,916,000	1935	776,696,000
1931	652,861,000	1936	798,372,000
1932	656,146,000	1937	887,912,000
1933	679,963,000	1938	879,264,000

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA.

The subjoined table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit at various dates since 1897.

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK, ACCOUNTS OPEN AND DEPOSITS, 1898 TO 1938.

At 30th June—	Number of Accounts Open.			Amount at Credit of Depositors.			
	Ordinary Accounts.	School Bank Accounts.*	Total.	Ordinary Accounts.	Deposit Stock Accounts.	School Bank Accounts.*	Total.
1898 ..	338,260	..	338,260	8,099,364	..	..	8,099,364
1900 ..	375,070	..	375,070	9,110,793	..	..	9,110,793
1905 ..	447,382	..	447,382	10,896,741	..	..	10,896,741
1910 ..	560,515	..	560,515	15,417,887	..	..	15,417,887
1915 ..	721,936	13,971	735,907	24,874,811	159,426	9,792	25,044,029
1920 ..	886,344	12,295	898,639	37,232,543	504,731	7,954	37,745,228
1925 ..	1,095,462	88,751	1,184,213	53,145,015	742,500	101,139	53,988,654
1929 ..	1,233,458	153,178	1,386,636	64,220,344	1,646,356	262,941	66,129,641
1930 ..	1,256,823	165,107	1,421,930	60,844,604	1,809,031	289,340	62,942,975
1931 ..	1,250,873	167,636	1,418,509	55,037,984	1,812,084	288,196	57,138,264
1932 ..	1,253,434	170,839	1,424,273	56,457,853	1,839,764	283,786	58,581,403
1933 ..	1,272,004	175,917	1,447,921	57,888,378	2,056,182	281,512	60,226,072
1934 ..	1,297,834	181,503	1,479,337	59,435,051	1,895,976	279,119	61,610,146
1935 ..	1,325,106	188,089	1,513,195	61,093,931	1,737,545	276,529	63,108,005
1936 ..	1,359,474	193,717	1,553,191	62,190,069	1,931,428	281,305	64,402,802
1937 ..	1,393,114	198,855	1,591,969	63,239,783	2,224,090	291,319	65,755,192
1938 ..	1,430,272	198,349	1,628,621	65,394,700	2,458,465	288,866	68,142,031

* School Banks were established in November, 1912.

The number of offices of the State Savings Bank, the number of accounts open per 1,000 of population and the amount at credit of depositors per account and per head of population respectively, are shown in the following table for the years indicated.

At 30th June—	Number of Offices—		Number of Accounts Open per 1,000 of Population.	Amount at Credit of Depositors—	
	Banks.	Agencies.		Per Account.	Per Head of Population.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1898 ..	42	337	286	23 18 11	6 17 2
1900 ..	45	326	315	24 5 10	7 12 10
1905 ..	54	328	371	24 7 2	9 0 11
1910 ..	68	348	438	27 10 2	12 1 2
1915 ..	128	323	514	34 0 8	17 9 9
1920 ..	134	339	594	42 0 1	24 19 3
1925 ..	176	376	709	45 11 10	32 6 2
1929 ..	203	392	784	47 13 10	37 7 10
1930 ..	211	389	797	44 5 4	35 5 4
1931 ..	213	379	788	40 5 7	31 15 0
1932 ..	213	373	788	41 2 7	32 8 1
1933 ..	213	372	795	41 11 11	33 1 8
1934 ..	213	373	809	41 12 11	33 13 5
1935 ..	213	373	823	41 14 1	34 6 9
1936 ..	213	371	841	41 9 4	34 17 5
1937 ..	213	373	858	41 6 1	35 8 8
1938 ..	214	375	872	41 16 10	36 9 11

At the 30th June, 1938, the average amount to the credit of each depositor was £41 16s. 10d. The figures relating to ordinary accounts given in the preceding table include each year a large number of accounts which amount to less than £1, and upon which the depositors had ceased to operate. On 30th June, 1938, such accounts numbered 391,887; omitting these, the balance of 1,038,385 operative accounts averaged £62 18s. 4d., as compared with an average of £62 11s. 8d. in the previous year.

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

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS, 1928-29
TO 1937-38.

Year ended 30th June--	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.*	Amount at credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.				
				£	£	£	£
1929	217,440	169,741	1,386,636	53,740,994	52,787,406	2,394,694	66,129,641
1930	211,166	175,872	1,421,930	50,481,947	56,103,063	2,434,450	62,942,975
1931	166,125	169,546	1,418,509	41,038,076	49,069,704	2,226,917	57,138,264
1932	151,645	145,881	1,424,273	37,085,156	37,461,657	1,819,640	58,581,403
1933	167,214	143,566	1,447,921	33,241,781	38,167,055	1,569,943	60,226,072
1934	178,596	147,180	1,479,337	39,522,377	39,575,343	1,437,040	61,610,146
1935	186,291	152,433	1,513,195	42,421,648	42,194,145	1,270,355	63,108,005
1936	204,233	164,237	1,553,191	46,861,849	46,783,500	1,216,446	64,402,802
1937	205,456	166,678	1,591,969	48,331,158	48,212,810	1,234,042	65,755,192
1938	203,067	166,415	1,628,621	51,054,447	49,947,240	1,270,632	68,142,031

* Including interest allotted as follows:—(a) to School Bank Accounts, £7,168 in 1928-29; £8,299 in 1929-30; £8,792 in 1930-31; £7,282 in 1931-32; £5,891 in 1932-33; £5,135 in 1933-34; £4,353 in 1934-35; £4,125 in 1935-36; £4,231 in 1936-37; and £4,313 in 1937-38; and (b) to Deposit Stock Accounts, £66,734 in 1928-29; £79,918 in 1929-30; £81,062 in 1930-31; £74,165 in 1931-32; £63,524 in 1932-33; £58,237 in 1933-34; £52,379 in 1934-35; £42,278 in 1935-36; £52,785 in 1936-37; and £58,832 in 1937-38.

The maximum amount received as an ordinary deposit is £1,000, and an additional sum not exceeding £1,000 as Deposit Stock, which is a form of fixed deposit withdrawable at short notice.

Rates of Interest.

The rate of interest to depositors during the year ended 30th June, 1938, was 2 per cent. on ordinary accounts, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Deposit Stock.

Liquid assets (cash on hand and deposits at trading banks) of the State Savings Bank were £22,510,422 at 30th June, 1938. This represented approximately 33 per cent of depositors' balances.

Credit Foncier Department.

The *Crédit Foncier* Department, which is administered by the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria, was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 to make advances on farm properties. In 1910 the system was extended to dwelling and shop securities. The maximum sums loanable are £2,000 and £1,500 respectively. Funds for the purpose are obtained by the sale of debentures.

Crédit Foncier loans, secured by a first mortgage, are granted on freehold land, or land which can be made freehold, for the following purposes:—

Farms.—(Up to two-thirds of the Bank's valuation). To purchase or pay off liabilities, to improve or to develop the land, to purchase stock or implements or to work the land.

Dwellings and Shops (erected or to be erected).—(Up to 70 per cent. of the Bank's valuation). To purchase or to pay off liabilities, to erect a dwelling-house or shop or to make improvements. Buildings to be erected must be built either under the supervision of the Bank or under the supervision of an architect approved by the Bank.

Loans on farms are repayable at the rate of £3 per half-year for each £100 borrowed, while on dwellings and shops quarterly repayments of £1 10s. per £100 loan are required.

Crédit Foncier Housing Advances, secured by Contract of Sale, are made for the erection of houses for persons of small means who do not own a dwelling house, and who are in receipt of not more than £400 per annum. The total capital cost to the Commissioners of any dwelling-house acquired or erected, together with the cost of the land on which it is erected, shall not exceed £1,000 if the dwelling-house be of wood, and £1,300 if it be of brick, stone, or concrete. A deposit of at least 15 per cent of the estimated capital cost of the dwelling-house and land must be provided. Repayment of the advance is

made at the monthly rate of 10s. 6d. for each £100. The rate of interest charged on loans is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. At Garden City, Fisherman's Bend, Port Melbourne, 206 homes have been provided by the Bank. It has recently been decided to extend building operations to a further area of 14 acres subdivided into 116 allotments. The cost of each home, including land, building, sewerage, road construction, &c., is estimated at £1,060, of which the purchaser will be required to provide at least £125. Already five applications have been received. Further details of the operations of the Credit Foncier Department are given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

The total transactions in the Credit Foncier Department, under the four sections thereof, are shown below:—

VICTORIA—CREDIT FONCIER OPERATIONS, 1937–38.

Heading.	At 30th June, 1937.	During 1937–38.	At 30th June, 1938.
Stock and debentures issued £	175,316,235	13,241,870	188,558,105*
„ „ redeemed £	154,508,955	13,294,220	167,803,175
„ „ outstanding £	20,807,280	..	20,754,930
<i>Dwelling or Shop Property.</i>			
Amount advanced £	27,315,558	979,572	28,295,130
„ repaid £	16,233,014	833,621	17,067,585
„ outstanding £	11,081,644	..	11,227,595
Number of loans current	25,415	..	25,494
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>			
Amount advanced £	11,346,533	185,308	11,531,841
„ repaid £	6,639,319	303,944	6,943,263
„ outstanding £	4,707,214	..	4,588,578
Number of loans current	5,084	..	4,902
<i>Housing Advances.</i>			
Amount advanced £	8,309,326	250,296	8,559,622†
„ repaid £	2,933,048	314,181	3,247,229
„ outstanding £	5,376,278	..	5,312,393
Number of loans current	9,018	..	9,119
<i>Country Industries.</i>			
Amount advanced £	174,322	3,152	177,474
„ repaid £	122,282	9,592	131,874
„ outstanding £	52,040	..	45,600

* Including conversion loans, and £2,100,900 Stock inscribed in exchange for Debentures.

† Including land at Fisherman's Bend for future operations, £27,840.

The net profit of the Credit Foncier Department for the year ended 30th June, 1938, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was £29,325. This sum was added to the Reserve Fund, increasing it to £595,107. There is also a Depreciation Fund of £400,000 to meet any possible deficiency on realizations.

The Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria. Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. The following table shows the business transacted in Victoria during each of the years, 1928-29 to 1937-38 :—

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK IN VICTORIA, 1928-29
TO 1937-38.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.	Amount at Credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.				
				£	£	£	£
1929 ..	34,078	21,785	188,452	7,970,652	7,657,059	218,348	6,577,350
1930 ..	31,573	22,016	198,010	8,570,451	8,962,351	238,828	6,424,278
1931 ..	24,728	20,687	202,051	7,414,803	7,955,818	221,000	6,104,263
1932 ..	28,487	17,122	133,823*	7,940,711	7,129,348	183,191	7,098,817
1933 ..	27,369	22,605	138,587	7,891,362	7,576,302	173,595	7,587,472
1934 ..	30,087	24,522	144,152	8,912,279	8,318,390	179,903	8,361,264
1935 ..	33,690	24,557	153,285	9,923,896	9,542,133	167,680	8,910,707
1936 ..	34,465	26,881	160,869	10,252,253	9,844,177	168,534	9,487,317
1937 ..	35,045	25,581	170,333	11,203,645	10,902,242	176,545	9,965,265
1938 ..	39,638	29,335	180,636	12,350,403	11,770,795	190,095	10,734,968

* From 30th June, 1932, inoperative accounts have been excluded, i.e., those with balances under £1, which have not been operated on for two years or more. There were 78,294 inoperative accounts at 30th June, 1932; 81,806 at 30th June, 1933; 87,137 at 30th June, 1934; 91,693 at 30th June, 1935; 95,417 at 30th June, 1936; 98,996 at 30th June, 1937; and 103,186 at 30th June, 1938.

The foregoing tables deal separately with the Savings Banks in Victoria but, in the next statement, the aggregate amount on deposit in the State Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria, and the amount of deposits per head of population are given for each year, 1928-29 to 1937-38.

Total Deposits, etc., in Savings Banks.

SAVINGS BANKS.—DEPOSITS IN VICTORIA, 1928-29 TO 1937-38.

Year ended 30th June—	Amount at Credit of Depositors (Victoria)—			Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.
	State Savings Bank.*	Commonwealth Savings Bank.	Aggregate Amount.	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1929	66,129,641	6,577,350	72,706,991	41 2 2
1930	62,942,975	6,424,278	69,367,253	38 17 4
1931	57,138,264	6,104,263	63,242,527	35 2 10
1932	58,581,403	7,098,817	65,680,220	36 6 7
1933	60,226,072	7,587,472	67,813,544	37 5 1
1934	61,610,146	8,361,264	69,971,410	38 4 10
1935	63,108,005	8,910,707	72,018,712	39 3 8
1936	64,402,802	9,487,317	73,890,119	40 0 2
1937	65,755,192	9,965,265	75,720,457	40 10 7
1938	68,142,031	10,734,968	78,876,999	42 4 11

* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

PROBATE RETURNS.

The accompanying table shows the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connexion with probates or letters of administration were finally completed during each of the years 1933 to 1937. Figures relating to estates administered by the Curator of Intestate Estates are included.

VICTORIA—PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1933 TO 1937.

Calendar Year.	Number of—		Total Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates—		Liabilities.	Net Value of Estates.	Average to Each Estate.
	Probates.	Letters of Adminis- tration.		Real.	Personal.			
MALES.								
1933 ..	3,121	796	3,917	4,743,831	8,736,786	1,940,991	11,530,626	2,944
1934 ..	2,994	784	3,778	4,157,508	8,647,544	1,742,284	11,062,768	2,928
1935 ..	3,618	953	4,571	5,355,126	10,358,182	2,115,835	13,597,473	2,975
1936 ..	3,413	950	4,363	5,491,517	11,300,819	2,374,902	14,417,434	3,304
1937 ..	3,577	1,037	4,614	5,251,015	11,195,194	1,943,144	14,503,065	3,143
FEMALES.								
1933 ..	2,310	587	2,897	1,842,388	3,526,836	494,242	4,874,982	1,683
1934 ..	2,272	687	2,959	1,862,494	3,822,693	575,498	5,109,689	1,727
1935 ..	2,758	775	3,533	2,276,613	4,469,872	609,052	6,137,433	1,737
1936 ..	2,593	720	3,313	2,152,420	4,425,998	528,045	6,050,373	1,826
1937 ..	2,835	756	3,591	2,348,651	4,647,054	467,872	6,527,833	1,818
TOTAL.								
1933 ..	5,431	1,383	6,814	6,586,219	12,263,622	2,444,233	16,405,608	2,408
1934 ..	5,266	1,471	6,737	6,020,002	12,470,237	2,317,782	16,172,457	2,401
1935 ..	6,376	1,728	8,104	7,631,739	14,828,054	2,724,887	19,734,906	2,435
1936 ..	6,006	1,670	7,676	7,643,937	15,726,817	2,902,947	20,467,807	2,666
1937 ..	6,412	1,793	8,205	7,599,666	15,842,248	2,411,016	21,030,898	2,563

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1935 to 1937, grouped according to value and distinguishing the estates of males from those of females, are as follows:—

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS (MALES AND FEMALES), 1935 TO 1937.

Group.	1935.		1936.		1937.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.						
		£		£		£
Under £100	384	20,520	416	20,927	398	20,338
£100 to £300	721	141,351	687	134,226	713	137,769
£300 to £500	613	241,035	598	236,209	628	249,585
£500 to £1,000	809	586,006	781	571,580	827	602,088
£1,000 to £2,000	769	1,114,218	713	1,036,329	749	1,085,999
£2,000 to £3,000	324	799,830	290	703,808	341	832,606
£3,000 to £4,000	215	750,594	197	679,952	209	728,463
£4,000 to £5,000	164	737,723	126	562,830	154	690,737
£5,000 to £10,000	316	2,222,440	308	2,124,150	341	2,379,106
£10,000 to £15,000	101	1,227,960	101	1,249,028	110	1,358,442
£15,000 to £25,000	86	1,560,975	70	1,350,272	75	1,430,744
£25,000 to £50,000	44	1,538,899	46	1,586,342	40	1,306,483
£50,000 to £100,000	21	1,493,691	22	1,521,018	24	1,594,934
Over £100,000	4	1,162,231	8	2,634,763	5	2,085,621
Total Males	4,571	13,597,473	4,363	14,417,434	4,614	14,503,065
FEMALES.						
Under £100	281	15,162	336	17,866	341	19,126
£100 to £300	725	139,832	657	130,169	655	126,586
£300 to £500	551	221,394	504	201,704	581	228,455
£500 to £1,000	723	528,041	681	495,200	749	545,337
£1,000 to £2,000	574	840,619	526	758,774	599	853,432
£2,000 to £3,000	238	609,989	213	525,284	215	552,183
£3,000 to £4,000	112	387,867	114	395,538	133	465,423
£4,000 to £5,000	93	415,028	60	269,789	73	327,342
£5,000 to £10,000	162	1,124,080	125	850,510	144	995,236
£10,000 to £15,000	31	361,565	47	556,708	47	568,243
£15,000 to £25,000	23	431,368	25	489,948	28	519,849
£25,000 to £50,000	15	480,480	19	646,566	20	683,181
£50,000 to £100,000	4	263,282	3	233,054	4	277,346
Over £100,000	1	318,726	3	479,263	2	366,094
Total Females	3,533	6,137,433	3,313	6,050,373	3,591	6,527,833
GRAND TOTAL	8,104	19,734,906	7,676	20,467,807	8,205	21,030,898

ROYAL MINT.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was opened on 12th June, 1872. The following table shows for each of the last three years and for the period 1872 to 1937 the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the gold was raised, and

Royal Mint
returns.

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

**VICTORIA—GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT ROYAL MINT,
1935 TO 1937, AND AGGREGATE 1872 TO 1937.**

Gold Received.		1935.	1936.	1937.	Total to 31st December, 1937.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>					
Raised in Victoria	.. oz.	99,203	112,511	134,047	29,339,721
" New South Wales	.. "	14,410	12,240	13,002	802,981
" Queensland	.. "	77,658	80,785	90,055	594,347
" South Australia	.. "	15,224	14,757	22,055	961,686
" Western Australia	.. "	19	167	11	2,952,952
" Tasmania	.. "	1,296	2,803	1,520	1,331,873
" New Zealand	.. "	18,238	17,658	25,184	4,305,642
" Elsewhere	.. "	125,909	129,009	163,125	3,810,968
Total ..	.. "	351,957	369,930	448,999	44,100,170
Coinage—Mint Value	.. £	973,816	1,014,387	1,180,172	169,466,897
<i>Gold Issued.</i>					
Coin—					
Sovereigns	.. No.	..	..	..	147,283,131
Half-Sovereigns	.. "	..	..	..	1,893,559
Bullion—Quantity	.. oz.	250,080	258,648	306,077	5,269,395
" Mint Value	.. £	973,750	1,007,110	1,191,788	21,241,542
Total Mint value, Coin and Bullion	.. £	973,750	1,007,110	1,191,788	169,471,452

The number of deposits received during 1937 was 13,234, of a gross weight of 448,999 ounces. The average composition of these deposits was gold 626·8, silver 217·0, and base 156·2 in every 1,000 parts.

The value of gold shown in the foregoing table is calculated on the normal mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard (22 carat), which is equivalent to approximately £4 4s. 11½d. per ounce fine (24 carat). By arrangement with the Commonwealth Bank the Mint also pays a premium on all gold lodged at the Mint for sale to the Bank. During 1937 the average weekly rate of premium was 106·01 per cent. on the normal mint price, which made the total average weekly price of gold about £8 15s. 0d. per ounce fine.

In the following table particulars of the coinages and the issue of silver and bronze pieces for the requirements of the Commonwealth Treasury are given for the year 1937; also the totals to 31st December, 1937:—

**VICTORIA—COINAGE OF SILVER AND BRONZE AT ROYAL
MINT, 1937, AND TOTAL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.**

Denomination of Silver Pieces.	1937.	Total to 31st December, 1937.	Denomination of Bronze Pieces.	1937.	Total to 31st December, 1937.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
5s.	1,000,800	1,000,800	1d.	5,644,800	75,452,160
2s.	2,500,000	37,130,000	½d.	3,014,400	32,520,000
1s.	1,224,000	26,998,000			
6d.	2,228,000	28,104,000			
3d.	4,592,000	63,888,000			
Total Silver Pieces ..	11,544,800	157,120,800	Total Bronze Pieces ..	8,659,200	107,972,160

In addition to the issue during 1937 (shown above) 1,360,000 shilling pieces were minted for circulation in New Guinea.

INSURANCE.**Life Assurance.**

The transaction of life assurance business in Victoria during 1937 was carried on by 23 companies.

The following table shows particulars of the policies in force in Victoria in the ordinary and industrial departments combined for each of the five years, 1933 to 1937. The figures are arranged according to the location of the head offices of the companies as indicated hereunder :—

VICTORIA—LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices—			Total. (23)
	In Victoria. (5)	In Other Australian States. (11)	Outside Australia. (7)	
NUMBER OF POLICIES—ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL COMBINED.				
1933 ..	362,948	496,625	11,896	871,469
1934 ..	384,505	520,251	12,671	917,427
1935 ..	405,672	554,565	13,371	973,608
1936 ..	431,210	598,315	14,495	1,044,020
1937 ..	456,698	645,443	15,255	1,117,396
AMOUNT ASSURED—ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL POLICIES COMBINED.				
	£	£	£	£
1933 ..	41,301,030	72,677,710	852,137	114,830,877
1934 ..	43,833,942	75,017,844	1,104,263	119,956,049
1935 ..	47,691,793	79,724,259	1,495,121	128,911,173
1936 ..	51,767,030	85,763,358	1,880,517	139,410,905
1937 ..	55,589,212	92,315,987	2,244,342	150,149,541

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

The next table contains particulars of life assurance policies in force in the ordinary and industrial departments of companies in each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE,
1933 TO 1937.

Heading.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	264,109	270,246	282,766	301,803	321,303
Endowment Assurance	12,700	13,230	14,221	15,348	16,003
Pure Endowment					
Total	276,809	283,476	296,987	317,151	337,306
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	87,297,687	90,373,885	96,882,767	104,402,854	112,256,961
Endowment Assurance	1,892,004	2,164,197	2,505,336	3,016,519	3,167,238
Pure Endowment					
Total	89,189,691	92,538,082	99,388,103	107,419,373	115,424,199
Bonus Additions—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	17,969,846	18,675,078	20,372,399	21,316,384	21,225,805
Endowment Assurance	53,992	55,102	56,652	61,298	64,242
Pure Endowment					
Total	18,023,838	18,730,180	20,429,051	21,377,682	21,290,047
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	2,940,006	3,035,928	3,254,333	3,588,597	3,788,377
Endowment Assurance	74,646	84,573	96,287	117,377	116,431
Pure Endowment					
Total	3,014,652	3,120,501	3,350,620	3,705,974	3,904,808
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	48,826	48,737	48,737	47,788	48,199
Endowment Assurance	505,540	543,076	584,789	635,842	688,100
Pure Endowment	40,294	42,138	43,095	43,239	43,791
Total	594,660	633,951	676,621	726,869	780,090
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	990,530	982,775	983,431	968,664	995,703
Endowment Assurance	23,049,563	24,765,483	26,838,033	29,338,775	32,041,098
Pure Endowment	1,601,093	1,669,709	1,701,606	1,684,093	1,688,541
Total	25,641,186	27,417,967	29,523,070	31,991,532	34,725,342
Bonus Additions*—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	34,069	35,172	62,053	62,152	60,662
Endowment Assurance	377,784	451,875	1,296,125	1,436,953	1,551,767
Pure Endowment	1,001	..	..	..	..
Total	412,854	487,047	1,358,178	1,499,105	1,612,429
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	58,256	58,416	58,479	57,412	60,105
Endowment Assurance	1,385,593	1,490,555	1,613,385	1,764,120	1,924,479
Pure Endowment	97,569	100,795	101,495	99,680	99,556
Total	1,541,418	1,649,766	1,773,359	1,921,212	2,084,140

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

In 1937 the average amount of policy held in the ordinary and in the industrial departments was £342 and £45 respectively.

Annuity policies. A statement showing the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria in the years 1933 to 1937 is given hereunder.

VICTORIA—ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
		£		£		£
1933	335	21,852	424	29,463	759	51,315
1934	350	24,975	477	38,208	827	63,183
1935	393	34,548	516	49,210	909	83,758
1936	408	34,930	529	56,491	937	91,421
1937	422	36,516	588	70,096	1,010	106,612

Life assurance—new business. The preceding tables relate to policies in force. The succeeding table contains summarized information in relation to the new business written by all life assurance companies during each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED. 1933 TO 1937.

Heading.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	8,400	8,777	10,996	11,320	12,681
Endowment Assurance	12,371	14,666	19,246	24,065	26,244
Pure Endowment	2,215	2,742	3,143	3,122	2,561
Total	22,986	26,185	33,385	39,107	41,486
Annuities	174	90	112	92	124
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	4,522,910	4,554,466	6,576,123	6,628,482	6,822,185
Endowment Assurance	3,440,400	3,928,127	5,402,803	6,378,708	7,110,366
Pure Endowment	413,325	642,415	710,691	996,864	607,171
Total	8,376,635	9,125,008	12,689,617	14,004,054	14,539,722
Annuities	14,748	11,346	21,315	12,669	19,825
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	62,894	23,110	14,718	44,556	42,666
Endowment Assurance	12,069	32,181	38,844	20,661	36,266
Pure Endowment	2,464	6,075	6,847	14,420	6,385
Total	77,427	61,366	60,409	79,637	85,317
Annuities	43,093	80,487	132,481	82,301	63,576

LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED, 1933 TO 1937—*continued.*

Heading.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Ordinary Business—cont.</i>					
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	129,312	131,424	185,523	196,341	190,706
Endowment Assurance	142,265	163,877	229,279	272,526	297,145
Pure Endowment	16,304	24,726	26,959	35,439	23,023
Total	287,881	320,027	441,761	504,306	510,874
Annuities	2,391	302	1,506	971	2,537
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	3,642	3,445	3,596	2,194	3,462
Endowment Assurance	90,995	100,798	107,198	116,660	123,206
Pure Endowment	7,165	7,518	6,504	5,644	5,672
Total	101,802	111,761	117,298	124,498	132,340
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	106,568	92,464	90,278	64,326	102,015
Endowment Assurance	3,910,074	4,402,129	4,903,738	5,419,692	5,893,001
Pure Endowment	297,759	329,557	310,630	243,915	247,587
Total	4,314,401	4,824,150	5,304,646	5,727,933	6,242,603
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	499	430	422	250	240
Endowment Assurance	91	174	55	23	82
Pure Endowment .. .. .	..	37	..	..	..
Total	590	641	477	273	322
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	8,108	7,845	7,395	5,316	9,320
Endowment Assurance	249,205	280,712	308,630	336,637	362,666
Pure Endowment	18,347	20,690	18,786	14,802	15,066
Total	275,660	309,247	334,811	356,755	387,052

The new business for 1937 included 41,486 ordinary assurance policies for £14,539,772 and 132,340 industrial policies for £6,242,603, the former averaging £350 and the latter £47. After taking into consideration the number of policies in force and the sum assured at the end of the years 1936 and 1937, and allowing for new business during the latter year, claims in 1937, on account of death, maturity, or discontinuance, numbered 21,331 for £6,534,896 in ordinary, and 79,119 for £3,508,793 in industrial assurance business.

There were 128 companies transacting general insurance (other than life) business in Victoria during 1937-38—a decrease of one compared with the previous year. The revenue and expenditure relating to the principal classes of insurance are shown in detail for 1937-38 in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS, 1937-38.

Nature of Insurance.	Revenue in Victoria.	Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums, less Reinsurances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsurances.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Fire	1,666,425	581,524	271,154	481,397	1,334,075
Marine	295,124	56,964	25,033	68,856	150,853
Accident (Personal)	125,694	64,981	27,431	30,180	122,592
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	788,454	462,710	60,623	128,423	651,756
Public Risk, Third Party	28,065	5,829	3,992	5,926	15,747
Plate Glass	47,991	17,003	8,460	10,157	35,620
Motor Car	962,689	570,197	143,855	172,004	886,056
Motor Cycle	22,431	13,334	3,561	4,001	20,896
Hallstone	62,066	16,734	9,308	14,135	40,175
Boiler Explosion	1,298	31	119	242	392
Live Stock	16,250	10,521	2,283	3,796	16,600
Burglary	77,734	22,290	11,519	15,977	49,786
Guarantee	33,108	3,199	4,342	7,317	14,858
Loss of Profits	60,066	9,153	7,950	13,661	30,764
Householders' Comprehensive	152,388	45,426	21,518	34,832	101,776
Other	71,709	33,836	4,158	14,518	52,512
Total Premiums	4,411,492	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.)	232,980	..	..	..	..
Total	4,644,472	1,913,732	605,306	1,005,420	3,524,458

The percentages of losses, commission and agents' charges and other expenses of management to premium income for the years 1936-37 and 1937-38, in the different classes of insurance, were as follows:—

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE EXPENDITURE, 1936-37 AND 1937-38—PROPORTION OF PREMIUM INCOME.

Nature of Insurance.	Proportion of Premium Income.					
	Losses.		Commission and Agents' Charges.		Other Expenses of Management.	
	1936-37 Per cent.	1937-38 Per cent.	1936-37 Per cent.	1937-38 Per cent.	1936-37 Per cent.	1937-38 Per cent.
Fire	40·18	34·90	16·39	16·27	23·63	28·89
Marine	26·15	19·30	8·84	8·48	22·67	23·33
Accident (Personal)	41·73	51·70	21·56	21·82	21·60	24·01
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	56·18	58·69	7·68	7·69	16·60	16·29
Public Risk, Third Party	31·19	20·77	13·91	14·22	22·83	21·11
Plate Glass	36·63	35·43	18·40	17·63	22·83	21·16
Motor Car	62·17	59·23	15·73	14·94	19·78	17·87
Motor Cycle	65·18	59·44	14·12	15·88	20·98	17·84
Hallstone	57·65	26·96	15·27	15·00	22·72	22·77
Boiler Explosion	6·62	2·39	12·07	9·17	20·05	18·64
Live Stock	55·01	64·74	14·36	14·05	22·22	23·36
Burglary	32·38	28·67	14·83	14·82	21·40	20·55
Guarantee	13·86	9·66	13·81	13·11	23·55	22·10
Loss of Profits	29·80	15·24	13·54	13·24	20·80	22·74
Householders' Comprehensive	28·78	29·81	13·70	14·12	23·08	22·86
Other	57·35	47·19	5·85	5·80	18·64	20·25
Total	46·01	43·38	14·05	13·72	23·39	22·79

The following table shows the transactions in Victoria of insurance companies which operated therein during each of the years 1933-34 to 1937-38.

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS 1933-34,
TO 1937-38.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commis- sion and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Manage- ment.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Fire	1933-34	1,617,266	503,365	264,903	503,222	1,271,490
	1934-35	1,592,000	475,844	267,866	487,657	1,231,367
	1935-36	1,598,044	520,507	267,145	477,891	1,265,543
	1936-37	1,641,541	659,607	269,123	469,962	1,398,692
	1937-38	1,666,425	581,524	271,154	481,397	1,334,075
Marine	1933-34	218,963	53,088	17,947	57,359	128,394
	1934-35	220,483	41,311	18,229	58,385	117,925
	1935-36	247,300	54,898	21,557	59,658	136,113
	1936-37	263,386	68,875	23,292	59,707	151,874
	1937-38	295,124	56,964	25,033	68,856	150,853
Accident (Personal)	1933-34	82,086	32,389	16,736	20,627	69,752
	1934-35	91,732	35,487	17,724	22,143	75,354
	1935-36	98,444	37,635	20,243	23,870	81,748
	1936-37	111,681	46,602	24,074	24,123	94,799
	1937-38	125,694	64,981	27,431	30,180	122,592
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	1933-34	283,150	220,829	24,338	66,581	311,748
	1934-35	321,678	231,468	26,667	69,143	327,278
	1935-36	435,284	272,445	33,783	81,056	387,284
	1936-37	670,329	376,574	51,451	111,288	539,313
	1937-38	788,454	462,710	60,623	128,423	651,756
Public Risk, Third Party	1933-34	20,631	5,080	3,152	5,296	13,528
	1934-35	23,455	4,753	3,467	5,909	14,129
	1935-36	25,176	6,081	3,757	5,939	15,777
	1936-37	27,210	8,486	3,786	6,213	18,485
	1937-38	23,065	5,829	3,992	5,926	15,747
Plate Glass ..	1933-34	42,271	14,400	7,698	11,421	33,519
	1934-35	44,530	15,708	8,044	11,272	35,024
	1935-36	44,889	15,589	8,141	10,538	34,268
	1936-37	46,461	17,017	8,547	10,609	36,173
	1937-38	47,991	17,003	8,460	10,157	35,620
Motor Car and Motor Cycle	1933-34	529,813	274,657	78,553	122,753	475,963
	1934-35	586,815	340,142	99,276	128,535	567,953
	1935-36	693,847	436,366	114,411	136,519	687,296
	1936-37	786,182	488,750	123,666	155,476	767,892
	1937-38	962,689	570,197	143,855	172,004	886,056
Motor Cycle ..	1933-34	10,001	5,115	1,465	2,291	8,871
	1934-35	12,930	7,412	1,853	3,119	12,384
	1935-36	17,985	9,286	2,463	3,888	15,637
	1936-37	19,468	12,690	2,748	4,084	19,522
	1937-38	22,431	13,334	3,561	4,001	20,896
Burglary ..	1933-34	66,474	33,690	9,591	16,870	60,151
	1934-35	67,389	37,790	10,449	15,854	64,093
	1935-36	71,224	27,356	10,788	16,126	54,270
	1936-37	74,960	24,272	11,114	16,043	51,429
	1937-38	77,734	22,290	11,519	15,977	49,786
Loss of Profits ..	1933-34	34,359	3,362	5,126	7,092	15,580
	1934-35	38,324	1,616	5,250	8,346	15,212
	1935-36	43,458	2,479	6,044	9,660	18,183
	1936-37	48,794	14,540	6,609	10,150	31,299
	1937-38	60,066	9,153	7,950	13,661	30,764

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS, 1933-34 TO
1937-38—continued.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
Householders' Comprehensive	1933-34	£ 107,107	£ 48,496	£ 14,916	£ 29,078	£ 92,490
	1934-35	119,765	47,318	16,198	30,783	94,299
	1935-36	132,583	41,240	17,649	32,300	91,189
	1936-37	142,556	41,023	19,524	32,903	93,450
	1937-38	152,388	45,426	21,518	34,832	101,776
Other	1933-34	100,570	39,372	12,237	25,064	76,673
	1934-35	115,158	74,545	13,543	28,082	116,179
	1935-36	143,144	93,045	16,650	32,045	141,740
	1936-37	171,530	83,703	18,594	36,098	138,395
	1937-38	184,431	64,321	20,210	40,006	124,537
Total Premiums ..	1933-34	3,112,691	..	..	..	..
	1934-35	3,234,259	..	..	..	..
	1935-36	3,551,378	..	..	..	..
	1936-37	4,004,098	..	..	..	..
	1937-38	4,411,492	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue, (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.)	1933-34	190,907	..	..	..	..
	1934-35	206,413	..	..	..	..
	1935-36	205,689	..	..	..	..
	1936-37	215,529	..	..	..	..
	1937-38	232,980	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	1933-34	3,303,598	1,233,843	456,662	867,654	2,558,159
	1934-35	3,440,672	1,313,394	488,566	869,228	2,671,188
	1935-36	3,757,067	1,516,927	522,631	889,490	2,929,048
	1936-37	4,219,627	1,842,139	562,528	936,656	3,341,323
	1937-38	4,644,472	1,913,732	605,306	1,005,420	3,524,458

The particulars given in the preceding tables relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the companies represented in the returns. The figures are net—the amounts paid to reinsuring offices in Australasia as well as returns of premium are deducted; the losses are reduced by the amounts recovered from Australasian reinsuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. Premiums paid and losses recovered under reinsurances of Victorian business effected outside Australasia have not been deducted in compiling the figures.

The total losses on all classes of insurance for the five years shown in the table represented 42·7 per cent. of the premiums.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

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

Legislation affecting Workers' Compensation was consolidated in 1915 (Workers' Compensation Act No. 2750) and again in 1928 (Workers' Compensation Act No. 3806). The latter has since been amended by the following Acts:—No. 3936 of 1930, No. 3952 of 1931, No. 4360 of 1935, No. 4456 of 1936, No. 4524 of 1937, Nos. 4535 (State Accident Insurance Fund Act), and 4551 of 1938.

Acts No. 4360 of 1935 and No. 4456 of 1936 were responsible for many important changes regarding Workers' Compensation, e.g. :—

(1) " Worker " as now defined does not include a person employed whose remuneration exceeds £400 a year.

(2) The rates of compensation provided *inter alia* :—

(a) Where death results from injury—if the worker leaves dependants a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the four years next preceding the injury, or the sum of £400 whichever is larger, but not exceeding in any case £750.

(b) Where total incapacity for work results from injury—a minimum weekly payment equal to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the worker's average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months or 30s. per week, whichever is the greater amount. In the case of total incapacity, where there are no dependent children, or in the case of partial incapacity, the weekly payment shall not exceed £2 10s., and the total liability of the employer shall not exceed £700.

(c) Where total incapacity for work results from injury—for each dependent child there shall be paid 8s. 6d. per week—the total weekly amount payable in respect of all such children shall not exceed £1 14s.

The total weekly payment in respect of such worker and all such children shall not exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed but, if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, or £3 7s. 6d. per week (whichever is greater) and the whole amount payable shall not exceed £750.

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

Act No. 4524 of 1937 provided *inter alia* (a) for the appointment of a Workers' Compensation Board of three members—one a judge of the county court, one a person nominated jointly by the insurers and members of the governing body of the Victorian Employers' Federation and one a person nominated by members of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council; (b) for the establishment of the Workers' Compensation Board Fund.

Act No. 4551 of 1938 made provision *inter alia* (1) as to payment of ambulance, medical, nursing, hospital, and pharmaceutical expenses up to £25 in addition to compensation otherwise payable, and (2) regarding matters appertaining to the conditions of appointment of members of the Board.

It is obligatory on every employer to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office, or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council, a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability under the Act. The number of insurance companies approved by the Governor in Council as at 30th June, 1938, was 82.

Premiums, losses, etc., in respect of employers' liability and workers' compensation appear on page 194 of this part.

STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

With the passing of the first Workers' Compensation Act, a State Accident Insurance Office was established and commenced business on the day (7th November, 1914) on which the Act came into operation.

The State Accident Insurance Fund Act No. 4535 of 1938 authorized the investment of part of the Accident Insurance Reserve Fund in the purchase and remodelling, etc., of a building to be used by the State Accident Insurance Office.

The premium income, the claims paid, and the accumulated funds for each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS OF THE STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE, 1933-34 to 1937-38.

Year.	Premiums Received, Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Claims (including those Outstanding).	Accumulated Funds.	
			General Reserve.	Bonus Reserve.
	£	£	£	£
1933-34.. ..	67,634	54,429	96,560	8,528
1934-35.. ..	82,115	54,051	96,560	17,962*
1935-36.. ..	118,067	73,015	96,560	9,832
1936-37.. ..	200,379	126,287	96,560	25,410
1937-38.. ..	200,780	150,070	106,560	45,412*

* Triennial bonus distribution amongst policy-holders.

The net profit for the year 1937-38 amounted to £35,002, which has been appropriated as follows:—General Reserve £10,000, Bonus Reserve £20,002, Consolidated Revenue (Act 3936) Account, £5,000. The expense rate of the year was 9·7 per cent. This satisfactory figure is the result of careful regard to economy, and is the lowest expense rate of any insurance office in Australia transacting Workers' Compensation Insurance business. The number of claims settled in the year mentioned, and in course of settlement at the end of the year was 8,680.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Up to 31st December, 1937, the number of societies that had been registered was 160. The business of the societies was extensive until the collapse of the land boom in 1893, thereafter it declined. There were only 22 societies operating during 1937.

Particulars are given in the following table in respect of Permanent Societies, and Starr-Bowkett Societies, transacting business in Victoria during 1937 :—

VICTORIA—BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1937.

Heading.	Permanent Societies.	Starr-Bowkett Societies.	Total—All Societies.
Number of societies	21	2	22*
„ shareholders	5,357	3,964	9,321
„ borrowers	11,482	1,052	12,534
Transactions during the year—	£	£	£
Income from loans and investments ..	317,954	17,199	335,153
Loans granted	1,094,109	102,849	1,196,958
Repayments	939,457	68,482	1,007,939
Deposits received	1,693,700	20,434	1,714,134
Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c,	166,374	9,261	175,635
Assets—			
Loans on mortgage	4,562,297	376,229	4,938,526
Properties in possession or surrendered	215,538	10,778	226,316
Other advances	351	20,358	20,709
Cash in hand, &c.	55,669	..	55,669
Other assets	98,139	9,163	107,302
Total	4,931,994	416,528	5,348,522
Liabilities—			
To shareholders	1,740,718	264,034	2,004,752
„ depositors	2,034,491	95,362	2,129,853
Reserve Funds	874,499	14,150	888,649
Bank overdraft	78,665	8,097	86,762
Profit and Loss Account	142,463	2,160	144,623
Other	61,158	32,725	93,883
Total	4,931,994	416,528	5,348,522

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

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The succeeding table contains particulars for the year 1936–37 of the Co-operative Societies operating in Victoria. Co-operative Societies are such producing, manufacturing, marketing, or distributing societies as fulfil the following conditions :—

(1) Dividend on share capital not to exceed 8 per cent.

- (2) The greater portion of the business of the company to be transacted with its own shareholders.
- (3) Any distribution of surplus, after payment of dividend on share capital, to be amongst suppliers or customers, in proportion to the business done with the company.
- (4) Voting powers to be limited.

The returns furnished by the societies have been divided into three classes—(a) those engaged in the manufacture and marketing of primary products and trade requirements; (b) those engaged in retailing general household requirements; and (c) those that fulfil the functions of (a) and (b) but which cannot be classified under either of those headings. The first-mentioned may be described briefly as Producers' Co-operative and the second as Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1936-37.

Heading.	Societies—			Total— All Societies.
	Producers*.	Consumers'.	Producers' and Consumers'.	
Number of Societies	59	15	8	82
Number of Branches	15	5	2	22
Membership	37,720	8,867	4,340	50,927
Purchases £	3,383,280	413,702	1,033,258	4,830,240
Working Expenses £	710,797	50,625	95,275	856,697
Other Expenses £	65,535	30,050	18,311	113,896
Total Expenditure £	4,159,612	494,377	1,146,844	5,800,833
Sales £	3,973,234	482,032	1,131,342	5,586,608
Other Income £	292,607	10,524	10,057	313,188
Total Income £	4,265,841	492,556	1,141,399	5,899,796
Interest paid on Loan Capital—				
Amount £	8,181	1,816	643	10,640
Rate per cent.	4·7	5·0	5·5	4·8
Interest paid on Bank Overdraft—				
Amount £	33,037	3,138	2,373	38,548
Dividend paid on Share Capital—				
Amount £	23,346	3,867	4,126	31,339
Rate per cent.	2·4	3·1	5·2	2·7
Rebates paid and Discounts allowed—Amount £	12,358	24,604	15,295	52,257

* The figures of the Victorian Wheatgrowers Corporation Ltd. are included. This Association was incorporated to market Victorian wheat, and does not trade for the purposes of profit.

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1936-37—continued.—

Heading.	Societies—			Total— All Societies.
	Producers'.*	Consumers'.	Producers' and Consumers'.	
<i>Liabilities—</i>	£	£	£	£
Share Capital—Paid-up ..	966,787	124,290	79,524	1,170,601
Loan Capital	172,547	36,101	11,669	220,317
Bank Overdraft	814,200	64,200	30,561	908,961
Accumulated Profits ..	136,557	14,002	46,550	197,109
Reserve Funds	299,099	65,849	73,835	438,783
Sundry Creditors	419,940	40,219	75,267	535,426
Other Liabilities	85,922	6,121	6,132	98,175
Total	2,895,052	350,782	323,538	3,569,372
<i>Assets—</i>				
Land and Buildings	1,242,050	109,764	148,085	1,499,899
Fittings, Plant and Machinery } ..				
Stock	421,248	86,883	67,331	575,462
Sundry Debtors	943,311	95,487	64,968	1,103,766
Cash in hand or on Deposit	36,910	41,587	4,163	82,660
Profit and Loss Account ..	122,095	6,668	678	129,441
Other Assets	129,438	10,393	38,313	178,144
Total	2,895,052	350,782	323,538	3,569,372

* See note on previous page.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, AND AGENCY COMPANIES.

There are eight trustee companies transacting business in Victoria. From their published balance-sheets the following particulars for 1937-38 have been obtained:—Paid-up capital, £530,530; reserve funds, &c., £489,059; other liabilities, £286,176; total liabilities, £1,305,765. The assets were:—Deposits with Government, £142,400; other investments in public securities, &c., £178,295; loans on mortgage, £75,440; property, £581,044; other assets, £328,586. The net profits were £61,497, and the amount of dividends and bonuses was £48,506. The net profits were equivalent to 6.03 per cent. on the shareholders' funds, as represented by paid-up capital, reserves, and undivided profits.

LAND TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

A summary of land transactions under the Transfer of Land Acts in the Titles Office for each of the last five years is given hereunder.

Dealings under the Transfer of Land Acts.

**VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE
(UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACTS), 1933 TO 1937.**

Year.	Number of Transfers.	Mortgages.		Number of—			
		Number.	Amount.*	Entries of Executor, Administrator, or Survivor.	Plans of Sub-division.	Other Dealings.	Total Dealings.
1933 ..	23,280	10,350	£ 6,388,972	4,971	260	15,076	53,937
1934 ..	27,524	11,380	7,480,565	4,833	289	17,355	61,381
1935 ..	33,493	13,556	8,838,018	5,377	451	19,452	72,329
1936 ..	35,301	15,108	10,564,268	5,414	526	19,827	76,176
1937 ..	38,586	16,777	10,955,450	6,580	745	21,694	84,382

* Excluding the amounts lent by building societies which are secured by transfers, and the amounts owing under mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Number of—			
	Certificates of Title.	Crown Grants.	Crown Leases.	Total Titles.
1933	9,509	1,280	786	11,575
1934	11,586	1,275	1,264	14,125
1935	12,555	1,563	1,212	15,330
1936	13,755	1,846	854	16,455
1937	14,793	1,607	617	17,017

Dealings
under the
Property Law
Act 1928.

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

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT,
1933 TO 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Year.	Mortgages.		Reconveyances.		Conveyances.	
	Number.	Amount.*	Number.	Amount.†	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
1933 ..	587	419,302	533	191,108	1,497	1,089,589
1934 ..	657	923,843	536	283,605	1,506	1,124,220
1935 ..	789	886,386	620	222,689	1,804	1,372,316
1936 ..	768	649,931	573	160,380	1,963	1,234,431
1937 ..	848	631,179	420	265,846	2,107	1,634,181
1938 (to 30th June)	376	301,718	294	105,862	1,074	851,080

* Excluding the amounts owing under mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

† Excluding repayments designated "Principal and Interest".

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years were as shown below. Releases of liens are not required to be registered, and are removed from the register after the expiration of twelve months. Exception is made in the case of some liens to the Closer Settlement Commission which cover a period of two to five successive crops. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND
CROPS, 1933 TO 1937.

Security.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	1,822	1,533	1,530	2,616	1,180
Amount £	313,507	265,245	272,507	201,253	159,950
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	87	139	113	157	107
Amount £	46,026	29,728	23,499	31,398	26,239
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	3,061	2,373	2,295	2,223	1,143
Amount £	720,339	555,854	539,577	264,038	153,056
Total—					
Number ..	4,970	4,045	3,938	4,996	2,430
Amount £	1,079,872	850,827	835,583	496,689	339,245

Bills and contracts of sale.

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills and contracts of sale which have been filed in each of the last five years :—

VICTORIA—BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE, 1933 TO 1937.

Security.		1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Bills of Sale—						
Number	..	1,286	1,278	1,345	1,572	1,643
Amount	£	406,259	332,291	364,914	397,706	497,063
Contracts of Sale—						
Number	..	58	25	17	17	8
Amount	£	9,310	2,424	4,381	2,931	1,597

COMPANIES.

Particulars relating to companies registered under Parts I. and II. of the *Companies Act* 1928, in so far as these are recorded in the Registrar-General's office, are shown in the following statement :—

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, 1933 TO 30TH JUNE, 1938.

(Parts I. and II. of *Companies Act* 1928.)

Year ended 31st December—	New Companies.						Number of existing Trading Companies.		Increase in Nominal Capital of Existing Companies during the year.*	
	Number Registered.				Nominal Capital.					
	Victorian Trading.	Foreign.	Mining.	Total.	Victorian Trading (excluding Foreign).	Mining.	Victorian.	Foreign.	Foreign. Trading.	Mining.
1933 ..	793	47	93	933	£ 9,918,203	£ 2,401,935	8,907	1,050	£ 1,371,383	£ 372,071
1934 ..	731	30	160	921	8,229,852	4,825,415	9,185	1,068	3,258,000	396,175
1935 ..	801	46	156	1,003	11,362,900	4,032,090	9,608	545	8,699,800	215,715
1936 ..	766	46	63	875	23,753,746	1,342,400	9,921	581	3,411,621	183,750
1937 ..	813	54	82	949	14,946,400	2,104,600	10,302	624	14,519,926	192,000
1938 (to 30th June)	340	23	12	375	4,766,700	151,775	10,481	635	4,954,221	140,825

* Increase in nominal capital subsequent to first registration.

The subscribed capital of the mining companies registered during 1937 was £1,626,073, and of those registered during the first six months of 1938, £126,042.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and the Legislative Council of Victoria. The Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University consists of a Council of 31 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton.

Payment to the University of an annual endowment of £45,000 from 1st July, 1923, was provided for in the *University Act 1923*. Provision was also made in this Act for an additional annual grant of £8,500 for special purposes for a period of ten years commencing on 1st July, 1923. This additional grant was not renewed during 1933-34, but, under the provisions of the *University (Grant) Act 1933*, a grant of £6,000 was made payable annually as from 1st July, 1934. Other annual grants are £6,500 for a School of Agriculture, £3,500 for a Veterinary School, and £2,500 for a Chair of Obstetrics. Under the provisions of financial emergency legislation, these grants were reduced by 20 per cent. in each year of the quinquennium 1931-32 to 1935-36. That rate of reduction was continued in 1936-37, except that the annual endowment was reduced by 10 per cent. in that year and the grant for a Veterinary School was renewed for a further period of five years at a fixed sum of £3,300. From 1st July, 1937, all grants were restored in full at a cost of £7,500, and a supplementary grant of £2,500 was added to the General Fund. In addition to grants from the Government, the council derives income from fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates and diplomas.

By Act of Parliament in 1923, a University Students' Loan Fund was established and a transfer of £10,000 thereto from the Assurance Fund under the *Transfer of Land Act* was authorized. In addition, a grant of £10,000 was made to the Fund from the Consolidated Revenue. The Fund is administered by a special committee of three members. Each student applying for a loan must satisfy the committee that he is possessed of ability and that, without assistance

from the Fund, he will be unable to continue the University course. It is provided that interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum shall be charged on all advances, and that the amount lent to any one student in any year shall not exceed £100.

Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. The investments at present held as the result of private benefactions amount to £652,714. In addition, gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to £104,648.

The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during December, 1937, and February, 1938 :—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER, 1937, AND FEBRUARY, 1938.

Examination.	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total	Percentage.
Intermediate	3,637	1,968	54.11
Leaving	2,072	1,265	61.05
Candidates entered for Certificates by Headmasters of Approved Schools—			
Intermediate	2,496	1,781	71.35
Leaving	877	541	61.68
Total—			
Intermediate	6,133	3,749	61.11
Leaving	2,949	1,806	61.24

Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the five years 1933-1937 was as follows:—1933, 697; 1934, 672; 1935, 686; 1936, 670; and 1937, 728. The number of degrees taken in 1937 was 553, all of which were direct, as against an average of 514 per annum for the preceding five years. During those five years all the degrees obtained were direct and none *ad eundem*. Of the total of 16,055 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 2,762 have been conferred on women.

Of the 3,559 students who attended lectures in 1937, 931 were students in Arts, Education, and Journalism; 288 in Laws; 133 in Engineering; 702 in Medicine; 395 in Science; 234 in Music; 99 in Dental Science; 536 in Commerce; 53 in Agriculture; 49 in Architecture; 9 in Veterinary Science; 29 in Public Administration; 13 in Medical Post-graduate Diplomas; 60 in Science Research Work; and 28 in Physical Education.

University
finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1937, is given below :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1937.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Government Grants—		Salaries	153,145
General Account ..	44,000	Examiners' Fees	8,303
Other	20,200	Examination Expenses ..	5,291
Bequests and Donations ..	*68,568	Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.	7,875
Fees—		Apparatus	12,991
Lecture	65,583	Books and Periodicals ..	4,074
Examination, &c. ..	40,014	Printing and Stationery ..	3,812
Interest and Dividends ..	30,722	Buildings and Grounds ..	67,556
Other Receipts	64,703	All other	40,682
Total	333,790	Total	303,729

* Almost the whole of this item was for capital expenditure.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges are affiliated with the University. These colleges were established by the Church of England, and by the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches respectively in Victoria. A non-denominational University Women's College was also affiliated during 1937.

Information relating to the foundation and progress of the four denominational colleges is given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

In 1906 the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control and, in return, undertook to recognize the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Tutorial Classes organized by the Workers' Educational Association of Victoria are conducted in the city, suburbs, and country by the University Extension Board. In addition to these classes, the Board has inaugurated a system of advice by correspondence on social and cultural subjects for the benefit of country students. This advice is not intended for those seeking to qualify for degrees. Its purpose is rather to cultivate knowledge of such subjects as will elevate the mind and fit the student the better to discharge the social functions of his daily life and citizenship.

College of
Dentistry and
Pharmacy.

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

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

**The
educational
system of
Victoria.**

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year.

Under the Act of 1872, education to all willing to accept it was made "free, compulsory and secular"—free, because fees were not to be charged; compulsory, in the sense that, whether the children attend or do not attend State Schools, evidence must be produced that they are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, for the reason that no teacher is 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 those parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two of which must be before, and two after, mid-day.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marked a distinctive epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and laid the foundation of a complete national system from the infants' school to the highest educational institutions in the State.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is free:—English (literature, reading, recitation, spelling, writing, composition, grammar), mathematics (arithmetic, elementary algebra, practical geometry), nature knowledge (geography, general science, nature-study), health, history and civics, manual work (art, needlework, woodwork, and other forms of handwork such as modelling in clay or plasticine, paper folding and paper cutting, brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), music, and, where practicable, rural science or horticulture for boys, cookery and domestic arts for girls, physical training, and swimming. Pupils buy their own books and material. Provision, however, is made for a free supply of books and material in necessitous cases.

**Compulsory
attendance,**

Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend school on every school half-day in each week. If they fail to make a child attend as provided they may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days. Attendance officers are appointed for the purpose of ensuring compliance with these compulsory provisions.

Conveyance allowance.

In districts where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where the number of children would not warrant the Department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the Department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. Allowances are also granted in necessitous cases where children are conveyed more than four miles to school.

Correspondence tuition.

In May, 1914, there was inaugurated in Victoria the system of correspondence tuition for children in remote districts. Sets of graded exercises are sent out fortnightly and subsequently returned to the Centre for correction. All the subjects of the course of study are thus taught, and with most successful results. Many children have reached the standard of the Intermediate Certificate without having had any teaching except that given by post. For some years this tuition has been extended to include crippled and invalid children as well as children in remote districts. The total number enrolled for correspondence tuition on 30th June, 1938, was 2,533 (Primary 925, Secondary 1,608).

School Committees.

Under Act No. 2301, now incorporated in the *Education Act* 1928, No. 3671, provision was made for the appointment of a School Committee for each school. A statement of the main duties of these committees is given in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 199. The movement resulting in the formation of Mothers' Clubs has assumed great importance. The school committees and clubs have been responsible for raising many thousands of pounds for school improvement. Advisory Councils take the place of School Committees in Girls' Schools and High Schools.

Special schools

Special schools have been established for those children whose disabilities make the ordinary schools unsuitable or undesirable. Such special schools include the Talbot School for Epileptics, the school for the blind, the school for the deaf and dumb, six schools for the feeble-minded (four residential), a school for child inmates of the Austin Hospital for Cancer and Chronic Diseases, a school at Stonnington Hospital for Paralysis After-Care treatment, a school for the inmates of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, and the Children's Welfare Department Schools. Two special schools for youthful prisoners have been provided (one in Pentridge Gaol and one in Castlemaine Reformatory), and a school established for young constables at the Police Depot. In addition to the special school at Stonnington Hospital, full-time classes at 16 and part-time classes at 5 centres have been established for the tuition of children receiving Paralysis After-Care treatment.

Woodwork and Cookery Centres and other activities. On 30th June, 1938, there were in operation 86 woodwork centres, having an attendance of 9,201 boys ; and 62 cookery centres (apart from those at Girls' Schools) with an attendance of 3,697 girls ; at the same date in 1937, 8,920 boys were attending 84 woodwork centres and 3,713 girls were attending 57 cookery centres. Physical training is taught in all schools and field sports have been organized and encouraged as a successful adjunct to education. Instruction in swimming and life-saving methods is given at schools that have the necessary facilities. For the purpose of developing thrift and a spirit of social service in children, the Department fosters such activities as School Savings Banks, Junior Red Cross, Junior Safety Councils, &c.

School Savings Banks. At 30th June, 1938, there were 198,349 depositors in School Savings Banks with £288,866 to their credit.

Patriotic Fund. During the Great War a sum of £440,000 was raised for the Education Department War Relief Fund. Particulars are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 333 and 334. The fund was closed in 1920. At the end of 1922, the balance of the fund, £84,910, was transferred to a body of seven trustees, who were empowered to expend the money for the benefit of seriously disabled soldiers and their dependants. To the 30th June, 1938, the following disbursements had been made :—£68,264 to alleviate distress, £19,540 under the housing scheme, and £14,755 on loan. On 30th June, 1938, there was a sum of £16,000 invested, and £38 to the credit of the general account.

Free Kindergarten Union. At 30th June, 1938, there were 32 kindergartens and nursery schools affiliated with the Union in which, 1,919 children below school age were enrolled. There were also two holiday homes. The movement receives from the Education Department an annual subsidy which in 1937-38 amounted to £2,500.

School forestry and horticulture. A scheme for the establishment of school tree plantations was inaugurated in 1923. Areas in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for the purpose. At 30th June, 1938, there were established 349 of these school plantations, with an area of 3,120 acres, of which approximately 1,506 acres were planted. During the past planting season 48,779 trees were planted. The Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, renders much assistance to pupils and teachers. The Society has established a nursery from which many thousands of packets of seeds, seedlings and shrubs are distributed annually to the schools throughout the State.

**Young
Farmers'
Clubs.**

These have been established to interest pupils and young people generally in the agricultural life of the community. They are controlled by local committees of experts under the leadership of the head teacher of the school concerned. In the development of these clubs, the Education Department has the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, the Royal Agricultural Society, and the Railways Department. On the 30th June, 1938, there were 262 affiliated clubs in operation.

**Medical
Inspection.**

Medical inspection was established in 1909. The present staff consists of seven full-time medical officers; in addition some assistance is given by two district health officers, who in conjunction with the duties performed by them as members of the staff of the Public Health Department examine some of the children in their districts.

The work continues to be carried out on the same principle as in previous years. In the State elementary, high, and technical schools visited, each child is examined once in every three years. In each case the child is undressed to the waist, and is given a thorough medical examination, including the testing of vision and hearing. During this overhaul special attention is given in any direction where the child seems to be below standard, in order to discover whether the defect is due to medical, psychological, educational, or home conditions, and thereupon to prescribe remedial treatment.

In spite of a comparatively small staff, the above programme has been well maintained. During the year 1937-38, however, the work has been disorganized by an epidemic of Poliomyelitis. Nearly all State schools in the country and some in the densely populated inner metropolitan area are visited once in three years. There is still, however, a large group of schools in the outer suburban better-class residential districts which have never been visited by a school medical officer.

The interest and co-operation of school committees in the work of the medical officers and the transport generously provided by such committees to schools beyond railway communication has enabled the most distant schools to share in the benefits of medical inspection. In 1937-38, 26,736 children and 1,301 teachers were examined by School Medical Officers.

**Work of the
School Nurse.**

Two school nurses render invaluable service in visiting the homes of the children and in persuading parents to obtain treatment for the defects notified by the School Medical Officers. In 1937-38, 2,207 homes were so visited.

**Dental
Treatment.**

In 1921 the first two school dentists were appointed. The present staff consists of nine full time fully qualified dentists, having the assistance of eleven dental attendants. Treatment is begun with children in the first year of their school life—

provided that they are not more than seven years of age—by the dentist putting the child's mouth in good order. When required, treatment is repeated at least once a year until the child is twelve years of age. At this age all the temporary teeth have gone, and all the permanent teeth are erupted except the "wisdom" teeth. Thus each treated child leaves school "dentally fit," and, it is hoped, educated and trained to the value of a good set of teeth and to the necessity of continued dental treatment.

In Melbourne the School Dentist works in a fully equipped dental centre, at which children from the various metropolitan schools are treated. In provincial districts the most convenient school is used as a temporary centre at which children from the schools in the district attend.

Since 1925 work in rural districts has been made much easier for the dentist by the use of dental motor vans. With their use much time is saved in travelling from school to school. At present there are three dental motor vans in constant use in country work. These vans are fully equipped as dental surgeries, and give every facility for work without disturbing the school or classroom.

In 1937-38, 26,534 children received treatment by the school dentists.

**Cost of Medical
Dental and
Nursing
Services.**

The total cost of the Medical, Dental, and Nursing Services in 1937-38 was £14,997.

**Teachers'
College.**

At present Student Teachers are trained at the Melbourne Teachers' College. Those who have passed the School Leaving Examination and the Intermediate Examination in Arithmetic or its equivalent may be admitted to the College, provided they have had at least one year's teaching experience and that their teaching abilities have been satisfactorily reported on by their Inspectors.

**Teachers'
remuneration
and
classification.**

Under the provisions of the Public Service Acts teachers in elementary schools are divided into five classes. The annual salaries of males, excluding student teachers, range from £156 to £600, and those of females, excluding student teachers and sewing mistresses, from £120 to £480.

Teachers in schools other than elementary are included in a Classified Roll for the Secondary Schools Division. This roll contains five classes for men and five for women. The number in each class is determined by the Public Service Commissioner, after report from the Committee of Classifiers for the Secondary Schools Division. Excluding rates for student teachers, which are the same as those for elementary schools, salaries for teachers on the Secondary Roll range from £192 to £650 per annum for men and from £168 to £528 per annum for women.

State Schools, teachers and scholars 1872 to 1937.

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

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1937.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.	Number of Instructors.*	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (Estimated).
1872	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1909-10	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1920 (31st December)	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1930	2,598	7,665	260,319	184,228	228,756
1932	2,590	7,613	261,673	187,443	232,286
1933	2,613	7,461	262,417	189,101	232,586
1934	2,609	7,371	264,697	190,977	234,174
1935	2,617	7,397	259,750	185,082	230,470
1936	2,606	7,353	256,564	182,442	226,728
1937	2,600	7,314	250,070	179,420	219,645
1937	2,589	7,394	234,228	153,381	209,043

* Exclusive of teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 83 on 31st December, 1936, and 62 on 31st December, 1937.

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936, AND 1937.

Class of School.	Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (Estimated).
Central Schools* and Classes ..	1936	29	4,797	4,102	4,634
	1937	29	5,302	4,372	5,156
Higher Elementary Schools ..	1936	45	4,012	3,135	3,938
	1937	48	4,352	3,394	4,231
Girls' Schools	1936	12	3,920	2,872	3,877
	1937	12	3,834	2,658	3,780
Junior Technical Schools† ..	1936	26	8,528	6,932	8,429
	1937	27	8,954	7,016	8,859
High Schools	1936	37	12,879	11,074	12,704
	1937	37	13,949	11,697	13,773
Total	1936	149	34,136	28,115	33,582
	1937	153	36,391	29,137	35,799

* Central Schools are not independent establishments. They are worked in conjunction with Elementary Schools.

† Junior Technical Schools are worked in conjunction with Technical Schools.

Ages of State school scholars. The following table shows the number of children attending State Schools (Senior Technical Schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (from 6 to 14 years), during the years ended 31st December, 1936, and 1937:—

VICTORIA—AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1936 AND 1937.

Class of School.	Year.	Under 6 Years.	From 6 to 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.
Elementary Schools ..	1936	16,337	191,933	11,375	219,645
	1937	13,246	184,872	10,925	209,043
Central Schools ..	1936	..	3,666	968	4,634
	1937	..	4,126	1,030	5,156
Higher Elementary Schools ..	1936	..	2,217	1,721	3,938
	1937	..	2,368	1,863	4,231
Girls' Schools ..	1936	..	2,072	1,805	3,877
	1937	..	2,107	1,673	3,780
Junior Technical Schools ..	1936	..	3,638	4,791	8,429
	1937	..	3,791	5,068	8,859
High Schools ..	1936	..	5,184	7,520	12,704
	1937	..	5,366	8,407	13,773
Total ..	1936	16,337	208,710	28,180	253,227
	1937	13,246	202,630	28,966	244,842
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools ..	1936	16,234	206,140	27,777	250,151
	1937	13,177	200,265	28,496	241,938

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Council of Public Education. The chief functions of the Council of Public Education in relation to registered schools and teachers are to ensure that only qualified persons are employed and that the schools are adequately staffed. In accordance with the provisions of the *Education Act 1928*, all schools and teachers (other than State schools and State school teachers) are required to be registered by the Council.

Registered schools, teachers and pupils, 1936 and 1937. Information relating to registered schools as at 31st December shows the number of such schools as 520 in 1936 and 520 in 1937, whilst the number of instructors was 2,556 and 2,492 respectively. The number of individual scholars was 73,084 in 1936 and 73,099 in 1937. Particulars of registered schools for the years 1872 to 1928 appear in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 203, and for successive years in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

The number and ages of pupils in attendance at registered schools are shown hereunder :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND AGES OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE AT REGISTERED SCHOOLS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1936, AND 1937.

Age Groups.	Gross Enrolment.		Number of Individual Pupils (Estimated).	
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.
Under 6 years	6,208	5,929	5,709	5,515
From 6 to 14 years	57,685	56,137	52,115	51,372
Above 14 years	15,900	16,837	15,260	16,212
Total	79,793	78,903	73,084	73,099

Percentage of scholars attending registered schools. Of the total number of scholars attending schools in 1937, approximately 23 per cent. attended registered schools.

Number and ages of children in all schools. After allowance has been made for duplicate enrolment caused by the attendance of children at both State schools and registered schools, it is estimated that the number of individual children at school during the year was as follows :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER (ESTIMATED) OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN UNDER INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOL DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936, AND 1937.

Age Groups.	1936.	1937.
Under 6 years	21,829	18,581
From 6 to 14 years	257,212	250,610
Above 14 years	42,732	44,384
Total	321,773	313,575

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools

and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years at secondary schools, a specialized training which will help to prepare them for their chosen careers in life. A statement in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 204 and 205, shows the nature of these schools.

**Higher
Elementary
Schools.**

There are 48 higher elementary schools. During the term ended 31st December, 1936, there was an average attendance at these schools of 3,135 pupils, of whom 1,554 were boys and 1,581 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1937, the attendance was 3,394, of whom 1,721 were boys and 1,673 were girls. In the higher elementary schools a four-years' course up to Intermediate Certificate is provided.

**Central Schools
and Classes.**

In 21 central schools in the metropolitan area and 9 schools with central classes in country centres a two-years' preparatory course of secondary education is provided. This course was attended by 4,102 pupils in 1936 and by 4,372 in 1937. Pupils from these schools have priority of admission to high schools.

Special provision is made for the education of girls in girls' schools, of which ten are situated in the metropolitan area, one in Ballarat and one in Bendigo. In these schools a three years' course is provided which leads to the certificate of proficiency in home arts and crafts at the age of fifteen years.

**District
High Schools.**

There are 37 district high schools, three of which, in addition to providing other courses of secondary education, have school farms attached. In high schools, a six-years' course is provided. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the Leaving Certificate which, under certain conditions, qualifies for Matriculation; at the end of the sixth year pupils may sit for Leaving Certificate Honours. During the term ended 31st December, 1936, there were in attendance at these schools 11,074 pupils, of whom 6,106 were boys and 4,968 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1937, the attendance was 11,697, comprising 6,346 boys and 5,351 girls.

**University
High School.**

For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers, the institution now known as the University High School was opened in 1910, and, in addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools, the school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching. This is the official practising school for the work of the Diploma of Education of the University of Melbourne.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS.

The Minister of Public Instruction made available the following scholarships at the beginning of 1939 :—

- 200 Junior Scholarships.
- 44 Senior Scholarships.
- 50 Junior Technical Scholarships.
- 125 Senior Technical Scholarships.

Particulars of the age requirement of candidates, the periods of tenure, and the annual values of the scholarships are given on pages 369 and 370 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The Minister also made available 75 free places in prescribed courses at the Melbourne University, of which 65 were open to candidates attending district high schools, technical schools, and registered secondary schools, 5 to student teachers, and 5 to officers (other than teachers) in the employment of the Government of Victoria. Each year also there is a number of free places available for specially selected certificated teachers. The total number of such teachers must not exceed 60 in any one year.

In addition to the scholarships mentioned, there is a scheme whereby free tuition and allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum, and for maintenance up to £26 per annum or for transit up to £5 per annum, may be granted to enable pupils who show special capacity and promise, and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances, to attend district high schools, higher elementary schools, schools of domestic arts, central schools, central classes and technical schools. Free tuition in district high schools or in technical schools is also provided for children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated sailors and soldiers.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The technical schools in the State, prior to 1910, were under the control of local school councils. Legislation passed in that year provided for all schools established after 1910 to be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1938, was 29, of which 14 have been established since the passing of the 1910 Act. The gross enrolment for the year 1936 was 8,528 junior and 22,345 senior students and, for the year 1937, 8,954 junior and 24,130 senior students.

Victorian technical schools provide practical laboratory and workshop training, together with instruction in the principles of Science and Art, as applied to industries. They also provide instruction in subjects connected with or preparatory to industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining, and domestic pursuits.

Full-time day and evening professional courses are provided in the various branches of engineering, mining, metallurgy, architecture, applied chemistry, applied physics, agriculture, art and applied art, commercial work, and institutional management. Full-time and part-time day and evening trade courses are also provided in trades connected with the electrical and mechanical engineering, motor, building, furniture, printing, bootmaking, and women's industries.

Associated with every technical school, with the exception of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, is a full-time day junior technical or preparatory section, which provides for a three-years' course of study. Pupils who have completed the Sixth grade course in primary schools are eligible for admission. Prior to enrolment an entrance examination is held, which is open to pupils from all schools, both State and private.

The larger schools, such as the Melbourne Technical College (formerly Working Men's College), the Swinburne Technical College (Glenferrie), the Gordon Institute of Technology (Geelong), the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, and the Footscray Technical School, are general purpose technical schools providing generally full day and evening professional courses and full-time and part-time day and evening trade and commercial courses. Specialized instruction is given at provincial centres, such as at Geelong, in wool-classing and sorting and architecture, and at Ballarat and Bendigo in chemistry and mining. The smaller country schools have full-time or part-time farm utility courses specially adapted to the needs of the local district, in addition to the junior preparatory and certain full-time and part-time senior courses associated with engineering, building, commerce, and art and applied art.

The technical schools for women's industries are the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Box Hill Technical School, and women's sections at Ballarat, Brighton, Castlemaine, Glenferrie (Swinburne Technical College), Maryborough, Prahran, Sale, Sunshine, Warrnambool, and Wonthaggi technical schools.

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject to £8 per course of subjects.

The following is a statement of the Government expenditure on each technical school during each of the five years ended 1937-38 :—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Locality.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale	2,658	2,324	2,778	2,980	3,375
Ballarat	13,723	14,075	14,997	16,209	16,877
Bendigo	10,312	10,318	10,804	11,694	12,121
Box Hill	4,303	4,515	11,624	6,205	5,851
Brighton	10,991	11,141	12,487	13,586	14,358
Brunswick	7,836	8,478	10,200	12,596	13,212
Castlemaine	4,662	4,448	4,936	5,440	6,057
Caulfield	9,228	11,059	12,762	14,100	15,029
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy	5,011	6,508	6,459	6,699	7,998
Collingwood	15,946	17,313	19,692	21,643	25,749
Daylesford	2,436	2,480	2,507	2,738	3,036
Echuca	3,371	3,598	3,947	6,759	5,454
Essendon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	467
Footscray	11,999	13,716	16,001	19,325	39,626
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) ..	11,056	11,160	12,080	15,878	16,125
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.)	19,444	20,799	22,908	26,699	28,696
Maryborough	5,992	6,235	7,106	7,997	8,957
Melbourne (Technical College) ..	42,957	45,437	50,693	55,800	110,758
Prahran	8,478	9,102	10,221	13,927	13,021
Preston .. .. .	..	..	1,470	23,173	10,548
Richmond	8,524	9,010	10,893	14,812	13,348
Sale	3,510	3,706	4,033	4,763	5,566
South Melbourne	8,706	9,688	10,572	12,190	12,599
Stawell	2,789	2,832	3,147	3,704	4,218
Sunshine	4,247	4,855	5,439	6,325	6,391
Wangaratta	3,755	3,893	4,128	4,321	4,930
Warrnambool	4,574	5,089	5,707	5,753	7,138
West Melbourne* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Wonthaggi	4,628	5,038	5,358	6,361	6,480
Yallourn	1,707	2,346	12,726	6,471	4,907
Other votes for technical schools	4,267	4,151	4,797	7,021	7,933
Miscellaneous	2,490	2,801	2,903	3,095	2,957
Total	239,600	256,115	303,378	358,264	433,782

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

THE MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

(Incorporated as The Working Men's College.)

The Melbourne Technical College was founded in 1887, as the Working Men's College, by the late Hon. Francis Ormond. It is open to both sexes, and supplies higher technical instruction. The minimum age for admission to the Junior Day School is 12

years and for admission to the Day Course for Diploma 15 years. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

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

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

All fees are payable in advance. The year is divided into three terms. The following statement shows the day courses and the scale of fees per term for the year 1939 :—

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

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

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

The following table gives details relating to the College during the years 1933 to 1937 :—

MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1933 TO 1937.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Individual students enrolled ..	5,181	6,125	7,102	8,304	8,807
Males	4,498	5,466	6,263	7,634	8,103
Females	683	659	839	670	704
Number of classes	341	369	380	382	388
Number of Instructors	212	245	284	291	306
Salaries paid to instructors ..£	36,415	37,672	43,461	49,134†	55,228†
Government grant .. .. .	..£ 31,180	33,000	33,367	37,082	42,456
Fees received during the year* ..£	16,210	19,741	24,890	27,547	31,376
Average fee per student per year	62s. 7d.	64s. 6d.	70s. 0d.	66s. 4d.	71s. 3d.

* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £854 in 1933, £1,028 in 1934, £1,300 in 1935, £1,462 in 1936, and £1,513 in 1937. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

† Includes salaries paid to those instructors employed at the Melbourne Technical College but under the control of the Education Department.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

Public Library of Victoria. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :— the Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. In regard to the Reference Library, the librarian reports that 6,356 volumes were purchased, 4,099 volumes presented, 486 volumes obtained under the "Libraries Act," and 49,760 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1937. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 441,104 volumes and 81,357 pamphlets. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 209,308 volumes during 1937, a decrease of 2,472 compared with 1936, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 10,553, which was 303 less than the number in 1936. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1937 was 79,589, of which 6,064 were added during the year.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £438,865. With the exception of the sum of £35,000 received from the McAllan bequest, the whole of the money required to meet the cost of the buildings was provided by Parliament.

National Gallery. The National Gallery at the end of 1937 contained 27,410 works of art, viz., 909 oil paintings, 6,539 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 19,962 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. During 1937 the Trustees of the Felton Bequest provided the sum of £18,500 for the purchase of works of art, the total of such purchases to the end of the year amounting to £503,396. The school of painting in connexion with the institution

was attended during the year by 42 students and the school of drawing by 137 students.

National and Industrial Museums.

The National Museum and the Industrial and Technological Museum are located in the Public Library Buildings. The collections in the former comprise natural history, geology, and ethnology while, in the latter, more than 10,000 exhibits are displayed.

FREE LIBRARIES.

There are about 420 free libraries in Victoria. Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1937, were collected from 70 of the more important of these libraries, 26 of which are situated in the metropolitan area and 44 in the cities and chief towns in other parts of the State. The total receipts of these 70 libraries were £61,854, towards which the Government contributed £32,783 and municipal councils £11,409. The total expenditure was £61,648, of which £14,157 represented the cost of the purchase of books, magazines, &c. There were 1,015,249 volumes in these libraries on the 31st December, 1937; of that number 536,894 were in the Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1846, is situated on the south side of the River Yarra. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Adjoining the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Domain, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in Royal Park, on the northern side of the city of Melbourne. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks, and spacious lawns for the convenience of visitors. Specimens of most of the large animals of the world are exhibited there, as well as many native animals.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

This society was founded in the year 1849 by John Pascoe Fawkner, and has been in continuous activity to the present date. A brief statement of its history and of the work carried on by it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 528 and 529.

PUBLIC RESERVES

On 1st October, 1938, the area (to nearest acre) devoted to public reserves in Greater Melbourne was 9,121 acres, of which 2,741 acres were acquired by the municipal councils at a cost of £710,978.

The particulars for each municipality comprising Greater Melbourne are shown in the following table:—

GREATER MELBOURNE—PUBLIC RESERVES, ETC., AS AT 1ST OCTOBER, 1938.

Municipality.	Total Area of Municipality.	Area of Public Reserves, &c.			Purchase Price of Freehold Land Used for Reserves.
		Crown Land.	Freehold Land.	Total Area.	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	£
Cities—					
Box Hill	5,120	224	107	331	32,370
Brighton	3,308	148	97	245	44,110
Brunswick	2,719	..	74	74	19,486
Camberwell	8,352	8	464	472	92,845
Caulfield	5,600	273	84	357	3,906
Chelsea	3,040	8	21	29	6,100
Coburg	4,800	38	164	202	23,103
Collingwood	1,139	85	15	100	3,800
Essendon	4,000	106	244	350	54,486
Fitzroy	923	38	8	46	1,015
Footscray	3,982	133	52	185	17,025
Hawthorn	2,402	18	113	131	38,302
Heidelberg (excluding Greensborough Ward)	8,800	368	254	622	43,770
Kew	3,523	638	79	717	20,604
Malvern	3,996	29	321	350	52,000
Melbourne	7,740	2,027	1	2,028	550
Moorabbin	13,360	99	56	155	17,840
Mordialloc	3,351	120	24	144	9,960
Northcote	2,850	50	69	119	19,934
Oakleigh	2,658	47	31	78	10,290
Port Melbourne	2,366	49	..	49	..
Prahran	2,320	7	74	81	91,064
Preston	8,800	24	229	253	48,254
Richmond	1,430	228	1	229	7,213
Sandringham	3,740	191	103	294	38,205
South Melbourne	2,303	524	1	525	1,450
St. Kilda	2,049	307	4	311	2,807
Williamstown	2,775	502	10	512	9,009
Shire—					
Braybrook (excluding Western Riding)	8,480	90	42	132	1,480
Total	125,926	6,379	2,742	9,121	710,978

HOUSING.

Preliminary investigation into housing conditions in the State of Victoria was commenced in July, 1936, when a Committee for the purpose was appointed by the Government. This Committee was constituted a Board by order in Council on 9th September, 1936, and consisted of six members, Messrs. H. Pye, M.L.C. (Chairman), F. O. Barnett, W. O. Burt, M. R. Barlow, H. Crosbie, and T. Forristal. The investigations of this Board covered a period of thirteen months and embraced all suburbs within five miles radius of the City of Melbourne. A street by street examination of every suburb was followed by a complete survey and census of 7,330 dwellings selected as being of sub-standard types. The survey noted all aspects of the condition of the dwellings, and the census contained complete information as to the circumstances of the occupiers.

The Board's illustrated report with conclusions founded on its inquiries and upon the results of the survey and census was issued in October, 1937, and disclosed deplorable housing conditions in some areas.

The *Housing Act 1937* was introduced in Parliament in November, 1937, as the outcome of the report of this Board. This Act provided for the appointment of a Housing Commission of four members to be the central housing authority of the State. The legislation, which was of a skeleton nature, was passed in the closing hours of the 1937 session of Parliament.

On 1st March, 1938, the Housing Commission was appointed. Its first duties as prescribed by the *Housing Act 1937* were:—

- (a) to formulate and submit to the Governor in Council detailed schemes (with estimates of the cost thereof) for meeting the most urgent requirements in respect of the provision of suitable and adequate housing for persons of limited means and the reclamation and re-building of insanitary areas; and
- (b) to submit detailed proposals to the Minister with respect to legislation which it recommends should be enacted in order that the objects for which the Commission is constituted may be carried into full effect and to this

end to confer with Government departments, municipal councils, and public statutory corporations and other corporations and associations and officers or representatives thereof.

The Commission consists of four members, Messrs. J. N. O'Connor (Chairman), F. O. Barnett, and W. O. Burt (who were members of the Investigating Board), and Miss Frances Penington.

Following its appointment, the Commission devoted its attention to the recommendation of proposals for further legislation to enable it to carry out the work for which it was appointed, namely, slum clearance and re-housing. This further legislation is contained in the *Slum Reclamation and Housing Act 1938*, which came into operation by proclamation on 12th October, 1938.

The Act is divided into six parts. Part I. makes minor amendments to the *Housing Act 1937*. Part II. relates to improvement in housing conditions and to houses declared unfit for human habitation. Towards this end the Act employs the powers found in Section 179 of the *Health Act 1928*, which Section, as from a date to be fixed for that purpose by proclamation of the Governor in Council in the *Government Gazette*, shall be repealed. Part III. deals with Slum Reclamation. Part IV. makes provision for houses for persons of limited means and also for the vesting in and the maintenance, repair, control and management of the houses erected at Port Melbourne in 1936 under the authority of the *Public Works Loan Application Act 1935*. Part V. relates to the "Zoning" of any municipal district to provide for future ordered development in respect of open spaces and areas for the purposes of residence, trade, industries, or public amusements. Part VI. contains the general provisions (one of the most important of which is that "the Commission shall not be deemed to represent the Crown for any purpose whatsoever") and includes the power to make regulations and prescribes the scope thereof.

Further information in regard to housing and building in Victoria appears in Part IV. (Local Government) of the *Year-Book*, pages 168 to 176, and in Part V. (Accumulation) in so far as the operations of the Credit Foncier Department of the State Savings Bank of Victoria and of building societies are concerned.

VICTORIA—RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

The following statement shows the number of adherents to the various religious denominations and sects as ascertained at the Census of 4th April, 1921, and of 30th June, 1933:—

Religion.	Census of—		Increase 1921-1933.
	4th April, 1921.	30th June, 1933.	
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.
Christian—			
Baptist	32,305	31,427	— 878
Catholic, Roman	315,718	315,516	— 202
Catholic, undefined	6,847	26,619	19,772
Church of Christ	22,250	26,274	4,024
Church of England	601,809	626,172	24,363
Congregational	15,893	12,458	— 3,435
Lutheran	8,684	8,759	75
Methodist	183,829	193,096	9,267
Presbyterian	257,072	276,699	19,627
Protestant, undefined	18,636	25,231	6,595
Salvation Army	9,183	8,711	— 472
Other Christian (including Christian undefined)	14,782	16,381	1,599
Total Christian	1,487,008	1,567,343	80,335
Non-Christian—			
Jews	7,677	9,500	1,823
Other Non-Christian	1,988	565	— 1,423
Total Non-Christian	9,665	10,065	400
Indefinite*	6,515	3,752	— 2,763
No Religion	5,810	3,535	— 2,275
No Reply	22,282	235,566	213,284
Total	1,531,280	1,820,261	288,981

* Includes Agnostic, Freethinker, No Denomination, Rationalist, Spiritualist, and other indefinite.

The large increase from 1.5 to 12.9 per cent. in the number of "No Reply" in 1933 compared with 1921 is apparently due to the variation in the Census return of 1933 from that of 1921 in the form of the question relating to religion. In the Census return of 1933 it was stated that with regard to the question of religion "There is no legal obligation to answer this Question," whilst in the 1921 Census a person who objected to supply this detail was instructed to reply "object." A comparison on a percentage basis of the particulars obtained at the Census of 1933 with those of 1921 is therefore not advisable.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The principal legislative provisions relating to friendly societies are contained in the *Friendly Societies Act 1928*, a summary of which appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pages 383-387). Under the provisions of this legislation the total amount which a member could claim from a registered friendly society was limited to 60s. per week and consequently societies which had contracted to pay a sickness benefit of that amount were unable to afford members an opportunity of making provision for the cost of hospital treatment. This restriction was removed by the *Friendly Societies Act 1934*, the main provisions of which are given in the *Year-Book* for 1934-35, page 213.

The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. The latest valuation reports show that there were seven societies in Victoria with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £, and that, in the female section of another society, the ratio of assets to liabilities was 18s. 6d. in the £. One of the seven, a society of very small membership consisting of females only, with a ratio of assets to liabilities of 14s. 7d. in the £, has since been amalgamated with a society of male members in which the ratio was 42s. In five of the remaining six societies the ratio was 19s. 10d., 19s. 9d., 18s. 10d., 18s. 2d., and 16s. respectively, and in the sixth society—one comprising a male section and a female section—the ratio in the former was 18s. 8d. and in the latter section 19s. 4d.

Since the year 1908, all the actuarial valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies have been made by the Government Statist, who is required by statute to be a fully qualified actuary.

**Progress of
Friendly
Societies.**

The total membership of Victorian friendly societies increased during the period of ten years 1927-28 to 1936-37, inclusive, by 20,051 members—from 160,411 to 180,462. The number of female members at the end of June, 1937, was 18,956, of whom 3,597 were associated with male branches of societies which did not have a separate section for female members. Since 1932-33 the total membership increased by nearly 14 per cent. The total funds, other than those of dispensaries, increased during the same period from £4,513,972 to £5,979,548, there being an addition of £1,465,576. They are well invested; the average rate of interest earned on the capital of the sick and funeral funds during the year 1936-37 was 4.48 per cent. At the end of 1936-37 the total assets of dispensaries amounted to £184,749.

In recent years nearly one quarter of the societies have established special funds to provide for payments to hospitals for treatment received by members and their dependants.

The statement which follows contains information (exclusive of that relating to dispensaries) in regard to the societies for the five years, 1932-33 to 1936-37:—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

NOTE.—The figures given below for "Other Funds" include all monetary transactions of societies other than ordinary friendly societies, and, for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37, they include also transactions similar to some which, in earlier years, were included in Medical and Management Funds.

—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of societies	50	49	55	59	67
Number of branches	1,443	1,449	1,444	1,449	1,459
Number of members at end of year	158,516	160,816	166,180	172,290	180,462
Number of members sick	34,045	37,117	41,057	41,777	40,451
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed	428,203	446,617	460,787	468,648	471,676
Deaths of members	1,641	1,699	1,833	1,777	1,929
Deaths of wives entitled to funeral benefits	579	670	633	626	646
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts—					
Sick and Funeral Funds	425,560	434,116	441,648	465,365	469,383
Medical and Management Funds	493,395	454,440	428,771	404,720	414,964
Other Funds	41,290	46,247	39,299	97,761	144,035
<i>Less inter-fund transfers</i>	- 134,062	- 92,689	- 28,688	- 43,748	- 79,697
Total Receipts	826,183	842,114	881,030	924,098	948,685
Expenditure—					
Sick and Funeral Funds	463,458	400,713	349,200	330,105	329,986
Medical and Management Funds	383,060	387,320	411,572	389,521	410,281
Other Funds	38,831	43,051	34,655	104,044	156,803
<i>Less inter-fund transfers</i>	- 134,062	- 92,689	- 28,688	- 43,748	- 79,697
Total Expenditure	751,287	738,395	766,739	779,922	817,373
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	74,896	103,719	114,291	144,176	131,312
Amount of Funds—					
Sick and Funeral Funds	4,448,991	4,482,394	4,574,842	4,710,102	4,849,499
Medical and Management Funds	912,435	979,555	996,754	209,595	214,278
Other Funds	124,624	127,820	132,464	928,539	915,771
Total Funds	5,486,050	5,589,769	5,704,060	5,848,236	5,979,548
Disposal of Funds—					
Amounts invested—					
Sick and Funeral Funds	4,434,568	4,469,210	4,560,403	4,692,657	4,834,827
Medical and Management Funds	902,383	969,034	988,360	200,110	205,461
Other Funds	122,027	124,797	129,299	925,652	910,941
Amounts uninvested—					
All Funds	27,072	26,728	25,998	29,817	28,319

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 statement.

During the twelve months ended June, 1937, the societies lost by secession 8,585 members; this was equal to about 5·0 per cent. of the membership at the beginning of that period. The corresponding rates of secession in 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, and 1935-36 were 6·4, 6·1, 5·1, and 5·0 respectively. As a rule, most of the secessions are those of new members who allow their membership to lapse before they have had time to appreciate its value. The cost of management per member in the year 1936-37, was 14s. 9d., which was 1d. less than the cost in the year 1935-36.

The following statement shows, in regard to members of male branches of friendly societies (other than dividing societies and societies of a special nature) the number of weeks' sickness in respect of which claims for sick pay were granted in 1927-28 and 1928-29—the years immediately preceding the financial depression—and in subsequent years; also the number of weeks' sickness per effective member, the number of deaths of members, and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.		
		Number.	Per Average Effective Member.		Number.	Per 1,000 Average Effective Members.
			Weeks.	Weeks.			Days.
1927-28 ..	128,924	290,583	2	2	1,423	11·04
1928-29 ..	130,733	315,499	2	2	1,484	11·35
1929-30 ..	131,655	321,799	2	3	1,515	11·51
1930-31 ..	129,593	345,687	2	4	1,331	10·27
1931-32 ..	126,228	393,315	3	1	1,615	12·79
1932-33 ..	124,970	395,222	3	1	1,562	12·50
1933-34 ..	126,471	411,979	3	2	1,599	12·64
1934-35 ..	130,152	424,341	3	2	1,732	13·31
1935-36 ..	134,336	432,467	3	1	1,671	12·44
1936-37 ..	139,413	434,234	3	1	1,794	12·87

NOTE.—Effective members are those entitled to claim sick and funeral benefits.

After 1928-29 the rate of sickness per average effective male member rose steadily until it became three weeks and two days in 1933-34, at which it remained during the following year. In each of the succeeding two years the rate was three weeks and one day—the same figure as in 1919. The rate in the last-mentioned year was abnormal; this was due chiefly to members who had been on active service in the Great War having deferred until their return to Victoria their claims for sick pay for incapacity arising out of sickness experienced and wounds received during previous years. It was also due in part to the influenza epidemic of that year.

Sickness and mortality experience (Female Branches).

The following statement shows, in regard to female members of friendly societies (other than dividing societies and societies of a special nature) the number of weeks' sickness in respect of which claims for sick pay were granted from 1927-28 to 1936-37; also the number of weeks' sickness per effective member; the number of deaths of members, and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Per Average Effective Member.	Number.	Per 1,000 Average Effective Members.
		Weeks.	Weeks. Days.		
1927-28 ..	9,957	17,571	1 5	50	5·02
1928-29 ..	10,228	19,510	1 5	47	4·60
1929-30 ..	10,717	21,288	2 0	45	4·20
1930-31 ..	10,897	22,250	2 0	51	4·68
1931-32 ..	10,935	25,103	2 2	47	4·30
1932-33 ..	11,246	27,248	2 3	40	3·56
1933-34 ..	11,759	28,448	2 3	44	3·74
1934-35 ..	12,318	30,414	2 3	56	4·55
1935-36 ..	12,761	30,553	2 2	56	4·39
1936-37 ..	13,166	30,441	2 2	64	4·86

NOTE.—Effective members are those entitled to claim sick and funeral benefits.

It will be observed that the trend of sickness per average effective female member followed closely that of male members during the corresponding period.

Friendly Societies' Dispensaries.

At the end of 1936-37 there were 33 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered, under the Friendly Societies Acts of Victoria, as separate friendly societies. The chief object for which these dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a means of supplying medicine and medical and surgical appliances to their members and to persons claiming through members. Some of the dispensaries provide also the services of medical officers. The number of members connected with the dispensaries at the end of 1936-37 was 135,468. As the greater portions of the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are interwoven with those of the medical and management funds of the ordinary friendly societies, they are not given here. The assets and liabilities of the dispensaries at the end of 1936-37 amounted to £184,749 and £26,321 respectively. The assets consisted of freehold property, £119,837; stock, fittings, and sundry debtors, £47,695; cash, £15,699; and securities, £1,518. The liabilities consisted of sundry creditors, £11,372; bank overdrafts, £8,549; and mortgages, £6,400.

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 in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. The same Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. That definition has since been broadened until now it includes any place in which four or more persons are engaged in any handicraft or in preparing articles for trade or sale. (In the case of Chinese one or more persons constitutes a factory.)

Since that year further legislative provisions have been made for the regulation of conditions of labour, and the community has gradually recognised the necessity of securing the health, the comfort and safety of the workers.

A description of the legislation relating to conditions of labour in factories and shops appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on page 392.

Wages Boards. The Wages Board method of fixing wages and of settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria. It was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced in the year 1896. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch thereof. Each Board shall consist of not less than four nor more than ten members and a chairman (not being one of such members) nominated by the members of the Board. In the event of a nomination not being so made the chairman shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour. Prior to the year 1934, each Board was composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, with a qualification that each representative should be actively engaged in the trade concerned. Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, this qualification was relaxed to permit of a paid officer of any corporation, public body, or association of employers being nominated as one of the members to represent employers and, if such officer is appointed, then one of the representatives of the employees on that Board shall likewise be an officer of the trade union concerned.

In recent years the Principal Act has been amended to enable the determinations of Wages Boards to be brought into harmony with the awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The above-mentioned Act of 1934 empowers a Board to determine that the wages rates and piecework prices fixed in any determination made by it shall be automatically adjusted, at prescribed periods, to accord as nearly as practicable with the variation in the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index-numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Board considers appropriate. This Act, as amended by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1936, also provides that where, under any Commonwealth Act, the Commonwealth Court

of Conciliation and Arbitration or a Conciliation Commissioner makes or has made an award with respect to employers and employees in any industry, the Wages Board for every trade concerned, as soon as may be, shall incorporate in any of its determinations those provisions of such award which the Board is under the Factories and Shops Acts empowered to include.

The provisions relating to the powers and functions of Wages Boards described in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, were repealed by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1936. This Act gives Wages Boards the same powers relating to wages and conditions of labour as those incorporated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. These powers should enable Wages Boards to make determinations that are not inconsistent with awards of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. Any Wages Board has now the power to determine any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such board has been appointed and, in particular, to determine all matters relating to —

- (a) work and days and hours of work ;
- (b) pay, wages and reward ;
- (c) privileges, rights and duties of employers and employees ;
- (d) the mode, terms and conditions of employment or non-employment ;
- (e) the relations between employers and employees ;
- (f) the employment or non-employment of persons of any sex or age ;
- (g) the demarcation of functions of any employees or class of employees ; and
- (h) all questions of what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter having regard to the interests of the persons immediately concerned and of society as a whole.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1936 further provides that the Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, appoint, for any specified trades in respect of which no Wages Board determination is operative, a Wages Board to be known as the "General Board." This is a new provision in factory legislation in this State and has for its object the protection of persons engaged in industry who are not subject to any Wages Board.

Wages Boards are not empowered to determine any matter relating to the preferential employment or dismissal of persons as being or as not being members of any organization, association or body.

**Enforcement
of
Determinations.**

A statement of the procedure with regard to the application and enforcement of determinations of Wages Boards appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, on page 395. In the same issue, on page 396, a description is given of the constitution of the Court of Industrial Appeals, and of the procedure in respect of appeals against a determination.

During 1937 the Court dealt with appeals against the determinations of the Excavation of Roadwork, Electroplaters, Commercial Clerks, Nickelware, and Painters Boards, the determination being amended by the Court in each case.

In addition, applications came before the Court for a revision of the Court's determinations relating to Commercial Clerks, Plumbers, and Painters. The Commercial Clerks' and Plumbers' determinations were revised as a result. In the Painters' case, however, the application was refused but, by consent, slight alterations were made in the determination.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW BOARDS.

During 1937, six new Wages Boards were appointed:—the Caretakers' Board, the Commercial Travellers' Board, the Iron and Steel Rolling Board, the Photographic Goods Board, the Watch Cases Board, and the General Board. The latter Board was appointed in pursuance of the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1936 and applied to miscellaneous trades and branches of trades certified by the Minister as not being subject to the determination of any other Board.

The first-mentioned five Boards had powers conferred upon them as follow:—

Caretakers.—To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person employed as a caretaker of a building—

- (a) in which any process, trade, business or occupation is carried on for profit;
- (b) which is temporarily untenanted but in which, ordinarily, any process, trade, business or occupation is carried on for profit.

Commercial Travellers.—To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons engaged by one or more than one wholesale merchant in the process, trade, business or occupation of a commercial traveller soliciting orders.

Iron and Steel Rolling.—To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed in the process, trade, or business of iron or steel rolling.

Photographic Goods.—To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed in the process, trade, or business of manufacturing or preparing photographic goods or material.

Watch Cases.—To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed in the trade of manufacturing or preparing watch cases.

Alterations in the powers of Boards were made as follow:—

Builders' Labourers Board.—The powers of this Board were extended to include labourers cleaning bricks on a site on which a building is being demolished, repaired, or constructed.

Carpenters Board.—The power to fix wages and conditions of all carpenters and joiners (other than those subject to the Agricultural Implements', the Country Agricultural Implements', and the Wharfs and Jetties' Boards) was given to the Carpenters' Board. This involved the removal of such work from the scope of the Woodworkers' Board.

Cycle Trade Board.—The Cycle Trade Board was given the additional power to deal with work done by repairers of bicycles, tricycles, or motor cycles or parts thereof, where such work is not subject to any Board previously appointed.

Engineers and Brassworkers (Skilled) and Engineers and Brassworkers (Unskilled) Boards.—The powers of both these Boards were varied so that they may deal with persons employed in the making or repairing of typewriters, bookkeeping machines, adding machines, calculating machines or duplicating machines.

Fibrous Plasterers Board.—This Board now provides for the preparation of material for, or the making or fixing of, acoustic tiles moulded into slab form and having an earth base. The classes of work mentioned have been removed from the jurisdiction of the Pottery and Tilelayers' Boards.

Flock Board.—Cleaning wool by beating, blowing, or similar machines where such work is not subject to the determination of any Wages Board previously appointed has now been made subject to the Flock Board, as also has been Storemen, Packers, and Sorters work in connexion with the process referred to.

Millet Broom Board.—The making of brooms from grass or other similar material has been added to the powers of this Board which previously applied only to the making of millet brooms, mops, and feather dusters.

Printers, Country Printers', and Provincial Printers' Boards.—The powers of these Boards were extended to cover the preparing of lithographic work by drawing or lettering on a lithographic plate or on any other material.

Shops Board No. 9 (Drapers and Men's Clothing).—The Order setting out the powers of this Board has been varied so that articles of men's or boys' clothing made-to-order are now clearly included.

Shops Board No. 21 (Booksellers' and Newsagents').—The powers of this Board were varied to include the following additional employees :—

- (a) persons employed in the trade of a wholesale bookseller or newsagent ;
- (b) persons employed in a lending library conducted for profit.

WEEKLY HOURS FIXED BY WAGES BOARDS.

Wages Boards, in addition to fixing weekly wages, determine the maximum number of hours for which such weekly wages shall be payable and overtime rates for time worked in excess of the number of hours fixed.

During the year 1937, the determinations of 176 Boards were in force, in 140 of which a uniform set of hours for all employees was prescribed. In 36 determinations, however, varying sets of hours according to the class of work or to the sex of the worker were fixed by the Boards. The particulars are summarized in the following statement :—

VICTORIA—WAGES BOARDS—DETERMINATIONS OF HOURS.

Boards which Determined Fixed Hours for all Employees.		Boards which Determined Differential Hours for Employees.	
Number of Boards.	Weekly Hours Adopted.	Number of Boards.	Weekly Hours Adopted.
2	Less than 44	1	44 and 35
83	44	3	44 „ 42
5	46	1	46 „ 43
1	46½	4	46 „ 44
3	47	13	48 „ 44
45	48	4	48 „ 46
1	More than 48	3	48 „ 47
		3	48 and over 48
		1	44, 45 and 48
		1	44, 46 and 48
		1	44, 47 and 48
		1	46, 48 and 50

On 31st December, 1937, there were 189 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 239,000 employees.

The definition of a factory under the *Factories and Factories Act 1928* has been amended by the *Factories and Shops Act 1934*, which provides that a place where electric power not exceeding one-half horse power is used and which does not otherwise come within the meaning of a factory is exempt from the provisions of the Act. Previously a minimum with regard to electric power was not prescribed.

Any place in which a person is employed in any manufacturing process involving the use of a compound of lead is now defined as a factory.

In order to strengthen the legislation relating to the supervision of the making of bread, the definition of a bread factory is now "any place where bread is baked for trade as well as for sale."

In 1937 there were registered 12,434 factories in which 179,650 persons were employed.

Factory legislation. A summary of factory legislation existing at the date of the Consolidating Act of 1928 appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 399-401.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1934 made important alterations in the law relating to the supervision and regulation of factories and shops. The principal alterations (apart from those described under Wages Boards) are as follow:—

Work in the manufacture of boots and shoes in factories on any day before 7.30 a.m. or after 6 p.m., on a Saturday after 2 p.m., or on a Sunday is prohibited. To meet the exigencies of trade, power is given to the Minister of Labour to suspend, for not more than two months, the operation of this prohibition.

The carting or delivery of bread in the Metropolitan District on sale before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. on any day and of the making (other than dough-making) or baking of bread on a Sunday is prohibited.

The carting of goods, etc., on a Sunday, except perishable and certain other goods, unless a permit to do such carting has been obtained from the Chief Inspector of Factories, is prohibited.

A premium for employing any person under the age of 21 years in work to which a determination of any Wages Board (other than the Chemists' Board) applies is forbidden. The sum of £100 is fixed as the maximum amount of premium payable to a chemist under any apprenticeship agreement.

The conditions under which work may be issued from factories for the manufacture of wearing apparel or of boots to licensed outside workers have been amended. No persons other than outside workers shall be employed on such manufacture except members of each outside worker's own family who are under fourteen years of age or have been granted permission by the Secretary of Labour to be so employed. Factory occupiers are not permitted to employ a greater number of licensed outside workers than one for every ten or fraction of ten workers employed in the factory. Occupiers of factories are required to keep a complete record of work issued to outside workers.

The occupier of every factory where more than 600 persons are employed, or where work of a hazardous nature is performed and more than 300 persons are employed, shall, if directed, provide an ambulance room properly equipped and under the charge of a qualified attendant.

The most important provision of the Act is designed to prevent the contravention of the determination of Wages Boards in the Bread Trade by the performance of work under contract. A Bread Trade

Tribunal may be established consisting of a judge of the County Court, one representative of employers and one of employees. Power is given to the Tribunal to deal with any case where proceedings are taken against any person for contravention of a determination in which such person alleges that, under the contract, the relation between himself and the person in respect of whom such determination is alleged to have been contravened is not the relation of employer and employee. All questions of law, or of the amount of any penalty to be imposed or of the costs to be awarded, shall be decided by the President alone, but in all other matters the decision of the majority shall be the decision of the Tribunal. Penalties varying from £20 to £200 may be imposed for breaches of determinations. The Governor in Council may by proclamation extend to other trades the provisions relating to the Bread Trade Tribunal and such extensions have been made in connexion with seven other trades, namely:—Boot, Butchers, Carters and Drivers, Electrical and Radio Goods, Fibrous Plasterers, Musicians and Quarry.

The *Factories and Shops Act 1936* provides that the Chief Inspector of Factories, after due inquiry, may refuse to register or may cancel the registration of any factory or shop. The object of this provision is to give power to the Chief Inspector to deal with any deliberate attempt to evade the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts or the determinations thereunder. If, pursuant to such provisions or determinations, the Chief Inspector refuses to register or if he cancels the registration of a factory or shop, the occupier thereof may appeal in respect of such refusal or cancellation to a Court of Petty Sessions consisting of a police magistrate sitting alone. The decision of the Court is final. The provisions of earlier Acts which restricted the powers of Wages Boards have been repealed, and the Act gives the Boards authority to deal with any industrial matter other than the preferential employment of unionists. An important provision in this Act is that all legal proceedings for offences against the Factories and Shops Acts within the Metropolitan District shall be heard by the Metropolitan Industrial Court instead of by various Courts of Petty Sessions as formerly. The new legislation has as its object uniformity in the manner of dealing with offenders and in the imposition of penalties.

The hours for closing of shops in both metropolitan and country districts, as defined by the *Shops and Factories Act 1928*, are stated in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 401-403.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915. At the end of that year there were 26,401 registered shops with 25,632 employees. The annual registration fee, which is based on the number of persons employed in the shop, varies from 2s. 6d. to £10.

Registered shops are divided into 26 classes. There was, during the year 1937, an increase compared with 1936 of 230 shops and of 2,590 employees. Particulars of the shops registered and number of employees are given below:—

VICTORIA—SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1937.

Class of Shop.	Metropolitan.		Provincial Cities and Country.		Whole State.	
	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.
Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry	4,273	1,294	2,448	757	6,721	2,051
Booksellers, Newsagents	960	702	465	329	1,425	1,031
Boot Dealers	317	903	297	344	614	1,247
Boot Repairers	841	37	569	63	1,410	100
Butchers	1,231	2,415	1,078	1,566	2,309	3,981
Chemists	546	799	336	382	882	1,181
Crockery	55	130	17	14	72	144
Cycle and Motor, and Motor Requisites	1,048	1,689	1,241	1,081	2,289	2,770
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat	810	576	150	147	960	723
Drapery and Men's Clothing	2,001	9,854	1,408	2,749	3,409	12,603
Electrical and Radio	333	505	233	229	566	734
Fancy Goods Dealers	248	1,340	212	338	460	1,678
Fish	418	163	116	45	534	208
Florists	325	246	92	46	417	292
Fruit and Vegetable	1,704	398	997	363	2,701	761
Fuel and Fodder	1,118	488	310	256	1,428	744
Furniture	402	1,233	171	317	573	1,550
Grocers	2,727	2,569	1,427	1,646	4,154	4,215
Hairdressers	1,513	1,258	1,019	455	2,532	1,713
Hardware	484	1,398	506	695	990	2,093
Jewellery	241	298	195	101	436	399
Leather Goods	114	144	236	55	350	199
Musical Instruments	36	209	42	35	78	244
Tobacconists	1,306	139	266	47	1,572	186
Mixed	347	96	1,446	2,981	1,793	3,077
Shops not classified	1,261	1,340	863	428	2,124	1,768
Total 1937	24,659	30,223	16,140	15,469	40,799	45,692
Total 1936	24,364	28,197	16,205	14,905	40,569	43,102
Total 1935	24,455	27,807	15,877	13,962	40,332	41,769
Total 1934	24,464	27,356	15,824	13,864	40,288	41,220
Total 1933	24,112	25,438	15,869	13,187	39,981	38,625

THE BASIC WAGE.

**Basic Wage—
Melbourne.** The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration at 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week in Melbourne. On account of its having been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works this declaration is popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment".

The basic wage was varied from time to time by the Court in accordance with the variation in the "All Houses" Index Numbers ("A" Series—food, groceries, and rent of all houses) prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician.

An amount known as the "Powers three shillings" was added in 1922 to the weekly rate of wage for the purpose of securing to the worker, during a period of rising prices, the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard.

In accordance with the judgment of the Court of 22nd January, 1931, the rates became subject to a reduction of 10 per cent.

On 5th May, 1933, the Court made an award which ordered that the variations in the "All Items" Index Numbers ("C" Series—Food, Groceries, Housing—4 and 5 rooms only—Clothing and Miscellaneous Expenditure) of the Commonwealth Statistician be applied in a certain manner to the "All Houses" Index Numbers ("A" Series) for the adjustment of all wages under the award. The resultant Index Numbers became known as the "D" Series.

The Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 made a vital change in the method of calculating the basic wage as a result of which the "Harvester" standard was superseded. The judgment of the Arbitration Court, delivered on 17th April, 1934, provided that the "All Items" Index Numbers be used as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage. Appropriate tables for use in the process of adjustment are included in the schedule to the judgment. The Court also considered that the addition of the "Powers' three shillings" was no longer justifiable.

As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1937, the Arbitration Court issued a retail price index series of its own. This series is based upon and corresponds with the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" series, but it is specially numbered for convenience in the adjustment of the basic wage. Provision was also made for the addition of a "fixed loading" of six shillings to the existing wage, payable in two instalments.

Basic weekly rates of wage and the date on which they became payable are shown hereunder for the ten years 1929-1938 :—

MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE.

Year—	Basic Weekly Wage Payable in Melbourne on—			
	1st February.	1st May.	1st August.	1st November.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929 ..	4 6 0	4 9 6	4 10 0	4 10 0
1930 ..	4 10 0	4 6 0	4 5 6	4 3 0
1931 ..	3 10 2*	3 8 5	3 5 8	3 3 5
1932 ..	3 3 5	3 3 11	3 3 0	3 1 8
1933 ..	3 0 4	3 3 4†	3 2 5	3 2 10
1934 ..	3 3 4	..	..	..
	1st March.	1st June.	1st September.	1st December.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1934 ..	..	3 4 0‡	3 4 0	3 4 0
1935 ..	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0
1936 ..	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 0
1937 ..	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 13 0§	3 17 0
1938 ..	3 17 0	3 17 0	3 18 0	3 19 0

* 10 per cent. reduction became operative and continued to operate until 31st May, 1934.

† "D" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 5th May, 1933 (less 10 per cent. reduction)—operative until 31st May, 1934.

‡ "C" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 17th April 1934—operative until 31st August, 1937.

§ Commonwealth Arbitration Court Series Index Numbers.—Award of 23rd June, 1937 (operative from 1st September onwards). The Court ordered a "fixed loading" addition of six shillings to the existing wage—three shillings to be added as from the commencement of the first pay period in July, 1937, and October, 1937, respectively.

**Basic Wage—
Outside
Metropolitan
Area.**

Prior to 1934, the basic wage for Victoria differed only slightly from that for Melbourne. In its judgment in that year, the Court made special reference to the basic wage payable in industries outside the metropolitan area, and it ruled that, except in certain specified districts where the cost of living appeared to be correctly indicated by the local "All Items" Index Numbers, or where known circumstances indicated that the general rule should not apply, the basic wage for provincial places should be a constant three shillings per week less than that for the metropolitan district in the same State. Special provision was made also for assessing or adjusting the wage in certain places.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS.

**Retail Price
Index-
Numbers—
“C” Series.**

The “C” Series (all items) of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne is prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician. This series comprises the costs of food, groceries, rent of four and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous expenditure and is applied to the majority of awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in accordance with its judgment of 17th April, 1934. It was superseded by an index number of the Court’s own construction as described in the Report of the “Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937.” The weighted average for the six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923–27, expressed as 1,000, is the basis of comparison in the following table:—

MELBOURNE—RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, “C”
SERIES, “ALL ITEMS”, 1914–1938.

Period.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure. “All Items.”	Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure. “All Items.”
November, 1914 ..	671	1933	789
November, 1921 ..	1003	1934	801
Years 1923–1927 ..	990	1935	824
1929 ..	1017	1936	844
1930 ..	956	1937	868
1931 ..	846	1938	896
1932 ..	813		

**Retail Price
Index-
Numbers—
“A” Series.**

The “A” series (all houses) of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician are shown hereunder. Prior to the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration delivered on 17th April, 1934, this series was used for all periodical adjustments of wages controlled by that Court—the series now, however, applies to comparatively few awards. In the calculation of these numbers the prices of food, groceries, and the rent of all houses are taken into

account. The weighted average for the six Capital Cities in 1911, expressed as 1,000, is the basis of comparison in the following table:—

MELBOURNE—RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS,
“ A ” SERIES, 1911-1930.

Year.			Retail Price Index-Numbers (Food, Groceries, and Housing—All Houses) for Melbourne.	Year.			Retail Price Index-Numbers (Food, Groceries, and Housing—All Houses) for Melbourne.
1911	..	..	950	1931	..	..	1448
1914	..	..	1105	1932	..	..	1378
1917	..	..	1294	1933	..	..	1319
1920	..	..	1788	1934	..	..	1367
1923	..	..	1749	1935	..	..	1420
1926	..	..	1801	1936	..	..	1472
1929	..	..	1812	1937	..	..	1515
1930	..	..	1672	1937-38 (12 months)			1545*

* The tabulation and publication of this series of Index Numbers was discontinued by the Commonwealth Statistician as from 30th June, 1938.

APPRENTICESHIP COMMISSION.

Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1928 (No. 3636), which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades thereunder. The provisions of the Acts apply only within the Metropolitan District as proclaimed under such Acts.

The following statement shows the proclaimed apprenticeship trades, and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in each of the years 1934 to 1938:—

VICTORIA—PROCLAIMED APPRENTICESHIP TRADES
1934 TO 1938.

Trade.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on 30th June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Plumbing and Gasfitting	119	120	150	224	303
Carpentry and Joinery	93	100	175	230	287
Painting, Decorating, and Sign-writing	32	32	42	66	81
Plastering	11	12	13	21	26
Printing	344	463	532	568	649
Electrical	163	183	279	357	475
Motor Mechanics	76	112	151	229	293
Bootmaking	399	511	606	638	584
Moulding	15	22	116	185	250
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	49	417	815
Fibrous Plastering* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	45
Boiler-making and/or Steel Construction* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	31
Sheet Metal* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5
Total	1,252	1,555	2,113	2,935	3,844

* Proclaimed as apprenticeship trades on 17th February, 1937, 1st December, 1937 and 25th May, 1938 respectively.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE

The Government Labour Exchange is under the control of the Labour Department. Applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment, principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. When work is available, men, if suitable, are selected for employment according to the order of their registration. The Exchange also provides workmen for private employment.

Workers who secure country employment on their own initiative, and are considered deserving, may, on application, be granted railway tickets, the cost of which is repayable from their earnings. During the financial year ended 30th June, 1938, there were advanced 4,839 rail tickets, valued at £3,546, of which £3,194 has been repaid. During the same period, £194 was repaid in respect of advances made in previous years.

The total number of rail tickets issued in the 37 years ended 30th June, 1938, was 159,957, valued at £130,386, of which £104,387 has been repaid.

The operations of the Exchange for the year 1937 in respect of registrations and applicants sent to employment are summarized in the following tables:—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.—PERSONS REGISTERED AND EMPLOYMENT OBTAINED, 1937.

Year and Month.	Applications for Employment in the Metropolis.		Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.	
	Number Registered during each Month.	Number remaining on Register at end of each Month.	In the Metropolis.	In the Country.
1937—January	3,135	12,672	480	506
February	2,597	12,270	755	662
March	2,032	11,957	310	450
April	2,865	11,584	950	1,690
May	2,665	10,002	2,036	2,006
June	2,354	9,639	698	906
July	3,960	10,639	715	1,162
August	3,372	10,857	1,156	1,383
September	2,845	10,667	635	1,015
October	1,961	10,322	381	594
November	2,213	10,211	443	559
December	2,077	10,310	418	342
Total	32,076	..	8,977	11,275

VICTORIA—PERSONS REGISTERED AND EMPLOYMENT OBTAINED, 1933-1937.

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
1933	83,023	17,084	19,834
1934	58,686	14,269	17,590
1935	49,909	35,936	29,031
1936	42,487	27,591	29,890
1937	32,076	23,781	20,252

It must be understood that the number of registrations effected does not represent distinct individuals as there is a large number of men who register more than once at the Exchange each year. Although it is known that these duplications are numerous, the actual extent cannot be ascertained. The fact that the figures quoted do not include the large numbers of labourers engaged "on the job" for Government earthworks in the country also requires recognition.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following statement shows the number of male persons registered as unemployed at the Government Labour Exchange and its Branches in the last week of each month of the period of twelve months ended on the 30th June, in each of the five years 1933-34 to 1937-38 :—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE—MONTHLY REGISTRATIONS, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Last Week of Month of—	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
July	36,551	34,679	30,002	20,431	17,377
August	37,808	32,273	28,608	19,369	17,679
September	36,840	30,756	27,179	19,084	17,262
October	34,841	29,478	24,399	18,761	16,339
November	32,111	29,035	20,837	17,560	15,593
December	32,577	28,349	20,198	18,189	15,801
January	33,275	27,751	18,990	18,136	16,206
February	32,507	27,243	18,828	16,906	15,137
March	32,983	27,409	16,962	16,842	14,801
April	35,335	30,685	17,839	16,735	15,633
May	35,881	32,141	17,937	14,785	15,709
June	35,679	32,078	18,552	14,895	16,669

During the period under review the highest number of registrations was recorded in the month of August, 1933. The improved condition in respect of employment is shown by the marked decrease in the number of registrations since that date.

Relief of Unemployment. The rapid increase in unemployment in the year 1930 necessitated Government action to relieve the resultant distress. Additional taxation was superimposed upon the existing income tax and wages were taxed by the method of stamp duties.

The rates of tax and of stamp duties for the relief of unemployment on incomes and wages earned during the year ended 30th June, 1931, appear on pages 255 and 256 of the *Year-Book* for 1930-31. The Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts expired on 5th November, 1932, and legislative provision was made for the collection of relief moneys by annual assessment instead of by stamp duty. Particulars of the tax are given in Part "Finance" of this issue of the *Year-Book*.

The revenue raised by unemployment relief taxation from the date of the commencement of the operation of the tax in 1930-31 to 30th June, 1938, amounted to £13,922,975, of which £192,505 was refunded to taxpayers, the net revenue being £13,730,470. The yearly net collections of tax were as follow:—1930-31, £1,234,463; 1931-32, £1,622,400; 1932-33, £1,730,867; 1933-34, £1,615,371; 1934-35, £1,685,298; 1935-36, £1,970,334; 1936-37, £1,944,382; and 1937-38, £1,927,354.

In addition to the revenue from the above-mentioned taxation, moneys for relief have been raised by way of loan, and contributions and grants have been made by the Commonwealth Parliament. Loans for relief purposes were first raised during the year 1932-33. The loan expenditure during the six years 1932-33 to 1937-38 was £9,475,741. The total cost of relief during the nine years, 1929-30 to 1937-38, was £24,869,684, of which £13,588,297 was raised by taxation, and £9,475,741 by loans; Commonwealth loan contributions and grants amounted to £1,718,599 and £87,047 was provided by interest on advances, &c. At 30th June, 1938, the balance to the credit of the Unemployment Relief Fund was £142,173. The following is a detailed statement of the disbursements from the Unemployment Relief Fund, Loan, and other Funds from 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1938:—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, 1929-30 TO 1937-38.

Allocation of Expenditure.	Expended during 1929-30 to 1936-37 from—			Expended during 1937-38 from—			Total Expended to 30th June, 1938, from—		
	Unemploy- ment Relief Fund.	Loans, Common- wealth Loan Con- tributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemploy- ment Relief Fund.	Loans, Common- wealth Loan Con- tributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemploy- ment Relief Fund.	Loans, Common- wealth Loan Con- tributions and Grants.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sustenance and Sustenance Work	8,401,460	140,150	8,541,610	1,171,485	750	1,172,235	9,572,945	140,900	9,713,845
Municipalities	599,976	317,158	917,134	37,257	..	37,257	637,233	317,158	954,391
Departmental, &c.—									
Public Works and Mines ..	460,645	940,337	1,400,982	92,969	341,520	434,489	553,614	1,281,857	1,835,471
Railways	12,250	1,808,915	1,821,165	..	254,128	254,128	12,250	2,063,043	2,075,293
Lands	135,973	123,571	259,544	10,140	68,054	78,194	146,113	191,625	337,738
Treasurer	273,603	957,277	1,230,880	18,173	64,915	83,088	291,776	1,022,192	1,313,968
Country Roads Board ..	216,028	1,267,012	1,483,040	2,679	136,102	138,781	218,707	1,403,114	1,621,821
Forests and Foresters' Quarters	195,738	1,102,917	1,298,655	1,258	253,782	255,040	196,996	1,356,699	1,553,695
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	199,214	1,702,588	1,901,802	60,509	352,643	413,152	259,723	2,055,231	2,314,954
Closer Settlement Commission ..	..	75,658	75,658	..	15,819	15,819	..	91,477	91,477
State Electricity Commission ..	..	138,500	138,500	..	..	..	..	138,500	138,500
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	..	441,500	441,500	..	85,500	85,500	..	527,000	527,000
Sewerage Authorities .. .. .	..	234,882	234,882	..	4,578	4,578	..	239,460	239,460
Waterworks Trusts .. .. .	..	54,961	54,961	..	22,855	22,855	..	77,816	77,816
Miscellaneous*	88,857	133,566	222,423	149,427	154,702	304,129	238,284	288,268	526,552
Expenditure on Relief ..	10,583,744	9,438,992	20,022,736	1,543,897	1,755,348	3,299,245	12,127,641	11,194,340	23,321,981
Administration	471,288	..	471,288	84,756	..	84,756	556,044	..	556,044
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	658,215	..	658,215	333,444	..	333,444	991,659	..	991,659
Refund of Taxes	185,418	..	185,418	7,086	..	7,086	192,504	..	192,504
Total Expenditure	11,898,665	9,438,992	21,337,657	1,969,183	1,755,348	3,724,531	13,867,848	11,194,340	25,062,188

* Including (a) Commonwealth and State joint relief to Local Authorities (municipalities, sewerage, and water authorities) for debt service charges.
(b) Commonwealth and State Youth Employment Grant.

Sustenance. Every male person who receives sustenance is required, on demand, and in return for such sustenance, to perform work (of such a class as is prescribed on the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria) for the municipality within whose municipal district sustenance is received.

On 3rd July, 1933, on the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria, a scheme was brought into operation under which genuine unemployed male persons have been, as far as practicable, provided with some employment each week.

The results of the working of the scheme are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—WORK BY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN RETURN FOR SUSTENANCE, 1937 AND 1938.

Month of—	1937.		1938.	
	Total Number of Units in Receipt of Sustenance.*	Number Working in Return for Sustenance.	Total Number of Units in Receipt of Sustenance.*	Number Working in Return for Sustenance.
January ..	15,497	12,404	13,786	11,269
February ..	14,862	12,256	13,086	10,580
March ..	14,038	11,554	12,577	10,942
April ..	14,158	11,717	12,928	11,188
May ..	12,529	10,418	13,118	11,298
June ..	12,008	10,341	13,187	11,443
July ..	13,287	11,644	14,538	12,589
August ..	14,610	12,680	15,694	13,362
September ..	14,324	12,123	15,404	13,130
October ..	13,777	11,614	14,789	12,572
November ..	13,255	11,214	14,419	12,338
December ..	14,034	11,590	15,775	13,498

* Including number working in return for sustenance.

Sustenance is provided at the same rates in every part of Victoria and is distributed through the agency of public assistance committees appointed under the provisions of the *Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act 1932*.

Persons eligible to receive sustenance in accordance with the above-mentioned Act may be granted sustenance as set out in the following scales, but so that the total amount of the income received by a family unit and the value of the sustenance granted shall in no case exceed £3 14s. in any one week.

VICTORIA—RATES OF SUSTENANCE TO UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.

Family Unit.	Maximum Weekly Permissible Income.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance that may be Granted to—		
		Unemployable for whom Sustenance has been Specially Authorized by the Hon. the Minister.	Employable Applicant for whom Work in Return for Sustenance is not Provided.	Employable Male Working in Return for Sustenance, <i>vide</i> Section (8) of the Act.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Itinerant unemployed male	<i>s. d.</i> 10 0	<i>s. d.</i> ..	<i>s. d.</i> 11 0	<i>s. d.</i> 17 6
Approved prospector	12 0	..	11 0	17 6
Individual residing with strangers or relatives other than parents ..	12 0	6 6	11 0	17 6
Single unemployed employable male 21 years of age or over as member of family unit the head of which is in receipt of sustenance ..	In accordance with family unit of which he is a member	..	5 0	10 0
Two ..	20 0	9 9	18 6	30 6
Three ..	25 0	And for each unemployed dependant ir-	And for each male unemployed dependant under	And for each un-
Four ..	27 6	respective of	21 years of age,	employed depend-
Five ..	30 0	age, 4s. per	and for each un-	ant residing with
Six ..	32 6	week :	employed female	the applicant—
Seven ..	35 0	Provided in	dependant ir-	(a) 4s. per week
Eight ..	37 6	any instance	respective of age,	for each de-
Nine ..	40 0	the total	4s. per week :	pendant under
Ten ..	42 6	value of sus-	Provided in any	16 years of
		tenance does	instance the total	age,
		not exceed	value of susten-	(b) 5s. per week
		41s. 9d. per	ance does not	for each male
		week.	exceed 50s. 6d.	16 years and
			per week.	under 21 years
				of age,
				(c) 5s. per week
				for each female
				16 years of age
				or over :
				Provided in any
				instance the total
				value of sustenance
				does not exceed
				62s. 6d. per week.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

There were 744 charitable and reformatory organizations throughout the State in 1937. The total receipts of these organizations during the year ended 30th June, 1937, amounted to £3,040,582, of which £1,413,999 was contributed by the Government and £1,626,583 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £2,871,078. These particulars do not include payments, which amounted to £3,750,068 during 1936-37, made by the Commonwealth Government to old-age and invalid pensioners of this State. The daily average number under care indoors was 21,467, and there were 397,737 cases of out-door

relief during the year. These numbers, in respect of indoor and out-door patients, refer to the number of "cases" treated and not to distinct persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

A summary of the particulars in respect of charitable and reformatory institutions is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1936-37.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average In-door Patients or Inmates	Number of Cases of Out-door Relief.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
				£	£	£	£
HOSPITALS.							
Special—							
Austin Hospital ..	1	361	..	18,352	48,444	66,796	49,817
Children's Hospital ..	1	372	19,094	20,605	69,138	89,743	80,160
Melbourne Dental Hospital ..	1	..	21,428	2,918	9,507	12,425	12,141
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	1	123	11,693	11,522	32,522	44,044	37,553
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ..	1	120	..	1,055	5,266	6,321	6,814
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	1	103	30,018	7,063	18,112	25,175	22,609
Women's Hospital ..	1	238	8,868	17,314	75,252	92,566	95,267
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	1	348	..	36,614	41,430	78,044	85,902
General Hospitals ..	54	2,886	159,929	279,543	534,326	813,869	736,486
Auxiliary Hospitals ..	2	275	4,452	18,482	19,543	38,025	39,153
Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes ..	5	405	166	8,082	18,501	26,583	25,990
Convalescent Homes ..	2	49	..	800	2,414	3,214	3,875
Sanatoria ..	3	318	..	23,764	12,224	35,988	36,767
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses ..	12	6,282	..	433,515	49,721	483,236	483,236
Total	86	11,910	255,648	879,629	936,400	1,816,029	1,715,770
ASYLUMS AND ORPHANAGES.							
Benevolent Homes ..	10	2,138	1,287	42,461	76,596	119,057	109,556
Orphanages ..	27	3,159	..	52,591	151,429	204,020	180,230
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions ..	3	253	463	3,300	43,987	47,287	46,832
Total	40	5,550	1,750	98,352	272,012	370,364	336,618
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges ..	12	983	..	7,560	64,836	72,396	74,119
Inebriates' Institutions ..	2	61	..	2,231	3,800	6,031	6,064
Children's Welfare Department ..	6	1,850	11,709	274,447	9,790	284,237	284,237
Goals and Penal Establishments ..	12	1,113	..	120,896	..	120,896	120,896
Total	32	4,007	11,709	405,134	78,426	483,560	485,316
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.							
Free Dispensaries ..	2	..	10,895	900	1,544	2,444	2,459
Benevolent Societies ..	*221	..	35,082	13,877	52,185	66,062	65,677
Other Societies ..	*363	..	82,653	16,107	286,016	302,123	265,238
Total	586	..	128,630	30,884	339,745	370,629	333,374
Grand Total ..	744	21,467	397,737	1,413,999	1,626,583	3,040,582	2,871,078

* Inclusive of branches.

Income of Charitable Institutions. The receipts of hospitals, charitable, and reformatory institutions (excluding gaols and penal establishments) in the State under various headings for the year 1936-37 are shown hereunder:—

VICTORIA—SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1936-37.

Receipts.	Public Hospitals.	Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes.	Benevolent Homes.	Orphanages.	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions.	Rescue Homes and Female Refuges.	Other Institutions.*	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid ..	413,468	8,082	42,461	52,591	3,300	7,560	765,641	1,293,103
Municipal Grants ..	72,115	183	886	555	881	102	32,751	107,473
Private Contributions ..	110,489	4,812	4,740	21,900	19,867	2,243	84,224	248,275
Proceeds of Entertainments	20,997	368	1,308	3,315	2,485	73	10	28,556
Legacies, Bequests and Donations ..	196,983	6,595	9,477	79,606	7,660	8,035	700	309,056
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations ..	18,195	422	1,632	1,778	175	302	127	22,631
Contributions of Indoor Patients ..	165,981	2,695	45,127	10,785	3,802	4,360	65,002	297,702
Out-patients' Fees ..	62,474	..	..	..	9	..	..	62,483
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	298	..	892	14,374	2,102	47,026	..	64,692
Interest or Rent ..	31,473	2,648	11,131	12,894	3,527	328	45	62,046
Loans ..	131,553	..	..	..	..	..	..	131,553
Other Sources ..	43,032	778	1,403	6,222	3,479	2,367	234,835	292,116
Total ..	1,267,008	26,583	119,057	204,020	47,287	72,396	1,183,335	2,919,686

* Including Department of Mental Hygiene, Children's Welfare Department, and Benevolent Societies, but excluding Gaols and Penal Establishments.

Charitable institutions—receipts and expenditure. Information relating to the receipts and expenditure of charitable institutions (excluding gaols and penal establishments) during each year of the period of three years ended on 30th June, 1937, is given in the following table. For the year 1936-37, Government aid was equivalent to 44.29 per cent. of the total receipts; municipal grants and payments to 3.68 per cent.; payments of inmates and out-patients to 12.33 per cent.; private contributions to 8.50 per cent.; legacies, bequests, and donations

to 10·59 per cent.; receipts from Lord Mayor's Fund, &c., to 0·77 per cent.; interest and rent to 2·13 per cent.; loan receipts to 4·51 per cent.; and receipts from all other sources to 13·20 per cent.

VICTORIA—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1934-35 TO 1936-37.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June.		
	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£
Government Aid	1,035,668	1,129,198	1,293,103
Municipal Grants and Contributions ..	112,409	112,093	107,473
Patients' and Inmates' Contributions	281,196	310,413	360,185
Private Contributions	211,164	191,835	248,275
Legacies, Bequests, and Donations ..	189,095	167,619	309,056
Lord Mayor's Fund, Hospital Sunday, and Church Donations	19,347	22,947	22,631
Interest or Rent	58,124	61,120	62,046
Loan Receipts	135,982	33,859	131,553
Other Sources	325,792	381,702	385,364
Total Receipts	2,368,777	2,410,786	2,919,686
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Ordinary	2,033,932	2,181,202	2,335,156
Extraordinary	74,626	63,821	61,334
Building	219,299	180,340	353,692
Total Expenditure	2,327,857	2,425,372	2,750,182

Charitable Institutions—Accommodation and Inmates. The next statement shows the accommodation available and the number of inmates maintained in the following institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1937 :—

VICTORIA—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ACCOMMODATION, AND INMATES, 1936-37.

Institution.	Number of Beds.	Number of Inmates.	
		Total during the Year.	Daily Average.
Austin Hospital	372	1,252	361
Children's Hospital	392	5,835	372
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	141	3,512	133
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	138	156	120
Eye and Ear Hospital	114	3,171	103
Women's Hospital	285	8,505	259
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	720	4,529	348
General Hospitals	4,449	58,577	2,886
Auxiliary Hospitals	295	5,957	275
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows	260	419	236
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	100	278	88
Tweddle Hospital for Babies	12	91	8
Bethany Home, Geelong	45	65	36
St. Gabriel's Babies' Home	36	83	36
Convalescent Homes	70	975	49
Greenvale Sanatorium	100	302	100
Heatherton Sanatorium	124	277	113
Gresswell Sanatorium	140	399	105
Mental Hospitals	6,321	8,446	6,282
Benevolent Homes	2,498	4,439	2,138
Orphanages	3,246	4,519	3,159
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums	280	323	253
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	1,167	2,024	983
Inebriates' Institutions	95	175	61
Children's Welfare Department .. .. .	..	16,581*	13,559
Total	21,400	130,890	32,063

* Number under control.

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 52 mothers of infants in the Tweddle Hospital, 103 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 114 mothers of infants in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, 5 mothers of infants in Bethany Home, Geelong, and 574 infants in the Female Refuges during the year.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT 1928.

An Act to consolidate the law relating to the management of hospitals and charities in the State of Victoria was passed in the year 1928 and proclaimed on 18th December, 1929. A summary of its provisions appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 418 and 419.

The *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1936 gives to the Charities Board power to make or cause to be made an inspection of any registered unsubsidized institution and to recommend conditions to be attached to the granting of Government subsidies. It gives authority to an incorporated institution to raise money by debentures on the income of such institution. In the matter of the recovery of fees for treatment of patients in institutions, the liability which formerly was limited to an assessment on the means of the patient himself, has been widened to enable recovery of fees from a responsible person such as the parent or guardian or husband or wife as the case may be. The patient or person responsible is required, under penalty, to complete a statement as to means and ability to pay for treatment.

No charitable institution or benevolent society may be established without the consent in writing of the Charities Board.

In 1923 a Fund called "The Hospitals and Charities Fund" was established in the Treasury. To this Fund Parliament has voted a sum each year towards the cost of maintenance and of building works of subsidized institutions and benevolent societies. The amount of the vote for the year 1937-38 was £200,000, plus the sum of £60,000 from State Unemployment Relief (Taxation) Fund. The total amount available for distribution from the Hospitals and Charities Fund for 1937-38, including Totalizator Receipts, was £449,185. The matters which are to be considered when making payments from the Fund are set forth on page 231 of the *Year-Book* for 1929-30. The *Totalizator Act* 1930, as amended by the *Totalizator Act* 1934, provides that any racing club using a totalizator shall deduct as commission 10 per cent. out of the moneys paid into the totalizator in respect of each race or division of a race and that 50 per cent. of the amount so deducted, where the races are held on courses within a radius of 20 miles of Melbourne, and 25 per cent. in respect of races held on courses situated elsewhere in Victoria, shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue and transferred therefrom each year to the Hospitals and Charities Fund. Since the date of the operation of the Act, the sum of £886,691 has been so transferred. The annual transfers were as follow:—1930-31, £8; 1931-32, £50,519; 1932-33, £110,184; 1933-34, £123,312; 1934-35, £124,251; 1935-36, £141,430; 1936-37, £147,802; and 1937-38, £189,185. Loans and grants amounting to £59,000 were made to institutions from the National Recovery Loan Fund during 1937-38 for building purposes.

When the Board commenced its operations in 1923 only one country hospital had a maternity ward. In 1936 maternity wards had been established in the public sections of 28 hospitals.

The Board has framed regulations in regard to Community Hospitals. A brief statement of these regulations appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 232.

The scheme for the admission of intermediate and private patients was initiated in the metropolis by the Committee of the Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children. At this institution a new wing, named the "Jessie McPherson Community Hospital", was opened for the reception of such patients on 1st December, 1931. The Alfred Hospital followed on 22nd May, 1933, when "Hamilton Russell House" was opened and, at St. Vincent's Hospital, one floor of a section of the building was set aside for the purpose and patients admitted thereto on 1st February, 1934.

Outside the metropolitan area there are 49 general hospitals, of which 37, during the year 1937-38, admitted intermediate and private patients in accordance with the regulations.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The principal general hospitals in the State are the Royal Melbourne, the Alfred, and St. Vincent's Hospitals. The social services rendered through each of these hospitals is briefly described in the following paragraphs.

Royal Melbourne Hospital. The origin of this institution belongs to the earliest days of Melbourne. The *Year-Books* for 1915-16 and 1916-17 contain a statement of the circumstances associated with the foundation of the hospital in 1846, and a reference to its rebuilding in 1910. During the year 1934 Their Majesties the King and Queen bestowed their patronage on this Hospital.

The need for providing increased accommodation at this general hospital and for improvement in its equipment has been apparent for a number of years. With the object of increasing and improving the valuable social service rendered by this institution, legislative proposals were submitted in 1935 by the Government to Parliament. These proposals are embodied in the *Royal Melbourne Hospital Act 1935*. This Act provides for the granting to a corporation known as the Royal Melbourne Hospital of a piece of land consisting of nearly 11 acres situated in the city of Melbourne, and it authorizes the corporation to erect on the land granted a general hospital and other buildings, and to install such equipment as is required. Power is given to the corporation to sell the land (about 5 acres) upon which the existing hospital is built, also the buildings thereon, and to apply the proceeds of such sale for or towards the cost of erecting and equipping the new general hospital.

To assist the corporation further in financing the new building, which is estimated to cost £800,000, the *Royal Melbourne Hospital Act 1938* enables the Government of the State of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of the principal and interest of a loan not exceeding £500,000 to be raised by the corporation. Proceeds from the sale of the present site are to be used in the reduction of this loan.

The construction of the New Hospital will begin in 1939.

This institution has always been the most important of the general hospitals of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain normally 378 beds. In the year 1937-38 the number of in-patients treated was 7,775, the daily average number being 399, which was 21 above the number the hospital is designed to accommodate. During the year, 50,619 persons were treated in the out-patients' and casualty departments. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 250,313.

The usefulness of the hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the services provided. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1938, numbered 408,083, and the out-patients, 2,004,863.

In 1937-38 the receipts of the Maintenance Account amounted to £120,170; of which the Government grant for maintenance was £42,059; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £2,044; annual subscriptions amounted to £6,209; donations to £3,925; bequests to £17,564; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,696; Lord Mayor's Fund allocation to £2,106; visitors' fees to £4,381; payments and contributions by in-door patients to £12,205; out-patients' fees to £14,251; interest yielded a revenue of £12,297; and £1,433 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure from Maintenance Account was £128,799.

The hospital is also a training school for nurses, and has a nursing staff of 242. Attached to the hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, which is endowed by the Trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The Institute has, by the result of its research work, provided valuable assistance to medical science.

To relieve the pressure on the general hospitals in the City of Melbourne, the Convalescent Hospital at Caulfield was established in 1925. The management is undertaken by the committee of the Royal Melbourne Hospital. In eight wards there are 200 beds. During the year 1937-38 the number of patients treated was 2,691, the daily average number being 174. The total expenditure for the year was £23,255.

This hospital, which was opened in May, 1871, is situated in the municipality of Melbourne. The area of land reserved for the purposes of the hospital is 13 acres. In 1921 an extensive scheme of building expansion was approved, subject to funds becoming available. Since then remarkable progress has taken place. On the 22nd May, 1933, Hamilton Russell House was opened with a capacity of 40 beds for the reception of private

**Alfred
Hospital.**

and intermediate patients. This branch is a new feature of general hospital work in this State. The hospital is recognized by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and is also a training school for nurses. The following particulars relate to the public section only:—On 30th June, 1938, there were 390 beds and cots in the Institution. The total number of in-patients during the year 1937-38 was 6,551, and in the out-patients and casualty departments 34,219 persons were treated. The number of attendances of patients in these departments was 170,066. The ordinary income of the Maintenance Account during the year 1937-38 amounted to £91,260. The principal items of receipts were:—Government grants, £38,253; municipal grants, £1,197; private contributions, £3,422; special donations and bequests, £13,051; Hospital Sunday collections, £1,374; Lord Mayor's Fund, £1,690; in-door patients' fees, £9,906; out-door patients' fees, £7,212; general clinic fees, £1,872; visitors' contributions, £3,703; proceeds of entertainments, £1,137; transfers from other accounts, £3,000; sales refunds, &c., £3,112; interest from investments, £1,825; and miscellaneous receipts, £506. The total expenditure on maintenance was £88,367.

St. Vincent's Hospital. This institution was founded by the Religious Congregation of the Sisters of Charity from St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, in November, 1893. The beginning was humble—fourteen beds in a small cottage. Within a few months a terrace of houses was secured which increased the accommodation for patients to 36 beds.

So much appreciated was the work of the medical and the nursing staffs that, in November, 1905, the rear section of the new hospital was opened with 120 beds. From this date, events moved rapidly.

In 1914 a new Out-patients' Department and Nurses' Home was erected. As this building was made possible mainly by the generous efforts of the United Ancient Order of Druids, it is known as the Druids' Wing.

In 1924, St. Vincent's was recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and the conjoint Board of Examiners, England, as a Hospital at which clinical work might be done by those entering for the degrees of F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.P. London and England. The hospital is one of the clinical schools for medical students of the University of Melbourne and a training school for nurses.

In October, 1928, the foundation stone of the new building was laid, and on the 8th December, 1934, the New Wing of the hospital was opened. This addition, which created a heavy financial burden, increased the normal accommodation from 120 to 245 beds and provided 60 beds for Intermediate patients. During the year 1937-38 the number of in-patients treated was 4,722 and of out-patients and

casualties 31,448. The total amount received by the Maintenance Account during 1937-38 was £57,074. The Government Grant was £23,478; municipal grants amounted to £678; annual subscriptions to £923; allocation from Hospital Sunday and Lord Mayor's Fund was £1,767; donations and collections to £1,252; Auxiliaries' efforts to £2,167; proceeds of entertainments to £390; in-patients' contributions to £10,633; out-patients' contributions to £8,109; visitors' fees to £2,962; interest to £413; bequests to £890; profits from pay-beds £1,481; and other receipts to £1,931. The total expenditure on maintenance during 1937-38 was £60,124.

SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

The principal special hospitals in the State are the Austin Hospital for Cancer and Chronic Diseases, the Children's Hospital, the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the Women's Hospital. The history and activities of each of these hospitals are set out hereunder.

Austin Hospital for Cancer and Chronic Diseases. Prior to the foundation of the Hospital in 1881, persons afflicted with chronic and incurable disease were unable to obtain admission to the then existing institutions. The urgent need for a hospital of this special type was brought under the notice of the colonists by Mrs. Thomas Austin, of "Barwon Park," Winchelsea, who offered to provide £6,000 for the establishment of a hospital on condition that a like sum was obtained from either the Government or private citizens.

After considerable delay the Government made a grant of 17 acres of land in the then remote district of Heidelberg and the buildings were completed in May, 1882.

When incorporated the institution was known as the "Austin Hospital for Incurables". In recent years, because of the wider scope of its work and the success of curative treatment, it was realised that the word incurable was both inaccurate and misleading. For this reason the present title "Austin Hospital for Cancer and Chronic Diseases" was adopted in order to convey the institution's special mission of giving relief to those afflicted with chronic and long standing disease.

From a small institution containing 66 beds it has expanded into a modern hospital and now accomodates 420 patients. Attached to the cancer division is the deep X-ray and radium departments for the treatment of the 130 patients in this section of the hospital.

For many years the Hospital was a part-time training school for nurses but recently it has been advanced to the status of a full-time training school.

An Intermediate section is in course of erection and is planned to accommodate 69 patients. Especially designed for the treatment of patients suffering from cancer, the whole block, with the exception of the kitchen, is completely air-conditioned. When completed it will be the only fully air-conditioned hospital building in Australia.

During the year ended 30th June, 1938, the number of patients treated was 1,351.

Of the total expenditure during 1937-38 (£61,052), £7,222 was spent on buildings and £53,830 on maintenance. The revenue was £57,473 for the same period.

Children's Hospital. The Children's Hospital was founded in 1870, when a small cottage was rented in Stephen-street (now Collins-place), Melbourne. The original building proving inadequate, the hospital was moved to Spring-street in 1873. These premises were soon overcrowded and in 1877 the hospital was transferred to its present site.

In 1899 the original Out-patients' block was built, together with the present kitchen block which also housed the laundry. The "Princess May" pavilion containing the two present medical wards, was built in 1901, and the present Nurses' home in 1907. The Administrative block was opened in 1911 and the second unit of the Out-patients' block, together with the Babies' wards, in 1921.

The necessity for convalescent accommodation was early realized and, in 1884, a house in Beach-road, Hampton, was acquired. By additional building the Hampton institution is now able to accommodate 73 cases.

In order to deal with the special problems of crippled children, the Orthopaedic section of the Hospital was opened in 1930. This section occupies a beach frontage near Frankston and accommodates 114 patients.

In 1937 the Craft Hostel for occupational training of cripples was opened at Frankston and, in the same year, a new convalescent unit was opened at Sherbrooke.

The institution now ranks amongst the largest Children's Hospitals in the British Empire with accommodation of 468 beds.

In addition to its in-patient activities, the hospital treated 13,991 separate children as out-patients during the year 1937-38, involving 58,295 attendances.

Medical students from the Melbourne University must all devote one term to studying in this hospital which is an important teaching and research centre for children's diseases.

During the year ended 30th June, 1938, the number of patients admitted to the hospital was 3,870, which, with 362 patients in the hospital at 1st July, 1937, made a total of 4,232 patients.

The cost of maintenance during the same period was £84,172 which, with £27,225 expended on building, gave a total expenditure of £111,397. The total revenue during the year was £84,101.

Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital. For many years the need for a hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases was realized by the Municipal Councils, but the difficulty was the lack of finance. In 1901, a public appeal was launched for the purpose of providing a memorial of the late Queen Victoria. This resulted in a collection of over £16,000 and, at a meeting of Municipal Authorities, it was decided to build a hospital on an area of about 22 acres of land, granted by the Government of Victoria, at Yarra Bend. The buildings comprised two wards, each of twenty-five beds, administration block, kitchen and nurses' home, and the necessary services. Owing to lack of funds for furnishing and equipment, the opening was delayed until November, 1904, when the first patient was admitted. From then until the passing of the *Infectious Diseases Hospital Act* 1914, various temporary additions were carried out, raising the accommodation to 160 beds.

With an assured revenue the new Board, constituted under the Act, immediately set about bringing the institution up to requirements and, early in 1915, arranged for the erection of an isolation block of 25 beds. A comprehensive scheme of extension was then prepared and in 1916-17 there were erected five two-story ward pavilions, kitchen, stores and staff dining block, administration block, nurses' home, and other services, the old administration block being converted into a power laundry. The nominal accommodation was then about 513 beds. In 1922 a ward block of 50 beds for the treatment of measles patients, and a bulk store, were completed and, in 1924, additions were made to the nurses' home.

In 1930-31, diphtheria and scarlet fever both became more prevalent and the accommodation was not equal to the demand. The Board obtained approval for the provision of extra wards containing 150 beds, additions to the nurses' home and other services, bringing the nominal number of beds to 720.

Transport of patients to the hospital is provided by motor ambulances, the area served extending as far as Bacchus Marsh, Werribee, Ferntree Gully, Whittlesea and Mornington.

The greatest number of patients in Hospital on any one day was 745, during the epidemic of diphtheria in 1936.

During the 34 years since the Hospital was opened over 113,000 patients have been treated.

The patients treated, during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1938, numbered 4,480.

For the same period receipts amounted to £91,518 and expenditure to £95,864.

**Women's
Hospital.**

The hospital was founded in 1856 under the title of the "Melbourne Lying-in Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Women and Children." The institution was first located in East Melbourne, but in the same year, a permanent site was granted by the Government in Madeline-street, Carlton, where the hospital was opened in 1858. Its title was altered in 1868 to the "Women's Hospital," the name it now bears.

In 1862 pupil nurses were admitted for training and in 1866 the Out-Patients' Department was opened. The original institution contained 20 beds. From the date of its inception continual additions and alterations have been made to meet the growing demands of an increasing population until the present accommodation of 285 beds and 110 baby cots has been reached. There is an Almoner Department with two almoners. Auxiliaries to the number of 75 materially assist the work.

The institution is also a special training school for medical men and for nurses in gynæcology and midwifery, and the excellent work thus carried out is fully recognized.

A Service block costing £110,000 was officially opened by Her Excellency Lady Gowrie in November, 1937. A Pathological Block, the tender price of which was £42,000, is in course of construction.

During the year ended 30th June, 1938, the daily average number of in-patients was 276, whilst out-patients numbered 8,970 with 29,327 attendances.

Since its foundation there have been 11,390 births in the hospital, and out-patients attendances have numbered 596,922.

In 1937-38 the total receipts and expenditure amounted to £135,925 and £135,226 respectively.

Other Hospitals, &c. Statements showing the nature of the work performed by other hospitals, societies, &c., are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 568 to 582, and 586.

HEALTH ACT 1919.

The main features of this Act, now consolidated in the Act of 1928, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 383 to 385.

Further provisions relating to public health are contained in the Health Acts of 1931, 1935, and 1937.

Under the provisions of the Act of 1931, every municipal council is forbidden to give its consent to the erection of any abattoir or slaughter-house until the plans and specifications have been approved by the medical officer of health and the municipal engineer. This Act repeals the provisions of the Principal Act as to compulsory vaccination and further provides that, when any food or drug in connexion with which there is a contravention of the Health Acts is sold in an unopened package, the manufacturer whose name appears on such package shall be the person liable on conviction to the prescribed penalty. If the name of the manufacturer does not so appear, then the person who sold the food or drug or the person who supplied the same to the vendor may be liable to prosecution.

The Act of 1935 provides for the appointment of a Plumbers and Gas-fitters Board, with power to appoint examiners for applicants for registration as plumbers in respect of plumbing work of any prescribed class or classes or as gas-fitters. Every unregistered person is forbidden to undertake plumbing work of any prescribed class or gas-fitting, including the installation and repairing of gas bath heaters, except any apprentice, improver, or assistant who is employed under the direct supervision or control of a registered plumber of the appropriate prescribed class or of a gas-fitter.

This Act also provides that the managing authority of any hospital receiving aid from the State, and the council of any municipality or combination of councils may, and, when required by the Commission of Public Health, shall enter into an agreement for the accommodation, treatment, and maintenance of persons suffering from infectious disease.

Every manufactory of margarine is required to be registered. Margarine includes any solid or semi-solid substance made from animal or vegetable fats or oils or any combination thereof which is used or capable of being used as a substitute for butter, but does not include butter, dripping, or lard. Margarine for sale otherwise than to any prescribed class of persons, i.e., biscuit manufacturers, &c., shall be of a prescribed colour. Uncoloured margarine shall not be packed or sold in packages or lumps of less than fourteen pounds in weight.

Every sewerage authority is forbidden to allow any cattle, which are grazing on or are upon any land used by such sewerage authority for the purposes of depositing or spreading night soil or sewage, to be removed from such land unless the cattle are forthwith destroyed and disposed of otherwise than for human consumption.

The owner or occupier (other than a sewerage authority) of any land used for the purposes of depositing or spreading night-soil or sewage who permits any cattle to graze on or be upon such land is guilty of an offence against the Principal Act.

The *Health (Housing) Act* 1937 is designed to strengthen the provisions of the Principal Act relating to the condemnation of houses deemed unfit for human habitation. It provides for the making of regulations by the Governor in Council generally to prescribe standards of sanitation and hygiene for dwelling houses and, where it is certified that any dwelling does not comply with such standards, empowers either the Commission of Public Health or the council of the municipality in which the dwelling is situate to declare such dwelling, or specified part thereof, unfit for human habitation.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA AND BUREAUX.

With the definite object of obtaining improved results in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, a State Director of Tuberculosis was appointed in 1927. Since the appointment of the Director a new feature in the control and cure of this disease has been the establishment of tuberculosis bureaux in the metropolis and in the provincial centres of the State. With the co-operation of the Bureaux, a larger proportion of cases in the early stages of the disease has been admitted to the Sanatoria. This has resulted in a reduction in the period of stay in Sanatoria, and in the consequent utilization of the available number of beds to a greater extent for the benefit of the tuberculous members of the population.

In 1933 a new Sanatorium (Gresswell) at Mont Park was opened and accommodation provided for 144 male patients. With the opening of this Sanatorium the Janefield and Amherst Sanatoria were closed. During the year 1935-36 the State Sanatoria Board carried out many building and other improvements at Gresswell Sanatorium and an X-ray plant, purchased out of moneys provided by a bequest, was installed at the Greenvale Sanatorium. A branch bureau, under the clinical charge of the District Health Officer, was opened in Ballarat in December, 1934. The Gresswell and Heatherton Sanatoria are registered as part-time and special training schools for nurses.

Plans for a new Sanatorium for women at Greenvale are being drawn up and it is hoped to commence the construction of an administration block in the near future.

A grant of £5,000 has been given for a new building at Royal Park Benevolent Home for the reception of 20 indigent male patients. This has been completed and is named the Dunstan Chalet.

The following table shows the accommodation of the number of admissions to, discharges from, and deaths of males and females in sanatoria during the twelve months ended 30th June 1938:—

VICTORIA—SANATORIA—ACCOMMODATION, ETC., 1937-38.

Sanatorium.	Accommodation.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Greenvale .. ..	..	100	..	198	..	165	..	39
Austin	71	44	241	..	135	..	110	..
Heatherton .. ..	..	124	..	187	..	140	..	46
Royal Park	20	..	11	..	8	..	5	..
Gresswell	144	..	280	..	265	..	19	..
Bendigo Chalet ..	12	12	13	17	8	16	6	2
Total	247	280	947	..	737	..	227	..

The Branch Bureaux at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Prahran have done useful work, and work at the Central Tuberculosis Bureau has further increased during the year. Attendances at this Bureau were 13,765 in 1936-37 and 13,565 in 1937-38. The work of the Bureaux is much appreciated by general practitioners, from whom many encouraging messages have been received. In recent years doctors in private practice have sent to the Bureaux an increasing number of patients for examination and report. During the year ended 30th June, 1938, 9,793 domiciliary visits to tuberculous patients were made by the seven nurses attached to the various Bureaux.

The following table illustrates some of the work at the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Bureaux during the year ended 30th June, 1938:—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX, 1937-38.

Work of Bureaux.	Metropolitan—				Country—	
	Central.		Prahran.		Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.	
	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases applying	1,032	1,107	43	71	243	195
Re-attendance	4,022	7,404	175	279	1,194	1,541
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions ..	431	479	6	10	55	38
Contacts—						
New—Examined	327	381	45	54	108	102
Old—Re-examined	386	533	31	37	213	320
Found Tuberculous	12	46	..	..	1	1
Infecting Cases .. ..	..	282	21	64	105	..
Visits to Patients' Homes—						
By Medical Officers .. ..	..	..	5	..	2	..
By Nurses	3,018	3,466	375	406	256	1
X-Ray Screen Examinations ..	560	1,059	..	2	3	17
X-Ray Film Examinations ..	789	1,212	24	47	348	294
Pneumothorax Refills	317	792	..	5	103	136

The number of attendances of patients at the Central and Branch Bureaux during the period of twelve months ended on 30th June in each of the twelve years 1927 to 1938 was as follows:—

VICTORIA—ATTENDANCES OF PATIENTS AT
TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX, 1927 TO 1938.

Year.	Bureau.					Total.
	Central.	Prahran.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Ballarat.	
1927 ..	596	..	..	..	..	596
1928 ..	1,115	..	..	..	..	1,115
1929 ..	3,309	..	..	..	..	3,309
1930 ..	6,088	177	..	..	..	6,265
1931 ..	8,212	316	512	..	..	9,040
1932 ..	9,235	285	543	164	..	10,227
1933 ..	9,527	370	838	944	..	11,679
1934 ..	10,370	365	939	1,028	..	12,702
1935 ..	10,836	474	1,204	926	439	13,879
1936 ..	12,319	431	1,184	731	654	15,319
1937 ..	13,765	501	1,064	959	735	17,024
1938 ..	13,565	571	1,147	1,312	714	17,309

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1936 and 1937.

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1936 AND 1937.

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1936.	1937.	
In State Hospitals	6,127	6,060	- 67
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	814	920	+ 106
Boarded Out	203	252	+ 49
In Licensed Houses	47	46	- 1
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses ..	19	24	+ 5
Total Number of Certified Insane ..	7,210	7,302	+ 92
In Receiving Institutions	115	124	+ 9
Total	7,325	7,426	+ 101
Voluntary Boarders	156	181	+ 25
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	230	233	+ 3

There was an increase in the year 1937 compared with 1936, in the number of certified patients in State Mental Hospitals. The number of certified insane in the State at the end of 1937, proportionately to the population was 1 in 255. At 31st December, 1937, there were 233 military mental cases known to the Department, and 181 voluntary boarders in various institutions. The boarding out of patients is being extended to certain benevolent homes in country districts.

The number of admissions to Mental Hospitals for each of the years 1933 to 1937 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1933	368	411	779	37	32	69	848
1934	357	425	782	40	40	80	862
1935	380	417	797	42	56	98	895
1936	379	403	782	41	53	94	876
1937	374	406	780	25	30	55	835

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in, Mental Hospitals of the Department for each of the years 1933 to 1937 are given below :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1933	148	185	333	230	206	436	769
1934	149	191	340	196	204	400	740
1935	152	214	366	245	218	463	829
1936	138	180	318	213	177	390	708
1937	162	196	358	210	167	377	735

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Neglected and reformatory children. There were at the end of 1937 two industrial and five 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 depots, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the State for those inmates who are wards of the Children's Welfare Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or boarded out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1937, numbered 5,701—5,536 neglected and 165 reformatory children—and there were 6 others, free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the five years 1933 to 1937 :—

VICTORIA—WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	NUMBER OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR					Total Wards.
	Boarded Out.	Placed with friends on Probation.	Maintaining themselves at Service or Apprenticed.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1933 ...	3,151	1,301	299	1,265	...	6,016
1934 ...	2,692	1,249	340	1,522	...	5,803
1935 ...	2,409	1,038	361	1,680	...	5,488
1936 ...	2,218	1,048	359	1,784	...	5,409
1937 ...	2,131	1,273	351	1,781	...	5,536

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.	
1933 ...	100	99	20	...	...	219
1934 ...	96	110	19	...	...	225
1935 ...	87	86	23	...	...	196
1936 ...	98	73	27	...	...	198
1937 ...	99	39	27	...	...	165

Children boarded out, &c.

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by departmental inspectors and honorary committees, which furnish reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the State to persons accepting charge of these children is 12s. 6d. per week for each child under the age of 18 months, and 7s. per week for each child over that age. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

MAINTENANCE ACT 1928—PART III.

Part III. of this Act enables a mother whose child is without sufficient means of support, and who is unable to provide or to obtain by any available legal proceedings sufficient means of support for such child, to apply in the prescribed form to the Secretary of the Children's Welfare Department for assistance for or toward the maintenance of such child. The Secretary on receipt of such application causes inquiries to be made as to the circumstances and character of the applicant, her ability to maintain her child without assistance, and as to the truth of the statements in her application. He then remits the application together with the result of his investigation to a Special Magistrate, or to a Police Magistrate for the district, who arranges for the hearing of the application in private and who, having examined the applicant on oath, furnishes the Secretary with a recommendation as to whether, in his opinion, assistance should or should not be granted.

Special Magistrates who are officers of the Children's Welfare Department hear all applications made by mothers who reside within a radius of 20 miles from the General Post Office.

The Secretary, having made any comments he thinks fit as to the need for assistance, submits the case to the Minister, who grants or refuses the application. If the Minister grants the application, payment is allowed, from the date of the receipt of the application by the Secretary, at not less than 6s. or more than 12s. per week unless, in the opinion of the Minister, exceptional circumstances such as the existence in the child of some affliction of body or mind warrant the payment of a larger sum.

For the twelve months ended 31st December, 1937, assistance was granted under the Maintenance Act in respect of 2,322 children. At the end of the year there were 7,939 children boarded out to their mothers, an increase of 69 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 7,870.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1933 to 1937 inclusive :—

VICTORIA—WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Children Boarded Out at End of Year.				Other Wards of State.	Total Wards of State and Children Boarded Out.
	To Foster Mothers.	With Mothers.	Total.	Cost of Maintenance During Year.		
				£		
1933 ..	3,151	8,337	11,488	249,738	3,084	14,572
1934 ..	2,692	7,300	9,992	218,016	3,336	13,328
1935 ..	2,409	7,330	9,739	212,192	3,275	13,014
1936 ..	2,218	7,870	10,088	221,746	3,191	13,279
1937 ..	2,131	7,939	10,070	230,911	3,405	13,475

Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children. The expenditure by the State for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1937 to £260,315, and that for reformatory school children to £4,609; the expenses of administration amounted to £17,655, making a total gross expenditure of £282,579. A sum of £9,403 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £387 from other sources, making the net expenditure £272,788. The number of children under supervision on 31st December, 1937, was 5,536; of this total, 2,131 were maintained in foster homes, 218 were in Government receiving depots, 1,519 were in other institutions, 351 were at service earning their own living, 44 were in hospitals, and 1,273 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1937, was 165. Of this number, 99 were maintained in private schools, 27 were in service earning their own living, and 39 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children during the ten years, 1928 to 1937, is shown in the statement which follows:—

VICTORIA—NET COST TO THE STATE OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1928 TO 1937.

Year.			Net Expenditure.	Year.			Net Expenditure.
			£				£
1928	..	..	417,361	1933	..	..	286,254
1929	..	..	429,098	1934	..	..	251,587
1930	..	..	413,439	1935	..	..	251,614
1931	..	..	382,968	1936	..	..	262,792
1932	..	..	332,886	1937	..	..	272,788

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons. Part I., Division 8, of the *Children's Welfare Act 1928* deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council. A statement showing the names of the approved institutions appears below. The number of children under supervision of these societies on 31st December, 1936, was 1,636. The admissions during the year 1937 under various headings were as follows:—Court Committals, 52; Transfer of Guardianship, 122; Voluntary Admissions, 472. The number of children under supervision of the societies on 31st December, 1937, was 1,738.

INSTITUTIONS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL
UNDER DIVISION VIII. OF THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE
ACT 1928.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.

St. Martin's Home for Boys, Canterbury.
Kilmany Park Farm Home.
Presbyterian Girls' Home, Elsternwick.
St. Gabriel's Babies' Home, Balwyn.
St. Agnes' Home for Girls, Glenroy.
St. Nicholas' Home for Boys, Glenroy.
St. Paul's Training School for Boys and The Seaside Garden Home for
Boys, Newhaven, Phillip Island.
Minton Boys' Home, Frankston.
Methodist Babies' Home, South Yarra.
Presbyterian Babies' Home, Camberwell.
The Methodist Homes for Children, Cheltenham.
St. Luke's Toddlers' Home, White Hills, Bendigo.
Central Mission Training Farm, Tally-Ho.
Burwood Boys' Home, Burwood.
Salvation Army Girls' Home, East Kew.

The Diocesan Mission—

Home for Children, Middle Brighton.
Home for Babies, Darling.
House of Mercy, Cheltenham.

Sutherland Homes, Diamond Creek.
The Presbyterian and Scots Church Children's Aid Society, Burwood.
Salvation Army Girls' Home, East Camberwell.
Salvation Army Boys' Home, Box Hill.
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills.
The Central Mission Home for Girls, Moreland.
The Victorian Children's Aid Society, Parkville.
Gordon Institute, Bowen-street, Melbourne.
Melbourne Orphanage, Middle Brighton.

**Children in
Registered
Homes.**

On 31st December, 1937, there were 175 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Children's Welfare Act. There were 3 deaths of such children during the year. The work of inspection of registered homes is performed by 4 female inspectors. During the year 74 children, in respect of whom the weekly payments for maintenance by the responsible persons had fallen into arrears, became wards of the Children's Welfare Department by the operation of section 103 of the Act.

Orphans in Victoria, Census, 1933. Particulars of orphanhood of children in Victoria under sixteen years of age were collected at the date of the last Census (30th June, 1933). The Census disclosed that there were in the State 503,025 children under that age, of whom 466,065 had both parents living, while in the case of 7,342 children the condition in respect of parentage was not stated. The particulars, as enumerated, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE—CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1933.

Sex of Children.	Orphans.				Both Parents Living.	Not Stated.	Total Children.
	Both Parents Dead.	Father Dead.	Mother Dead.	Total.			
Male ..	924	9,216	4,941	15,081	237,437	3,780	256,298
Female ..	778	8,796	4,963	14,537	228,628	3,562	246,727
Total ..	1,702	18,012	9,904	29,618	466,065	7,342	503,025

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

As a result of a report by the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed by Parliament to inquire into and report on the establishment in Victoria of a scheme to provide for the payment of Widows' Pensions, the *Maintenance (Widowed Mothers) Act 1937* came into operation on the 4th March, 1938.

This Act, which is administered by the Children's Welfare Department under the direction of the Minister, provides for the granting of a pension to any widow mother who is receiving or is eligible to receive assistance from the Children's Welfare Department in respect of her child.

Application is made to the Secretary on the prescribed form, and the Minister, after due investigation has been made similar to that in the case of an application for assistance in respect of a child, either grants or refuses the application.

The Act fixes the rate of pension at not less than 6s. per week and not more than 10s. per week.

INFANT WELFARE AND BUSH NURSING.

Infant Welfare. With the object of reducing the wastage of child life due to preventable causes, infant welfare centres have been established throughout Victoria since 1917. They are maintained by various municipalities, which are aided by a Government subsidy on a £1 for £1 basis up to £112 10s. per annum, providing the minimum salary paid to the nurse is £208 per annum

for full-time and proportionately for each nurse employed part-time. If the salary is lower than this rate only half the nurse's salary is subsidized. On 30th June, 1938, there were 107 municipalities maintaining 175 centres. Of these municipalities, 29 in the metropolitan area were supporting 71 centres, and 78 in the country were supporting 104 centres. During the year ended 30th June, 1938, the number of individual infants who were given attention at centres was 43,736 compared with 47,115 in 1937. Their attendances numbered 361,187 in 1938 and 491,047 in 1937 and the nurses made 89,821 and 70,943 visits in 1938 and 1937 respectively. The number of nurses actually employed in infant welfare centre work was 106, but, including infant welfare nurses in the Public Health Department and those attached to voluntary organizations and training schools, there were 135 in all.

The following statement gives particulars of infant welfare centres for the year 1917-18 (the first year in operation) and for the five years 1933-34 to 1937-38 :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

—	1917-18.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Nurses in centres ..	1	94	95	100	104	106
Home visits ..	1,407	68,117	66,749	69,047	70,943	89,821
Total individual children	913	37,999	39,147	42,403	47,115	43,736
Total attendances ..	4,116	414,007	421,390	452,612	491,047	361,187

There are eight infant welfare and mothercraft training schools for nurses. Of these schools two train infant welfare and mothercraft nurses, two train infant welfare nurses only, and four train mothercraft nurses only. These schools are supported by voluntary organizations and church bodies and are as follow :—

Foundling Hospital, East Melbourne	}	Training Infant Welfare and Mothercraft Nurses
Presbyterian Babies' Home ..		
Victorian Baby Health Centres Association Training School	}	Training Infant Welfare Nurses
Tweddle Baby Hospital ..		
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows	}	Training Mothercraft Nurses
Methodist Babies' Home ..		
Bethany Babies' Home ..		
St. Gabriel's Church of England Babies' Home		

There were 621 infant welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 30th June, 1938, and 477 mothercraft nurses eligible to obtain the Public Health Department certificate of competency.

There are eleven crèches or day nurseries supported by voluntary effort and money derived from Trust funds. The children are admitted as a rule from the age of six weeks to six years. The usual charge is 3d. to 4d. per child per day, varying with different crèches. The daily payment includes provision for three meals and a bath. The total attendances for the year ended 30th June, 1938, were 64,126.

Bush Nursing. There are bush nursing centres distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At 30th June, 1938, the centres numbered 71, inclusive of 51 bush nursing hospitals, and the bush nurses numbered 105 on permanent staff and 10 on relieving staff, the majority of whom held infant welfare as well as general and midwifery certificates.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the bush nursing centres for the year ended 30th June, 1937, are shown below:—

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING CENTRES, 1936-37.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Grants—		Salaries—	
Government	220	Nurses, paid to Central	
Municipalities	364	Council	15,419
Central Council	698	Other	7,226
Donations	3,314	Provisions, Fuel and Lighting	10,302
Proceeds from Entertainments	4,338	Surgery and Medicine	1,568
Nursing Fees	26,486	Repairs and Maintenance	1,691
Members' Fees	10,772	Printing, Stationery	944
Interest and Rent	278	Insurance, Rent, and Bank	
Proceeds from Sale of Medi-		Charges	1,657
cine	673	Other Maintenance Costs	2,544
Loans—		Loans and Interest Repay-	
From Central Council	1,900	ments	1,360
From other Sources	2,635	Land and New Buildings	6,759
Miscellaneous	439	New Equipment	1,872
Total Receipts	52,117	Total Expenditure	51,342
Cash in hand or in Bank at		Bank Overdraft at 1st July,	
1st July, 1936	7,163	1936	7,697
Bank Overdraft at 30th June,		Cash in hand or in Bank,	
1937	8,218	30th June, 1937	8,459
	67,498		67,498

Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1937, amounted to £33,812.

NOTE.—The above statement excludes Central Council receipts (£6,650) and expenditure (£2,479).

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS AND SOCIAL ORGANATISIONS.

Lord Mayor's Fund and Hospital Sunday Fund. The Lord Mayor's Fund, which was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 24th December, 1930, was inaugurated on 4th April, 1923, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund was formed in 1873 and remained in operation until the year 1923, when the Hospital Saturday section was merged with the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Hospital Sunday section remaining a separate fund, but being carried on in close co-operation with the Lord Mayor's Fund. Since the date of the inauguration of the latter fund subscriptions and donations amounting to £1,051,169 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £163,554.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1923-24 to 1937-38 were as follows :—

Year.	Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£
1923-24 to 1926-27	159,334	51,483	210,817
1927-28	60,015	13,277	73,292
1928-29	69,708	12,039	81,747
1929-30	65,458	11,596	77,054
1930-31	95,416	12,064	107,480
1931-32	70,606	9,500	80,106
1932-33	80,716	10,170	90,886
1933-34	93,554	8,275	101,829
1934-35	78,717	8,633	87,350
1935-36	93,045	8,551	101,596
1936-37	105,714	8,843	114,557
1937-38	78,886	9,123	88,009

St. John Ambulance Association. The work carried on by this Association is described in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and the injured. During the past year 2,793 students have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 1,815 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association in 1883, 66,276 persons have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 5,132 students.

Victorian Civil Ambulance Service. This service attended to 30,875 calls, of which 4,201 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1938; the mileage travelled was 194,450. In 18,301 cases no fee was paid. The large increase in the work of the

Victorian Civil Ambulance Service in the year under review is accounted for by the Infantile Paralysis Epidemic. In order that the patients could receive proper medical attention, "After Care Medical Treatment Clinics" were established, and to these centres the patients were transported without charge. From 2nd February, 1938, to 30th June, 1938, 12,832 transportations were made. The decentralization of the service has commenced by the inauguration of Ambulance Stations at Prahran, Canterbury, and Footscray, with the intention of extending same to all suburban areas.

In addition, 23 Country Ambulance Stations have been successfully opened and operated since March, 1923, under the Country Division of the Service, and 68 stretchers and first-aid outfits have been supplied to police stations in smaller centres.

**Charity
Organization
Society.**

A statement of the objects of this society appears in the *Year-Book* 1916-17, page 583.

The income for the year ended 30th June, 1938, was £7,396; private subscriptions amounted to £2,216, and all other receipts to £5,180. The total expenditure during the year was £7,214, of which £4,257 was expended on relief, and £2,957 on administration and on buildings. At the end of the year the amount of capital invested was £8,676, and of cash on hand £1,809.

**Royal
Humane
Society.**

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victoria Humane Society." Its objects are given in the *Year-Book* for

1929-30, pages 236-237.

**Royal Life
Saving
Society.**

With a desire to minimize the great loss of life from drowning, a society was established in Melbourne in 1904 entitled the "Royal Life Saving Society." A statement

of the objects of the society appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 237.

During the year 1937-38 the number of awards granted by the Victorian Head Centre was 1,773, which included 95 Awards of Merit. The total income of the Centre for 1937-38 was £1,074, and the expenditure £1,033.

**Society for
the Protection
of Animals.**

The objects of this society are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June,

1938, 3,956 cases were dealt with, of which 1,175 were connected with cruelty to horses, and 1,649 to dogs. There were 36 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in 32 of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year mounted to £2,251, and the expenditure to £1,968.

**National
Safety
Council of
Australia.**

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purpose of developing, mainly by means of education, safety on the road, at work, in the home, and in the air. Its activities have developed in other directions, wherever the need for reducing the toll of accidents has been shown. The Council is governed by an Executive assisted by traffic, factories and workshops, air safety, and film committees.

Junior Safety Councils have been formed in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. The children themselves are officers of these Junior Safety Councils, and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the School to conduct the scholars across in safety.

**Victorian
Mining
Accident
Relief Fund.**

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in a mine at Creswick caused the deaths of 22 miners. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. At the end of 1937, there remained on the Fund one widow receiving an allowance of 15s. per week. In addition to this allowance, grants amounting to £906 were made during the year 1937 to persons permanently disabled as the result of mining accidents, and to relatives of persons who were killed or injured by any such accident. The investments of the Fund on 31st December, 1937, amounted to £24,684.

**Victorian
Coal Miners'
Accidents
Relief Fund.**

A statement on the establishment of this Fund appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 438.

Including the moneys received by the Accidents Committee of each mine, the total revenue of the Fund for the year ended 31st December, 1937, was £4,208. The details of the revenue are as follow:—Interest, £1,220; contributions by employees, £1,102; by the mine-owners, £646; by the Government, £535; and miscellaneous receipts, £705. The total expenditure in connexion with the Fund during 1937 was £4,165. The items of expenditure were—allowances to beneficiaries £3,828, and cost of administration £337. The investments of the Fund at 31st December, 1937, amounted to £32,490.

During the year 1937, there were 435 accidents at the mines, 13 of which were fatal. From the date of the establishment of the Fund on 2nd April, 1910, to 31st December, 1937, the number of accidents recorded was 10,737—77 fatal and 10,660 non-fatal.

**Lord Mayor's
1937 Coal
Mining
Accident
Relief Fund.**

On 15th February, 1937, an explosion of gas in the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi, caused the deaths of thirteen men. A public appeal resulted in the subscription of £27,863 towards a Relief Fund which was supplemented by an amount of £1,259 received from the Wonthaggi Local Fund, making a total of £29,122 available for distribution among the thirteen widows and eighteen dependent children of the deceased.

From the Fund the sum of £100 was paid to each family and arrangements were made for the payment of £2 per week to each widow, until her death or re-marriage, together with 15s. per week in respect of each child until it attains the age of eighteen years. The balance remaining in the Fund will enable assistance to be given in special cases, such as medical attention to widows and children and educational assistance to children.

During the year ended 30th June, 1938, payments to widows and children amounted to £2,031, and the balance to the credit of the Fund at that date was £28,341.

Queen's Fund. This Fund was instituted in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is provided that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1937-38 was 95, to whom 1755 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £144. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1938, was £19,567. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund (£884) for the year 1937-38 an amount of £88 was received from the trustees of the Walter and Elizabeth Hall Trust and distributed to governesses, nurses, and others in similar positions who from age, misfortune, or infirmity were unable to earn their living.

EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE OF VICTORIA ON SOCIAL SERVICES.

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue and Loan Funds of the State of Victoria on the undermentioned social services during the years 1935-36, 1936-37, and 1937-38, exclusive of interest on loans (other than for unemployment relief) raised for such purposes, amounted to £9,628,244, £9,207,361, and £10,353,642 respectively. The amount so expended on each service is shown in the following statement:—

Social Service.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£
Law, Order and Public Safety ..	1,122,352	1,230,925	1,290,171
Regulation of Trade and Industry ..	86,110	125,599	111,525
Education	2,758,781	3,068,436	3,229,925
Promotion of Public Health and Recreation	1,051,318	1,117,754	1,349,023
Social Amelioration (excluding Unemployment Relief)	300,780	342,601	834,697
Unemployment Relief	4,308,903	3,322,046	3,538,301
Total	9,628,244	9,207,361	10,353,642

Further information in regard to the above items appears in Part Finance of the *Year-Book*.

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA ON CERTAIN SOCIAL SERVICES AND REPATRIATION.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Federal Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act. These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an act passed in 1908 and amending acts. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains, on pages 591 to 597, information relating to the persons entitled to receive them. The commencing age for old-age pensions is 65 years in the case of men (60 years where a man is permanently incapacitated for work) and 60 years in the case of women. The maximum rate of pension paid as from 9th September, 1937, was £52 per annum, or 20s. per week.

Pensioners, 1928-29 to 1937-38. The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1938, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 25,428; women, 39,775; total, 65,203. Invalid pensioners—men, 7,994; women, 10,823; total, 18,817.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amount expended each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1938, are shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS, 1928-29 TO 1937-38.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
1928-29	42,795	17,557	60,352	£ 3,004,907
1929-30	45,495	18,641	64,136	3,182,375
1930-31	49,999	19,925	69,924	3,445,803
1931-32	52,795	20,785	73,580	3,255,709
1932-33	49,449	20,191	69,640	3,059,773
1933-34	57,253	15,193	72,446	3,053,247
1934-35	58,059	17,253	75,312	3,213,895
1935-36	60,548	17,741	78,289	3,463,701
1936-37	62,755	18,282	81,037	3,750,068
1937-38	65,203	18,817	84,020	4,218,918

* Includes payment of pensions to eligible inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. On 30th June, 1938, there were respectively 1,531 and 409, such pensions in force. The weekly rate of pension paid was 4s. from 8th October, 1925; 5s. 6d. from 4th October, 1928; 5s. from 23rd July, 1931; 3s. 9d. from 13th October, 1932; 5s. from 26th October, 1933; 5s. 6d. from 24th September, 1936; and 6s. from 9th September, 1937.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

An act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of each child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912. Under the *Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act* 1931, assented to on 17th July, 1931, the allowance was reduced to £4 and became payable only if the income of the claimant and her husband for the twelve months preceding the date of the birth did not exceed £260. The *Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act* 1932, to which assent was given on 3rd October, 1932, placed a further restriction on claims for allowances by reducing the income limitation from £260 to £208 per annum. By the *Commonwealth Financial Relief Act* 1934, assented to on 1st August, 1934, the Maternity Allowance Act was amended—

- (a) to increase the income limit of £208 per annum with a maximum of £299 per annum by £13 per annum (5s. per week) in respect of each child under the age of fourteen years living at the date of birth of the child in respect of whom the claim is made; and
- (b) to increase the rate of Maternity Allowance by 5s. in respect of each child under fourteen years of age living at the date of birth of the child in respect of whom the claim is made with a maximum amount of allowance of £5.

The *Commonwealth Financial Relief Act* (No. 2) 1936, assented to on 21st September, 1936, further amended the Maternity Allowance Act by:—

- (a) increasing the income limit of £208 to £221 per annum, where there is no previous surviving issue under fourteen years of age, the additional allowance of £13 per annum in respect of each previous surviving child being retained up to a maximum income of £312 per annum instead of £299 per annum;
- (b) increasing the rate of allowance to £4 10s., in cases where there is no previous surviving issue of the claimant under fourteen years of age, and to £5 in every case in which there is any such previous surviving issue.

The *Maternity Allowance Act* (No. 44) 1937, assented to on 13th December, 1937, further amended the Maternity Allowance Act by—

- (a) increasing the income limit of £221 to £247 per annum, where there is no previous surviving issue under fourteen years of age, the additional allowance of £13 per annum in respect of each previous surviving child being retained up to a maximum of £338 per annum instead of £312 per annum;

(b) increasing the allowance to £7 10s. in cases where there are *three* or more previous surviving children under fourteen years of age.

The number of claims granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1938, was 793,465, and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £3,874,027.

For the year ended 30th June, 1938, the number of claims granted was 20,160, and the amount paid in allowances was £101,721.

REPATRIATION.

On 8th April, 1918, Repatriation became an Australian national undertaking for the provision of benefits for Australian soldiers, sailors and nurses who served in the Great War. Its objects are to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the dependants of those who have died and of those who are no longer able, in consequence of war disabilities, to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment, also artificial limbs and appliances, in respect of disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

Activities of Department.

On pages 407 and 408 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 appears a statement of the activities of the Department.

The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on pages 383 to 385, an epitome of the main work of the Department, also particulars of the sustenance rates granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the Department of certain specified obligations, and of the rates of pension payable to ex-members of the Forces and their dependants. The sustenance and some of the pension rates, however, have since been altered.

Legislation and Alteration of Pension Rates.

The following is a brief history of war pension legislation. The *War Pensions Act* 1914 (No. 34 of 1914) was the first Commonwealth provision for payment of war pensions and came into operation on the 21st December, 1914. The maximum amount of pension payable under that Act to a private was £52 per annum. Higher rates operated for higher ranks. The *War Pensions Act* 1914-1915 (No. 28 of 1915) was assented to on 2nd September, 1915; the scale of pensions was not increased, but certain other dependants became eligible for pensions. The *War Pensions Act* 1914-1916 (No. 25 of 1916) consolidated the two former Acts and increased the maximum pension to a private to £3 per fortnight (£78 per annum) with higher rates for higher ranks. Scale rates of pension were definitely laid down in a new Schedule to the Act for specific disabilities, such as cases of amputation of limbs, &c.

The *Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act* 1920 (No. 6 of 1920) repealed the former Pensions Acts, and operating from 1st July, 1920, provided a flat rate of £4 4s. per fortnight for the 100 per cent. pension for all ranks up to and including that of lieutenant. The rates for ranks higher than that of lieutenant were not increased. The main additional increases were—

- (a) a pension up to £4 4s. per fortnight to widows with dependent children, or without dependent children if circumstances warrant the increased amount. The invariable practice is to grant the full £4 4s. per fortnight to widows with dependent children ;
- (b) a Special Rate pension of £8 per fortnight to blinded and to totally and permanently incapacitated soldiers ; and
- (c) a Special Rate pension, not exceeding £8 per fortnight to tubercular soldiers, subject to certain conditions.

An amending Act was assented to on 17th December, 1921, providing for the payment of pension to the full degree of a man's disability in cases where a pre-war disability has been aggravated "to any material degree" by war service. Under previous legislation a pension was payable only with respect to the degree of disability actually caused by war service.

The *Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Amending Act*, (No. 23 of 1922), assented to on the 18th October, 1922, made provision for certain "amounts" and "allowances" to limbless soldiers (in addition to existing rates of war pensions) ranging from 7s. to 76s. per fortnight. In certain double amputation cases, an allowance for an attendant was provided at 40s. or 80s. per fortnight, according to the nature of the case. An attendant's allowance was also payable to "spinal cases" at £2 per fortnight. A Special Rate pension of £8 per fortnight was provided to those soldiers who, although not totally blind, had no useful vision.

During 1925, the Government decided that a permanent pension of not less than £2 2s. per week should be paid to all "Members" proved to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis on or subsequent to 1st July, 1925, as the result of war service, or as the result of a pre-existing condition having been materially aggravated by war service. On 30th September, 1925, a Regulation was gazetted, operative from 1st July, 1925, providing for the grant of an allowance (in addition to pension) not exceeding seven shillings and sixpence per week to a soldier who is in receipt of pension under the Fourth Schedule to the Act with respect to loss of vision in one eye. Both these provisions were made statutory by incorporation in the Amending Act of 1934.

The general reduction of expenditure provided by the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931 applied also to War Pensions. No reductions, however, were made in the rate of pension payment to incapacitated soldiers. The widow and children of a soldier whose death was due to war service and the widowed mother (who became widows either prior to, or within three years after, the death of the sons) of any deceased unmarried member of the Forces, were also exempted from reductions, the necessary economies being effected in payments to other classes of war pensioners.

The maximum rate of pension payable on behalf of the child of an incapacitated soldier was reduced to 12s. per fortnight and a wife married or a child born to an incapacitated member of the Forces subsequent to 1st October, 1931, was excluded from pension benefits.

Considerable modifications of the reductions were included in the Financial Relief Acts of 1933, 1934, and 1936, and some classes of pensions were fully restored.

During 1934 the Second Schedule to the Act was amended to include Attendant's allowances payable to blinded soldiers and for the eligibility of such allowances in consequence of injury or disease affecting the cerebro-spinal system or disease causing incapacity similar in effect thereto.

A further amendment provided that a wife married, or a child born, to a member of the Forces after 1st October, 1931, shall be deemed to be dependants and eligible for pension benefits if the member has died or dies from the results of war service. Certain anomalies concerning the continuance or regranting of pension were removed.

In December, 1935, the Principal Act was again amended. The main amendments were in relation to (a) reinstatement of pensions previously commuted; (b) grant of pensions to dependants of deceased members of the Forces (whatever the actual cause of death) in cases where, at the date of the member's death, he was in receipt of a pension under the Second Schedule to the Act or in receipt of pension as a double amputee; (c) removal of the time limit on lodgment of claims under section 23 (2) of the Act, and (d) provision of relief by way of Service Pensions to aged members of the Forces, for those members (and their families) who are unable, through mental or physical defects, to engage in remunerative employment, and for those members (and their families) who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Financial Emergency Act provision which precluded the grant of a war pension to any wife married or child born to a member of the Forces after 1st October, 1931, has been lifted. A wife married or a child born to any incapacitated member of the Forces since 1st October, 1931, may now be granted war pension provided such marriage or birth occurred before 30th June, 1938. This amendment operates as from 1st January, 1938.

Appeal Tribunals.—As from 1st June, 1929, tribunals were created to hear appeals in regard to war pensions. The War Pensions Entitlement Appeal Tribunal is empowered to hear and decide any appeal against a decision of the Repatriation Commission, by or on behalf of ex-members of the forces or their dependants, that an incapacity or death of an ex-member arose out of war service.

Two Assessment Appeal Tribunals were created, to hear and decide any appeal against a current assessment of war pension made by the Repatriation Commission in respect of an ex-member of the forces whose incapacity had been accepted as arising out of war service.

Service Pensions.—Eligibility for service pensions may be established on the following grounds—

- (a) Sixty years of age or more, provided the applicant served in a theatre of war, but eligibility on this ground limits payment of service pension to the ex-soldier; his wife or children are not eligible. A former nurse is eligible for consideration provided she embarked for service abroad and has reached the age of 55 years.
- (b) Permanently unemployable, provided the applicant served in a theatre of war. Under this class pensions may be paid to the ex-soldier, his wife and his children—up to four in number.
- (c) Pulmonary tuberculosis, whether the applicant served in a theatre of war or not. Under this class pensions are also payable to the wife and children—up to four in number.

Only those applicants who qualify under class (c) are entitled to receive both service pension and invalid pension at the same time.

The maximum rate of service pension for a single man is fixed at 40s. per fortnight, and for a man and his wife at 34s. per fortnight each, with an additional 5s. per fortnight for each child up to four in number under sixteen years of age. The actual rate payable in any case is determined after taking into consideration all other income and property received or owned by the pensioner in question, and no service pension can be paid in any case where such other income and property has an assessable value, in the case of a single man, of £84 10s. per annum, or in the case of a man and wife, £169 per annum between them. In addition, no service pension can be paid when the applicant is possessed of property to the value of over £400.

If the income from all other sources is less than the annual amounts above shown, then service pensions become payable at such rates as will, with that other income, bring the total income of the pensioner (including service pension) up to the allowed maximum, provided, of course, that such pensions cannot exceed the maximum rates of 40s. for a single man or 34s. each for man and wife, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Current
Work of
Department.

The following statistics for the year 1937-38 show in some degree the type and extent of current activity in the State of Victoria :—

War Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1938—

Members of the Forces	25,721
Dependants of deceased members of the Forces ..	8,655
Dependants of incapacitated members of the Forces	50,638
Expenditure for year (paid in pensions) ..	£2,334,448

Service Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1938—

Members of the Forces	1,542
Dependants of deceased member pensioners ..	148
Dependants of member pensioners	979
Expenditure for year (paid in service pensions)..	£84,365

Medical Treatment—

Number of In-patients at 30th June, 1938, in Repatriation Institutions—

General Hospitals	259
Sanatoria	53
Anzac Hostels	15
Mental Hospitals	188

(Some few patients are being treated in own homes).

Attendances of Out-patients during 1937-38 (excluding treatments by Local Medical Officers, of whom there are 174 in rural areas) 55,937

Expenditure on treatment, &c.—

Maintenance of Repatriation Institutions ..	£89,003
Maintenance of Patients in other than Repatriation Institutions (including Country Hospitals) ..	£18,167
Sustenance during medical treatment	£16,322
Conducting Commonwealth Artificial Limb Factory	£11,613
Other expenditure, including fees to consultants, &c.	£43,272

Soldiers' Children Education Scheme—

Number of children at school and in training ..	1,640
Expenditure for year 1937-38	£36,181

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

The National Health and Pensions Insurance Act 1938 (No. 25 of 1938), which, together with the consequential Acts (Nos. 26 and 27 of 1938) imposing liability on employers and employees respectively to make contributions in respect of National Health and Pensions Insurance, has been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, was

assented to on 5th July, 1938. By proclamation dated 6th July, 1938, that day was fixed as the date upon which Part I. and Part II. of the Act should commence. The 16th December, 1938, was fixed by Proclamation of the 15th December, 1938, as the date on which Division 1 of Part VII. and section 192 should commence, and the 4th September, 1939 (by proclamation of 5th January, 1939) as the commencing date of the remaining several Parts, sections and Schedules. The 4th September, 1939, has also been fixed by proclamation of 5th January, 1939, as the commencing date of Acts 26 and 27 (contributions of employers and employees respectively).

The Act is based on the report of Sir Walter Kinnear, formerly Controller of Health Insurance in Great Britain. The National Insurance Commission has been appointed for its administration, the establishment of "Approved Societies" is proceeding, and a Royal Commission has been set up to advise on the remuneration of medical practitioners who will provide medical treatment for insured persons.

OBJECTS AND SCOPE OF NATIONAL INSURANCE.

The object of the Act is to establish for the great majority of the employed population of Australia a scheme of social insurance which shall provide guaranteed benefits, free of any tests as to means or nationality, in respect of periods of sickness or disablement, together with old-age pensions for insured persons and pensions and allowances for their widows and orphans.

The scheme is on a compulsory and contributory basis and applies to all persons over fourteen years of age employed under a contract of service in the Commonwealth, except—

- (a) persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration in excess of £365 per annum ;
- (b) certain other classes for whom the scheme is unnecessary or unsuitable.

Insured persons, other than married women, who have been in full compulsory insurance for at least two years and who later pass out of its range will be entitled, if they so desire, to continue in insurance as voluntary contributors, at the ordinary rate of contribution, but paying the whole contribution themselves. Provision is made for the voluntary insurance, for pensions only, of women who, after a period of compulsory insurance, cease after marriage to be insured persons.

It is estimated that, at the inception of the scheme, about 1,850,000 persons will be brought into compulsory insurance and that its benefits will affect not less than 3,600,000 men, women, and children throughout Australia—more than half the population.

BENEFITS.

The following benefits are provided :—

HEALTH BENEFITS.

(a) *Medical Treatment*.—Consisting of free medical attendance and treatment, including medicines and certain medical and surgical appliances.

(b) *Sickness Benefit*.—Man, 20s. a week ; woman, 15s. a week, and, in addition, an allowance of 3s. 6d. a week for each dependent child under fifteen years of age.

(c) *Disablement Benefit*.—Man, 15s. a week ; woman, 12s. 6d. a week, and, in addition, an allowance of 3s. 6d. a week for each dependent child under fifteen years of age.

Disablement benefit is, like sickness benefit, a payment during incapacity from sickness and comes into force when the right to sickness benefit has been exhausted.

The rates of sickness benefit and disablement benefit are reduced for unmarried minors.

Additional Benefits.

After the first valuation, about five years from the beginning of the scheme, societies with surplus funds will be able to provide for their members some additional benefits.

Sickness and Disablement Benefits.

Sickness and disablement benefits are to be payable up to the ages at which old-age pensions begin to be payable (age, 60 for women, and 65 for men).

PENSION BENEFITS.

Old-age Pension.

For life of insured person—Man, 20s. a week from age 65, woman, 15s. a week from age 60, with, in each case, an additional allowance of 3s. 6d. a week for each dependent child under fifteen years of age.

Old-age insurance pensioners will also be entitled to free medical attendance and treatment, including medicines, for the remainder of their lives.

Widow's Pension.

15s. a week for life (or until re-marriage) to the widow of an insured man and, in addition, an allowance of 3s. 6d. a week for each dependent child under fifteen years of age.

(The pension will be restricted to 12s. 6d. a week until 1944).

Orphan's Pension.

7s. 6d. a week for each orphan child under fifteen years of age of an insured person (including insured widows).

Wives who, having been previously insured, elect to become Special Voluntary Contributors, are to be entitled to draw the old-age pension in addition to any widow's pension, with children's allowances, to which they may be, or become, entitled.

Juvenile Contributors' Sickness Benefit. Juvenile contributors (i.e., persons in insurable employment under sixteen years of age) will be entitled to medical benefit only. Their weekly contribution will be 8d. (4d. to be paid by the employer and 4d. by the employee) and part of that contribution will be used to enable them to participate in sickness benefit, and in any additional benefits given by their approved society, at a date somewhat earlier than if they had entered insurance at the age of sixteen.

Supplementary Allowances. In all cases where the "insurance" benefit is less than the non-contributory invalid or old-age pension to which the insured person or pensioner would otherwise be entitled, the difference will be paid to that person by the Commonwealth.

War Pensioners. Section 98 of the Act deals with War Pensioners under the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Acts, preserving the principle hitherto recognized that War Pensions should be regarded as benefits earned by war service. The section therefore, permits the payment of benefits under the Act in addition to War Pension, but also permits a war pensioner, who is already covered against the risks for which the Bill proposes to provide, to secure exemption from contribution to National Insurance. The service pensioner is treated on the same lines as the pensioner under the non-contributory scheme but, if an insured person, he will be entitled to cash benefits and medical benefit under the Act, and provision is made for preserving his insurance until he reaches age 65 and becomes entitled to an insurance pension, without means test.

WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The weekly rates of contributions to be paid under the scheme by employed persons are initially 3s. for men, and 2s. for women, of which, in each case, the employee will pay half, as below:—

				<i>s. d.</i>	
<i>Men.</i>					
To be paid by employer	..	..	..	..	1 6
To be paid by employee	..	..	..	..	1 6
				<hr/>	
				<i>s. d.</i>	
Health Insurance ..	..	..	..	1 3	} 3 0
Pensions Insurance	..	..	..	1 9	
<i>Women.</i>					
To be paid by employer	..	..	..	..	1 0
To be paid by employee	..	..	..	..	1 0
				<hr/>	
				<i>s. d.</i>	
Health Insurance ..	..	..	..	1 2	} 2 0
Pensions Insurance	..	..	..	0 10	

Increase of Contributions. To assist in meeting the gradually increasing cost of the Pensions Scheme, the men's and women's contributions will be increased by 6d. a week from 3rd January, 1944; from 3rd January, 1949, the men's contributions only will be increased by another 6d. a week. One-half of the contribution will continue to be paid by the employer.

Exempt Employees. Certain "exempt employees," whose employment by a Government authority already secures to them certain of the benefits of the Act, will be admitted to partial insurance only and their weekly contributions will be reduced to correspond to the reduced cover provided.

Special Voluntary Contributors. The weekly contribution of a married woman who, on ceasing insurable employment, becomes a Special Voluntary Contributor for pension, will be a fixed rate of 1s., of which the whole will be paid by the contributor.

Additional Contributions by Insured Women. Any insured woman may at any time not later than—
(a) the expiration of one year from the date on which she first became employed, or (b) her attainment of the age of 21 years, whichever last happens, elect to pay, from the prescribed date, an additional contribution of sixpence a week. (Section 39). Such additional contribution carries with it an addition of five shillings per week to the old-age pension payable under the Act (Section 76).

Voluntary Contributors. The weekly contribution payable by the ordinary voluntary contributor will be at the normal employed rate, (3s. for men and 2s. for women) *but the whole contribution will be paid by the contributor.* If such a voluntary contributor has an income of more than £365 a year, he will not be entitled to medical benefit and his weekly contribution will be reduced.

Affixing Stamps to Insurance Cards. The contributions will be collected by means of a single stamp, for both health and pensions insurance, to be affixed weekly by the employer to the employee's insurance card in respect of each week in which there is employment. The employer is entitled to recover the employee's contribution by means of a deduction from his wages.

Citizen Forces Trainees. It is provided that the total weekly contribution (employer and employee) shall be paid by the Commonwealth in respect of insured persons who are undergoing training in camps in the Citizen Forces of the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH CONTRIBUTIONS.

In order to prevent—

- (a) young persons from having to contribute towards the cost of the heavier liabilities of the older persons, and
- (b) the older persons from having to pay a contribution which would in many cases be prohibitive—

the total weekly contributions provided for in the Act are only the equivalent in value (as actuarially ascertained) of the benefits granted to persons entering into insurance at the age of sixteen.

The effect of this is that, taking into account, on the debit side, the additional liabilities accepted in respect of persons entering the scheme at ages over sixteen and, on the credit side, the contributions only (together with interest obtained by the investment of contributions before the liabilities have fully developed) the scheme starts with an initial deficit both on the health and on the pensions side. These deficits will be met by grants from the Commonwealth, but by different machinery.

On the health side, in order that the initial deficit, the capitalized value of which is £17,500,000, may not fall on the approved societies, by whom the cost of health benefits is provided, the Commonwealth contribution takes the form firstly of guaranteeing the additional liabilities, and secondly of an annual grant of approximately £900,000, which will gradually replace that guarantee by cash.

On the pensions side, the essential object is to build up a fund, before the full liabilities develop, the interest on which, together with annual grants from the Commonwealth, will meet the increasing charges on the pensions scheme which will arise, not only from the admission of persons over sixteen years of age, but from the increasing proportion of elderly persons in the population of the Commonwealth. The capitalized value of the initial deficit on the pensions scheme will be no less than £264,000,000. The Commonwealth grants will begin at £1,000,000 per annum and, after five years, will rise by stages to £10,000,000 per annum in 1961, when the grants should be stabilized.

ADMINISTRATION.

Approved Societies.

The Health Insurance Scheme, apart from medical benefit, will be administered through societies approved by the National Insurance Commission. These will be autonomous bodies, but their constitution and rules will be subject to the approval of the Commission.

Insured persons will be free to join the society of their choice.

The accounts of approved societies will be audited annually by auditors appointed by the Commission and, at intervals of five years, their assets and liabilities (of which the former will include the Commonwealth guarantee of their additional liabilities in respect of persons admitted at ages over sixteen) will be valued by an actuary appointed by the Commission. If any society shows a disposable surplus on this valuation, one-half of that surplus will be pooled with the similar surpluses from other societies in a like position, and the pool will be distributed among all societies in proportion to their membership. Those societies that, after sharing in this distribution of the pool, have a disposable surplus, will be required to provide for their members additional benefits selected from the list of Additional Benefits set out in the Fourth Schedule to the Act.

Medical Benefit. Medical benefit will be administered by the Commission, with the co-operation of the Medical Benefit Council and District Medical Benefit Committees.

Medical Practitioners and Chemists. All qualified medical practitioners and all registered pharmaceutical chemists in Australia will be at liberty to participate in the scheme, and insured persons will be free to select the medical practitioner and chemist of their choice.

Administration of Pensions. Pensions will be administered by the Commission, and the payments to pensioners will be made, at fortnightly intervals, at the post offices selected by them. The Act does not make any change in the existing rates of benefit under the Invalid and Old-age Pensions Acts or in the conditions attaching to payment of non-contributory pensions.

Proposed Alterations. The Commonwealth Government has announced its intention to introduce legislation which will make the scheme less costly for employees and contributors. It has been suggested that pensions (including widows' pensions) should be eliminated. Definite particulars of the proposed amendments had not been announced on the 16th March, 1939.

CREMATION.

Cremation in Victoria is governed by the *Cemeteries Act* 1928 and the rules and regulations of cemetery trustees as approved by the Governor in Council.

Relevant sections of the Cemeteries Acts are 64 and 65 as follow :—

Section 64—“ All cremations effected within any cemetery shall be registered in a register book in the prescribed form to be provided and kept by the Trustees of the cemetery and such register book shall be indexed so as to facilitate searches for entries therein.”

Section 65—“ The person who has the charge or conduct of a cremation shall forthwith cause to be transmitted either to the Government Statist or the Registrar of Births and Deaths of the district wherein such cremation took place a certificate signed

by him stating the name of the person whose body was cremated and the date and place of cremation..... Every person who omits to cause such a certificate to be transmitted..... shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty of not more than £5."

The Cremation Society of Victoria was established in 1892, but it was not until 1905 that a Crematorium of very simple type was erected at the Springvale Necropolis. From its opening in 1905 to its closing in 1926 there were only 176 cremations.

When the New Melbourne General Cemetery at Fawkner was designed in 1906, provision was made on the drawings for the erection of a modern crematorium. It was not until 1926, however, that the managers, owing to lack of funds, were in a position to consider the erection of a suitable building. Designs were then adopted for a building incorporating the most up-to-date requirements at a cost of £7,000. The building was designed on a most comprehensive scale to permit of future expansion.

With the rapid growth in Melbourne of the practice of cremation, additions to the original structure were found necessary within seven years of its opening. The crematorium now consists of two chapels with three reducing chambers and other auxiliary rooms. In 1934, as an everlasting memorial to the cremated, a Garden of Remembrance was constructed. The Garden is surrounded by a columbarium wall with niches for the preservation of caskets containing ashes.

On 9th March, 1936, a second crematorium was opened at the Necropolis at Springvale. This was constructed on a large scale and equipped with memorial niches.

The changing habits of the people in respect of the disposal of the dead are indicated by the increasing number of cremations. The figures in the following table have been supplied by the authorities of the two crematoria concerned :—

CREMATION IN VICTORIA.

Year.	Cremations at Fawkner.	Cremations at Springvale.	Total Cremations.	Total Deaths.	Percentage of Cremations to Deaths.
1927	32	..	32	16,773	· 19
1928	84	..	84	17,708	· 47
1929	151	..	151	16,717	· 90
1930	162	..	162	15,959	1· 02
1931	201	..	201	17,033	1· 18
1932	199	..	199	16,805	1· 18
1933	369	..	369	17,456	2· 11
1934	499	..	499	18,648	2· 68
1935	596	..	596	18,456	3· 23
1936	358	400	758	18,778	4· 04
1937	387	596	983	18,613	5· 28
1938	415	752	1,167	18,955	6· 16

PART VII.
POPULATION.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the people was taken by an officer from Sydney on the 25th May, 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29th May, 1835). It was then found that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin. This was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. In 1851, the year of separation from New South Wales, the population of Victoria was 77,345.

There have been fifteen censuses since 1836. The last census was taken on the 30th June, 1933.

The following table shows the population in various years of the period 1836 to 1938 :—

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1836 TO 1938.

Year.	Estimated Population 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May)	142	35	177	} 200
1836 (8th Novr.)	186	38	224	
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855	226,462	120,843	347,305	315,628
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234	529,653
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925	710,344
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605	850,181
1890	590,519	538,209	1,133,728	1,119,338
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213	1,192,377
1905	598,134	612,287	1,210,421	1,206,046
1906	600,856	618,976	1,219,832	1,213,672
1907	605,775	627,032	1,232,807	1,225,503
1908	614,937	635,512	1,250,449	1,240,488
1909	631,021	646,001	1,277,022	1,261,169
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408	1,282,477
1911	668,818	671,075	1,339,893	1,320,652
1912	690,056	692,497	1,382,553	1,357,824
1913	707,444	707,972	1,415,416	1,395,881
1914	713,307	721,881	1,435,188	1,427,512
1915	694,210	730,235	1,424,445	1,431,632
1916	666,245	738,418	1,404,663	1,414,480
1917	671,075	745,985	1,417,060	1,411,381
1918	684,243	753,002	1,437,245	1,424,054
1919	739,956	763,079	1,503,035	1,473,013
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909	1,512,093
1921	765,306	785,421	1,550,727	1,537,042
1922	789,517	800,756	1,590,273	1,570,883
1923	807,884	817,571	1,625,455	1,607,850
1924	825,919	831,232	1,657,151	1,641,944
1925	840,817	843,234	1,684,051	1,671,537
1926	855,035	856,952	1,711,987	1,696,758
1927	870,718	871,114	1,741,832	1,727,734
1928	879,478	882,268	1,761,746	1,751,974
1929	886,472	891,797	1,778,269	1,770,133

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1836 TO 1937—Continued.

Year.	Estimated Population 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605	1,786,217
1931	896,429	907,141	1,803,570	1,799,241
1932	900,663	912,724	1,813,387	1,808,618
1933	905,050	919,429	1,824,479	1,820,568
1934	910,373	927,117	1,837,490	1,830,898
1935	911,710	931,313	1,843,023	1,839,361
1936	915,304	936,289	1,851,593	1,847,665
1937	918,665	940,822	1,859,487	1,856,033
1938	925,892	947,868	1,873,760	1,867,818

The rates of increase in population in different years are given on pages 293 and 302.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1938 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1937 .. .. .	..	..	918,665	940,822	1,859,487
Births, 1938	15,636	14,708			
Deaths, 1938	10,026	8,929			
Natural Increase .. .. .	..	..	5,610	5,779	11,389
Migration by Sea, 1938—					
Arrivals	41,222	43,439			
Departures	39,426	42,110			
Gain by Sea .. .. .	..	..	1,796	1,329	3,125
Migration by Rail, 1938—					
Arrivals	43,108	21,556			
Departures	43,513	21,840			
Gain by Rail .. .. .	..	..	(-) 405	(-) 284	(-) 689
Migration by Air, 1938—					
Arrivals	13,430	5,299			
Departures	13,204	5,077			
Gain by Air .. .. .	..	..	226	222	448
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1938 .. .. .	..	..	925,892	947,868	1,873,760†

The minus sign (—) indicates a loss. † Full blood aborigines excluded.

At the census of 1891, the population of Victoria was 1,139,840; 1,201,070 in 1901; 1,315,551 in 1911; 1,531,280 in 1921; and 1,820,261 in 1933. During the period ended on the date of the census in each of the years 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1933 there were respective increases in the population at the rate of 5·35, 9·53, 16·40, and 18·87 per cent. Vide table on page 298. The rate of increase during the decade 1921-31 was 17·33 per cent.

Increase of Population, 1860-1938.

The census count on the 30th June, 1933, showed that the population of the State at that date was 1,820,261, comprising 903,244 males and 917,017 females. The table which follows shows, for each quinquennium of the 75 years 1860-1934, and for each year of the 20 years 1919-1938, the natural increase of the population and the gain or loss by migration.

VICTORIA—INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND THE GAIN OR LOSS BY MIGRATION, 1860-1938.

	Increase during Period.			Increase per cent. during Period.		
	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.
1860-64 ..	69,249	7,682	76,931	13·29	1·47	14·76
1865-69 ..	74,639	24,120	98,759	12·48	4·03	16·51
1870-74 ..	81,902	7,444	89,346	11·75	1·07	12·82
1875-79 ..	66,473	(-) 10,824	55,649	8·46	(-) 1·38	7·08
1880-84 ..	72,332	21,688	94,020	8·59	2·58	11·17
1885-89 ..	83,704	85,457	169,161	8·95	9·13	18·08
1890-94 ..	100,292	(-) 23,075	77,217	9·08	(-) 2·09	6·99
1895-99 ..	76,625	(-) 70,239	6,386	6·48	(-) 5·94	·54
1900-04 ..	74,296	(-) 57,229	17,067	6·25	(-) 4·81	1·44
1905-09 ..	80,312	(-) 8,898	71,414	6·66	(-) ·74	5·92
1910-14 ..	93,975	64,191	158,166	7·36	5·03	12·39
1915-19 ..	84,092	(-) 16,245	67,847	5·86	(-) 1·13	4·73
1920-24 ..	98,235	55,881	154,116	6·53	3·72	10·25
1925-29 ..	91,091	30,027	121,118	5·50	1·81	7·31
1930-34 ..	61,242	(-) 2,021	59,221	3·44	(-) ·11	3·33
1919 ..	12,251	53,539	65,790	·85	3·73	4·58
1920 ..	19,382	5,492	24,874	1·29	·37	1·66
1921 ..	19,428	3,390	22,818	1·27	·22	1·49
1922 ..	21,132	18,414	39,546	1·36	1·19	2·55
1923 ..	18,657	16,525	35,182	1·17	1·04	2·21
1924 ..	19,636	12,060	31,696	1·21	·74	1·95
1925 ..	20,086	6,814	26,900	1·21	·41	1·62
1926 ..	19,027	8,909	27,936	1·13	·53	1·66
1927 ..	18,301	11,544	29,845	1·07	·67	1·74
1928 ..	16,790	3,124	19,914	·96	·18	1·14
1929 ..	16,887	(-) 364	16,523	·96	(-) ·02	·94
1930 ..	17,168	(-) 2,832	14,336	·97	(-) ·16	·81
1931 ..	13,299	(-) 2,334	10,965	·74	(-) ·13	·61
1932 ..	10,659	(-) 842	9,817	·59	(-) ·05	·54
1933 ..	10,936	156	11,092	·60	·01	·61
1934 ..	9,180	3,831	13,011	·50	·21	·71
1935 ..	9,428	(-) 3,895	5,533	·51	(-) ·21	·30
1936 ..	10,105	(-) 1,535	8,570	·55	(-) ·08	·47
1937 ..	11,118	(-) 3,224	7,894	·60	(-) ·17	·43
1938 ..	11,389	2,884	14,273	·61	·16	·77

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals, also a decrease.

The population of the State increased during the 79 years, 1860-1938, by 1,352,688. Of this increase 1,250,499 was due to the excess of births over deaths, and 102,189 to the gain from migration. The percentage increase fell steadily during the five years 1928-32. The fall in the first three years of that period was due, principally, to the loss of power of the migration element and, in the years 1931 and 1932, to the decline in the rate of natural increase and the continuance of the unfavourable migration experience. In the year 1933 a slight recovery was made as compared with the previous year, the total percentage increases being $\cdot 61$ and $\cdot 54$ respectively. There was a further improvement in 1934 in the rate of increase to $\cdot 71$ per cent. This was entirely due to the migration experience, the rate of natural increase falling to $\cdot 50$, the lowest on record. The percentage increase from migration was the highest since 1927. This gain was due partly to visitors from abroad to the Victorian Centenary Celebrations. In 1935 the total percentage increase ($\cdot 30$) was the lowest on record, partly due to the continuance of the low rate of natural increase and partly to the unfavourable migration experience. The percentage decrease from migration ($\cdot 21$) in this year was the highest recorded since 1917. In 1936 a slight improvement was shown in the percentage increase of the population of the State. Although the rate of natural increase rose slightly in 1937, the total percentage increase declined, as compared with the previous year, again due to the unfavourable migration experience. An increase in population from migration occurred in 1938 and the total percentage increase ($\cdot 77$) was the highest recorded since 1930.

VICTORIA—MIGRATION.

The interstate and oversea movement of people to and from Victoria, for the period 1929-1938, is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Arrivals in Victoria.			Departures from Victoria.			Excess of Arrivals Over Departures.	
	Inter-state.	From Other Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state.	To Other Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state.	Other Countries Direct.
1929 ..	221,472	13,870	235,342	223,543	12,163	235,706	(-)2,071	1,707
1930 ..	181,043	10,592	191,635	181,577	12,890	194,467	(-) 534	(-)2,298
1931 ..	135,486	5,804	141,290	135,760	7,864	143,624	(-) 274	(-)2,060
1932 ..	141,851	5,969	147,820	141,496	7,166	148,662	355	(-)1,197
1933 ..	147,078	8,840	155,918	146,485	9,277	155,762	593	(-) 437
1934 ..	153,410	11,377	164,787	150,520	10,436	160,956	2,890	941
1935 ..	140,406	11,090	151,496	143,526	11,789	155,315	(-)3,120	(-) 699
1936 ..	141,813	11,586	153,399	143,628	11,113	154,741	(-)1,815	473
1937 ..	139,199	13,063	152,262	144,054	11,432	155,486	(-)4,855	1,631
1938 ..	152,514	15,540	168,054	152,591	12,579	165,170	(-) 77	2,961

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

The volume of migration to and from Victoria, as given in the foregoing table, diminished from a total of 471,048 persons in 1929 to 284,914 persons in 1931, both oversea and interstate traffic being affected. From 1931, a slight increase was recorded each year until 1935, when a decrease, as compared with the previous year, was recorded. There was little fluctuation during the following two years, but in 1938 the volume of migration was the highest recorded since 1930. The decline indicated in the interstate traffic is probably offset to a certain extent by an increase in the road motor traffic, particulars of which are not available.

With the exception of the years 1932, 1933, and 1934, Victoria lost from interstate migration during the ten-year period 1929-1938, the maximum loss being experienced in the year 1937.

The movement of population during the last four years by way of Inter-State railway passenger traffic is shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1935-1938.

State—Territory.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
New South Wales	58,645	53,898	48,381	48,489	61,952	56,841	50,832	49,347
Queensland	3,413	3,060	2,886	2,826	3,815	3,159	2,723	2,614
South Australia	13,597	13,498	11,578	10,263	13,848	12,921	11,343	9,942
Western Australia	1,946	2,100	1,861	2,235	2,045	1,871	1,962	2,222
Australian Capital Territory	1,432	1,529	1,332	851	1,452	1,570	1,386	1,228
Total	79,033	74,085	66,038	64,664	83,112	76,362	68,246	65,353

During each of the four years 1935-38 Victoria experienced a loss of population by railway migration. The principal loss each year was to New South Wales.

The immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria, the other Australian States, British countries, and foreign countries during each of the four years ended 1938 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MIGRATION BY SEA, 1935-1938.

State or Country of Departure or Destination.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>States.</i>								
New South Wales	14,349	13,928	14,064	15,313	13,790	13,625	15,486	15,371
Queensland	4,121	5,232	6,274	7,078	4,713	6,193	7,419	7,583
South Australia	1,921	2,012	1,847	1,747	1,989	2,068	1,588	1,717
Western Australia	3,898	4,105	4,152	4,128	4,808	4,536	4,594	4,368
Tasmania	35,484	38,534	38,279	40,754	33,799	37,206	37,831	39,871
Northern Territory	126	103	117	101	129	107	130	169
Total Interstate	59,899	63,914	64,733	69,121	59,228	63,735	67,048	69,079
Adjustment (cruise passengers)	..	..	..	..	206	173	101	122
Net Total	59,899	63,914	64,733	69,121	59,022	63,562	66,947	68,957

VICTORIA—MIGRATION BY SEA, 1935-1938—*continued.*

State or Country of Departure or Destination.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Oversea—</i>								
New Zealand	2,704	2,462	2,942	3,642	2,755	2,472	2,884	3,564
United Kingdom .. .	3,009	3,307	3,780	4,310	3,997	3,882	4,097	3,972
India and Ceylon .. .	748	911	811	945	845	826	710	842
South Africa	253	289	420	477	443	358	445	452
Other British Possessions	1,212	1,186	971	984	1,353	1,214	1,028	956
Total British Countries ..	7,926	8,155	8,924	10,358	9,393	8,752	9,164	9,786
Egypt	233	337	496	504	157	90	108	103
France	507	430	586	570	344	275	345	386
Italy	619	731	1,218	1,656	285	220	414	406
Japan	325	290	272	123	370	375	301	98
United States of America	1,045	1,263	1,201	1,744	869	970	779	1,315
Other Foreign Countries ..	435	380	366	585	371	431	321	485
Total Foreign Countries ..	3,164	3,431	4,139	5,182	2,396	2,361	2,268	2,793
GRAND TOTAL ..	70,989	75,500	77,796	84,661	70,811	74,675	78,379	81,536

In the four years 1935-1938, the recorded gain from migrants by sea was 3,545. The principal gains recorded were from Tasmania 4,344, Italy 2,899, and the United States of America 1,320. Chief losses during the period were to Queensland, 3,203; Western Australia, 2,023; and the United Kingdom, 1,542.

The following table shows the movement of population by air during the last four years:—

VICTORIA—MIGRATION BY AIR.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess of Arrivals over Departures.
1935	1,474	1,392	82
1936	3,814	3,704	110
1937	8,428	8,861	(-) 433
1938	18,729	18,281	448

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

The following table shows the overseas migration for 1938, classified according to permanent and temporary migrants.

OVERSEA MIGRATION, 1938.

	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Permanent New Arrivals	Australian Residents Returning from Abroad.	Visitors.	Total.	Australian Residents Departing Permanently.	Australian Residents Departing Temporarily.	Visitors.	Total.
Victoria	5,224	5,536	4,780	15,540	2,508	6,077	3,994	12,579
Commonwealth ..	19,548	24,900	33,480	77,928	11,403	24,163	33,225	68,791

State-assisted immigration.

The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the date of its first settlement to the end of 1938 will be found in the next table :—

VICTORIA—STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO THE END OF 1938.

Period.	Assisted Immigrants.			Period.	Assisted Immigrants.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1838-50 ..	14,864	13,768	28,632	1926 ..	5,221	3,365	8,586
1851-60 ..	33,235	54,726	87,961	1927 ..	5,185	3,662	8,847
1861-70 ..	18,029	23,565	46,594	1928 ..	2,530	2,619	5,149
1871-80 ..	2,509	3,036	5,545	1929 ..	1,344	1,260	2,604
1881-90 ..	..	2	2	1930 ..	176	292	468
1891-00 ..	..	..	..	1931 ..	11	34	45
1901-10 ..	1,695	1,134	2,829	1932 ..	1	2	3
1911-20 ..	25,910	20,816	46,726	1933 ..	..	3	3
1921 ..	2,312	1,675	3,987	1934 ..	1	3	4
1922 ..	6,045	3,100	9,145	1935 ..	..	2	2
1923 ..	6,689	2,815	9,504	1936 ..	..	3	33
1924 ..	5,782	2,939	8,721	1937 ..	30	3	33
1925 ..	5,782	2,807	8,589	1938 ..	82	97	179

CENSUS OF 1933.

The last census of Australia was taken on the 30th June, 1933, under the general superintendence of the Commonwealth Statistician. The Commonwealth electoral officer in each State was in charge of the collection.

The following is a summary of the Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas in Victoria as at the Census of 1933.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS—CENSUS OF 1933.

Local Bodies.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
Greater Melbourne ..	464,775	527,159	991,934	242,341	394	242,735
Outside Greater Melbourne—						
Cities, Towns, and						
Boroughs ..	94,790	103,401	198,191	49,211	103	49,314
Shires ..	342,083	286,271	628,354	160,044	253	160,297
Not Incorporated ..	150	54	204	39	..	39
Migratory ..	1,446	132	1,578	..	..	..
Total—Victoria ..	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	451,635	750	452,385

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

VICTORIA—ENUMERATED POPULATION OF THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS—CENSUSES OF 1921 AND 1933.

Districts.	1921.			1933.			Increase Per Cent. During Period.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1. Metropolitan	367,973	415,530	783,503	464,775	527,159	991,934	26·60
2. Central ..	93,554	89,520	183,074	111,119	101,454	212,573	16·11
3. North Central	30,281	31,029	61,310	31,069	27,791	58,860	(-) 4·00
4. Western ..	74,715	75,778	150,493	80,643	77,731	158,374	5·24
5. Wimmera ..	23,670	26,367	55,037	32,069	29,062	61,131	11·07
6. Mallee ..	24,138	17,625	41,763	35,693	27,711	63,404	51·82
7. Northern ..	61,130	58,463	119,593	67,331	61,435	128,766	7·67
8. North Eastern	29,495	26,923	56,418	32,870	26,866	59,736	5·88
9. Gippsland ..	40,105	34,236	74,341	46,229	37,676	83,905	12·87
10. Migratory ..	4,663	1,085	5,748	1,446	132	1,578	..
Total ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	18·87

The minus sign (-) indicates percentage decrease.

NOTE.—The districts in the above table at the census periods of 1921 and 1933 are based on comparable local government areas, and are similar to those used in the compilation of Vital Statistics. These districts differ slightly from those used in the compilation of statistics of Primary Production.

During the intercensal period 1921-1933, increases in population occurred in eight districts. Only in one district (North Central) was there a loss of population. The main increases were in the Metropolitan, Central and Mallee Districts, being 208,431, 29,499, and 21,641 respectively. The growth in the Mallee District was most pronounced, the rate of increase being 51·82 per cent. The Metropolitan District increased by 26·60 per cent., as compared with an increase of 11·42 per cent. in the remainder of the State (excluding the migratory population).

The enumerated population at each of the last eight censuses and the numerical and percentage increase during each census period were as shown hereunder:—

VICTORIA—POPULATION AT EIGHT CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Both Sexes.				Males.				Females.			
	Popu- lation.	Increase in Census Period.		Popu- lation.	Increase in Census Period.		Popu- lation.	Increase in Census Period.		Popu- lation.	Increase in Census Period.	
		Numeri- cal.	Per- centage		Numeri- cal.	Per- centage.		Numeri- cal.	Per- centage.			
1861	538,628	*461,283	596·40	327,605	281,403	609·07	211,023	179,880	577·59			
1871	730,198	191,570	35·57	400,266	72,661	22·18	329,932	118,909	56·35			
1881	861,566	131,368	17·99	451,623	51,357	12·83	409,943	80,011	24·25			
1891	1,140,088	278,522	32·33	598,222	146,599	32·46	541,866	131,923	32·18			
1901	1,201,070	60,982	5·35	603,720	5,498	·92	597,350	55,484	10·24			
1911	1,315,551	114,481	9·53	655,591	51,871	8·59	659,960	62,610	10·48			
1921	1,531,280	215,729	16·40	754,724	99,133	15·12	776,556	116,596	17·67			
1933	1,820,261	288,981	18·87	903,244	148,520	19·68	917,017	140,461	18·09			

* Since 1851.

NOTE.—The figures in this table, prior to the census of 1891, exclude all aborigines. Only full-blood aborigines are excluded from the 1891 and subsequent censuses.

Masculinity of the Population.

The ratio of males to females, at each of the last eight census enumerations, was as follows :—

VICTORIA—MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION.

Year.	Males to 100 Females.	Year.	Males to 100 Females.
1861 ..	155·25	1901 ..	101·07
1871 ..	121·32	1911 ..	99·34
1881 ..	110·17	1921 ..	97·19
1891 ..	110·40	1933 ..	98·50

Population of Greater Melbourne. For many years the population of Greater Melbourne was estimated as that contained in an area within a radius of ten miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office.

To conform to the growth of the urban population in certain directions, principally in the cities of Chelsea and Mordialloc, the metropolitan area was re-defined in 1929. The municipalities included in this area and the population of each are as under :—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT CENSUS OF 1933 AND AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

Municipal District.	Area in Acres, 31st December, 1938.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1933.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1938.	Persons to the Acre 31st December 1938.
Box Hill City	5,120	15,332	16,150	3·2
Braybrook Shire (excluding Western Riding)	8,480	8,761	9,300	1·1
Brighton City	3,308	29,707	32,600	9·9
Brunswick City	2,719	54,348	55,000	20·2
Camberwell City	8,352	50,052	57,650	6·9
Caulfield City	5,600	65,297	70,300	12·6
Chelsea City	3,040	6,625	7,100	2·3
Coburg City	4,800	38,118	40,400	8·4
Collingwood City	1,139	30,665	29,950	26·3
Essendon City	4,000	46,096	47,400	11·8
Fitzroy City	923	30,909	30,650	33·2
Footscray City	3,982	46,266	48,000	12·1
Hawthorn City	2,402	33,758	35,500	14·8
Heidelberg City (excluding Greensborough Ward)	8,800	24,949	25,900	2·9
Kew City	3,523	25,486	26,750	7·6

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT CENSUS OF 1933
AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.—*continued.*

Municipal District.	Area in Acres, 31st December, 1938.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1933.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1938.	Persons to the Acre 31st December, 1938.
Malvern City	3,996	43,244	45,350	11·3
Melbourne City	7,740	92,112	92,900	12·0
Moorabbin City	13,360	19,006	20,500	1·5
Mordialloc City	3,351	9,216	10,100	3·0
Northcote City	2,850	42,723	43,200	15·2
Oakleigh City	2,658	11,903	12,550	4·7
Port Melbourne City	2,366	12,906	13,000	5·5
Prahran City	2,320	51,606	54,350	23·4
Preston City	8,800	33,442	34,950	4·0
Richmond City	1,430	39,618	39,700	27·8
Sandringham City	3,740	18,075	19,150	5·1
South Melbourne City	2,303	42,936	43,300	18·8
St. Kilda City	2,049	46,579	51,200	25·0
Williamstown City	2,775	22,199	22,700	8·2
Total	125,926	991,934	1,035,600	8·2

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with 33·2 persons to the acre; Richmond has 27·8; Collingwood, 26·3; St. Kilda, 25·0; Prahran, 23·4; Brunswick, 20·2; South Melbourne, 18·8; and Melbourne City, 12·0. There is a total area of 9,121 acres devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in Greater Melbourne, so that the population is really living closer together than the figures in the table indicate; if these park areas are excluded, the density of population in the above-mentioned municipalities is as follows:—Fitzroy, 34·9 persons to the acre; Richmond, 33·1; St. Kilda, 29·5; Collingwood, 28·8; South Melbourne, 24·4; Prahran, 24·3; Brunswick, 20·8; and Melbourne City, 16·3; while, for the whole of Greater Melbourne, the exclusion of park areas has only a slight influence on the density, the number of persons to the acre increasing from 8·2 to 8·9.

The numbers of males and of females in Greater Melbourne at each census date from 1861 to 1933 are shown in the following statement. The proportion of males to the total population of the metropolis and the percentage of the population in the metropolitan area to that of the whole State are also given.

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1933.

Year.	Census Population.			Males Percentage of Total Population.	Proportion of Metropolitan to State Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861	71,300	68,616	139,916	51·0	per cent. 25·9
1871	103,404	103,376	206,780	50·0	28·9
1881	139,006	143,941	282,947	49·1	32·8
1891	247,960	242,936	490,896	50·5	43·0
1901	235,203	260,876	496,079	47·4	41·3
1911	279,900	313,337	593,237	47·2	45·1
1921	370,016	412,963	782,979	47·3	51·1
1933	464,775	527,159	991,934	46·9	54·5

Outside the boundaries of Greater Melbourne the most important centres of population in Victoria are the cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura and Warrnambool. The particulars relating to Ballarat, Bendigo and Geelong are exclusive of the urban populations in contiguous shires. The populations of cities, towns, and boroughs are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1933 AND 1938.

Locality.	Population.		Locality.	Population.	
	Census 1933.	1938 (Estimated 31st Decem- ber).		Census 1933.	1938 (Estimated 31st Decem- ber).
Cities—			Boroughs— <i>contd.</i>		
Ballarat* ..	37,411	38,430	Daylesford ..	2,619	2,640
Bendigo† ..	29,131	30,030	Echuca ..	4,411	4,460
Geelong‡ ..	39,223	40,050	Inglewood ..	1,050	1,040
Mildura ..	6,617	7,100	Koroit ..	1,698	1,690
Warrnambool ..	8,906	9,160	Maryborough ..	5,631	5,710
Towns—			Port Fairy ..	1,859	1,860
Ararat ..	4,914	4,980	Portland ..	2,518	2,560
Hamilton ..	5,786	5,950	Queenscliffe ..	1,969	1,980
Horsham ..	5,272	5,490	Ringwood ..	3,012	3,090
Sale ..	4,262	4,370	Shepparton ..	5,698	6,000
Boroughs—			St. Arnaud ..	3,159	3,200
Castlemaine ..	5,221	5,290	Stawell ..	4,747	4,820
Clunes ..	1,180	1,170	Wangaratta ..	4,795	4,870
Colac ..	..	5,500	Wonthaggi ..	5,593	6,510

* Includes municipalities of Ballarat and Sebastopol.

† Includes municipalities of Bendigo and Eaglehawk.

‡ Includes municipalities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell.

NOTE.—Colac created a borough on 11th January, 1938.

In the seventy-two years from the census of 1861 to the census of 1933, the population of Greater Melbourne increased by 609 per cent. from 139,916 to 991,934. In the same period, the population of the remainder of the State increased by 108 per cent. from 398,721 to 828,327. During only one intercensal period—1891-1901—was the percentage increase greater in the country than in the Metropolis. With the decline in the gold mining industry, the rate of increase in the country areas diminished until, at the beginning of the present century, the rural population became almost stationary. Between 1901 and 1933 the increase was 123,336; of this increase, 67,353 occurred in the 28 years ended 31st December, 1929, and 55,983 in the four years of depression which followed. Further aspects of the increase in the population of Greater Melbourne appear in a paragraph dealing with the Capital Cities of Australia. In the table hereunder are given the population of Victoria, Greater Melbourne and the remainder of the State, and the percentage increases therein, at each census since 1861, and at 31st December of each year, 1929 to 1938.

VICTORIA, GREATER MELBOURNE, AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE—POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE, 1861 TO 1938.

(a) Census. (b) 31st Dec.	Population at Each Date.			Increase Per Cent. during Period.		
	Victoria.	Greater Melbourne.	Remainder of State.	Victoria.	Greater Melbourne.	Remainder of State.
(a)						
1861	538,628	139,916	398,712	†596·40	258·76	939·80
1871	730,198	206,730	523,418	35·57	47·79	31·23
1881	861,566	232,947	578,619	17·99	36·83	10·55
1891	1,140,038	490,896	649,102	32·33	73·49	12·20
1901	1,201,070	496,079	704,991	5·35	1·06	8·60
1911	1,315,551	593,237	722,314	9·53	19·59	2·46
1921	1,531,280	732,979	748,301	16·40	31·98	3·60
1933	1,820,261	*991,934	828,327	18·87	26·69	10·69
(b)						
1929	1,778,269	1,006,000	772,269	·94	1·55	·15
1930	1,792,605	999,650	792,955	·81	(-)·63	2·68
1931	1,803,570	995,600	807,970	·61	(-)·41	1·89
1932	1,813,387	993,800	819,587	·54	(-)·18	1·44
1933	1,824,479	995,800	828,679	·61	·20	1·11
1934	1,837,490	1,000,000	837,490	·71	·42	1·06
1935	1,843,023	1,008,300	834,723	·30	·83	(-)·33
1936	1,851,593	1,016,500	835,093	·47	·81	·04
1937	1,859,487	1,024,000	835,487	·43	·74	·05
1938	1,873,760	1,035,600	838,160	·77	1·13	·32

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates percentage decrease.

* The boundaries of Greater Melbourne were re-defined in 1929. † Since 1851.

Population of Australian States and of New Zealand 1861 to 1938.

In the following tables is given the population of each Australian State and of New Zealand at each census from 1861 to 1933 and also the estimated population at 31st December, 1938.

CENSUS POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES AND OF NEW ZEALAND.

	Enumerated Population at the Census of—							
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
States—								
Victoria ..	538,628	730,198	861,566	1,140,088	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261
New South Wales ..	350,860	502,998	749,825	1,123,954	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847
Queensland ..	30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534
South Australia ..	* 126,830	* 185,626	276,414	315,533	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949
Western Australia ..	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852
Tasmania ..	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599
Territories—								
Northern Australian Capital ..	..	..	3,451	4,898	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850
..	..	..	..	..	..	† 1,714	2,572	8,947
Australia ..	1,151,454	1,663,072	2,250,194	3,174,640	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839
New Zealand—								
Excluding Maoris ..	99,021	256,393	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,468	1,218,913	† 1,491,484
Including Maoris ..	..	..	534,030	668,651	815,862	1,058,312	1,271,664	† 1,573,810

* Includes Northern Territory. † Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. ‡ Census of 1936.

The increase of population in each of the States and of the Territories during the intercensal period 1921–1933, was 288,981 in Victoria, 500,476 in New South Wales, 191,562 in Queensland, 106,120 in Western Australia, 85,789 in South Australia, 13,819 in Tasmania, 6,375 in the Australian Capital Territory, and 983 in the Northern Territory. The population of Australia increased between the above-mentioned dates by 1,194,105.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES AND OF NEW ZEALAND AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

State.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1938.			Persons to the Square Mile.	Proportion in each State or Territory
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	87,884	925,892	947,868	1,873,760	21·32	per cent. 27·04
New South Wales ..	309,432	1,379,962	1,355,733	2,735,695	8·84	39·48
Queensland ..	670,500	525,271	478,879	1,004,150	1·50	14·49
South Australia ..	380,070	297,549	297,560	595,109	1·57	8·59
Western Australia ..	975,920	243,559	218,902	462,461	·47	6·67
Tasmania ..	26,215	122,098	119,309	241,407	9·21	3·48
Territories—						
Northern ..	523,620	3,825	1,820	5,645	·01	·08
Australian Capital ..	940	6,213	5,251	11,464	12·20	·17
Australia ..	2,974,581	3,504,369	3,425,322	6,929,691	2·33	100·00
New Zealand ..	* 103,415	814,456	790,023	1,604,479†	15·51	..

* Excluding 600 square miles, the areas of outlying and annexed islands.

† Population at 31st March, 1938, including 86,767 Maoris, of whom 45,062 were males and 41,705 females.

**Population of
Australian
capital cities,
1871-1938.**

The enumerated populations of Australian capital cities at each census, 1871-1933, and the estimated population at the 31st December, 1938, are shown in the following table. During the 67 years, 1871-1938, Melbourne has made great progress. The most noticeable advance occurred in the decennial period 1881-91, when the population increased by 207,949, or 73 per cent. The population remained almost stationary between 1891 and 1901. This unsatisfactory feature was due to a severe industrial depression which prevailed in Victoria during the eight years 1892 to 1899. A great number of persons migrated in those years to other parts in search of employment. In the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158; in the period 1911 to 1921 an increase of 189,742 and, in the period 1921-1933, an increase of 208,955 persons. The closing years of the last mentioned period were years of world-wide depression, during which immigration to Victoria was at a standstill and Melbourne lost population to a slight degree to the rural districts of the State. In the earlier years of the period, however, a consistent rate of increase was maintained with the result that the net numerical increase for the period was the highest experienced. There has been a steady increase since 1933. Since 1902 Sydney has been the most populous city in Australia. On the 31st December, 1938, the populations of Sydney and Melbourne were 1,288,720 and 1,035,600 respectively, these two cities together containing about 34 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth. A high proportion of the population of Australia is concentrated in the capital cities of the six States. In 1938 the proportion amounted to 47 per cent. The population of Canberra on 31st December, 1938, was 9,740.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1871 TO 1938.

Capital City (the area of each city is given in a note below).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—							Estimated Population, 31st December, 1938.	Persons to the Acre. 1938.
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.		
Melbourne	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	782,979	991,934	1,035,600	8·22
Sydney ..	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	897,640	1,235,267	1,288,720	8·18
Brisbane ..	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	209,699	299,748	325,890	1·32
Adelaide ..	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	255,318	312,619	321,410	3·12
Perth ..	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	155,129	207,440	220,330	1·80
Hobart ..	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	52,385	60,406	63,150	1·15

NOTE.—The areas of the capital cities in acres were Sydney, 157,508; Melbourne, 125,926; Brisbane, 246,400; Adelaide, 102,987; Perth, 122,240; and Hobart, 54,890.

* Not available.

**Aborigines in
Victoria.**

In the following table is given the population of Victoria, including full-blood aborigines, at each of the last eight census enumerations.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND NUMBER OF ABORIGINES
ENUMERATED AT CENSUSES SINCE 1861.

Year of Census.	Population—including Aborigines.			Total Aborigines.			*Full-blood Aborigines.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861 ..	328,651	211,671	540,322	1,046	648	1,694	..	..	..
1871 ..	401,050	330,478	731,528	784	546	1,330	..	..	..
1881 ..	452,083	410,263	862,346	460	320	780	..	..	..
1891 ..	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	325	240	565	192	125	317
1901 ..	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	367	285	652	163	108	271
1911 ..	655,694	660,053	1,315,747	340	303	643	103	93	196
1921 ..	754,804	776,620	1,531,424	279	307	586	80	64	144
1933 ..	903,299	917,054	1,820,353	455	408	863	55	37	92

* Number of full-blood aborigines not available prior to 1891.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000.* In 1851, when the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated as 2,693. A census of Aborigines in Australia was taken by the Commonwealth Statistician on 30th June, 1938. The number in Victoria at that date was 739, of whom 92 were full-blood and 647 were half-caste.

From the records of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines it would appear that most of the natives in Victoria are under the care of, or receive assistance from the Board.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE
AT STATIONS, 1937-38.

Station.	Aborigines.	Three-quarter and Half-castes.	Total.
Coranderrk	1	..	1
Lake Condah .. ..	..	2	2
Lake Tyers	45	251	296
Framlingham .. ..	..	8	8
Depots .. ..	..	3	3
In Institutions	2	4	6
Total	48	268	316

As will be seen from the above figures, the majority of the Aborigines under the care of the Board are concentrated at the Lake Tyers Aboriginal Station which is situated in East Gippsland. This is the only station in Victoria which is under the control of a resident manager, the stations at Coranderrk, Lake Condah and Framlingham being under the control of the local police officer, who is appointed as Local Guardian.

In addition to the number under the care of the Board at stations in Victoria, it is estimated that there are 420 half-castes, quadroons and octoroons at Antwerp, Echuca, Framlingham, Colac, Dimboola, Lake Condah, Healesville, Orbost and Swan Hill. These people occasionally receive assistance from the Board.

* See E. M. Curr's "Recollections of Squatting in Victoria," page 236, George Robertson, Melbourne, 1883.

During the year 1937-38 there were 11 births, all of which occurred at Lake Tyers. The births recorded were half-castes. There were 6 deaths, 5 of which occurred at Lake Tyers, and 1 at Framlingham. These were of 2 full-bloods and 4 half-castes. Five marriages between half-castes were celebrated at Lake Tyers.

The amount expended on the care and maintenance of the Aborigines during the year was £6,147. There is also kept at the Treasury a Trust Fund, known as the Aborigines Board Produce Fund, into which receipts from the sale of timber and produce, leasing of reserves, &c., are paid. The amount at the credit of this Fund on the 30th June, 1938, was £3,740.

Arrivals in and departures from Victoria of Chinese and other non-Europeans. During the year 1938, 178 Chinese arrived and 82 departed. Other non-European arrivals numbered 158 and departures 183, as compared with 47 arrivals and 119 departures in 1937. A statement of the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Act appears on page 73 of the *Year Book* for 1928-29.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization is vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904.

The number of persons naturalized in Victoria in the year 1938 was 292. They were of various nationalities, the greatest proportion (36 per cent.) being of Italian origin. During the sixty-eight years, 1871 to 1938 inclusive, 19,528 persons were naturalized. The following table shows the birthplaces of persons naturalized in Victoria during the last five years:—

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS NATURALIZED,
1934-38.

Birthplace.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.					Total Naturalized 1934 to 1938.
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	
Germany	15	25	36	23	30	129
Greece	12	22	18	26	21	99
Italy	65	275	94	68	104	606
Poland	38	50	50	32	46	216
Russia	20	15	14	12	12	73
Switzerland	1	7	3	11	4	26
Other European Countries	45	88	48	56	57	294
United States	4	4	..	1	5	14
Other Countries	14	4	4	1	13	36
Total	214	490	267	230	292	1,493

PART VIII.

FINANCE.

**State
Finance.**

Under the Constitution Act the revenues of the State are payable into Consolidated Revenue, but certain of these revenues have been hypothecated by various Acts of Parliament for specified purposes, and are payable into special accounts or funds kept at the State Treasury. Apart from these special funds, the financial transactions are concerned with (a) Consolidated Revenue Fund, (b) Trust Funds, and (c) Loan Funds. In the succeeding tables, the revenue and expenditure relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the public revenue of certain special funds or accounts which appear in the Treasurer's Finance Statement are included. Payments from Consolidated Revenue are made either under the authority of an Annual Appropriation Act passed by the Legislature, or by a permanent appropriation under a Special Act. The special appropriations represent services such as interest on the Public Debt, exchange on interest payable overseas, contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund, the salaries of the Governor, the Judges and certain other officials, expenditure on State pensions, payments to the Unemployment Relief Fund, and the contribution to the Hospital and Charities Fund from totalizator receipts, etc.

A concise statement of the chief special funds kept at the Treasury is shown in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 76 to 80. Amongst the funds since established are the Unemployment Relief Fund, the Unemployment Relief Loan (1935-36) Trust Fund, the Winter Relief Fund, the Milk Board Fund, and the Farmers Debts Adjustment Fund.

The original Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States was made on 12th December, 1927. It was subsequently affected by the Debt Conversion Agreement of 21st July, 1931, the Debt Conversion Agreement (No. 2) of 22nd October, 1931, and the Agreement relating to Soldier Settlement Loans of 3rd July, 1934. A brief outline of the principal provisions of the original agreement is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 75.

A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1937-38 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds gives the following result:—

	£
Revenue, 1937-38	28,938,052
Expenditure, 1937-38	28,907,107
Net Surplus for the year (transferred to Surplus Revenue Account)	30,945
Consolidated Revenue Deficit Account—	
Balance to 30th June, 1937	7,226,055
Appropriation from Surplus Revenue Account 1937-38	28,923
Balance to 30th June, 1938	7,197,132

The differences between the amounts of revenue and expenditure shown above and those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statement arise from the use of a different method of classification for statistical purposes. The public revenue of certain special funds is added to the Consolidated Revenue—an equivalent amount being entered as expenditure. The particulars for 1937-38 are as follows:—

Items.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.
	£	£
Total—Treasurer's Finance Statement	27,614,982	27,584,037
<i>Add public revenue of the following funds—</i>		
Country Roads Board Fund	1,038,641*	1,038,641
Licensing Fund	122,059†	122,059
Police Superannuation Fund	8,864	8,864
Assurance Fund	2,952	2,952
Cattle Compensation Fund	25,907	25,907
Swine Compensation Fund	8,491	8,491
Metropolitan Roads Fund	11,754	11,754
Milk Board Fund	26,726	26,726
Other Funds	87,676	87,676
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Loss under guarantees, given by the Darling to Glen Waverley Railway Construction Trust (Act No. 4522)	10,000	10,000
Total	28,938,052	28,907,107

* Excluding £658,125 recouped to Revenue under Acts Nos. 3944, and 4140, Sec. 2.

† In addition to this amount £133,764 was transferred to Revenue under Section 312 of Act No. 3717 as amended by Act No. 4496.

The revenue and expenditure of the State for the last five years, after taking into account the considerations mentioned above, are shown in the next statement:—

VICTORIA—STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Year.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	
			For each Year.	Accumulated Deficiency to end of each Year (i.e. 30th June).
	£	£	£	£
1933-34	24,777,739	25,546,979	- 769,240	-6,958,397
1934-35	25,805,557	25,956,754	- 151,197	-7,109,594
1935-36	26,583,510	26,699,971	- 116,461	-7,226,055
1936-37	27,704,918	27,675,995	+ 28,923	-7,226,055
1937-38	28,938,052	28,907,107	+ 30,945	-7,197,132

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

VICTORIA—HEADS OF STATE REVENUE,
1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Heads of Revenue.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth Payment to State— Act No. 3554—Financial Agree- ment	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159
Special Grant .. .. .	..	550,000	140,000	137,000	..
State Taxation—					
Income Tax	2,329,629	2,603,512	2,759,324	3,299,440	3,976,958
Land Tax	535,947	494,593	494,293	492,143	498,232
Probate Duty	1,143,330	1,124,933	1,340,701	1,509,693	1,431,057
Unemployment Relief.. ..	1,652,997	1,694,571	1,979,153	1,955,269	1,934,440
Entertainments Tax	201,792	228,195	238,456	268,211	262,039
Racing Taxation	313,364	319,389	340,531	353,884	414,560
Other Stamp Duties	733,054	826,056	858,731	917,255	952,470
Motor Taxation*	1,280,878	1,403,134	1,592,880	1,682,561	1,825,152
Liquor Licences, &c.†	184,093	192,682	203,602	222,437	233,490
Other Licences	86,860	85,387	88,272	90,735	91,521
Other Taxation .. .. .	..	21,266	24,750	27,172	26,726
Public Works and Services—					
Railways	8,764,154	8,981,492	9,188,798	9,546,824	9,801,730
Water Supply	601,118	580,650	634,261	657,427	675,251
State Coal Mine	209,188	242,514	229,428	159,477	188,230
State Electricity Commission					
Interest, &c.	960,179	923,342	905,174	876,282	875,405
Country Roads Board‡	60,867	17,426	Dr. 32,694	Dr. 89,411	Dr. 145,921
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	218,315	177,902	168,559	154,625	174,971
Victoria Dock Cool Stores ..	44,106	57,074	45,289	45,394	42,319
Wharfage Rates, &c.	58,823	63,418	69,801	69,041	72,106
Other	75,821	59,654	73,433	64,820	64,702

* Including cost of collection of Motor Fees paid into the Country Roads Board Fund.

† Received by the Licensing Fund.

‡ Represents the difference between the interest received by Consolidated Revenue on account of Country Roads and the recoups to Consolidated Revenue as shown in the Country Roads Board Fund. See remarks on page 308 with reference to the statistical method of arriving at total public revenue.

VICTORIA—HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1933-34 TO 1937-38—
continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land—					
Land Sales, Rents, Penalties, &c.	378,878	368,669	431,218	373,824	512,036
Interest on Loans—					
Closer Settlement	437,248	419,653	421,406	427,861	434,950
Discharged Soldiers' Settle- ment	1,070,255	1,021,133	1,008,662	1,000,900	994,015
Fees, Fines, &c.	211,141	226,112	245,242	257,486	271,388
Tramways Act No. 3732 (Sec. 77)	112,201	113,724	111,658	112,050	125,746
Government Printer	107,510	112,235	117,255	133,066	125,280
Harbor Trust Contributions	113,216	114,169	130,597	136,690	152,580
Department of Agriculture*	32,424	35,547	35,256	35,497	36,327
Commonwealth Contribution to Unemployment Relief	210,000	39,495	..	..	..
Transfer from Assurance Fund, Act No. 4164	50,000	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	473,192	580,471	612,315	660,106	763,133
Total	24,777,739	25,805,557	26,583,510	27,704,918	28,938,052
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	13 11 6	14 1 0	14 8 5	14 19 2	15 11 0

* Excluding "Maffra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Victoria Dock Cool Stores."

The classification of expenditure presented in the following tables appeared for the first time in the *Year-Book* for 1936-37. Under this re-arrangement of items of expenditure, the comparability of the figures with those of previous years is not materially affected.

Interest on the Public Debt, Pensions and Gratuities, and the Contribution to the National Debt Sinking Fund have not been allotted to the respective heads of expenditure. They are shown separately under the sub-heading "Financial Administration."

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE
REVENUE, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Heading of Expenditure.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Legislature and General Administration.</i>					
Legislature—					
Governor	10,096	10,606	10,091	13,219	12,012
Parliament	86,305	86,341	98,217	104,940	100,168
Electoral	13,420	30,586	7,000	27,176	23,755

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,
1933-34 TO 1937-38—continued.

Heading of Expenditure.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Legislature and General Administration—continued.</i>					
Financial Administration—					
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest (including Interest on Temporary Loans) ..	6,957,817	6,544,417	6,471,741	6,538,249	6,606,611
Exchange on Interest ..	789,721	665,963	659,972	657,448	657,819
Expenses of Paying Interest, Redemptions, Conversions, &c. ..	28,352	91,518	144,061	176,281	45,459
National Debt Sinking Fund	624,951	670,707	693,176	754,258	808,170
Pensions and Superannuation Contributions*	918,395	968,015	1,045,997	1,067,871	1,051,991
Departmental—					
Treasury (including Taxation, Stamps, &c.)	158,073	175,431	165,480	169,036	167,812
Superannuation Board—Administration	2,706	2,857	3,400	3,027	6,315
Auditor-General	14,531	14,634	15,161	17,682	17,961
Royal Commissions, Boards of Inquiry, &c.	775	..	3,922	5,473	1,982
Administration, N.E.I.—					
Government Printer	93,410	109,104	115,631	124,522	129,144
Other	193,724	224,090	211,412	210,068	215,172
Total	9,892,276	9,594,269	9,645,261	9,869,250	9,843,771
<i>Law, Order, and Public Safety.</i>					
Salaries of Judiciary	9,716	12,076	11,419	12,437	13,000
Attorney-General and Solicitor-General	193,939	202,544	216,667	237,520	248,057
Police	620,570	665,750	714,097	793,833	816,964
Prisons	106,332	108,835	114,115	120,896	122,340
Prevention of Fire and Flood ..	62,017	62,611	62,913	63,376	72,640
Other	2,383	5,701	3,141	2,863	4,149
Total	994,957	1,057,517	1,122,352	1,230,925	1,277,150
<i>Regulation of Trade and Industry.</i>					
Factories and Shops Legislation	24,454	25,803	27,693	31,074	32,597
Labour Legislation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport Regulation Board ..	2,712	17,409	23,175	27,326	27,514
Liquor Licence Control (Administration, including Compensation)	25,440	27,279	24,231	56,582	39,399
Other	9,531	7,618	11,011	10,617	12,015
Total	62,137	78,109	86,110	125,599	111,525

* For details see page 328.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,
1933-34 TO 1937-38—*continued.*

Heading of Expenditure.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Education.</i>					
Primary, Intermediate, Secondary—					
Administration, &c.	2,191,048	2,313,454	2,493,699	2,688,449	2,770,446
Technical	113,592	120,428	130,797	147,264	161,748
University *	38,000	42,800	42,800	47,300	61,500
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	100	100	150	175	175
Agricultural Education—					
Colleges, Experimental Farms,					
University Grants, &c.	25,890	28,681	28,117	30,386	36,961
Other Activities	1,746	2,014	2,214	3,843	4,147
Other	2,192	1,957	2,290	2,391	2,367
Total	2,372,568	2,509,434	2,700,067	2,919,808	3,037,344
<i>Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research.</i>					
Public Libraries, Museums, and					
Art Galleries	44,230	43,726	46,950	51,284	51,463
Observatories	3,277	3,497	3,748	4,127	3,830
Other Activities and Institutions	200	1,250	150	400	150
Total	47,707	48,473	50,848	55,811	55,443
<i>Promotion of Public Health and Recreation.</i>					
Care of Sick and Mentally					
Afflicted—					
Hospital and Charities Fund					
(including Totalizator Con-					
tribution)	313,312	314,251	341,430	347,802	449,185
Various Hospitals, &c.	83,356	86,377	86,601	91,919	93,632
Mental Hospitals	406,735	418,346	472,637	504,268	511,314
Institutes for Mentally Def-					
icient Children	4,337	4,992	5,409	8,995	21,886
Health of Mothers and Children—					
Infant Welfare and Clinics	9,087	8,901	8,464	9,324	10,872
Medical and Dental Examination					
of School Children	8,926	8,891	9,823	11,155	10,410
Other . . . . .	..	..	..	500	..
Preservation of Public Health—					
Health Department—Adminis-					
tration	23,858	28,217	30,244	32,638	37,118
Other	52,539	67,422	77,261	91,791	172,217
Parks, Gardens, and Recreation					
Reserves	17,125	17,539	19,449	18,717	19,790
Total	919,275	954,936	1,051,318	1,117,109	1,326,424
<i>Social Amelioration.</i>					
Relief of Destitute, Aged, &c.	5,590	5,991	5,873	6,698	9,420
Children's Welfare Department	279,203	261,049	264,665	276,563	304,461
Miners' Phthisis Allowances	11,852	11,085	20,702	22,106	20,980
Care of Aborigines	7,977	7,456	7,817	7,492	7,568
Unemployment Relief Fund †	1,863,018	1,734,081	1,979,153	1,955,269	1,934,441
Other	419	10,872	810	785	2,138
Total	2,168,064	2,030,534	2,279,020	2,268,913	2,279,008

* Additional items of expenditure on University are included under functions to which they relate.

† Includes Commonwealth Contribution towards Unemployment Relief, 1933-34, £210,000; and 1934-35, £39,495. Details of actual expenditure on Unemployment Relief are shown on page 246 of this Year-Book.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,
1933-34 TO 1937-38—continued.

Heading of Expenditure.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>War Obligations.</i>					
Passes to Soldiers, &c.	19,546	20,889	12,050	12,458	12,021
<i>Local Government.</i>					
Licensing Fund Payment to Municipalities	60,496	60,332	60,252	59,872	59,660
Other . . . . .	..	100,143*	941	2,221	3,496
Total	60,496	160,475	61,193	62,093	63,156
<i>Development and Maintenance of State Resources other than Business Undertakings—</i>					
Land Settlement and Survey	1,042,860	1,054,654	869,994	791,912	922,649
British Migrants' (Agreement) Act 1933	20,570	24,409	80,300	400	..
Mining (excluding State Coal Mine)	33,294	35,065	37,498	41,377	45,239
Agricultural Pastoral and Dairying †	220,640	247,950	278,784	318,898	304,039
Forestry †	130,396	126,158	137,649	155,398	170,547
Fisheries and Game	7,452	8,877	8,976	9,371	9,944
Roads and Bridges—					
Country Roads Board ‡	765,986	807,187	936,573	961,568	1,038,641
Metropolitan Roads Fund	4,674	5,304	7,450	9,436	11,754
Other	2,076	1,828	2,700	49	..
Tourist Activities	1,953	2,015	6,929	4,950	4,824
Total	2,229,901	2,313,447	2,366,853	2,293,359	2,507,637
<i>Business Undertakings.</i>					
Railways	6,011,887	6,245,420	6,441,359	6,829,136	7,420,586
Tramways . . . . .	..	50,000 ||	..	..	..
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights	88,763	65,924	61,791	63,228	64,045
Water Supply, Irrigation, &c.	238,024	301,506	312,534	359,729	370,775
State Coal Mine	280,932	324,840	321,818	295,940	338,451
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory	143,144	134,076	123,585	109,621	133,100
Victoria Dock Cool Stores	27,712	27,878	31,640	29,977	31,947
Seasoning Works (Newport)	5,792	7,972	8,500	10,045	13,047
Forest Tramways	3,864	3,699	3,686	3,836	3,433
Distillation of Eucalyptus Oil	1,203	1,241	1,112	1,450	1,236
Wire Netting Manufacture	28,683	26,070	18,829	17,663	16,960
State Saw Mill	48	45	45	45	48
Total	6,780,052	7,188,671	7,324,899	7,720,670	8,393,628
Grand Total	25,546,979	25,956,754	26,699,971	27,675,995	28,907,107
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	14 0 0	14 2 9	14 9 9	14 18 10	15 10 8

* Includes £100,000 grant to municipalities under "Work in Return for Sustenance Scheme."

† Excluding "Maffra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Victoria Dock Cool Stores."

‡ Excluding "Newport Seasoning Works."

§ Represents difference between Public Revenue of Country Roads Board and recoups to revenue made by the Board. Details of Country Roads Board Fund expenditure are shown on page 148 of this Year-Book.

|| Contribution to State Electricity Commission of Victoria towards reconstruction of Ballarat and Bendigo Tramways systems.

Surplus Revenue Expenditure. During 1937-38 an amount of £28,923 from Surplus Revenue was applied towards the reduction of the Accumulated Consolidated Revenue Deficit. Reference to appropriations of Surplus Revenue prior to this year will be found in previous issues of the *Year Book*.

The surplus disclosed as a result of the financial transactions of the State during 1937-38—£30,945—was transferred to Surplus Revenue Account (Act No. 3341, Sec. 13).

Financial Emergency Legislation. The principal legislative provisions made by Parliament to enable Victoria to fulfil the conditions of the agreement under the Melbourne Financial Plan, particularly with reference to the public finance of the State, have been shown in the various *Year-Books* from 1930-31 to 1935-36 inclusive.

TAXATION.

INCOME TAX.

State Income Tax. An income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, and, although originally fixed for a period of three years, it has been retained, with certain amendments and alterations, 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. Outgoings and losses incurred in the production of the income and the statutory exemption and concessional deductions are the principal items taken into consideration in computing the taxable income. Details regarding the two last-mentioned items are given on the next page. Companies are taxed on full profits, but dividends to recipients are not taxable.

Particulars of Income Tax Assessments on incomes earned in each of the years 1932-33 to 1936-37 appear on page 316. The figures are not comparable unless the varying rates of tax imposed are taken into consideration. The rates applicable to incomes earned during 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36 respectively appear in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

The rates of tax on incomes earned in Victoria during 1936-37, and information relating to deductions allowable, &c., were:—

On Taxable Income—	Rate of Tax per £1 of Taxable Income—Ordinary Income Tax.		
	Individuals.		Companies.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	
Not exceeding £500 ..	d. 6	d. 12	<i>Mutual Life Assurance Companies—</i> On the income of a Mutual Life Assurance Company, with respect to its mutual life assurance business only 12d. in the £1. On income from other business 21d. in the £1.
Exceeding £500—			<i>Other Companies—</i> On the income of Other Companies 21d. in the £1, and in respect of interest paid or credited to persons non-resident in Australia on account of money secured or invested in Victoria, or on money lodged at interest in Victoria with the company, 14d. in the £1.
(First £500) £1 to £500 ..	7	14	
(Next £500) £501 to £1,000	8	16	
(Next £500) £1,001 to £1,500	9	18	
Balance, excess over £1,500..	10	20	

Statutory Exemption. Of individuals subject to tax, the minimum income for persons domiciled in Victoria was £201 and for those outside Victoria, £51. In the case of the former, a general deduction of £200 was allowed on incomes between £201 and £500, after which it diminished at the rate of £2 for every £1 of income over £500 and finally disappeared at £600; in the latter case, the general deduction allowed was £50, which decreased by £1 for every £1 of income over £50, finally disappearing at £100. Dividends were taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating the statutory exemption allowable. No statutory exemption was allowed to companies.

Concessional Deductions. The following concessional deductions were granted:—
(a) £50 for the maintenance of a taxpayer's spouse whose separate income did not exceed £100 per annum; (b) £50 in respect of each child under 16 years of age; (c) certain expenses during illness; (d) funeral and burial expenses not exceeding £20; (e) life assurance premiums; (f) superannuation payments; (g) friendly society contributions.

Where, after deducting from the sum of the assessable income and the net dividends, all allowable deductions except the Statutory Exemption, and items (a), (b), (c) and (d) above, the residue does not exceed £800, these deductions are allowed in full but, where such residue ranges between £801 and £1,200, such deductions are decreased proportionately in the same ratio as the income in excess of £800 bears to £400. Items (e), (f) and (g) are allowable up to an aggregate of £100.

Dividends from any source and interest from State Savings Bank securities are not taxable.

Additional Tax. An additional tax at the undermentioned rates was imposed in the case of any person (not being a company) whose income, whether from personal exertion or the produce of property, or both, exceeded £800, viz:—

On incomes from	£801 to £1,000	..	10	per cent. of amount of tax otherwise chargeable		
„	„	£1,001 to £1,250	..	12½	„	„
„	„	£1,251 to £2,200	..	15	„	„
„	„	£2,201 to £5,000	..	20	„	„
„	„	exceeding £5,000	..	25	„	„

Further additional tax: A further additional tax in the case of any person (including a company) of 7½ per cent. of the total amount of tax otherwise chargeable was also payable. Such further additional tax was not payable with respect to such income of a life assurance company as was subject to tax at the rate of 12d. in the £1.

Details of the complete assessments on incomes earned during each of the years 1932-33 to 1936-37 are given below:—

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Heading.	On Incomes Earned during—				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of Assessments—					
Individuals	82,453	90,102	100,440	119,217	140,316
Companies	4,294	4,757	5,048	4,908	4,946
Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..	86,747	94,859	105,488	124,125	145,262
Taxable Incomes—	£	£	£	£	£
Individuals	18,326,048	20,974,085	22,231,249	26,695,000	33,619,724
Companies	12,266,537	14,144,806	15,467,440	17,897,726	22,008,215
Total	30,592,585	35,118,891	37,698,689	44,592,726	55,627,939
Tax payable—	£	£	£	£	£
Individuals	794,114	892,647	937,040	1,106,939	1,372,829
Companies	1,109,905	1,284,005	1,407,790	1,675,163	2,012,071
Total*	1,904,019	2,176,652	2,344,830	2,782,102	3,384,900
Per taxpayer—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Individuals	9 12 7	9 18 2	9 6 7	9 5 8	9 15 8†
Companies	258 9 7	269 18 5	278 17 7	341 6 3	406 16 2
Average tax payable in the £1 on taxable incomes by—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Individuals	10·40	10·21	10·12	9·95	9·80
Companies	21·72	21·79	21·84	22·46	21·94

* For actual collections in the following financial year, see page 325.

† The average amount of tax payable per individual taxpayer with taxable income not exceeding £500 was £2 14s. 10d.; in the case of those with taxable incomes exceeding £500 the average amount was £55 11s. 11d.

The total net incomes of taxpayers, who were assessed to pay tax on account of incomes earned during 1936-37, amounted to £79,308,613 but, as 115,139 taxpayers were allowed the £200 exemption, equalling £23,027,800, taxpayers numbering 5,403, on grades of income between £301 and £600 were allowed exemption to the amount of £596,480, and 1,331 taxpayers were allowed varying exemptions equalling £56,394, the amount available for taxation was £55,627,939.

The total numbers of individuals and companies who were taxed on incomes earned during 1936-37 are detailed, under specified grades of taxable income, in the following table:—

VICTORIA—TOTAL NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS
(1936-37 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion Only.	Property Only.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Total.		
£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not exceeding 100	76,741	4,688	319	81,748	1,101	82,849
101 „ 200	20,987	2,336	465	23,788	471	24,259
201 „ 350	10,309	1,421	627	12,357	485	12,842
351 „ 500	2,615	538	576	3,729	318	4,047
501 „ 700	2,985	634	2,069	5,688	294	5,982
701 „ 1,000	2,611	573	2,457	5,641	318	5,959
1,001 „ 1,200	814	192	877	1,883	206	2,089
1,201 „ 1,500	845	153	988	1,986	199	2,185
1,501 „ 2,000	680	143	796	1,619	274	1,893
2,001 „ 2,400	217	45	348	610	132	742
2,401 „ 3,000	175	33	278	486	157	643
3,001 „ 4,000	93	28	254	375	162	537
4,001 „ 5,000	51	11	125	187	122	309
5,001 „ 6,000	25	5	53	83	105	188
6,001 „ 7,400	18	4	37	59	101	160
7,401 and over ..	22	6	49	77	501	578
Total ..	119,188	10,810	10,318	140,316	4,946	145,262

In the succeeding statement incomes earned during 1936-37 are arranged in groups of taxable incomes according to source thereof:—

VICTORIA—TAXABLE INCOMES (1936-37 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion Only.	Property Only.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	2,999,980	202,207	19,830	3,222,017	43,763	3,265,780
101 to 200	2,986,831	337,322	70,012	3,394,165	68,672	3,462,837
201 " 350	2,608,539	369,047	166,574	3,144,160	131,475	3,275,635
351 " 500	1,098,279	227,798	248,675	1,574,752	134,694	1,709,446
501 " 700	1,813,950	384,951	1,280,707	3,479,608	175,195	3,654,803
701 " 1,000	2,168,149	475,941	2,036,476	4,680,566	268,069	4,948,635
1,001 " 1,200	887,843	210,711	958,533	2,057,087	225,369	2,282,456
1,201 " 1,500	1,128,242	205,334	1,320,371	2,654,447	266,748	2,921,195
1,501 " 2,000	1,161,857	242,199	1,365,880	2,769,936	471,382	3,241,318
2,001 " 2,400	471,824	99,135	761,965	1,332,924	289,476	1,622,400
2,401 " 3,000	464,924	90,534	741,529	1,296,987	419,587	1,716,574
3,001 " 4,000	327,733	97,018	871,253	1,296,004	564,469	1,860,473
4,001 " 5,000	216,760	49,749	553,929	820,438	541,520	1,361,968
5,001 " 6,000	135,988	26,858	286,214	449,010	575,277	1,024,287
6,001 " 7,400	120,099	27,363	247,571	395,033	669,663	1,064,696
7,401 and over ..	264,742	64,880	722,968	1,052,590	17,172,856	18,225,446
Total ..	18,855,690	3,111,047	11,652,987	33,619,724	22,008,215	55,627,939

The complete figures relating to the tax payable on incomes earned during 1936-37 are set out hereunder:—

VICTORIA—TAX PAYABLE (1936-37 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion Only.	Property Only.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	81,095	10,857	783	92,735	4,104	96,839
101 to 200	77,990	13,085	2,618	98,693	6,458	105,151
201 " 350	66,721	19,804	6,064	92,589	12,345	104,934
351 " 500	28,572	12,228	8,697	49,497	12,652	62,149
501 " 700	57,163	24,686	47,759	129,608	16,449	146,057
701 " 1,000	75,358	33,321	82,404	191,083	25,215	216,298
1,001 " 1,200	33,913	16,190	41,833	91,936	21,199	113,135
1,201 " 1,500	45,310	16,526	59,867	121,703	25,038	146,741
1,501 " 2,000	49,129	20,510	64,259	133,898	44,339	178,237
2,001 " 2,400	21,323	8,950	37,938	68,211	27,227	95,438
2,401 " 3,000	22,081	8,630	39,272	69,983	39,242	109,225
3,001 " 4,000	15,998	9,526	47,166	72,690	52,009	124,699
4,001 " 5,000	10,886	4,967	30,395	46,248	50,639	96,887
5,001 " 6,000	7,192	2,767	17,290	27,249	54,112	81,361
6,001 " 7,400	6,258	2,930	14,275	23,463	62,990	86,453
7,401 and over ..	14,143	7,063	42,037	63,243	1,558,053	1,621,296
Total ..	613,132	217,040	542,657	1,372,829	2,012,071	3,384,900

VICTORIA—SPECIAL TAX.

Income earned by any person (other than a company) in 1936-37 was subject also to a Special Tax. The minimum taxable income was £105 but, in the case of a married taxpayer whose spouse is a resident of Australia and has an income of not more than £50, or a widow or widower with a child under 16 years of age who is a resident of Australia, the minimum income taxable is £201. The deductions allowable for Ordinary Income Tax, which are shown on page 315, were not allowable in calculating the taxable income for this tax. Dividends from any source were subject to, but interest from State Savings Bank Securities was free from tax. The rates of the Special Tax were as follows :—

Where the Taxable Income—						The Rate per £100 was—
						s. d.
Exceeded	£104	but did not exceed	£1,000	..	..	6 0
"	£1,000	"	"	£1,250	..	7 0
"	£1,250	"	"	£1,750	..	8 0
"	£1,750	"	"	£2,000	..	9 0
"	£2,000	"	"	£2,500	..	11 0
"	£2,500	..	..	..	..	12 6

The total amounts of Special Tax assessed on incomes earned during 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37 were £284,916, £312,367, £351,377, £359,335 and £400,741 respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX.

The first legislative provisions for the relief of unemployment in Victoria are embodied in the *Unemployment Relief Act 1930* (No. 3866) and the *Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Act 1930* (No. 3868). Brief references to these Acts and to amending and continuing legislation arising in connexion therewith have been made in the *Year-Book* of 1929-30 and subsequent issues.

The *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1938* (No. 4575) made provision for the rates of tax, &c., on incomes earned during 1936-37

The following table shows the rates of unemployment relief tax charged on incomes earned during 1936-37. (For 1935-36 rates, &c., see *Year-Book* of 1936-37.) The minimum income subject to tax was £105, and the general exemption of £200 and concessional allowances (wife, children, medical expenses, life assurance, &c.) mentioned on page 315 are not deductible. Dividends from any source and interest on Victorian Government Loans (other than 3 per cent. stock) and State Savings Bank securities are taxable, but the profits earned by companies are not subject to tax.

VICTORIA—RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX 1936-37.

Amount of Taxable Income.	Rate per £100 payable on the Taxable Income.
	(The tax calculated under this schedule is subject to deduction of 20 per cent.)
	<i>s. d.</i>
Not less than £105 but not amounting to £208 ..	20 7
„ „ £208 but not exceeding £312 ..	25 9
Over £312 but not exceeding £350 ..	26 4
„ „ £350 but not exceeding £400 ..	26 11
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £900 but not exceeding £950	The rate of tax increases by either 11d. or 1s. until it reaches 37s. 5d.
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £2,350 but not exceeding £2,400	The rate of tax increases by either 1s. 1d. or 1s. 2d. until it reaches 70s. 9d.
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £2,950 but not exceeding £3,000	The rate of tax increases by either 1s. 6d. or 1s. 7d. until it reaches 89s. 1d.
Over £3,000	90s. 7d. (the maximum rate of tax)

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX ASSESSMENTS ON INCOMES EARNED DURING 1935-36 AND 1936-37 RESPECTIVELY.

Taxable Incomes.	1935-36.			1936-37.		
	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.
		£	£		£	£
Not exceeding 100	122	8,974	40			
101 to 200	188,620	28,470,950	293,140	192,085	29,015,322	238,942
201 „ 350	165,676	41,931,485	532,885	183,133	46,679,817	475,391
351 „ 500	31,923	13,094,195	181,230	37,349	15,312,798	169,603
501 „ 700	13,786	8,007,384	124,122	16,646	9,702,239	120,290
701 „ 1,000	7,131	5,866,748	104,436	9,057	7,486,290	106,890
1,001 „ 1,200	2,251	2,452,426	50,569	2,822	3,085,016	50,947
1,201 „ 1,500	1,939	2,595,461	60,933	2,492	3,328,609	62,426
1,501 „ 2,000	1,614	2,772,513	77,500	2,093	3,591,234	80,136
2,001 „ 2,400	663	1,446,270	47,949	878	1,915,058	50,733
2,401 „ 3,000	609	1,621,799	64,926	770	2,062,290	66,063
3,001 „ 4,000	493	1,694,487	76,437	556	1,914,315	69,427
4,001 „ 5,000	231	1,026,399	46,335	315	1,402,131	50,529
5,001 „ 6,000	132	712,869	32,308	156	844,737	30,546
6,001 „ 7,400	92	607,789	27,397	123	848,408	30,723
7,401 and over ..	151	2,208,426	99,339	211	2,941,504	105,845
Total ..	415,383	114,518,175	1,819,546	448,691	130,129,768	1,708,491

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX ASSESSMENTS,
1932-33 TO 1936-37.

On Income Earned in Year.		Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.
			£	£
1932-33	.. ..	445,089	95,631,752	1,492,286
1933-34	.. ..	465,340	102,965,507	1,660,819
1934-35	.. ..	493,104	113,032,706	1,911,068
1935-36	.. ..	415,383	114,518,175	1,819,546
1936-37	.. ..	448,691	130,129,768	1,708,491

In comparing the annual particulars of assessments of Unemployment Relief Tax given in the above statements, it is necessary to take into account the rates of tax applicable during each year.

PAYMENT OF TAXES BY INSTALMENTS.

In November, 1932, there was established a system having for its object the assisting of taxpayers in the payment of their taxes. This is achieved by means of regular deductions from the salaries and wages of those who constitute the majority of taxpayers and are the classes most requiring assistance of this character.

Deductions are made by the employer upon the following scale :—

Weekly Rate of Payment.		Rate of Deduction.*	
Exceeds £2 but not exceeding £4	.. ..	3d. per £1 or fraction over 10s.	
" 4 " " " 6	.. ..	4d. " " " "	
" 6 " " " 8	.. ..	6d. " " " "	
" 8 " " " 10	.. ..	8d. " " " "	
" 10 " " " 12	.. ..	9d. " " " "	
" 12 " " " "	.. ..	1s. " " " "	

* This amended scale of deductions became operative on 2nd September, 1936.

To aid the taxpayer in this respect Tax Instalment Stamps may be purchased.

The employer shall deliver to the employee, at the time of paying salary or wages, stamps denoting the amount deducted therefrom and the employee is required to keep these stamps in a special booklet which is produced with his assessment notice at the Income Tax Office. If the value of his stamps is insufficient to satisfy his assessment, he is required to pay the difference in cash; if in excess, he receives an immediate cash refund.

The general public, apart from salary and wage earners, may also participate in the system, for they may at any time purchase Tax Instalment Stamps which, when their taxes fall due for payment in the ordinary course, will be treated as cash.

Arrangements may also be made whereby employers may dispense with stamps, but shall make periodical deductions from the salary or wages of their employees and pay such deductions to the Commissioner of Taxes. Provisions regarding insufficient deductions or refunds are similar to those obtaining in relation to stamps.

COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX.

There is in addition to the State Income Tax a Commonwealth Income Tax, which was first imposed on incomes earned in the financial year 1914-15. The tax collected throughout Australia by the Commonwealth Government, in the years 1936-37 and 1937-38, amounted to £8,556,014 and £9,398,503 respectively.

LAND TAX.

State Land Tax.

The State Land Tax Act of 1928 provides for a tax on the unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and other purposes. For the purposes of this Act, unimproved value 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 the year ending 31st December, 1938, was one halfpenny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value exceeding £250. No tax is chargeable when the total unimproved value of all lands owned does not exceed £250. Where the assessed unimproved value exceeds the amount of exemption (£250) the exemption diminishes at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to, or exceeds, £500.

An analysis, in specified groups of estates, of the 1938 Land Tax assessments based on unimproved values as at 31st December, 1937, is given hereafter.

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF STATE LAND TAX
ASSESSMENTS, 1938.

Unimproved Values of Estates Ranging Between—				Number of Taxpayers.	Total Amount of Unimproved Values.	Tax Payable.
£	£					
1 and	500	..	..	64,131	23,027,462	29,571
501 and	600	..	..	12,708	7,100,077	14,823
601 and	750	..	..	13,144	8,875,338	18,117
751 and	1,000	..	..	14,840	12,914,714	26,338
1,001 and	1,250	..	..	9,498	10,646,674	21,712
1,251 and	1,500	..	..	7,218	9,539,622	20,273
1,501 and	2,000	..	..	9,681	16,789,322	34,329
2,001 and	3,500	..	..	13,889	36,501,682	74,976
3,501 and	5,000	..	..	5,788	23,990,639	49,534
5,001 and	6,000	..	..	1,842	10,074,182	20,801
6,001 and	7,000	..	..	1,118	7,231,868	14,933
7,001 and	8,000	..	..	783	5,850,291	12,129
8,001 and	9,000	..	..	457	3,875,032	8,020
9,001 and	10,000	..	..	361	3,426,663	7,041
10,001 and	15,000	..	..	967	11,679,526	24,154
15,001 and	20,000	..	..	402	7,001,638	14,567
20,001 and	25,000	..	..	200	4,435,419	9,243
25,001 and	30,000	..	..	137	3,765,310	7,792
30,001 and	35,000	..	..	105	3,436,057	7,096
35,001 and	40,000	..	..	62	2,327,253	4,844
40,001 and	50,000	..	..	116	5,160,646	10,751
50,001 and	75,000	..	..	96	5,735,285	11,834
75,001 and	100,000	..	..	55	4,716,504	9,802
100,001 and	150,000	..	..	27	3,225,140	6,606
150,001 and	200,000	..	..	12	2,016,095	4,200
200,001 and over ..		..	..	20	5,927,891	12,332
Total				157,657	239,270,330	475,818

In the succeeding statement details are shown relating to the assessments made during the years 1934 to 1938.

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1934 TO 1938.

Year.	Number of Taxpayers.	Total Tax Payable.	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer.			Unimproved Value (approximate).	
			£	s.	d.		
1934	156,278	503,129	£	3	4	5	242,980,860
1935	156,827	501,441		3	3	11	241,242,265
1936	156,930	497,832		3	3	5	239,022,192
1937	157,048	473,934		3	0	4	238,829,620
1938	157,657	475,818		3	0	4	239,270,330

Commonwealth Land Tax. In addition to the State Land Tax there is also a Commonwealth Land Tax—assented to on 17th November, 1910—levied on the lands of the State. Particulars of assessments, &c., for Victoria, given in the table hereunder, have been extracted from the report of the Federal Commissioner of Taxation. It should be noted that resident landowners whose property does not exceed the unimproved value of £5,000 are exempted from the payment of this tax.

COMMONWEALTH LAND TAX—VICTORIAN ESTATES.

Year Ended 30th June—	Victorian Returns Assessed.*	Central Office Assessments.†	Unimproved Value Assessed by Department.	Tax Payable.
	No.	No.	£	£
1934	7,231	1,611	86,710,216	349,890
1935	7,253	1,703	85,763,202	353,798
1936	7,158	1,693	84,916,146	362,843
1937	7,071	1,625	86,165,970	389,060

* Including absentee returns on which tax was payable as follows:—1933-34, 279, £4,680; 1934-35, 281, £5,418; 1935-36, 281, £4,819; and 1936-37, 291, £5,858.

† Includes the Victorian interests of those who owned land in more than one State.

PROBATE DUTIES.

Probate Duties, Victoria. The rates of duty payable under Victorian statutes on estates of deceased persons are briefly summarized hereunder:—

Part 1.—Where bequests to persons other than widow, children, and grand-children do not exceed £200, no duty is payable, but on estates over £200 and not exceeding £300 duty becomes payable at a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The rate rises gradually thereafter until, on estates over £20,000, it reaches 10 per cent.

Part 2.—Where the estate is under £500, there is no duty payable on bequests to widow, children, and grand-children. On estates of over £500 and not exceeding £1,000 in value, the rate of duty commences at 2 per cent. and gradually increases until it reaches 10 per cent. on estates over £100,000. Under this Part, when the total net value of the estate is over £500 but does not exceed £2,000, half rates apply.

Part 3.—The rates of duty on settlements (a) on brother, sister and other relatives are the same as those applicable to Part 1—mentioned above; (b) on widow, widower, descendant or ancestor of settler—the same as mentioned in Part 2.

Duty on settlements on strangers in blood is rateable at 10 per cent.

Additional Duty.—On all statements filed on and after 23rd October, 1930, an additional amount of 21 per cent. on the duty otherwise chargeable, is payable.

The total amounts of probate duty assessed for the years 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37 and 1937-38 were £1,138,659, £1,123,556, £1,438,316, £1,451,238 and £1,429,440 respectively. Actual collections of probate duty for the years mentioned are shown in the table below.

In addition to those duties levied under the Victorian law, the Commonwealth Government also levies probate and succession duties. The amount of duty collected for the Commonwealth in each of the years 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37 and 1937-38 was £1,511,296, £1,507,827, £1,472,860, £1,792,600 and £1,872,654 respectively.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The following table shows in detail, for each of the last five financial years, the amount of taxation collected in Victoria by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and by the Municipalities. Figures relating to Municipal Taxation for 1933-34 and 1934-35 have been revised and are not comparable with those appearing in issues of the *Year-Book* prior to 1936-37.

TAXATION IN VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Heads of Taxation.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Total Commonwealth Taxation in Victoria*	£ 15,467,000	£ 16,100,000	£ 17,372,000	£ 17,088,000	£ 18,719,000
State—					
Income Tax	2,329,629	2,603,512	2,759,324	3,299,440	3,976,958
Land Tax	535,947	494,593	494,293	492,143	498,232
Probate Duty	1,143,330	1,124,933	1,340,701	1,509,693	1,431,057
Unemployment Relief	1,652,997	1,694,571	1,979,153	1,955,269	1,934,440
Entertainments Tax†	201,792	228,195	238,456	268,211	262,039
Racing Taxation	313,364	319,389	340,531	353,884	414,560
Stamp Duties†	733,054	826,056	858,731	917,255	952,470
Motor Taxation‡	1,280,878	1,403,134	1,592,880	1,682,561	1,825,152
Liquor Licences &c.	184,093	192,682	203,602	222,437	233,490
Other Licences	86,860	85,387	88,272	90,735	91,521
Other Taxation .. ..	..	21,266	24,750	27,172	26,726
Total State Taxation	8,461,944	8,993,718	9,920,693	10,818,800	11,646,645
Municipal Taxation	3,441,151	3,451,010	3,538,627	3,698,118	§
Total Taxation .. Duties on Bank	27,370,095	28,544,728	30,831,320	31,604,918	§

* Estimated.—See note on next page. † Not elsewhere included. ‡ See footnote on page 309. § Not available.

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION IN VICTORIA PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Authority.	Taxation per Head of Population in Victoria.				
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth*	8 9 6	8 15 4	9 8 6	9 4 6	10 1 2
State	4 12 9	4 17 11	5 7 8	5 16 10	6 5 2
Municipal	1 17 9	1 17 7	1 18 5	1 19 11	†
Total	15 0 0	15 10 10	16 14 7	17 1 3	†

* Average taxation per head collected by the Commonwealth Government on account of taxation derived from the following sources:—Customs, Excise, Probate and Succession Duties, Income, Land, Sales, Flour, Entertainment, and War Time Profits.

† Not available.

TAXATION COLLECTIONS—AUSTRALIAN STATES.

In the following statement of taxation collections in each of the Australian States during the last five years, Commonwealth taxation has been excluded. The particulars shown include all State taxation whether paid into Consolidated Revenue or not.

STATE TAXATION COLLECTIONS—TOTAL AND PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total All States.
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TOTAL COLLECTIONS.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933-34 ..	14,198,932	8,461,944	5,846,301	2,925,106	1,835,829	1,132,889	34,401,001
1934-35 ..	13,964,226	8,993,718	6,546,263	3,267,099	2,436,076	1,227,328	36,434,710
1935-36 ..	16,289,722	9,920,693	7,323,028	3,267,389	2,762,735	1,418,256	40,981,823
1936-37 ..	18,726,370	10,818,800	7,730,782	3,610,431	3,085,944	1,484,808	45,457,135
1937-38 ..	20,504,582	11,646,645	8,539,471	3,998,132	3,306,804	1,697,159	49,692,793

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1933-34 ..	5 8 8	4 12 9	6 3 0	5 0 5	4 3 4	4 18 11	5 3 7
1934-35 ..	5 6 0	4 17 11	6 16 3	5 11 11	5 9 11	5 7 1	5 8 11
1935-36 ..	6 2 8	5 7 8	7 10 8	5 11 6	6 3 5	6 3 2	6 1 8
1936-37 ..	6 19 8	5 16 10	7 17 1	6 2 9	6 16 7	6 8 1	6 13 11
1937-38 ..	7 11 5	6 5 2	8 11 8	6 15 4	7 4 9	7 4 5	7 5 2

TAXATION FOR FINANCIAL YEAR, 1938-39.

The *Income Tax (Rates) Act* 1938 (No. 4581) which fixed the rates of income tax on incomes earned during the year ended 30th June, 1938, provides that, when the income is derived from personal exertion, if the taxable income does not exceed £2,000, the rate of tax for every pound of taxable income

shall be 6 1/400 pence where the taxable income is one pound; and shall increase uniformly by 1/400 pence for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds one pound. If the taxable income exceeds £2,000 but does not exceed £6,000, the rate of tax for every pound of taxable income shall be 11 1/2,000 pence where the taxable income is £2,001 and shall increase uniformly by 1/2,000 pence for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds £2,001. If the taxable income exceeds £6,000, the rate of tax for every pound of taxable income shall be 13 pence.

The rate of tax on income derived from property shall be double that applicable to income from personal exertion.

Where income is derived partly from personal exertion and partly from property, the rate of tax to be applied to the respective portions of the taxable income shall be the rate that would be applicable if the total taxable income were derived exclusively from that source.

The rate of tax on the income of companies, including the income of Mutual Life Assurance Companies in respect of other than mutual life assurance business, shall be 22·575 pence for every pound of taxable income. Other details regarding the rate of tax on the income of companies remain the same as those for 1936-37 which appear on page 315 of this issue. "Additional" taxes levied in previous years have not been continued.

**Special
Income Tax
on 1937-38
Incomes.**

Details regarding this tax were the same as those relating to the previous year. They are shown on page 319 of this *Year-Book*.

**Unemployment
Relief
Taxation
on 1937-38
Incomes.**

The *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1938* (No. 4575) fixed the rates of unemployment relief taxation on incomes earned in the year ended 30th June, 1938. An abridgment of the new schedule is shown hereunder:—

Amount of Taxable Income.	Rate per £100 on the Taxable Income.
Not less than £105 but not amounting to £208	<i>s. d.</i> 15 5
" " " £208 " " exceeding £312 ..	19 4
Over £312 but not exceeding £350	19 9
" " £350 " " " £400	20 2
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £900 but not exceeding £950	The rate of tax increases by either 8d. or 9d. until it reaches 28s. 1d.
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £2,350 but not exceeding £2,400	The rate of tax increases by either 9d., 10d. or 11d. until it reaches 53s. 2d.
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £2,400 but not exceeding £3,000	The rate of tax increases by either 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d. or 1s. 3d. until it reaches 66s. 11d.
Over £3,000	68s. 1d. (the maximum rate of tax)

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Pension and Superannuation Schemes in force.

A statement of Pension and Superannuation schemes in force at 30th June, 1928, in the Public Services of Victoria, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 98.

Cost of Pensions and Gratuities.

During the year 1937-38, the Government expended a sum of £1,051,390 on pensions, gratuities, etc. Of this amount, £252,514 was spent on pensions of a non-contributory nature. The remainder represents payments from State revenue to the Police Superannuation Fund, the Police Pensions Fund, and the Superannuation Fund. The following table gives details of the Government expenditure on pensions for each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC., 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Heading.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
Non-contributory Pensions, &c.—					
Railways	135,349	127,672	133,537	143,850	123,292
Lunacy	898	744	653	702	388
Judges	313	1,250	2,188	2,250	2,250
Civil Service	12,361	11,559	10,882	9,644	7,863
Public Service	121,876	117,157	117,538	113,421	105,128
Education Department } Officers transferred to Commonwealth Service	20,000	14,000	14,499	13,000	11,000
Various Allowances ..	1,379	1,424	1,335	1,953	2,412
Compensations and Gratuities	659	681	1,478	2,915	181
Total Non-contributory Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	292,835	274,487	282,110	287,735	252,514
Police Superannuation Fund—					
Government Subsidy ..	65,026	75,050	79,173	79,410	85,093
Transferred from Licen- sing Fund (Act No. 3717)	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Fines	11,239	9,637	10,939	9,530	8,864
Total	99,265	107,687	113,112	111,940	116,957
Police Pensions Fund ..	87,600	90,900	95,000	96,700	98,200
The Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	290,035	323,293	356,571	360,497	361,697
Other	148,660	171,648	199,204	211,001	222,022
Total	438,695	494,941	555,775	571,498	583,719
GRAND TOTAL ..	918,395	968,015	1,045,997	1,067,873	1,051,390

This fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the Consolidated Revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; by a deduction, not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., from the pay of the members of the Police Force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 3717; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the Consolidated Revenue.

During the year 1937-38 the total receipts of the fund amounted to £117,216, consisting of £116,957 from Government Revenue, as shown in the preceding table, and £259 from members of the Force. Payments out of the Fund amounted to £117,216 (£114,280 for pensions and £2,936 for gratuities).

Pensions are payable out of this fund only to those who joined the Police Force prior to the 25th November, 1902.

This Act, which came into operation on 1st January, 1924, provides for pensions to those members of the Police Force who have joined it since 25th November, 1902, as well as to persons who may enter the Force in the future. The Police Regulation Act (No. 4592 of 1938) made several amendments regarding pensions and allowances. It provided:—(1) that the total amount of pension paid to any member of the force, appointed on and after the first day of January, 1939, shall be not more than £312 per annum; (2) for an amended scale of widows' and childrens' pensions and allowances; (3) for an increase in the rateable deduction from pay (by way of contribution towards superannuation) of members of the force to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum; and (4) that rateable deductions be returned in certain cases and that they be paid to personal relatives in certain other cases. The chief provisions of the principal Act appear in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 100.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund (established under Act 3750) during 1937-38 amounted to £165,596 comprising:—Deductions from pay, £15,832; special appropriation, £98,200 and interest on investments, £51,564. During the year £12,236 was paid in pensions, and £552 represented deductions of pay returned. There was a balance of £1,479,517 at 30th June, 1938, of which £1,464,030 was invested.

The Superannuation Fund.

On 24th November, 1925, legislation was enacted by the State Parliament making provision on a contributory basis for superannuation benefits for public servants and railway employees. Contributions of officers, amounts received from the Government, and income from investments are paid into the Superannuation Fund and benefits provided by the Act are paid therefrom. Act No. 3782 of 1923 consolidated existing legislation regarding the Fund. Brief references to the more important amendments to that Act have been made in the *Year-Books* of 1928-29 and subsequent issues. The most recent amending legislation relating to the Fund is contained in the *Superannuation (Investment of Fund) Act* 1937 (which gives the Board a wider field for the investment of its moneys) and the *Superannuation Act* 1938, which was enacted to meet the position arising out of the introduction of National Insurance by the Commonwealth Parliament.

During the year 1937-38, the receipts of the Superannuation Fund amounted to £1,135,515, consisting of contributions from officers, £351,354; from Consolidated Revenue, £598,002; under Act No. 4085, £458; interest on investments, £172,105; and other receipts, £13,596. The total payments from the Fund during the year were £760,424, and comprised pensions, £718,317; refund of contributions, £30,098; endowment assurances matured, £11,097; and other expenditure, £912. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1938, was £4,609,213, of which £4,587,503 was invested.

Port Phillip Pilot Fund. This fund does not receive contributions from the Government but is maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income derived from investment of the moneys belonging to the fund. In the year 1937-38, expenditure amounted to £4,207, and comprised pensions, £4,138; Sick Allowances, £44; and other expenditure, £25.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1937-38 the State expended on education generally the sum of £3,340,755. This amount includes expenditure from loan moneys and the cost of pensions and gratuities, but excludes the interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not now obtainable. The expenditure on

education in each of the last five years, as detailed in the report of the Minister of Public Instruction, was as follows:—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION,
1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Expenditure on—	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education—					
Primary (including Special Subjects) ..	1,669,617	1,726,940	1,841,691	1,959,807	2,000,444
Intermediate ..	89,173	92,996	95,016	101,181	108,523
Secondary ..	191,466	194,170	212,583	248,337	267,264
Training of Teachers ..	20,375	18,681	20,008	14,168	15,722
Administration ..	65,250	66,176	70,196	75,624	83,881
Buildings and Land (Schools)	94,850	104,591	132,744	187,559	184,251
Pensions ..	148,538	154,006	167,317	169,271	169,525
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	235,998	253,864	280,867	319,785	350,792
Buildings ..	3,602	2,251	22,511	38,499	83,033
University—					
Special Appropriations, &c. ..	46,000	50,800	51,300	55,800	70,800
Scholarships ..	6,320	7,944	6,740	6,480	6,520
Buildings, Apparatus, &c. ..	..	..	50,000†	..	..
Total* ..	2,571,189	2,672,419	2,950,973	3,176,511	3,340,755
Per head of population ..	£ s. d. 1 8 2	£ s. d. 1 9 1	£ s. d. 1 12 0	£ s. d. 1 14 4	£ s. d. 1 15 11

* Excluding expenditure on Bacteriological Laboratory Services, viz.:—1933-34, £2,800; 1934-35, £2,800; 1935-36, £3,400; 1936-37, £3,400; and 1937-38, £3,400.

† Unemployment Relief Loan.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, fees, donations, &c., amounting to £45,272 in 1933-34; £50,603 in 1934-35; £60,013 in 1935-36; £69,369 in 1936-37 and £79,484 in 1937-38 were retained and expended by the various technical school councils.

The foregoing statement deals with expenditure by the State on education generally but, in the two following tables, an effort has been made to account for the expenditure incurred in connexion with primary and secondary education of the State Schools only (excluding amount expended on technical education). Owing to the difficulty in apportioning the items of expenditure, training of teachers, administration, &c., such items are slightly overstated.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION—STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS), 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Expenditure on—	1933-34.	1934 35.	1935 36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Education :—	£	£	£	£	£
Primary—					
Day Schools, including Central Schools ..	1,635,807	1,689,352	1,806,647	1,923,537	1,940,748
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children ..	7,587	8,224	6,039	6,784	26,967
Subsidized Schools ..	251	287	300	220	107
Free Kindergarten Union ..	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,500
Special Subjects—					
Physical Training ..	2,312	3,773	1,777	2,150	4,562
Medical Inspection ..	13,661	13,738	14,970	15,782	14,997
Dressmaking and Needle-work ..	4,927	6,410	6,710	6,391	6,280
School Gardening and Plantations ..	2,083	2,062	2,008	1,701	2,018
Singing ..	739	844	990	992	1,852
Young Farmers' Clubs ..	..	..	..	..	413
Total Primary ..	1,669,617	1,726,940	1,841,691	1,959,807	2,000,444
Intermediate—					
Higher Elementary Schools ..	48,650	49,620	49,075	51,505	56,321
Evening Continuation Classes ..	23	65	145	140	288
Schools of Domestic Arts ..	40,500	43,311	45,796	49,536	51,914
Total Intermediate ..	89,173	92,996	95,016	101,181	108,523
Secondary*—					
High Schools† ..	186,600	190,193	206,166	240,026	259,818
Scholarships ..	4,866	3,977	6,417	8,311	7,446
Total Secondary ..	191,466	194,170	212,583	248,337	267,264
Training of Teachers ..	20,375	18,681	20,008	14,168	15,722
Administration ..	65,250	66,176	70,196	75,624	83,381‡
Buildings—					
Primary Schools ..	84,068	89,397	116,992	158,244	161,127
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees) ..	5,027	5,095	5,103	5,714	6,109
Rents ..	3,054	3,040	3,575	4,517	3,915
Higher Elementary Schools ..	274	14	17	215	2
Domestic Arts Schools, &c. ..	37	38	49	23	114
High Schools ..	2,390	7,007	7,008	18,846	12,984
Total Buildings ..	94,850	104,591	132,744	187,559	184,251
Pensions ..	148,538	154,006	167,317	169,271	169,525
Grand total ..	2,279,269	2,357,560	2,539,555	2,755,947	2,829,110

* Including Manual Training.

† Including Refund of Tuition Fees, £57 in 1933-34; £115 in 1934-35 and £142 in 1935-36.

‡ Including £4,662 expenses in connexion with lessons to pupils on account of Poliomyelitis epidemic.

The following return summarizes the expenditure and revenue connected with primary and secondary education of the Victorian State Schools (excluding technical schools), and shows the cost per scholar in average attendance. Particulars are shown for each of the last five years :—

**VICTORIA—COST OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
—STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS),
1933-34 TO 1937-38.**

Year.	Expenditure by the State.*	Revenue of the Education Department.	Net Expenditure.	Number of Scholars—Average Attendance. †	Cost per attending Scholar to the State.
	£	£	£	No.	£ s. d.
1933-34 ..	2,279,269	85,733	2,193,536	210,454	10 8 5
1934-35 ..	2,357,560	89,857	2,267,703	204,315	11 2 0
1935-36 ..	2,539,555	71,715	2,467,840	202,416	12 3 10
1936-37 ..	2,755,947	60,342	2,695,605	200,603	13 8 9
1937-38 ..	2,829,110	63,464	2,765,646	175,502‡	15 15 2

* Excluding interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not obtainable † Excluding Junior and Senior Technical Schools. ‡ Decline due to Poliomyelitis epidemic.

**STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-
GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**

In the following statements ordinary revenue and expenditure and loan expenditure of the State Government, the Municipalities and certain semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies in Victoria, have been combined for each of the five years 1933 to 1937. Amounts received by one body from another have been excluded from the statement.

**VICTORIA—STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1933 TO 1937.**

Heading.	Financial Year Ended in—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
State Government	24,686,678	24,550,058	25,569,678	26,336,274	27,446,355
Municipal	5,974,276	6,224,199	6,306,494	6,513,205	6,835,371
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts	632,257	696,105	786,547	867,973	937,160
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,703,700	1,677,075	1,684,830	1,927,219	2,005,170
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	1,929,739	1,959,547	2,031,656	2,090,755	2,188,241
Fire Brigades Boards	97,293	98,180	101,484	103,405	109,202
Other *	254,091	435,215	451,438	456,352	516,885
Total	35,278,039	35,640,379	36,932,127	38,295,183	40,038,384

* See footnote on next page.

VICTORIA—STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1933 TO 1937—*continued.*

Heading.	Financial Year Ended in—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
State Government	25,528,179	25,319,298	25,720,875	26,456,200	27,417,432
Municipal	5,800,601	6,073,579	6,157,650	6,523,638	6,777,738
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts	622,435	691,975	773,544	849,593	919,641
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,788,838	1,771,124	1,773,529	1,892,477	1,954,404
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	2,014,957	2,022,755	2,061,094	2,089,345	2,187,145
Fire Brigades Boards	96,103	94,188	97,200	109,301	128,152
Other*	244,074	487,916	433,287	460,121	500,515
Total	36,095,192	36,460,835	37,017,179	38,385,675	39,885,027
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
State Government	2,852,556	2,808,738	2,688,521	3,899,452	3,303,501
Municipal	170,763	362,990	591,555	881,778	842,832
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts	113,240	143,963	145,847	106,995	90,794
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	201,784	318,435	391,732	387,273	436,494
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	98,625	130,078	167,501	572,262	376,611
Fire Brigades Boards	511	8,378	3,197	9,858	268
Other*	36,608	61,081	79,186	140,623	233,686
Total	3,474,087	3,833,663	4,067,539	5,998,241	5,284,186
Per Head of Population—					
Revenue	£ s. d. 19 8 9	£ s. d. 19 8 8	£ s. d. 20 2 3	£ s. d. 20 15 6	£ s. d. 21 12 4
Expenditure	19 17 9	19 19 7	20 3 2	20 16 6	21 10 8
Loan Expenditure	1 18 3	2 2 0	2 4 4	3 5 1	2 17 1

* Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority; Bendigo Sewerage Authority; Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust; and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. The Mildura Sewerage Authority and Colac Sewerage Authority added in 1933, and the following added in 1934:—Echuca Sewerage Authority, Horsham Sewerage Authority, Kerang Sewerage Authority, Mildura Urban Water Trust, Swan Hill Sewerage Authority, Wangaratta Sewerage Authority, Warrnambool Sewerage Authority, and 106 Waterworks Trusts (*Water Act 1928*). Bairnsdale Sewerage Authority added in 1935; and the following added in 1936:—Ararat, Benalla, Dandenong, Hamilton, Shepparton, and Warragul Sewerage Authorities; and two Waterworks Trusts (*Water Act 1928*). During 1937 one Waterworks Trust was closed.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue, to 30th June, 1938 :—

Loans Raised and Redeemed.

LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30TH JUNE, 1938.		£
Cash received .. .. .	.. .. .	741,533,790
Discount and expenses after deducting premiums .. .. .	.. .. .	5,663,219
Securities issued .. .. .	.. .. .	747,197,009
Add liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes .. .. .	.. .. .	3,385,000
Add liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course .. .. .	.. .. .	834,700
		<u>751,416,709</u>
Loans redeemed by—	£	
Renewal Loans	539,476,389	
National Debt Sinking Fund	8,404,548	
Other Funds	24,062,803	
Discount (securities purchased under par)	83,514	
Liability transferred to Commonwealth Government Act No. 4246	2,160,960	
		<u>574,188,214</u>
Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1938 .. .. .	.. .. .	<u>177,228,495</u>

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to 30th June, 1938, (excluding the advances, &c., referred to above), securities representing £747,197,009 were issued, and that the amount of cash received was £741,533,790. The State thus received £99 4s. 10d. in cash for every £100 bond given.

The following table gives particulars relating to the loans raised in London, New York, and Melbourne, and shows the amounts which were outstanding at 30th June, 1938 :—

VICTORIA—LOANS FLOATED TO 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Heading.	Nominal Amount Raised (Amount for which Securities have been Issued).	Loans Paid Off (Including Renewal Loans).	Debt Outstanding at 30th June, 1938.			
			Inscribed Stock.	Debentures, &c.	Total Payable in—	
					London.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
London Register	291,262,275*	223,558,932	34,731,264	32,972,079	67,207,013	496,330†
Melbourne Register	455,934,734	350,629,282	105,095,645	209,807	..	105,305,452
Total ..	747,197,009	574,188,214	139,826,909	33,181,886		
Add Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes .. .. .					..	3,385,000
Add Liability to the Commonwealth on account of flotation in course .. .. .					..	834,700
Total Public Debt at 30th June, 1938					67,207,013‡	110,021,482

* Including loans raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government amounting to £5,095,366.

† Represents the outstanding amount of Inscribed Stock transferred from London to the Melbourne Register.

‡ Including £4,517,207 raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1938, are given in the following table. Where the Government had the option of redemption during a specified period, the loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity.

DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS AT 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Due Date (Financial Year).	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.	Total.
	£	£	£
1938-39	5,884,825	16,341,616	22,226,441
1939-40 .. .. .	..	8,529,812	8,529,812
1940-41 .. .. .	..	3,612,200	3,612,200
1941-42	1,049,868	19,683,687	20,733,555
1942-43 .. .. .	..	4,446,045	4,446,045
1943-44 .. .. .	..	2,158,040	2,158,040
1944-45 .. .. .	..	6,196,237	6,196,237
1945-46 .. .. .	..	15,400	15,400
1947-48 .. .. .	..	4,542,045	4,542,045
1948-49	12,061,795	5,109,250	17,171,045
1949-50	6,082,195	3,531,783	9,613,978
1950-51 .. .. .	..	4,165,198	4,165,198
1951-52 .. .. .	..	3,802,870	3,802,870
1953-54 .. .. .	..	4,148,332	4,148,332
1955-56	2,637,059*	3,928,303	6,565,362
1957-58	1,880,148*	3,930,618	5,810,766
1958-59	13,583,800	..	13,583,800
1959-60	2,917,116	3,912,186	6,829,302
1960-61	6,651,075	..	6,651,075
1961-62 .. .. .	..	3,971,328	3,971,328
1975-76	14,459,131	..	14,459,131
Not yet fixed .. .. .	..	3,776,833	3,776,833
Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes .. .. .	..	3,385,000	3,385,000
Liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course .. .. .	..	834,700	834,700
Total	67,207,012	110,021,483	177,228,495

* Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, but repayable by State Treasurer to Agent-General in London.

Loans and
interest
payable in
London and
Australia.

Information relating to the loans outstanding and interest payable thereon, in London and Australia respectively, for the years indicated, is given in the succeeding table. Loans payable in London in each of the five last-mentioned years include those raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government for Victoria, but which are repayable to the Agent-General in London by the State Treasurer.

In the subsequent tables "interest payable" does not include the cost of paying interest overseas. Particulars of exchange paid in each of the last five years are shown on page 342.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE
THEREON IN LONDON AND AUSTRALIA, 1900 TO 1938.

At 30th June—	Amount of Loans Payable in—		Annual Interest Payable in—	
	London.*	Australia.	London.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£
1900 ..	44,655,579	4,670,306	1,735,307	152,096
1910 ..	39,012,436	16,564,289	1,419,579	560,520
1915 ..	41,333,738	31,750,189	1,520,762	1,131,811
1920 ..	42,406,040	45,241,699	1,637,615	1,902,108
1925 ..	51,869,204	79,300,361	2,319,486	3,999,635
1929 ..	68,056,026	91,496,627	3,166,399	4,708,873
1930 ..	68,750,235	93,538,759	3,225,754	4,831,371
1931 ..	68,976,946	98,039,650	3,157,330	5,088,867
1932 ..	68,707,872	101,126,092	3,144,480	3,990,364
1933 ..	68,059,626	103,339,405	3,010,355	3,978,515
1934 ..	67,843,364	107,289,385	2,677,474	4,080,640
1935 ..	67,638,378	106,522,285	2,651,050	3,930,414
1936 ..	67,457,682	107,600,603	2,627,847	3,973,528
1937 ..	67,380,647	109,216,363	2,639,829	4,038,557
1938 ..	67,207,012	110,021,483	2,633,504	4,085,272

* Including outstanding loans raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, amounting to £4,658,461 at end of 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31, £4,648,084 at end of 1931-32, £4,615,021 at end of 1932-33, £4,592,459 at end of 1933-34, £4,569,473 at end of 1934-35, £4,547,877 at end of 1935-36, £4,530,842 at end of 1936-37, and £4,517,207 at end of 1937-38.

**Rates of
Interest on
Public Debt.**

During 1931-32 the conversion of Victoria's portion of the internal debt of the Commonwealth and States was effected as provided for by the Debt Conversion Agreement Acts (Nos. 1 and 2) of 1931. The conversion was based on a reduction of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum of the interest rates payable on existing securities. The appended table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1938, and the portions of the debt at each rate in London and Australia respectively:—

**VICTORIA—RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT
30TH JUNE, 1938.**

Rate of Interest.	Amount Payable in—		
	London.	Australia.	Total
	£	£	£
5	18,202,762*	..	18,202,762
$4\frac{1}{2}$	5,999,000	..	5,999,000
$4\frac{1}{2}$	773,576†	..	773,576
£4 5s. 3d. .. .. .	..	193,200	193,200
£4 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. .. .. .	..	6,570	6,570
4	2,917,116	53,036,164	55,953,280
£3 19s. 4d. .. .. .	..	5,685,910	5,685,910
£3 19s. 1d. .. .. .	..	1,875,750	1,875,750
$3\frac{7}{8}$ .. .. .	..	5,097,479	5,097,479
$3\frac{3}{4}$	6,887,649	16,405,606	23,293,255
$3\frac{1}{2}$ .. .. .	..	877,000	877,000
$3\frac{1}{2}$	19,665,995	2,972,690	22,638,685
£3 9s. 9d. .. .. .	..	500	500
£3 8s. 5d. .. .. .	..	1,130,950	1,130,950
$3\frac{3}{8}$ .. .. .	..	1,528,179	1,528,179
$3\frac{1}{4}$	652,075	8,920,735	9,572,810
$3\frac{1}{8}$ .. .. .	..	1,000	1,000
£3 2s. .. .. .	..	391,048	391,048
£3 0s. 5d. .. .. .	..	2,482,000	2,482,000
3	6,224,014	3,752,074	9,976,088
£2 18s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. .. .. .	..	220,000	220,000
£2 14s. 3d. .. .. .	..	446,845	446,845
£2 6s. 6d. .. .. .	..	778,083	778,083
£2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,884,825	..	5,884,825
Not fixed .. .. .	..	4,219,700	4,219,700
Total	67,207,012	110,021,483	177,228,495
Average Rate of Interest	3·92%	3·71%	3·79%

* Including £3,743,631 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government

† Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

**Growth of
Public Debt.**

The public debt of Victoria amounted to £177,228,495 at 30th June, 1938. The debt increased each year until it reached £175,132,749 at the end of 1933-34 but, owing to the transfer

of a liability amounting to £2,160,960 from the State to the Commonwealth under Act No. 4246, it decreased to £174,160,663 at 30th June, 1935. Other features with regard to the public debt were the noticeable increase which occurred between the years 1918-19 and 1927-28 and the application of the amount at credit of the State Redemption and Sinking Funds to the liquidation of £5,540,369 of the debt during 1928-29.

The amount of the public debt per head of population increased by slightly over 5 per cent. during the ten-year period ended on the 30th June, 1938. During the same period, the annual amount of interest payable on the public debt per head of population decreased by nearly 19 per cent.

The growth of the public debt and of the interest payable thereon since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855 is shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—GROWTH OF PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST,
1855 TO 1937-38.

Financial Year ending in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per Head of Population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest Payable.
		Total.	Average Rate per cent.		
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855* ..	1,180,000	70,800	6·00	3 4 9	0 3 11
1860* ..	5,643,100	337,905	5·99	10 9 10	0 12 7
1870* ..	12,099,800	699,240	5·78	16 13 1	0 19 3
1880 ..	20,567,700	1,029,991	5·01	24 9 4	1 4 6
1890 ..	41,377,693	1,649,465	3·99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900 ..	49,325,885	1,887,403	3·83	41 6 8	1 11 8
1910 ..	55,576,725	1,980,099	3·56	43 6 8	1 10 10
1920 ..	87,647,739	3,539,723	4·04	57 19 1	2 6 10
1925 ..	131,169,565	6,319,121	4·82	78 9 11	3 16 3
1929 ..	159,552,653	7,875,272	4·94	90 4 3	4 9 5
1930 ..	162,288,994	8,057,125	4·96	90 18 7	4 10 7
1931 ..	167,016,596	8,246,197	4·94	92 16 2	4 12 0
1932 ..	169,833,964	7,134,844	4·20	93 18 9	3 19 1
1933 ..	171,399,031	6,988,870	4·08	94 3 2	3 17 0
1934 ..	175,132,749	6,758,114	3·86	95 16 6	3 14 1
1935 ..	174,160,663	6,581,464	3·78	94 15 2	3 11 8
1936 ..	175,058,285	6,601,375	3·77	94 15 9	3 11 6
1937 ..	176,597,010	6,678,386	3·78	95 3 4	3 12 0
1938 ..	177,228,495	6,718,776	3·79	94 18 6	3 11 11

* Including outstanding liabilities of the Melbourne and Geelong Corporations
Guarantee Loans.

The following table shows the capital liability of the State at 30th June, 1938, in respect of its public works and services. The apportionment of the State's equity in the National Debt Sinking Fund is also shown.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL LIABILITY UNDER THE VARIOUS WORKS AND SERVICES, TOGETHER WITH THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE'S EQUITY IN THE NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND AT 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Works or Services.	Liability.	Deduction on Account of National Debt Sinking Fund.	Net Liability.
	£	£	£
Railways*—			
As Reduced	46,685,701	2,289,700	44,396,001
Transferred	30,000,000	1,482,597	28,517,403
Country Waterworks ..	26,559,841	1,289,526	25,270,314
Electricity Supply	18,177,456	866,821	17,310,635
Closer Settlement	10,717,296	533,023	10,184,273
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement	23,294,126	1,169,639	22,124,487
Country Roads	10,195,928	581,137	9,614,791
Public Works, Buildings, &c.	4,620,441	212,485	4,407,956
Forests	740,462	27,248	713,214
Unemployment Relief ..	9,583,054	152,807	9,430,248
Unapportioned	344,700†	..	344,700
In Aid of Revenue	209,808	28,020	181,788
	181,128,813	8,633,003	172,495,810
Treasury Bills in Aid of Revenue current at 30th June, 1938	3,385,000	141,148	3,243,852
Total	184,513,813	8,774,151	175,739,662

* The *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* No. 4429 provided for the reduction of railway loan liability by the sum of £30,000,000 on 1st July, 1937, and for the transfer of that amount to the "Reduction of Railway Loan Liability Account."

† This amount represents liability on account of portion of loan flotation in course.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from Loans and on account of Loan Funds. The figures in the following table include all such expenditure, whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence. The table shows the details for each of the last four years and the total to 30th June, 1938.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS.

Expenditure on—	Expenditure during the Year—				Total to 30th June, 1938.
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Works—					
Railways*—					
As Reduced ..	218,419	280,900	361,893	492,208	46,499,520
Transferred ..	..	..	..	..	29,134,658
Country Roads ..	129,006	112,183	76,622	57,972	11,929,619
Bridges ..	127	..	..	1,207	443,438
Harbours and Rivers ..	..	..	..	..	1,404,535
Water Supply—					
Country ..	260,736	285,473	360,792	353,606	26,681,270
Metropolitan ..	..	..	..	..	3,142,577
Sewerage (Country) ..	..	..	..	..	217,784
Electricity Supply ..	..	..	..	..	17,839,227
Public Buildings—					
Schools ..	..	7,866	92,817	137,138	5,310,304
Hospitals ..	..	..	645	22,599	194,929
Other ..	..	..	..	13,021	1,160,064
Other Public Works ..	..	..	..	..	763,427
Immigration ..	..	..	..	..	20,000
Municipal Endowment ..	..	..	..	..	698,250
Municipalities, Loans, Grants, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	1,129,414
Housing ..	..	913	28,957	490,130	520,000
Unemployment Relief ..	1,312,955	2,544,870	1,636,918	1,566,870	9,559,682
Primary Production—					
Closer Settlement ..	265,650	255,728	167,236	26,855	13,460,059
Discharged Soldiers Settlement ..	209,737	209,274	85,593	1,275	28,094,095
Wire Netting Advances ..	18,384	19,444	19,585	14,235	846,012
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	150,682
Settlers' Advances—					
Cultivation ..	78,965	78,008	71,018	11,242	2,165,899
Other ..	..	..	..	..	80,633
Bulk Handling of Wheat ..	..	..	350,000	..	350,000

* Under the authority of Act No. 4429 of 1936 the loan liability of the Railways has reduced by £30,000,000.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS—*continued.*

Expenditure on—	Expenditure during the year—				Total to 30th June, 1938.
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	
Primary Production— <i>continued.</i>					
Forestry	£ 44,542	£ 46,793	£ 51,425	£ 42,093	£ 735,969
Mining, N.E.I. ..	..	..	..	..	271,022
Mining—State Coal Mine .. ..	..	..	..	..	249,399
Primary Products— Advances to Coys. . .	..	..	..	..	331,101
Cool Stores—Advances to Coys. . .	..	..	..	..	578,299
Other Primary Production .. ..	..	..	..	..	152,862
Other Purposes ..	..	..	..	..	281,863
Total Works Expenditure	2,538,521	3,841,452	3,303,501	3,230,451	204,396,593
In Aid of Revenue ..	150,000	58,000	..	..	4,083,682
Grand Total ..	2,688,521	3,899,452	3,303,501	3,230,451	208,480,275

The figures in the foregoing table are "Net" in as much as they exclude discounts and flotation expenses, particulars of which are as follows:—1934-35, £60,572; 1935-36, £51,619; 1936-37, £66,350; 1937-38, £30,836, and aggregate to 30th June, 1938, £5,663,219.

Of the proceeds of loans and temporary advances outstanding at 30th June, 1938, sums not yet expended amounted in the aggregate to £392,117, of which £114,760 was for Public Works, Buildings, &c.; and £47,357 for Unemployment Relief. There was also an amount of £230,000 cash in the Loan Proceeds Suspense Account.

The amounts of interest and expenses paid on the Public Debt of Victoria during each of the last five financial years are shown in the next table:—

VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Year Ended 30th June.	Interest Paid on Loans in—		Interest Paid on Temporary Loans.	Commission on Payment of Interest in London, Expenses of Conversion Loans, etc.	Exchange on Payment of Interest in London.	Total.*
	London.	Melbourne.				
1934 ..	£ 3,096,949	£ 3,848,691	£ 12,177	£ 28,352	£ 789,721	£ 7,775,890
1935 ..	2,665,308	3,868,945	10,164	91,518	665,963	7,301,898
1936 ..	2,641,907	3,822,151	7,682	144,062	659,972	7,275,774
1937 ..	2,636,680	3,895,281	6,288	176,281	657,448	7,371,978
1938 ..	2,637,607	3,962,022	6,982	45,459	657,819	7,309,889

* Includes £2,127,159 contributed each year by the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement."

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

The National Debt Sinking Fund was established under the provisions of the *Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act 1927* (No. 3554). The following table gives particulars of the receipts and disbursements during 1937-38 :—

		£
Balance at credit of the State at 30th June, 1937	.. ..	278,593
Contributions during 1937-38—		£
By Commonwealth under Financial Agreement	.. ..	287,368
„ Commonwealth under Federal Aid Roads Act	.. ..	8,203
„ State under Financial Agreement	.. ..	825,870
		1,121,441
Interest received	.. ..	12,988
		1,413,022
Cancellation of securities to the value of £1,013,854	.. ..	1,043,419
Balance at credit of the State at 30th June, 1938	.. ..	369,603
Face value of securities cancelled to 30th June, 1938	.. ..	8,404,547
		8,774,150

TRUST FUNDS.

At 30th June, 1938, the liability of the Treasurer on account of moneys lodged for investment and for securities and other lodgments amounted to £9,071,891. Investments in Australian Consolidated Inscribed Stock and other securities amounted to £3,885,297, and cash advances totalled £5,029,061. The balance—£157,533—was at the credit of the Public Account.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

The following is a statement of the public debts of each of the Australian States at 30th June, 1938, showing the total amounts and the amounts per head of population. Sinking Funds have not been deducted. Treasury Bills covering Revenue Deficits are included. Revenue Deficits which are not covered by Treasury Bills, overdrafts on Loan Account, and advances from Trust Funds are excluded.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Heading.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania
Public Debt	£ 177,228,495	£ 354,167,254	£ 125,781,564	£ 107,450,639	£ 93,711,942	£ 25,840,807
Debt per head of population at 30th June, 1938	£ s. d. 94 18 6	£ s. d. 130 5 3	£ s. d. 125 7 8	£ s. d. 181 8 4	£ s. d. 203 13 0	£ s. d. 110 6 11

* Including liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for Revenue purposes £3,385,000; and liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course, £334,700.

The gross public debt of the six States at 30th June, 1938, was £884,180,701. Excluding loans raised on behalf of the States, but including the debts on account of the Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway and of the Northern Territory, the gross public debt of the Commonwealth was £390,845,061. The liability (£1,275,025,763) of the Australian public at 30th June, 1938, was therefore equal to an average sum of £184 19s. 5d. per head of population.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ETC.—DEBTS.

The loan liability of the State Government, Local Government and Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies for the year ended 30th June, 1938, is shown hereunder.

VICTORIA—LOAN LIABILITY OF STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Authorities.	Loans Outstanding (excluding Overdrafts) at 30th June, 1938, due to—				Total Interest Payable on Loan Outstanding at 30th June, 1938.
	Central Government.	Public Creditor.			
		In Australia.	In London.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
State Government ..	..	110,021,483	67,207,012*	177,228,495*	6,718,776
Local Government ..	663,780	12,074,330	31,150†	12,769,260	566,933
Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies—					
Water Supply and Sewerage ..	2,311,906	24,172,987	3,754,000	30,238,893	1,359,225
Irrigation and Drainage ..	39,690	51,375	..	91,065	3,891
Harbours ..	351,546	3,416,832	968,400	4,736,778	204,744
Tramways ..	..	3,740,357	1,000,000	4,740,357	220,802
Electricity Supply ..	..	863,444	946,540	1,809,984	67,178
Fire Brigades ..	..	230,473	..	230,473	10,103
Total ..	3,366,922	154,571,281	73,907,102	231,845,305	9,151,652

* Including £4,517,207 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

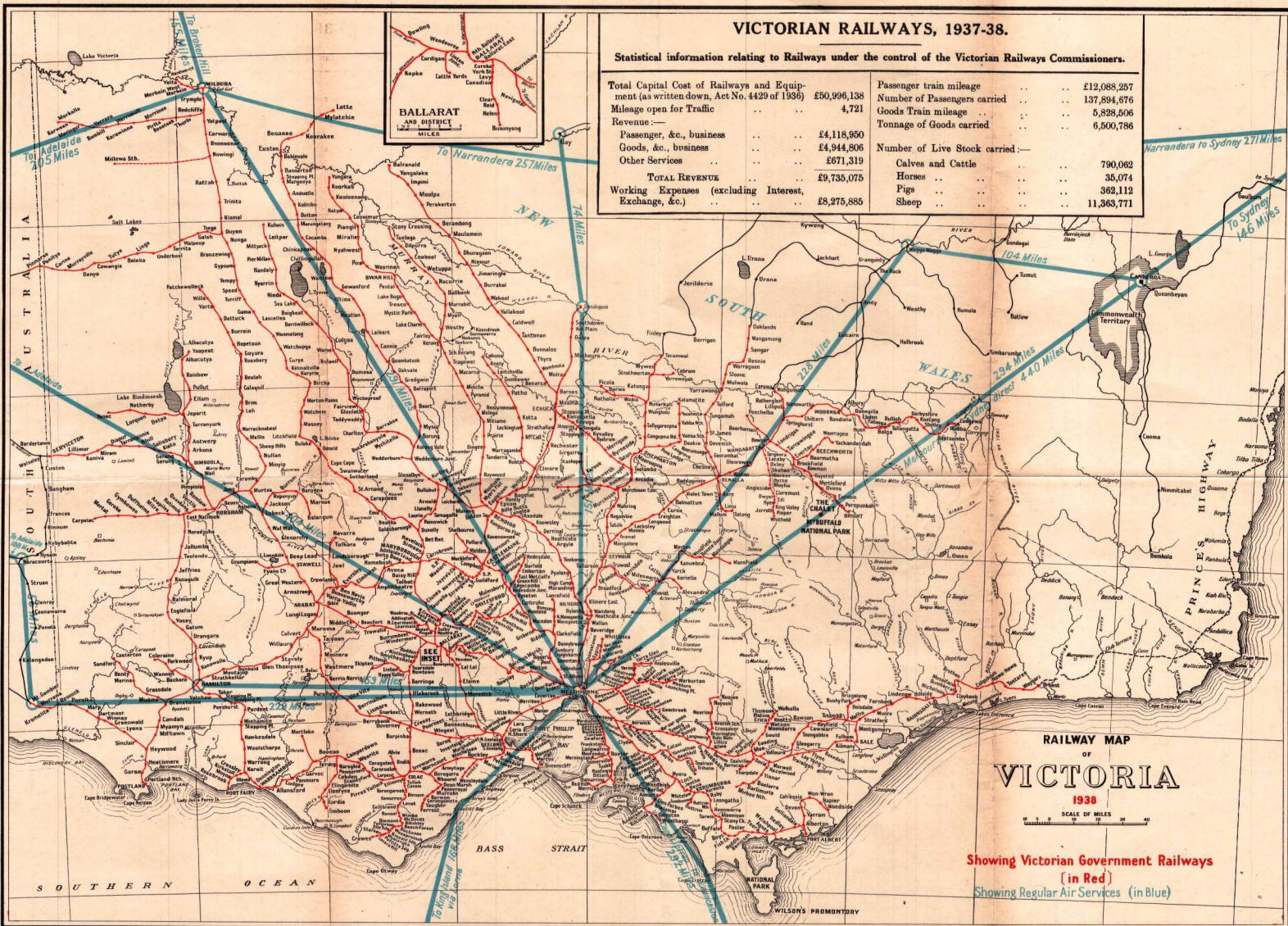
† £31,150 payable in New Zealand.

The total liability—£231,845,305—in respect of the Authorities mentioned above represented a debt of £124 3s. 7d. per head of population at 30th June, 1938, and the average rate of interest payable amounted to £3 18s. 11d. per cent.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS, 1937-38.

Statistical information relating to Railways under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners.

Total Capital Cost of Railways and Equipment (as written down, Act No. 4429 of 1936)	£50,996,138	Passenger train mileage	112,088,257
Mileage open for Traffic	4,721	Number of Passengers carried	137,894,876
Revenue:—		Goods Train mileage	5,828,606
Passenger, &c., business	£4,118,950	Tonnage of Goods carried	6,900,786
Goods, &c., business	£4,944,806	Number of Live Stock carried:—	
Other Services	£671,319	Calves and Cattle	790,062
TOTAL REVENUE	£9,735,075	Horses	35,074
Working Expenses (excluding Interest, Exchange, &c.)	£8,275,885	Pigs	362,112
		Sheep	11,363,771



RAILWAY MAP OF VICTORIA 1938

SCALE OF MILES 0 10 20 30 40

Showing Victorian Government Railways (in Red)
Showing Regular Air Services (in Blue)

PART IX.

INTERCHANGE.

COMMERCE.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on the 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on the 8th October, 1901, from which date the duties came into effect. The Tariff Act was assented to on the 16th September, 1902. Since that date the Tariff has been extensively altered. The Tariff at present in operation is the Customs Tariff 1933-1939 which embodies all previous schedules and amendments thereto.

The Australian Customs Tariff has been built up in conformity with the policy of protection of Australian industries and preference to goods the produce or manufacture of British countries, and with due regard to the revenue aspects. The principles for the determination of the margin of preference to be accorded to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom was laid down in the *United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act 1932*.

There are three scales of duties at present operating—the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff and the General Tariff.

The British Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, subject to the conditions that the goods comply with the statutory requirements in force regarding the grant of British Preference and that they have been shipped in the United Kingdom and have not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, then only if it is proved satisfactorily that the intended destination of the goods when shipped from the United Kingdom was Australia. The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff may also be applied wholly or in part by trade agreement to any British Dominion. A

number of non-self-governing British Colonies and Protectorates is also now obtaining the benefits of these provisions in respect to certain specified goods.

In order to facilitate the implementation of Trade Agreements the Intermediate Tariff, which was a feature of the Australian Customs Tariff until the 14th October, 1932, was again introduced on the 28th November, 1935, insofar as certain items subject to treaty negotiations were concerned. The benefits of the Intermediate Tariff may be extended to any country by proclamation.

Following on the completion of Trade Agreements with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and the Union of South Africa in 1936, and Switzerland in 1938, the provisions of the Intermediate Tariff in respect of certain goods were extended to those countries. The benefits of the Intermediate Tariff have been extended also to certain other countries (including British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates and mandates) entitled to most favoured nation treatment.

The General Tariff applies to all goods except those the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, those covered by reciprocal tariff agreements, and those entitled to the Intermediate Tariff.

Reciprocal Agreements. A reciprocal trade agreement, under which special Tariff rates are granted on certain goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, has been in force since 1922, the British Preferential Tariff being extended to all other New Zealand goods. A new agreement was made in 1933 and extended in 1934.

In 1925, a trade agreement between Australia and Canada was consummated. As this, however, covered only a limited number of items, a new agreement under which practically all goods of Canadian origin were accorded preference was completed in 1931. Amendments were made to the latter agreement in 1934, 1936 and 1938. The schedule at present in operation is known as the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference), 1934-1938.

Certain specified goods, the produce of Papua and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, are admitted into Australia free of duty in conformity with the *Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Act* 1936. All other goods, the produce or manufacture of Papua or the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, are admissible under the British Preferential Tariff.

In addition (as quoted previously) reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland and the Union of South Africa.

Exchange
Adjustment.

The *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-1939* varies the duty imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933-1939 in respect of a large range of goods which fall under the British Preferential Tariff of specified items deemed to be protective in their incidence. Section 5 of that Act is quoted hereunder :—

The duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1922* or any Act amending or in substitution for that Act) which would, but for the provisions of this Act, be payable on goods to which protective duties apply and which are admissible under the British Preferential Tariff and which are entered for home consumption on or after the fifth day of October, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, shall be varied in accordance with the following provisions :—

(a) Whenever, at the date of exportation of any such goods, Australian currency is depreciated to the extent of not less than sixteen and two-thirds per centum in relation to the currency of the British country from which those goods are imported, a deduction from the amount of duty payable on those goods, in accordance with any law of the Commonwealth for the time being in force imposing Duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1922* or any Act amending or in substitution for that Act) or in accordance with Customs Tariff proposals, shall be made of—

(i) one-fourth of that amount of duty; or

(ii) twelve and one-half per centum of the value for duty,

whichever is the less; or

(b) Whenever, at the date of exportation of any such goods, Australian currency is depreciated to the extent of not less than eleven and one-ninth per centum and less than sixteen and two-thirds per centum in relation to the currency of the British country from which those goods are imported, a deduction from the amount of duty payable on those goods, in accordance with any law of the Commonwealth for the time being in force imposing Duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1922* or any Act

amending or in substitution for that Act) or in accordance with Customs Tariff proposals, shall be made of—

- (i) one-eighth of that amount of duty ; or
 - (ii) six and one-quarter per centum of the value for duty,
- whichever is the less.

Since the enactment of the *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act* 1933, the Tariff Board in its inquiries into the economics of Australian industries, adopted the principle of recommending protective rates of duty on the basis of—

- (a) reasonable and adequate protection necessary under existing conditions, after provision is made for the protective incidence due to Australian depreciated currency ; and
- (b) reasonable and adequate protection necessary where exchange conditions, Australia on London, are at par.

The Tariff Proposals of the 6th December, 1934, gave effect, for the first time, to the new principle of imposing rates of duty as recommended by the Tariff Board as in (a) above. Automatic increases in the rates of duty are, however, provided for during any stage in which Australian currency appreciates in relation to sterling, and thereby ensures the *pro rata* maintenance of the duty level recommended by the Tariff Board in its (b) recommendation for par exchange conditions. Recommendations of the Tariff Board in respect of items carrying protective rates of duty given effect to subsequent to the 6th December, 1934, have provided for automatic variations in duties in consonance with fluctuations in the rate of exchange and, consequently, such items have been removed from the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act.

In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933-1938, *ad valorem* primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. are charged according to the type of goods and origin thereof. Goods, the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Papua, or the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, are exempt from primage duty, as are a number of specified goods for use by primary producers, whilst many machines, tools of trade and raw materials not manufactured in Australia, when subject to the British Preferential Tariff, are also free of primage duty. Primage duties at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff are accorded to Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff, and also to proclaimed commodities from the British non-self-governing colonies and protectorates. A limited number of goods, admissible under the Intermediate Tariff, pay primage duties at the rate equivalent to the British Preferential Tariff rate.

**Recorded
Value of
Imports and
Exports.**

The recorded value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. Such amount is—

- (a) (i) The actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods—
whichever is the higher; plus
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export, plus
- (c) ten per cent. of the total of (a) and (b) as representing cost of insurance, freight and other charges.

When the value of imported goods is shown on invoices in any other currency than British, the equivalent value in British currency is ascertained according to the commercial rates of exchange.

The value of goods exported, including the cost of containers, is recorded in Australian currency, and the basis of this valuation is as follows:—

- (a) *Goods sold to overseas buyers before export.*—The f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold—
(e.g., as regards wool, the actual price paid by the oversea buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship).
- (b) *Goods shipped on consignment.*—The Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods are despatched for sale—
(as regards wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia will normally provide a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received).

**Excise
Tariff.**

The Excise Tariff in operation is the Excise Tariff 1921-1938 (which embodies all previous schedules and amendments thereto) as proposed to be amended by the Excise Tariff Proposals tabled in the House of Representatives on the 4th May, 1938 and the 21st September, 1938. This Tariff relates only to beer, spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, certain petroleum or shale products, fusel oil, concentrated grape must, playing cards, cigarette tubes, cigarette papers, matches, wine, saccharin, snuff and wireless valves.

**Variation in
External
Exchange
Position.**

As the values of imports in subsequent tables are shown in British currency, it is necessary, when estimating the balance of trade between Victoria and other countries, to take the rate of exchange into consideration. The telegraphic transfer selling rate for £100, Australia on London, which had reached £130 10s. on 29th January, 1931, was reduced to £125 10s. on 3rd December, 1931, since when the rate has remained unchanged.

Oversea
Trade of
Victoria.

The total values of oversea trade to and from Victorian Ports for each of the five years 1933-34 to 1937-38 are set forth hereunder:—

OVERSEA TRADE.—RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Year.				Merchandise.	Bullion and Specie.*	Total.
IMPORTS (BRITISH CURRENCY).						
				£	£	£
1933-34	..	..	..	22,190,826	213,406	22,404,232
1934-35	..	..	..	26,137,841	207,232	26,345,073
1935-36	..	..	..	30,379,457	236,674	30,616,131
1936-37	..	..	..	32,241,559	352,167	32,593,726
1937-38	..	..	..	38,801,044	421,954	39,222,998
EXPORTS (AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY).†						
1933-34	..	..	..	28,943,447	1,576,279	30,519,726
1934-35	..	..	..	26,248,909	1,870,918	28,119,827
1935-36	..	..	..	33,628,137	1,354,407	34,982,544
1936-37	..	..	..	41,638,388	1,949,258	43,587,646
1937-38	..	..	..	39,149,308	2,094,359	41,243,667

* Includes gold, silver, and bronze specie, and gold and silver bullion.

† Estimated British Currency values in each year were £24,370,000 in 1933-34, £22,454,000 in 1934-35, £27,932,000 in 1935-36; £34,805,000 in 1936-37, and £32,936,000 in 1937-38.

Percentage
of Common-
wealth Trade.

That portion of the value of Commonwealth trade handled in Victorian ports for each of the last five years is shown in the table which follows:—

Year.	Commonwealth Trade—			Portion of Commonwealth Trade handled in Victorian Ports—		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	%	%	%
1933-34 (a)	60,712,926	124,003,402	..	..	..	..
1933-34 (b)	60,712,926	99,021,417	159,734,343	36·9	24·6	29·3
1934-35 (a)	74,119,496	113,523,334	..	..	..	..
1934-35 (b)	74,119,496	90,654,148	164,773,644	35·5	24·8	29·6
1935-36 (a)	85,252,458	136,963,887	..	..	..	..
1935-36 (b)	85,252,458	109,372,407	194,624,865	35·9	25·5	30·1
1936-37 (a)	92,640,462	162,376,784	..	..	..	..
1936-37 (b)	92,640,462	129,664,318	222,304,780	35·2	26·8	30·3
1937-38 (a)	113,975,060	157,580,120	..	..	..	..
1937-38 (b)	113,975,060	125,837,879	239,812,939	34·4	26·2	30·1

(a) Recorded Values. (b) British Currency Values.

Recorded
Values of
Principal
Imports.

The recorded values of the principal articles imported from oversea countries into Victorian ports during each of the last four years, are shown in the order in which they appear in the statistical classification of 21 classes.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIAN PORTS DURING EACH OF THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1934-35 TO 1937-38.

(British Currency Values.)

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.	£	£	£	£
Cheese	1,766	2,669	3,078	3,380
Fish—				
Preserved in Tins ..	191,715	184,288	222,164	204,796
All other	66,623	78,399	84,858	93,077
Meats	67,431	73,854	90,018	75,178
All other Animal Foodstuffs	3,592	6,981	6,651	6,243
Total, Class I. ..	331,127	346,191	406,769	382,674
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING—				
Caramel, Caramel Paste, Cocoa				
Butter, &c.	9,743	18,192	17,000	35,404
Cocoa and Chocolate ..	70,588	64,419	118,491	65,999
Coffee and Chicory	28,606	25,367	27,267	20,979
Confectionery	6,140	8,277	7,934	11,214
Fruits, Dried	27,223	22,244	19,649	22,660
Fruits, Fresh	960	1,111	905	1,391
Fruits, &c., Preserved ..	1,036	1,868	1,084	2,767
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice	2,784	3,538	2,666	3,438
All other	12,903	16,969	26,869	25,134
Hops	7,595	977	321	641
Mustard	16,133	5,282	1,867	1,451
Nuts, Edible	67,694	72,191	85,473	62,760
Pickles and Sauces	3,446	4,607	4,254	2,553
Sago and Tapioca	14,234	14,195	12,099	13,094
Spices	30,173	29,904	31,678	28,821
Tea	411,305	379,031	432,524	440,665
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	62,937	59,251	63,954	60,955
Total, Class II. ..	773,500	727,423	854,035	799,926

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1934-35 TO 1937-38—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.				
Ale, Beer and Porter, &c. ..	10,951	8,704	6,690	9,360
Spirits (Beverages)—				
Brandy	9,757	10,147	7,561	9,062
Gin	3,254	1,737	2,548	1,677
Whisky	100,315	69,754	74,378	74,648
Other	11,033	7,300	7,217	10,579
Wine (Fermented)—				
Sparkling	10,583	3,655	6,657	7,245
Other	4,525	5,071	6,358	5,897
Total, Class III. ..	150,418	106,368	111,409	118,468
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.				
Tobacco—				
Manufactured	4,564	4,278	3,259	3,967
Unmanufactured	310,821	401,734	434,098	532,995
Cigars	6,187	4,720	6,276	5,074
Cigarettes	4,372	12,043	16,144	10,789
Snuff	198	170	178	282
Total, Class IV. ..	326,142	422,945	459,955	553,107
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	49,257	62,464	73,928	67,933
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Gelatine and Glue of all kinds	5,496	15,064	11,174	8,550
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, and Horse)	180,039	175,579	146,857	220,784
Skins (Goat)	53,838	85,038	65,542	53,401
Other	145,718	160,657	178,372	268,598
Silk, Raw	171,196	289,579	418,981	517,892
Wool	58,348	199,883	137,478	407,349
All other Animal Substances ..	33,197	48,666	57,738	68,501
Total, Class VI. ..	647,832	974,466	1,016,142	1,545,075

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1934-35 TO 1937-38—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES.	£	£	£	£
Fibres—				
Flax and Hemp	110,958	162,199	217,919	190,579
Kapok	36,795	44,494	55,859	65,269
All other	71,579	97,479	121,697	194,999
Grass or Straw, for hatmaking, furniture, mats, &c. ..	42,611	40,554	33,203	29,594
Gums and Resins	91,001	103,647	132,240	159,749
Pulp for Papermaking ..	122,070	139,984	192,923	326,527
Seeds	117,655	149,888	117,145	158,228
Tanning Substances ..	20,412	23,208	24,149	33,298
All other Vegetable Substances	48,856	54,919	73,815	77,802
Total, Class VII. ..	661,937	816,372	968,950	1,236,045
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.				
(a) <i>Apparel.</i>				
Apparel—				
Blouses, Skirts, Costumes, &c. (excluding Knitted Goods)	25,529	29,512	35,007	41,975
Boots and Shoes	78,949	70,120	45,440	57,399
Corsets	10,766	8,671	4,040	6,992
Furs and other Skins—Dressed	86,533	98,444	95,453	71,686
Gloves	184,159	203,780	192,761	212,942
Hats and Caps	58,941	65,953	61,019	73,066
Hosiery and Knitted Apparel (including Socks and Stockings)	19,313	29,078	31,415	36,002
Men's and Boys' Outer Garments	26,933	39,320	45,745	62,196
Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. ..	3,164	4,173	4,378	7,152
Trimmings	161,291	167,384	175,494	205,266
Other	121,832	170,844	155,496	178,603
(b) <i>Textiles.</i>				
Piece Goods—				
Canvas and Duck	231,623	223,422	217,115	296,743
Cotton and Linen	1,998,779	1,725,790	1,799,921	2,178,217
Hessians and other Jute Piece Goods	114,794	122,204	134,687	145,266
Lace for Attire, Lace Flouncings, &c.	86,256	119,859	114,621	105,724
Silk	1,174,598	1,155,377	1,218,160	1,444,492

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1934-35 TO 1937-38—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>(b) Textiles.—continued.</i>				
<i>Piece Goods—continued.</i>				
Velvets, Velveteens, Pushes, &c.	86,101	99,340	116,743	96,508
Woolen	115,786	126,844	127,034	123,511
Other	328,677	346,796	344,338	355,413
Floor Coverings—Carpets, Lino- leums, Mats, &c.	609,065	698,607	756,641	861,591
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c.	197,949	204,318	171,781	216,837
All other Textiles	321,435	331,720	376,254	403,326
<i>(c) Manufactured Fibres.</i>				
<i>Bags and Sacks—</i>				
Bran, Chaff, and Compressed Fodder	82,818	85,795	68,823	65,962
Corn and Flour	297,415	372,956	436,252	384,468
All other	89,774	90,082	93,757	92,963
<i>Cordage and Twines (excluding Metal Cordage)</i>	144,161	53,862	120,150	183,159
<i>Yarns—</i>				
Artificial Silk	310,471	323,411	352,543	444,034
Cotton	364,678	287,463	310,838	439,270
Wool	18,001	36,421	26,360	34,107
Other	23,642	19,970	22,804	41,229
Total, Class VIII.	7,373,433	7,311,516	7,655,070	8,866,099
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
<i>Oils (in bulk)—</i>				
Kerosene, &c.	105,655	110,895	151,405	205,442
Lubricating (Mineral)	206,635	222,371	227,674	292,757
Petroleum, Crude	204,587	210,650	189,116	266,191
Petroleum and Shale Spirit	890,525	1,258,354	1,541,087	1,730,875
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	272,552	311,476	321,828	357,446
Total, Class IX.	1,679,954	2,113,746	2,431,110	2,852,711
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES	159,290	163,092	182,531	203,560
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES	150,519	190,869	157,933	212,662

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1934-35 TO 1937-38—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MA- CHINERY.	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Electrical Machinery and Ap- pliances—				
Cable and Wire, Covered..	175,879	309,056	270,541	432,714
Dynamo Machines	77,127	150,633	139,455	166,756
Telephones and Switch- boards	67,639	140,800	192,600	330,164
Wireless and Parts	74,873	55,616	45,464	43,496
Other	293,815	332,393	395,345	445,495
Implements and Machinery (Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural)	41,176	60,873	64,947	95,291
Engines	178,542	360,988	584,159	801,827
All other Machines and Machinery	1,152,723	1,531,561	1,651,080	2,242,720
(b) <i>Metals and Metal Manu- factures, other than Machinery.</i>				
Alloys	73,228	65,673	60,335	82,196
Gas Appliances	28,002	43,252	41,635	47,385
Iron and Steel—				
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Ingots, Blooms, &c.	162,868	204,051	183,835	328,244
Pig and Scrap	1,371	530	1,574	1,181
Plate and Sheet	780,348	926,786	885,195	1,552,075
Girders, Beams, Channels, Joists, &c.	10,749	1,421	1,564	4,119
Wire	70,323	81,241	85,246	91,391
Railway and Tramway Material	17,187	10,579	13,015	210
Lamps and Lampware	92,857	73,522	48,807	67,386
Pipes and Tubes	127,023	81,422	91,246	154,123
Plated Ware and Cutlery	119,502	147,185	151,176	171,884
Tools of Trade (not being Machines)	203,157	261,681	255,003	335,450
Vehicles—				
Motor Cycles, Tricycles, &c.	64,055	109,437	115,378	135,671
Bodies for Motor Cars, &c. ..	74,394	75,220	43,800	45,139
Chassis for Motor Cars, &c. ..	1,877,031	2,496,909	2,305,573	3,011,177
Aircraft	101,956	200,295	266,561	420,858
Other Vehicles and Parts	467,852	619,256	548,596	653,986
All other Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery	602,364	738,992	756,274	930,205
Total, Class XII.	6,936,041	9,079,372	9,198,404	12,591,143

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1934-35 TO 1937-38—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XIII. — RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.				
(a) <i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures.</i>				
Rubber, Crude, Powdered or Reclaimed	331,530	293,071	665,268	671,248
Rubber Manufactures ..	117,477	177,426	166,132	199,592
(b) <i>Leather and Manufactures of Leather and Substitutes therefor.</i>				
Glace Kid	5,291	10,667	8,836	4,555
Patent and Enamelled ..	969	468	1,155	393
All other	44,590	57,979	63,746	51,690
Total, Class XIII. ..	499,857	539,611	905,137	927,478
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.				
Timber—				
Dressed	80,318	83,418	93,243	186,198
Undressed	443,996	459,613	386,018	597,481
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, including Furniture ..	94,428	104,935	103,500	98,001
Total, Class XIV. ..	618,742	647,966	582,761	881,680
CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONWARE.				
Cement (Portland)	5,555	7,203	5,807	4,946
Earthenware, China, &c. ..	169,605	189,322	186,583	199,026
Glass and Glassware	228,061	305,976	288,949	326,815
All other Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass, and Stoneware	62,925	74,659	78,101	89,180
Total, Class XV. ..	466,146	577,160	559,440	619,967

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1934-35 TO 1937-38—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Paper.</i>				
Cardboard and other Paper				
Boards	73,174	90,845	87,403	152,813
Printing	621,042	690,424	892,769	795,126
Wrapping of all Colours ..	68,191	87,683	100,702	130,417
Writing and Typewriting ..	148,120	191,952	188,217	241,555
All other	210,869	221,781	225,182	225,246
(b) <i>Stationery and Paper Manufactures.</i>				
Books (Printed), Directories, &c.	346,449	370,371	310,320	335,435
Price Lists, Catalogues, &c. ..	15,291	18,516	18,960	21,851
Pens and Pencils	50,308	54,429	49,697	60,300
All other	146,669	210,634	164,952	206,418
Total, Class XVI. ..	1,680,113	1,936,635	2,038,202	2,169,161
CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES AND FANCY GOODS.				
Fancy Goods	145,766	161,698	181,981	210,661
Jewellery, including Cameos, &c.	123,449	134,147	136,439	174,805
Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, &c.	132,261	162,598	172,640	225,084
Total, Class XVII. ..	401,476	458,443	491,060	610,550
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.				
Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c.	108,317	114,058	119,648	142,921
Talking Machines — Phonographs, &c.	4,147	7,057	9,717	12,703
All other Optical and Scientific Instruments	94,808	120,446	135,963	187,807
Total, Class XVIII. ..	207,272	241,561	265,328	343,431
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS.				
Acids	49,376	56,801	48,342	54,088
Cream of Tartar	196	316	574	422
Dyes	163,876	195,891	162,331	194,117
Fertilizers	232,108	272,691	322,682	369,260
Oils, Essential (Non-spirituous)	32,110	39,311	44,334	48,498

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1934-35 TO 1937-38—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£
Perfumery and Toilet Prepara- tions	57,319	68,175	67,410	90,787
Proprietary Medicines	51,232	66,910	58,206	62,768
Sodium Salts	135,090	208,970	231,359	252,472
Spirits and Spirituous Prepara- tions	19,538	29,618	28,327	28,255
Sulphur (Brimstone).. .. .	133,346	184,026	148,518	245,521
All other Drugs and Chemicals	382,310	424,375	490,424	544,749
Total, Class XIX. ..	1,256,501	1,547,084	1,602,507	1,890,937
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Arms, Ammunition and Explo- sives	216,433	262,332	205,065	207,942
Bags, Baskets, Trunks, &c. ..	74,737	79,058	74,961	87,665
Brushware	87,381	154,519	125,170	172,016
Matches and Vestas	557	5,515	4,218	2,465
Musical Instruments &c.—				
Pianos and Parts	3,904	5,656	5,201	7,019
Other and Parts	21,747	27,661	29,132	33,090
Soap and Soap Substitutes ..	8,787	14,048	14,395	13,870
All other Articles*	1,354,738	1,567,384	1,822,746	1,404,370
Total, Class XX. ..	1,768,284	2,116,173	2,280,888	1,928,437
CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.				
Gold	204,557	220,891	335,483	407,046
Silver	2,606	15,568	16,587	14,827
Bronze—Specie	69	215	97	81
Total, Class XXI. ..	207,232	236,674	352,167	421,954
Grand Total	26,345,073	30,616,131	32,593,726	39,222,998

* Includes "Outside Packages" 1934-35, £610,677; 1935-36, £706,620; 1936-37, £687,321; 1937-38, £824,712.

Manufactured articles comprise the major portion of imports into Victoria from countries beyond Australia.

The proportion which the value of each of the more important classes bore to the total value of imports during 1937-38 was as follows:—Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres 22·6 per cent., machinery and metal manufactures 32·1 per cent., oils, &c., 7·3 per cent., paper and stationery, 5·5 per cent., and drugs, chemicals and fertilizers, 4·8 per cent. Excluding bullion and specie, the imports for 1937-38 exceeded those of the previous year by £6,559,485.

Recorded
Values of
Principal
Exports.

The recorded values of the principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victorian ports during each of the last four years are shown in 21 divisions, in accordance with the statistical classification.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM VICTORIAN PORTS DURING EACH OF THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1934-35 TO 1937-38.
(Australian Currency Values.)

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.	£	£	£	£
Butter	3,428,217	3,751,294	4,056,443	3,577,351
Cheese	141,392	158,109	153,233	350,649
Eggs	370,194	283,724	297,933	237,748
Meats—				
Bacon and Hams	4,786	5,240	4,770	3,372
Preserved by Cold Process—				
Beef	61,981	115,053	137,564	235,831
Lamb	2,134,761	2,489,952	2,803,421	2,904,460
Mutton	297,002	224,243	283,521	214,047
Pork	100,316	193,245	313,488	396,867
Rabbits and Hares ..	192,104	99,495	58,331	118,295
Other	87,528	122,434	167,883	206,371
Preserved in Tins	30,611	26,074	46,150	71,222
Sausage Casings	288,580	241,058	277,149	290,104
Other	2,043	3,172	3,724	2,405
Milk and Cream	513,107	523,209	683,610	743,220
All other Animal Foodstuffs ..	3,340	4,519	6,064	5,710
Total, Class I.	7,655,962	8,240,821	9,293,284	9,357,652
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.				
Biscuits	21,201	19,899	21,747	21,342
Fruits, Dried	1,320,022	1,306,592	1,357,241	1,633,620
Fruits, Fresh	431,159	542,555	643,404	565,571
Fruits, Preserved in liquid ..	647,909	522,734	713,425	950,902
Grain and Pulse—				
Unprepared—				
Wheat	1,617,923	2,917,377	5,346,703	6,144,958
Other	94,696	34,438	85,385	50,824
Prepared—				
Flour (Wheaten)	1,734,520	1,875,692	2,292,958	2,644,037
Other	191,770	138,889	165,832	195,271
Jams and Fruit Jellies	9,472	19,744	19,512	28,051
Tea	11,922	10,294	5,710	3,399
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	75,734	91,748	92,872	143,874
Total, Class II.	6,156,328	7,479,962	10,744,789	12,381,849

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1934-35 TO 1937-38—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.. ..	£ 93,413	£ 91,970	£ 100,704	£ 115,224
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	49,522	71,813	81,645	106,516
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS	44,780	64,686	77,687	60,009
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, Horse)	72,035	117,093	265,842	286,715
Opossum	113,302	14,136	15,392	66,242
Rabbit and Hare	236,199	556,942	573,354	382,412
Sheep	887,082	1,369,510	1,800,977	1,602,680
Other	52,458	48,992	47,297	49,791
Wool—				
Greasy	7,766,452	11,845,485	13,347,925	9,725,107
Scoured and Washed	1,101,958	1,369,205	2,236,816	1,697,797
Tops, Noils and Waste	43,498	85,012	147,146	101,721
All other Animal Substances	17,524	29,636	40,872	43,053
Total, Class VI.	10,290,508	15,436,011	18,475,621	13,955,518
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES	48,521	42,047	108,509	94,898
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.				
Boots and Shoes	38,939	29,547	35,471	23,861
All other Apparel	49,684	55,127	98,382	98,101
Textiles	92,412	84,039	154,155	152,350
Manufactured Fibres	81,903	102,194	130,895	169,285
Total, Class VIII.	262,938	270,907	418,903	443,597
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
Tallow—Unrefined	263,558	212,409	269,929	211,448
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	42,132	62,162	72,555	55,172
Total, Class IX.	305,690	274,571	342,484	266,620
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES	8,316	13,060	19,268	17,860
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES	43,772	53,547	59,047	164,410

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1934-35 TO 1937-38—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES AND MA- CHINERY.	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Machines and Machinery.</i> Machines and Machinery ..	167,549	202,653	323,680	335,061
(b) <i>Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery.</i>				
Iron and Steel	36,152	41,704	106,518	149,701
Cadmium—Blocks, Bars, &c. . .	15,880	48,285	46,000	73,765
Metals, Scrap (except Iron and Steel)	7,439	9,866	29,840	19,213
Motor Cars, Lorries, &c., and Parts	36,167	35,455	38,285	54,157
Zinc—Bars, Blocks, &c. . .	29,614	1,663	4,320	1,516
All other Metals and Manufac- tures thereof	86,900	103,289	160,474	300,731
Total, Class XII. ..	379,701	442,915	709,117	934,144
CLASS XIII. — RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.				
Rubber and Manufactures ..	34,437	33,543	37,894	35,032
Leather and Manufactures ..	214,053	316,423	387,896	287,414
Total, Class XIII. ..	248,490	349,966	425,790	322,446
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED ..	26,220	30,982	36,838	44,771
CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE	43,216	60,770	45,069	58,368
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STA- TIONERY.				
Paper	23,825	54,251	35,308	26,334
Stationery	31,630	71,207	43,499	99,034
Total, Class XVI. ..	55,455	125,458	78,807	125,368
CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME- PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.				
Precious Stones, Unset ; Pearls, Cameos, &c. . .	23,859	42,402	27,292	30,894
All other Jewellery, Time- pieces, and Fancy Goods ..	34,296	37,800	38,817	53,387
Total, Class XVII. ..	58,155	80,202	66,109	84,281

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1934-35 TO 1937-38—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SUR- GICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRU- MENTS	£ 60,481	£ 65,075	£ 75,462	£ 85,505
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS.				
Casein	32,066	36,394	44,372	38,989
Fertilizers	1,109	8,310	23,530	32,983
Medicines	14,132	22,127	26,348	26,795
Oil—Eucalyptus	39,174	44,387	67,866	75,047
All other Drugs and Chemicals	53,157	54,782	50,953	66,393
Total, Class XIX. ..	139,638	166,000	213,069	240,207
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Soap	50,939	60,425	50,687	38,674
Vessels transferred abroad ..	1,500	24,000	3,500	5,000
All other Articles	225,364	182,949	211,999	246,391
Total, Class XX. ..	277,803	267,374	266,186	290,065
CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.				
Gold	1,857,367	1,275,078	1,912,721	2,086,057
Silver	12,522	78,322	34,046	6,553
Bronze	1,029	1,007	2,491	1,749
Total, Class XXI. ..	1,870,918	1,354,407	1,949,258	2,094,359
Australian produce	27,776,969	34,593,245	43,221,283	40,847,621
Other produce	342,858	389,299	366,363	396,046
Grand Total	28,119,827	34,982,544	43,587,646	41,243,667

The export trade consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The value of wool, wheat, flour, butter, fruits (all kinds), meats, hides and skins, and milk and cream exported during 1937-38 amounted to slightly over 89 per cent. of the total Australian merchandise exported—wool alone represented 30 per cent. Exclusive of bullion and specie, total exports showed a decrease during 1937-38 of £2,489,080 as compared with the previous year.

The value of the trade with various countries of the world in each of the last five years is as specified in the following table :—

Trade with
Countries.

IMPORTS (ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN) INTO VICTORIAN PORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, AND EXPORTS DIRECT THERETO FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Imports of Products or Manufactures of—	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1934.	1935	1936.	1937.	1938.
	British Currency Values—				
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	9,778,157	11,697,297	12,942,494	14,275,509	16,281,394
Canada	1,135,007	1,548,182	2,000,791	2,091,694	2,590,750
Hong Kong	3,239	2,847	6,296	10,244	7,820
India and Ceylon	1,205,428	928,889	1,054,425	1,121,835	1,059,210
Malaya (British)	138,892	269,645	193,610	439,248	551,273
New Zealand	693,933	710,648	892,702	788,134	1,118,998
Pacific Islands (British)	291,906	369,393	423,975	580,235	651,718
South African Union	41,659	63,902	60,379	55,464	77,936
Other British Possessions	109,364	197,535	222,307	247,835	294,488
Belgium	144,247	169,486	214,832	262,007	390,043
China	92,201	114,709	186,895	232,999	192,467
Czecho-Slovakia	106,423	143,935	165,414	206,412	294,640
Egypt	4,835	9,803	4,312	4,729	11,040
France	382,661	348,520	298,630	315,299	389,034
Germany	773,174	892,655	1,274,852	1,492,146	1,593,185
Italy	300,602	286,939	284,860	213,893	331,305
Japan	1,438,415	1,650,491	1,972,675	1,657,226	2,221,183
Netherlands	203,475	212,117	220,592	180,745	230,692
Netherlands East Indies	1,016,651	988,176	1,100,524	1,562,494	1,928,647
Norway	136,584	116,521	145,383	166,068	198,642
Persia (Iran)	225,818	267,281	452,337	581,011	533,637
Peru	73	2,070	123	1,286	1,110
Philippine Islands	26,795	33,326	37,783	45,621	56,753
Spain	37,165	48,041	49,512	46,558	32,555
Sweden	350,770	340,359	434,333	476,724	763,847
Switzerland	204,581	208,578	237,209	245,286	349,866
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	26,759	35,664	59,916	76,611	73,630
United States of America	2,539,046	3,581,495	4,615,541	4,069,149	5,558,811
Other Foreign Countries	446,181	495,892	456,989	459,943	613,612
Total (excluding Outside Packages)*	21,857,041	25,734,396	29,909,511	31,906,405	38,398,286
Exports to—	Australian Currency Values—				
United Kingdom	14,550,513	15,358,112	16,896,085	20,780,768	21,410,481
Canada	480,750	418,941	535,974	799,087	531,553
Hong Kong	134,921	226,681	265,084	413,309	548,485
India and Ceylon	407,104	420,089	519,858	621,015	543,723
Malaya (British)	454,145	576,913	537,854	737,538	837,589
New Zealand	897,532	1,101,914	1,297,961	1,704,140	2,738,964
Pacific Islands (British)	117,058	133,098	270,163	279,112	278,502
South African Union	73,091	97,186	100,383	150,303	345,538
Other British Possessions	255,604	197,154	404,243	805,624	643,274
Belgium	1,442,580	1,043,417	1,135,288	1,668,520	705,623
China	391,568	218,153	195,836	418,022	263,305
Czecho-Slovakia	17,590	16,802	81,677	175,510	151,782
Egypt	93,842	80,486	80,428	206,204	136,152
France	1,780,375	1,107,783	1,558,357	2,179,155	2,521,677
Germany	1,248,045	340,345	480,689	666,420	766,314
Italy	1,335,986	196,822	138,737	1,080,252	768,057
Japan	4,063,449	3,685,831	6,265,854	3,178,434	2,999,369
Netherlands	95,682	106,380	267,814	610,255	144,830
Netherlands East Indies	593,861	553,328	627,153	666,160	742,288
Norway	77	1,836	3,299	7,755	6,646
Persia (Iran)	498	153	13	..	..
Peru .. .. .	..	1,944	2,655	1,219	60,958
Philippine Islands	147,667	52,655	173,182	193,699	144,859
Spain	42,373	217,636	65,488	2,649	63,904
Sweden	80,196	70,992	124,284	163,276	200,520
Switzerland	1,559	2,178	48,240	12,903	10,078
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	45,691	52,238	1,993	74	187,449
United States of America	838,727	808,165	1,884,110	5,421,709	2,714,274
Other Foreign Countries	329,238	1,032,095	1,019,842	644,534	784,473
Total	30,519,726	28,119,827	34,982,544	43,587,646	41,243,667

* "Outside Packages," 1933-34, £547,191; 1934-35, £610,677; 1935-36, £706,620; 1936-37, £687,321; 1937-38, £824,712.

† Includes Manchuria (including Kwantung Peninsula), £707,492 in 1934-35; £521,593 in 1935-36; £90,708 in 1936-37; £108,486 in 1937-38.

Trade with
United
Kingdom.

Imports from and exports to the United Kingdom during 1937-38 represented nearly 42 per cent. and 52 per cent. respectively of the total value of imports and exports of Victorian ports during that year. During 1937-38 imports and exports increased by £2,005,885 and £629,713 respectively over those for the previous year. Details of the principal articles interchanged are given hereunder for each of the last five years.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH
THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values).</i>					
<i>Articles of United Kingdom origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Whisky	116,791	89,173	69,595	74,352	74,648
Cigarettes	2,546	3,579	10,930	14,408	8,372
Apparel	279,312	323,182	351,141	339,746	358,241
Piece Goods—					
Carvas and Duck	152,896	206,266	189,684	192,560	247,409
Cotton and Lian	1,498,000	1,641,787	1,340,295	1,526,152	1,786,573
Silk	420,191	404,590	408,137	599,405	553,230
Woolen	81,587	108,840	120,267	117,301	105,551
Velvets, and Lace for Attire	76,229	81,443	118,272	131,989	101,014
Other	200,573	232,724	253,974	299,091	291,332
Floor Coverings	475,729	578,978	655,285	702,279	785,851
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c	174,570	180,734	183,121	154,946	195,907
Yarns	352,972	465,951	423,549	525,787	694,347
Machines and Machinery	764,175	1,127,105	1,559,121	1,760,098	2,403,906
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Iron and Steel	669,729	930,544	1,016,275	1,003,259	1,628,669
Motor Cars (bodies, chassis, and parts)	669,793	560,910	735,802	1,016,141	1,165,125
Pipes and Tubes	102,862	106,337	72,606	76,521	143,614
Platedware and Cutlery	82,585	103,031	126,104	130,913	149,489
Other Vehicles and parts, n.e.i.	230,680	372,844	530,945	613,336	645,828
Other Metals and Manufactures	534,543	654,016	765,113	779,025	928,434
Rubber and Rubber Goods	71,788	76,559	83,235	81,584	87,770
Crockery and Household Ware	73,542	105,005	117,607	124,086	130,813
Glass and Glassware	47,473	60,639	69,072	78,894	80,209
Paper	590,041	550,836	598,952	600,023	678,403
Books	241,735	319,704	333,471	265,589	283,016
Fancy Goods	47,649	60,294	64,415	68,101	80,589
Drugs and Medicinal Preparations	57,584	62,758	78,564	76,726	86,396
Sodium Salts	99,645	105,139	168,794	157,497	145,015
Dyes	116,310	123,078	156,335	118,288	149,271
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	169,391	183,440	213,532	171,910	177,789
All other Articles	1,877,236	1,877,811	2,128,301	2,475,502	2,114,583
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	9,778,157	11,697,297	12,942,494	14,275,509	16,281,394
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to United Kingdom.</i>					
Butter	2,095,079	3,078,708	3,335,027	3,664,218	3,220,153
Eggs	362,292	369,760	283,147	297,314	236,979
Meats—					
Beef, Mutton and Lamb	1,984,827	2,451,024	2,768,777	3,174,115	3,302,275
Pork	55,741	97,712	189,588	309,035	390,795
Rabbits and Hares	117,817	181,639	92,017	53,173	104,571
Other	121,120	135,210	204,113	274,925	371,344
Milk and Cream	41,569	3,150	3,708	35,765	63,186
Fruits—all kinds	2,195,693	1,754,923	1,649,446	1,825,348	2,465,936
Wheat and Flour	769,123	268,758	915,635	3,429,620	3,822,150
Wine, fermented	45,116	32,155	24,654	30,916	31,938
Hides and Skins	492,603	329,848	383,111	631,492	618,657
Wool	4,144,271	4,010,126	4,936,807	5,744,374	5,243,139
Tallow, unrefined	29,480	37,196	25,579	52,675	28,337
Leather, &c.	182,396	112,609	226,806	266,850	183,018
Soap	60,184	37,955	47,497	33,367	26,578
Bullion and Specie	1,558,610	1,862,966	1,273,820	333,160	352,979
All other Articles	294,592	594,373	532,993	624,421	948,446
Total	14,550,513	15,358,112	16,896,085	20,780,768	21,410,481

Trade with
India and
Ceylon.

During 1937-38, the value of imports into Victorian ports from India and Ceylon decreased by £62,625 as compared with the previous year, while the value of exports from Victorian ports to those countries decreased by £77,292. The principal articles interchanged in each of the last five years were as follows :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH INDIA AND CEYLON, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of Indian and Cingalese origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Cocoa Beans	5,723	5,044	2,980	6,514	1,862
Coffee	4,273	6,644	4,428	6,965	4,589
Rice	51	..	..	29	27
Nuts	787	719	867	4,505	4,884
Spices	4,911	4,359	4,610	4,496	5,691
Tea	179,408	138,198	152,345	108,021	90,022
Hides and Skins.. .. .	39,464	36,887	64,512	56,002	53,940
Fibres	31,537	35,047	61,226	65,917	99,442
Gums and Resins	9,769	13,842	12,651	12,883	9,414
Seeds	40,605	37,199	20,149	42,562	47,729
Hessians	94,744	100,705	107,556	118,614	129,876
Floor Coverings	6,199	6,926	7,363	7,672	7,746
Bags and Sacks	728,509	469,840	547,823	594,662	541,413
Yarns—Coir	10,661	14,569	10,838	11,867	15,732
Oils in Bulk	291	917	853	472	273
Waxes	4,537	5,004	5,410	6,131	711
Rubber, &c.	11,810	19,423	17,905	33,217	1,706
All other Articles	32,149	33,566	32,909	41,306	44,153
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	1,205,428	928,889	1,054,425	1,121,835	1,059,210
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to India and Ceylon.</i>					
Butter	9,516	12,192	17,007	16,776	9,968
Meats	14,005	15,008	24,897	29,219	31,752
Milk and Cream	86,483	72,310	57,443	82,527	61,522
Biscuits	2,624	2,978	2,919	2,559	2,285
Hay and Chaff	1,817	4,503	3,762	10,972	1,269
Fruits (all kinds)	13,783	9,205	12,227	14,792	16,015
Wheat	720	1,347	23,084	44,838	25,429
Flour	86,550	96,515	96,894	140,157	104,831
Horses	24,529	26,720	41,344	47,206	37,983
Wool	71,687	66,978	118,394	133,304	155,864
Tallow (unrefined)	31,299	39,306	64,772	42,618	41,374
Soap	1,818	1,015	909	1,221	498
All other Articles	62,273	72,012	56,206	54,826	54,933
Total	407,104	420,089	519,858	621,015	543,723

The value of imports into Victorian ports from New Zealand during 1937-38 increased by £330,864 as compared with that of the previous year, whilst the value of exports from Victorian ports thereto increased by £1,029,824. The principal articles of trade during each of the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH NEW ZEALAND, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imports (British Currency Values), Articles of New Zealand origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>					
Fish	40,117	48,568	54,194	58,652	63,335
Milk and Cream	2,624	325	1	174	7
Meats	4,564	5,525	11,230	7,197	3,439
Grain and Pulse	6,767	8,376	9,431	18,005	13,441
Hops	438	510	512	321	..
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs)	20,137	20,829	32,255	41,868	29,481
Hides and Skins	138,953	151,686	175,669	142,753	212,770
Wool	172,919	57,382	199,558	136,156	402,794
Flax and Hemp	20,834	27,510	39,936	52,933	22,391
Oakum and Tow	3,122	2,537	2,255	1,151	1,068
Seeds	26,481	37,801	32,532	31,567	28,833
Timber	82,032	167,489	157,069	75,756	78,061
Gold and Silver	138,626	127,080	122,786	143,132	181,181
All other Articles	41,269	55,030	55,274	76,469	82,147
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	698,933	710,648	892,702	788,134	1,118,998
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to New Zealand.</i>					
Fruits, all kinds	126,663	243,518	288,218	377,520	328,354
Grain and Pulse—					
Wheat	209	1	14,934	45,965	883,463
Flour	1,367	1,381	1,525	1,350	1,385
Oats	172	288	4,796	2,540	3,963
Rice and Rice Meal	2,054	3,096	4,957	5,989	4,440
Tea	14,625	10,928	9,671	3,797	1,784
Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors	8,380	9,825	12,559	17,579	19,841
Tobacco manufactured	52,722	39,698	62,497	73,132	90,800
Apparel	81,869	62,340	67,435	118,038	108,417
Textiles	38,271	43,534	46,496	120,303	82,432
Manufactured Fibres	42,473	63,510	75,585	93,598	133,156
Oils	5,368	7,909	10,856	15,326	14,009
Machines and Machinery	49,462	70,267	78,985	118,667	160,770
Metal manufactures	71,173	70,680	92,153	114,970	200,259
Rubber manufactures	25,796	33,078	31,941	35,352	30,151
Leather, &c.	45,364	44,429	38,744	42,585	24,731
Books	7,089	9,978	13,186	17,852	16,784
Photographic goods and materials	34,033	46,190	46,699	62,569	72,468
Drugs and Chemicals	38,375	40,157	41,010	49,074	46,384
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	48,801	68,414	41,216	46,253	75,560
All other Articles	203,266	232,693	314,498	341,681	434,813
Australian produce	799,985	993,902	1,188,262	1,570,550	2,611,057
Other produce	97,547	108,012	109,699	133,550	122,907
Total	897,532	1,101,914	1,297,961	1,704,140	2,733,964

The value of imports into Victorian ports from Belgium showed an increase of £128,036 during 1937-38, as compared with the previous year, while the value of exports from Victorian ports to that country decreased by £982,897. The principal articles of trade with Belgium during each of the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH BELGIUM, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of Belgian origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Furs and other Skins, dressed ..	100	..	18	421	691
Gloves	5,061	12,185	33,011	27,061	34,664
Piece Goods	43,067	45,020	43,364	61,190	68,485
Artificial Silk Yarn	316	182	2,245	756	888
Electrical Machinery, &c. ..	4,265	6,156	9,302	11,967	19,799
Metal Manufactures—					
Copper	68	47	2,628	3	1,064
Iron and Steel	3,949	2,988	7,493	9,763	37,270
Other	5,584	5,405	3,864	8,568	10,819
Glass and Glassware	42,786	49,374	42,591	66,133	101,732
Paper	7,230	7,287	6,492	5,294	7,655
Precious Stones, Unset	4,293	12,948	23,803	18,017	29,575
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	4,446	2,748	4,364	5,789	10,431
All other Articles	23,082	25,146	35,657	47,045	66,970
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	144,247	169,486	214,832	262,007	390,043
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to Belgium.</i>					
Meats	310	513	452	..	964
Wheat .. .. .	..	548	106,308	88,666	1,593
Hides and Skins	12,491	27,200	57,703	71,141	63,429
Wool	1,416,681	981,736	940,750	1,466,215	603,269
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	..	1,060	..	13,394	6,600
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	599	1,400	7,224	4,097	5,915
All other Articles	12,499	30,960	22,851	45,007	23,853
Total	1,442,580	1,043,417	1,135,288	1,688,520	705,623

**Trade with
France.**

The value of imports into Victorian ports from France during 1937-38 increased by £73,735 as compared with that of the previous year, while the value of exports from Victorian ports to France increased by £342,522. The chief articles of trade during each of the last five years are given in the appended table.

**VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH
FRANCE, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.**

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of French origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Brandy	8,741	9,748	10,015	7,560	9,009
Hides and Skins	2,525	508	1,427	1,518	1,176
Wine	8,330	11,465	4,528	7,773	7,729
Gums and Resins	7,188	4,734	5,485	11,106	7,025
Apparel—					
Trimmings and Ornaments	41,960	36,373	24,190	22,281	30,437
Gloves	11,255	9,786	7,016	7,011	7,920
Other	19,715	15,910	16,629	15,066	26,822
Textiles—					
Piece Goods	123,489	99,728	77,677	73,325	102,471
Other	4,151	4,385	3,376	2,619	2,745
Oils	15,966	16,295	17,999	22,569	22,370
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	1,212	1,506	887	2,094	927
Other Machines and Machinery	3,797	9,572	3,984	7,678	6,982
Motor Bodies, Chassis and Parts	3,108	3,246	1,385	470	982
Rubber Manufactures	3,605	1,380	1,781	1,193	816
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	3,665	3,954	13,734	31,793	31,055
Pipes (smoking)	5,380	3,956	11,769	5,822	8,089
Cream of Tartar	173	44	35	..	..
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations	9,591	9,297	6,151	6,472	6,985
All other Articles	108,804	106,633	90,562	88,949	115,494
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	382,661	348,520	298,630	315,299	389,034
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to France.</i>					
Meats	8,335	8,911	4,678	3,113	4,077
Wheat and Flour .. .. .	..	..	7,880	56,688	198,840
Hides and Skins	769,538	519,765	712,461	874,115	916,721
Wool	962,690	556,738	824,052	1,234,188	1,391,059
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	..	..	..	711	..
All other Articles	39,812	22,369	9,286	10,340	10,980
Total	1,780,375	1,107,783	1,558,357	2,179,155	2,521,677

**Trade with
Germany.**

During 1937-38, the value of imports into Victorian ports from Germany increased by £101,039 as compared with 1936-37, while the value of exports from Victorian ports to that country increased by £99,894. The chief item of export to Germany is wool which, during the past five years accounted for 83 per cent. of the total exports from Victorian ports to that country—the percentage for 1937-38 being 75.

The principal articles interchanged during each of the last five years were as follows —

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH GERMANY, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Articles.	Value in year ended 30th June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of German origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Hides and Skins	177	47	368	..	132
Apparel—					
Gloves	61,991	67,795	78,557	77,139	71,765
Other	39,639	39,676	56,752	48,883	50,470
Textiles—					
Piece Goods	46,877	56,424	93,329	108,979	136,405
Other	11,269	15,052	19,059	19,311	27,581
Artificial Silk Yarn	5,205	186	5,438	6,917	1,491
Machines and Machinery	122,477	171,556	307,147	449,084	443,823
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Vehicles and Parts	7,164	13,164	46,310	60,534	86,827
Plated Ware and Cutlery	9,039	9,790	12,319	11,283	10,643
Other	82,394	91,915	116,735	103,293	124,748
Glass and Glassware	15,226	33,366	73,906	32,934	38,189
Paper	31,725	28,462	59,294	65,515	60,163
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	11,857	11,535	12,568	12,265	12,269
Fancy Goods	13,569	9,994	8,953	15,926	19,806
Timepieces	19,013	24,191	25,287	33,744	43,885
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	40,206	48,274	52,674	58,258	81,015
Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers	99,788	107,268	110,574	175,539	153,626
Bags, Baskets, &c.	23,083	30,676	25,868	29,863	30,518
Brushware	2,480	3,335	2,853	4,263	7,449
Musical Instruments	7,116	10,818	16,952	16,863	13,975
All other Articles	122,879	119,131	149,909	161,553	178,405
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	773,174	892,655	1,274,852	1,492,146	1,593,185
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to Germany.</i>					
Sausage Casings	3,071	768	716	46	1,645
Fruits (all kinds)	29,918	8,870	9,179	6,898	6,934
Wheat and Flour .. ..	..	..	..	78,185	96
Wool	1,167,668	301,862	409,529	466,587	572,443
Hides and Skins	19,268	11,624	40,265	67,443	57,830
Tallow (unrefined) .. ..	..	..	143	4,070	3,187
Casein	2,460	520	1,440	12,510	..
Eucalyptus Oil	5,940	5,511	6,549	13,899	16,887
All other Articles	19,720	11,190	12,868	16,782	107,292
Total	1,248,045	340,345	480,689	666,420	766,314

The value of imports into Victorian ports from Japan during 1937-38 increased by £563,957 as compared with that of 1936-37, while the value of exports from Victorian ports to Japan decreased by £179,065. The principal articles interchanged during each of the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH JAPAN, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1934	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of Japanese origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Fish	2,748	5,193	4,070	3,751	10,468
Silk, Raw	221,511	169,381	277,455	340,335	498,890
Fibres	2,427	3,533	4,573	2,430	1,560
Grass or Straw, &c.	9,144	12,048	11,563	7,955	7,128
Apparel—					
Buttons	10,869	15,776	22,356	17,369	22,485
Hats and Caps	9,797	5,604	6,424	5,983	7,017
Other	23,144	36,229	47,006	57,442	71,020
Piece Goods— Silk	521,690	616,085	585,562	448,152	563,828
Cotton and Linen	205,345	295,891	332,320	208,466	297,393
Other	49,122	66,310	76,197	52,475	99,115
Other Textiles	38,538	38,578	48,498	50,553	78,613
Yarns	28,886	36,619	59,695	32,882	52,297
Oils	3,943	5,472	8,480	5,089	10,684
Timber	5,808	5,819	7,781	8,423	12,748
Chinaware	43,703	37,528	44,604	32,920	47,865
Glass and Glassware	15,986	16,786	20,158	19,133	25,001
Fancy Goods	49,232	48,145	55,028	64,439	62,067
Jewellery and Precious Stones	5,807	5,736	3,846	3,130	2,781
Camphor	1,652	2,414	2,683	2,263	4,085
Sulphur (Brimstone)	34,658	38,764	62,574	26,179	80,046
All other Articles	154,405	188,580	291,802	267,857	266,092
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	1,438,415	1,650,491	1,972,675	1,657,226	2,221,183
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to Japan.</i>					
Butter	559	..	..	4,741	88
Hides and Skins	18,167	42,000	51,612	53,081	97,423
Milk and Cream	33,286	9,801	..	..	15
Wheat	670,476	1,240,387	1,750,647	527,454	690,960
Flour	2,850	4,647	40,150	617	408
Wool	3,839,697	2,258,058	4,306,693	2,419,730	2,025,311
Tallow (unrefined)	40,948	47,549	20,200	6,962	12,491
Casein	19,138	31,333	34,536	16,216	31,948
Fertilizers	456	1,072	406	137	..
All other Articles	37,872	50,984	61,610	149,496	140,730
Total	4,663,449	3,685,831	6,265,854	3,178,434	2,909,369

The value of imports into Victorian ports from Netherlands East Indies during 1937-38 increased by £366,153, while the value of exports from Victorian ports thereto increased by £76,128, as compared with 1936-37. The chief articles interchanged with Netherlands East Indies during each of the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of Netherlands East Indies origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee and Chicory	11,829	9,165	9,763	7,952	5,877
Sago and Tapioca .. .. .	..	135	486	1,223	1,350
Spices	315	346	260	220	310
Tea	289,697	255,677	219,335	314,466	333,536
Tobacco—unmanufactured	32,534	20,029	29,793	27,705	16,877
Hides and Skins	14,684	6,026	1,995	563	1,473
Fibres	49,897	61,793	83,494	120,293	141,130
Seeds	3,325	3,338	6,291	5,415	7,967
Oils	494,676	558,055	642,420	881,534	1,265,044
Rubber, crude	94,308	48,486	80,866	179,391	121,942
All other Articles	25,386	25,126	25,821	23,732	33,141
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	1,016,651	988,176	1,100,524	1,562,494	1,928,647
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to the Netherlands East Indies.</i>					
Butter	223,805	250,567	302,234	258,945	245,980
Meats	637	1,259	1,616	1,283	1,050
Milk and Cream	58,969	2,856	2,107	2,047	1,587
Biscuits	7,553	11,813	7,952	11,032	9,801
Fruits and fruit juices	27,999	23,008	21,610	23,025	26,765
Flour	219,390	215,616	227,670	306,007	362,211
Machines and Machinery	315	145	104	1,593	532
Leather, &c.	22,348	9,124	5,722	10,852	8,089
Soap	969	910	139	141	29
All other Articles	31,880	38,030	57,999	51,235	86,244
Total	593,865	553,328	627,153	666,160	742,288

The value of imports into Victorian ports from the United States of America increased by £1,489,662 during 1937-38 as compared with 1936-37, whilst the value of exports from Victorian ports to that country decreased by £2,707,435. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States of America in each of the last five years were as follows —

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of United States origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish, Preserved in Tins	5,290	3,680	1,725	3,542	3,782
Sausage Casings	34,017	44,143	37,149	52,448	45,939
Tobacco, &c.	169,875	279,307	365,885	396,376	513,072
Gums and Resins	17,641	23,043	26,069	37,151	46,453
Apparel—					
Socks and Stockings	203	500	1,226	741	800
Other	18,422	30,216	46,191	24,874	29,504
Textiles—					
Piece Goods	59,802	65,891	55,750	11,908	17,529
Other	11,153	10,253	13,795	7,699	16,733
Manufactured Fibres and Yarns	11,734	20,706	4,164	1,932	4,556
Oils	760,950	619,391	823,332	760,560	760,215
Paints and Varnishes	27,065	42,347	35,817	51,727	54,689
Asphalt, Bitumen, and Natural Pitch	16,884	2,713	8,625	14,908	8,779
Machines and Machinery	312,291	548,945	836,273	810,386	1,226,886
Metals and Metal manufactures—					
Iron and Steel	20,497	42,182	57,559	28,014	235,946
Tools of Trade	33,206	42,530	61,858	49,583	73,260
Vehicles and Parts—					
Motor Bodies, Chassis, &c.	308,947	766,666	948,344	706,223	991,146
Other	87,961	176,233	249,175	183,720	400,384
Other Metals, &c.	78,016	103,190	95,539	77,045	112,122
Rubber, &c.	15,135	22,147	35,822	21,328	40,517
Leather, &c.	2,837	5,231	6,028	8,064	5,811
Timber	80,218	84,909	124,087	77,869	104,932
Glass and Glassware	13,106	16,323	21,161	12,538	16,494
Paper	33,870	37,178	52,907	66,771	48,450
Stationery	22,262	30,519	42,158	48,680	55,334
Jewellery, Timepieces and Fancy Goods	5,750	14,826	25,279	26,525	40,414
Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments	52,934	74,053	79,999	77,300	76,643
Sulphur (Brimstone)	95,358	85,015	103,128	67,624	93,018
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives	16,018	17,591	23,824	6,821	5,969
Instruments—Musical	2,124	5,353	6,653	6,456	6,354
All other articles	225,480	366,414	419,019	430,336	523,080
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	2,539,046	3,581,495	4,615,541	4,069,149	5,558,811
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to the United States.</i>					
Sausage Casings	194,884	250,963	150,658	171,026	151,557
Hides and Skins	353,091	294,067	794,155	910,003	590,499
Wool	222,054	100,847	782,259	2,568,571	112,176
Tallow (unrefined)	177	98,216	64,149	69,348	15,357
Machines and Machinery	10,083	4,707	7,668	7,990	9,421
Metals and Metal Manufactures	4,481	4,448	6,532	5,345	9,057
Leather, &c.	1,900	97	792	1,341	229
Eucalyptus Oil	12,074	14,926	15,347	26,262	9,442
All other articles	39,983	39,894	62,550	1,661,823*	1,816,536*
Total	838,727	808,165	1,884,110	5,421,709	2,714,274

* Including Gold Bullion 1936-37 £1,581,953; 1937-38, £1,729,095.

Wool, wheat and flour, meats, butter, fruits (all kinds), and hides and skins were the chief exports from Victorian ports in 1937-38. The values of these products, arranged according to destination, are shown in the following statement:—

DESTINATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF
MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN
PORTS IN 1937-38.

(Australian Currency Values.)

Destination.	Wool.	Wheat and Flour.	Meats.	Butter.	Fruits (all kinds).	Hides and Skins.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	5,243,139	3,822,150	4,168,985	3,220,153	2,465,936	618,657
Aden ..	..	10,545	..	133	765	..
Canada ..	190,243	1,052	8,717	5,908	262,106	3,777
Hong Kong ..	17,399	428,409	7,343	4,616	7,595	..
India and Ceylon ..	155,864	130,260	31,752	9,968	16,015	1,174
Irish Free State ..	..	61,038	..	..	..	..
Malaya (British) ..	..	100,214	17,102	46,969	13,538	..
Malta ..	..	125,549	9,267	91	232	..
Mauritius ..	..	88,875	227	8,413	283	..
New Zealand ..	14,912	884,848	4,597	16	328,354	2,727
Pacific Islands (British)	..	66,709	9,462	1,406	3,030	..
South African Union..	..	168,637	1,560	..	426	158
Sudan ..	..	35,928	50	52	14	..
Other British Countries	..	234,827	1,061	19,447	4,202	972
Africa, Portuguese East	..	89,372	815	708	588	..
Africa, Portuguese West	..	30,425	..	..	..	..
Belgium ..	603,269	1,593	964	1,604	5,776	63,429
China ..	22,062	205,183	516	2,812	631	169
Egypt ..	16,682	90,008	9,524	1,221	15	..
France ..	1,391,059	198,840	4,077	..	..	916,721
French Indo-China ..	..	19,763	..	5	530	..
Germany ..	572,443	96	1,645	..	6,934	57,830
Italy ..	448,381	312,749	1,021	..	..	214
Japan ..	2,025,311	691,368	1,916	83	..	97,423
Kwantung Peninsula ..	..	91,440	..	317	..	190
Mexico ..	34,037	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands ..	85,421	24,863	249	..	4,671	16,101
Netherlands East Indies	..	362,327	1,050	245,980	18,898	604
Norway ..	4,598	..	..	..	..	..
Philippine Islands ..	..	74,660	857	45	8,882	..
Siam ..	..	45,755	..	3,716	37	..
Spain ..	..	63,771	..	..	..	..
Sweden ..	126,232	..	1,482	..	4	1,416
U.S.S. Republic ..	..	187,449	..	..	..	..
United States of America	112,176	5,846	157,590	593	241	590,499
Other Foreign Countries	461,397	134,446	1,145	3,095	390	15,779
Total ..	11,524,625	8,788,995	4,442,974	3,577,351	3,150,093	2,387,840

The value of the above-mentioned six items added to that of the next principal item (milk and cream, £743,220) amounted to £34,615,098 and represented slightly over 89 per cent. of the total Australian merchandise exported. The destinations and values of the major shipments of milk and cream during 1937-38 were as follows:—Malaya (British), £521,686; United Kingdom, £63,186; India and Ceylon, £61,522; Philippine Islands, £40,344 and China, £15,212.

Principal Exports—Quantities and Values. Particulars relating to quantities and values of the principal commodities exported from Victorian ports are given in the following table.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN PORTS DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1934-35 TO 1937-38.
(AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY VALUES.)

Commodity.		1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Wool	{ lb. £	191,192,361 8,911,908	203,451,217 13,299,702	195,135,300 15,731,887	188,253,625 11,524,625
Butter	{ lb. £	93,643,352 3,428,217	91,714,538 3,751,294	90,717,838 4,056,443	77,695,589 3,577,351
Wheat	{ centals £	6,740,543 1,617,923	9,736,294 2,917,377	12,585,520 5,346,703	16,375,470 6,144,958
Flour (wheaten)	{ centals £	5,277,680 1,734,520	5,153,933 1,875,692	4,665,665 2,292,958	5,569,867 2,644,037
Fruits— Dried	{ lb. £	83,280,231 1,320,022	76,482,933 1,306,592	81,974,582 1,357,241	91,536,812 1,933,620
Fresh	{ lb. £	48,268,400 431,159	58,529,200 542,555	71,309,700 643,404	63,842,200 565,571
Preserved in Liquid	{ lb. £	41,806,638 647,909	33,933,641 522,734	48,475,485 713,425	67,390,636 950,902
Meats— Beef (frozen)	{ lb. £	5,889,226 61,981	10,064,934 115,053	11,018,738 137,564	14,829,315 235,831
Lamb (frozen)	{ lb. £	82,802,215 2,134,761	95,093,406 2,489,952	102,436,881 2,803,421	97,414,387 2,904,460
Mutton (frozen)	{ lb. £	19,527,499 297,002	13,447,972 224,243	16,058,586 283,521	13,708,724 214,047
Pork (frozen)	{ lb. £	3,521,449 100,316	7,312,160 193,245	12,454,887 313,488	15,312,055 396,867
Rabbits and Hares (frozen)	{ pairs £	4,297,934 192,104	2,180,524 99,495	1,340,572 58,331	1,976,473 118,295
Sausage Casings	{ cwt. £	14,074 288,580	13,469 241,058	14,284 277,149	14,547 290,104
All other	{ — £	— 124,068	— 156,920	— 222,527	— 283,370
Milk and Cream	{ lb. £	13,903,655 513,107	14,070,896 523,209	19,085,395 683,610	20,775,023 743,220
Hides and Skins— Sheep	{ lb. £	34,096,376 887,082	36,737,286 1,369,510	37,403,387 1,800,977	37,195,409 1,602,680
Calf, Cattle, Horse	{ No. £	176,154 72,035	220,402 117,093	522,821 265,842	553,848 286,715
Rabbits and Hares	{ lb. £	3,157,799 236,199	3,856,069 556,942	2,972,466 573,354	2,137,549 382,412
Other Skins	{ — £	— 165,760	— 63,128	— 63,319	— 116,033
Tallow (unrefined)	{ cwt. £	255,701 263,558	149,948 212,409	217,497 269,929	188,258 211,448
Eggs in shell	{ dozen £	6,575,746 370,169	5,038,859 283,108	5,128,705 296,812	3,687,093 228,943
Cheese	{ lb. £	4,597,914 141,392	5,135,386 158,109	4,488,183 153,233	10,371,747 350,649

**Customs and
Excise
Revenue.**

The oversea trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports and inland stations, during the year 1937-38, are shown in the following statement.

**OVERSEA TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED AT
VICTORIAN PORTS AND INLAND STATIONS, 1937-38.**

Heading.	Melbourne.	Geelong.	Portland.	Warrnam- bool.	Inland Sta- tions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oversea Trade—						
Imports (British Cur- rency)	37,420,600	1,707,385	95,013	..	..	39,222,998
Exports (Australian Currency)	35,721,742	4,391,591	505,243	625,091	..	41,243,667
Total (British Currency)	65,946,695	5,214,356	498,482	499,176	..	72,168,709
Gross Revenue (Aus- tralian Currency)—						
Import Duties	9,229,072	296,862	9,368	..	..	9,535,302
Excise Duties	4,881,346	18,284	..	..	24,281	4,923,911
Primage	1,597,502	29,617	1,649	..	..	1,628,768
Other Sources	55,528	3,349	43	..	1	58,921
Total	15,763,448	348,112	11,060	..	24,282	16,146,902*

* After deducting £557,785 for Refunds and Drawbacks, &c., the net revenue was £15,589,117.

**Interstate
Trade.**

On the 13th September, 1910, the Commonwealth Government abandoned the collecting and recording of information relating to Interstate imports and exports, but, at the Statisticians' Conference held in 1926 at Perth, it was resolved that action should be taken by the Statistician of each State (with the exception of Western Australia and Tasmania where schemes for collecting Interstate trade statistics were in force) with a view to obtaining a record of the principal items of Interstate trade. It has not been possible to obtain complete information regarding the Interstate trade of Victoria, but returns relating to the interchange of certain goods between Victoria and the other States have been received from the Harbor Trusts, Railways Department, and the Ports and Harbors Branch of the Public Works Department, and are shown in the succeeding table. Particulars of interstate trade carried on by means of road traffic are not available.

Primary
Produce
Interchanged.

The interstate trade of certain items of primary produce for the year 1937-38 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INTERSTATE TRADE OF 10 SPECIFIED
PRIMARY PRODUCTS, 1937-38. (QUANTITIES ONLY.)

Article.	Imported into Victoria from other States during 1937-38, and recorded by—				
	Victorian Railways.	Melbourne Harbor Trust.	Geelong Harbor Trust.	Warrnam- bool Harbor Authority.	Total
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	4	1,426	..	..	1,430
Coal	2	1,123,855	203,555	6,265	1,333,677
Flour	16,820	50	..	..	16,870
Fruits, fresh	42,439	5,297*	..	..	†
Fruits, dried	1,203	2,658*	1	..	‡
Oats	4,022	1,593	..	..	5,615
Onions	385	122	..	..	507
Potatoes	1,166	683	..	..	1,849
Wheat	73,958	4	..	..	73,962
Wool	33,376	10,026	2,672	..	46,074

Article.	Exported from Victoria to other States during 1937-38, and recorded by—				
	Victorian Railways.	Melbourne Harbor Trust.	Geelong Harbor Trust.	Warrnam- bool Harbor Authority.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	649	2,848	..	..	3,497
Coal	545	2,008	..	..	2,553
Flour	3,923	4,425	..	..	8,348
Fruits, fresh	9,818	21,855*	..	..	§
Fruits, dried	146	7,293*	..	..	||
Oats	6,258	6,026	507	..	12,791
Onions	4,677	9,618	10,442	10	24,747
Potatoes	24,961	16,125	377	12	41,475
Wheat	1,637	2,319	3,307	..	7,263
Wool	802	13,342	1,087	..	15,231

* Measurement tons.

† Comprising 42,439 tons weight and 5,297 tons measurement.

‡ Comprising 1,203 tons weight and 2,659 tons measurement.

§ Comprising 9,818 tons weight and 21,855 tons measurement.

|| Comprising 146 tons weight and 7,293 tons measurement.

Complete particulars of the movements from and to the several States are available regarding only four of the above-mentioned items, viz., butter, flour, wheat, and wool. Information relating to the quantities of each and the importing and exporting State in respect thereof is as follows :—

VICTORIA—INTERSTATE TRADE OF FOUR SPECIFIED PRODUCTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STATE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT, 1937-38.

Article.	Imported into Victoria from—						Total.
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.		
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	
Butter	5	288	..	..	1,137	1,430
Flour	16,738	1	131	..	..	16,870
Wheat	69,500	..	4,462	..	..	73,962
Wool	30,902	1,512	10,739	892	2,029	46,074	

Article.	Exported from Victoria to—						Total.
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	
Butter	1,567	7	792	710	315	106	3,497
Flour	3,198	78	791	4	4,152	125	8,348
Wheat	1,026	177	658	..	5,399	3	7,263
Wool	9,381	345	899	42	4,564	..	15,231

N.B.—Exclusive of trade carried on by road traffic.

Manufactured Articles Interchanged.

Since January, 1934, returns of certain manufactured articles (quantities only) have also been received from the Authorities mentioned on page 375. Particulars of the interstate trade in these articles are given in the following statement for the year ended 30th June, 1938.

VICTORIA—INTERSTATE TRADE OF CERTAIN MANUFACTURED GOODS, 1937-38.

(Quantities only.)

Item.	Melbourne Harbor Trust.		Geelong Harbor Trust.		Victorian Railways Department.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Meas. Tons.	Meas. Tons.	Meas. Tons.	Meas. Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Confectionery	11,669	14,577	24	..	17	1,315
Jams, Pickles, Sauces ..	1,053	12,930	5	5	27	108
Ale and Beer	87	35,014	..	..	13	3,468
Spirits	1,020	4,356	3	272	24	157
Wine	3,993	762	..	..	1,898	292
Tobacco and Cigars	4,297	5,340	..	..	..	..
Cigarettes	3,855	2,814	..	..	7	204
Apparel and Textiles ..	22,440	58,911	9	1,144	274	2,549
Boots and Shoes	3,518	10,231	..	..	80	1,704
Machinery and Metal Manufactures	162,097	237,005	918	143	1,400	6,825
Steel	160,426*	10,329*	156	..	47	618
Wire Netting	2,517*	79*	15	..	11	210
Timber	108,258	6,546	3,221	..	9,427	8,721
Paper	13,835	36,158	905	..	1,499	1,420
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines	23,581	35,668	5,043	50	15	154

* Weight tons.

There was no interstate trade in these goods at the Port of Warrnambool during 1937-38.

Details of border crossings of stock as supplied by the Government Statistician of New South Wales and the Government Statist of South Australia respectively are shown below.

VICTORIA—BORDER CROSSINGS OF HORSES,
CATTLE AND SHEEP, 1937-38.

Item.	Imported into Victoria from—		Exported from Victoria to—	
	New South Wales.	South Australia.	New South Wales.	South Australia.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses	1,720	896	552	484
Cattle	62,405	15,298	17,428	7,126
Sheep	2,207,230	50,782	469,112	301,274

In addition to border crossings, live stock were interchanged by sea between Victoria and other States. Particulars for 1937-38 were as follows :—Imported into Victoria : Horses, 87 ; cattle, 564 ; and sheep, 18,077. Exported : Horses, 913 ; cattle, 123 ; and sheep, 20,092.

SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping, as dealt with in the succeeding tables, refers to vessels trading with other States and Oversea Countries ; the tonnage quoted is net. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration. Coastal shipping is included in the particulars of the shipping at Victorian ports (page 380) and at the ports of Melbourne and Geelong (page 382).

The number of vessels entered and cleared, and their total tonnage in each of the last five years, were as follows :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING,
1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1934.	1935	1936.	1937.	1938.
Vessels Entered—					
Number	2,393	2,603	2,719	2,848	3,019
Tons	6,791,063	7,435,416	7,939,719	8,098,613	8,537,857
Average tonnage ..	2,838	2,856	2,920	2,844	2,828
Vessels Cleared—					
Number	2,359	2,585	2,711	2,849	2,991
Tons	6,775,019	7,407,121	7,907,632	8,070,031	8,520,864
Average tonnage ..	2,872	2,865	2,917	2,833	2,849

For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1938, steamers numbered 2,797 of the vessels entered and 2,793 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 8,516,383 and 8,501,803 respectively. The inward shipping included 94 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 292,796, whilst the outward shipping included 403 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 866,289.

Sailing vessels with auxiliary engines are now included under "Sailing vessels." Prior to 1936-37 they were included with "Steamers."

The countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1937-38 are set out in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1937-38.

Countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.
Australian States	2,038	4,722,640	217	20,677	2,106	4,980,596	194	18,419
United Kingdom	156	1,192,336	..	..	236	1,535,084	..	..
New Zealand	71	258,094	5	797	76	281,554	4	642
India	18	71,503	..	..	18	76,635	..	..
Straits Settlements.. ..	30	143,839	..	..	19	83,199	..	..
Other British	132	461,121	..	..	86	311,423	..	..
Total British Countries..	2,445	6,849,533	222	21,474	2,541	7,268,491	198	19,061
Japan	57	242,714	..	..	61	258,494	..	..
Dutch East Indies	37	191,080	..	..	55	285,028	..	..
United States of America ..	88	508,421	..	..	34	237,275	..	..
Other Foreign	170	724,635	..	..	102	452,515	..	..
Total Foreign Countries..	352	1,666,850	..	..	252	1,233,312	..	..
Grand Total	2,797	8,516,383	222	21,474	2,793	8,501,803	198	19,061

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports for the year 1937-38 was as follows:—

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1937-38.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
British—	No.		No.	
Australian	1,905	2,903,245	1,870	2,868,641
United Kingdom	631	3,715,293	640	3,745,607
Canadian	7	29,814	7	29,814
Hong Kong	28	114,394	28	108,505
New Zealand	87	107,884	83	104,842
South African	5	16,035	6	19,244
Other British	7	24,858	7	24,858
Total British	2,670	6,911,523	2,641	6,901,511

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1937-38—continued.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
	No.		No.	
Foreign—				
Chinese	4	9,639	5	11,899
Danish	7	26,595	6	22,348
French	5	18,912	5	18,912
German	58	253,493	56	244,893
Dutch	48	258,164	47	253,301
Italian	23	128,459	23	128,504
Japanese	57	246,600	59	253,982
Norwegian	75	334,893	78	341,197
Swedish	27	87,463	26	85,718
United States of America	34	226,280	34	222,763
Other Foreign	11	35,836	11	35,836
Total, Foreign	349	1,626,334	350	1,619,353
Grand Total	3,019	8,537,857	2,991	8,520,864

Shipping
entered at
Victorian
Ports.

Particulars of shipping—Oversea, Interstate, and Coastal—which entered at each port of Victoria are given in the following statement for the year ended 30th June, 1938.

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT, 1937-38.

Direction.	Melbourne.		Geelong.		Portland.		Warrnam- bool.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Oversea—								
Steam	181	699,232	45	131,282	..	..	..	..
Sailing	4	642	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interstate*—								
Steam	2,368	7,209,634	193	436,093	8	38,120	2	1,972
Sailing	206	19,636	12	1,196	..	..	..	..
Oversea <i>via</i> Ports—								
Steam and Sailing	27	96,488	44	201,525	10	51,449	..	..
Interstate <i>via</i> Ports—								
Steam and Sailing	112	232,745	79	88,404	9	48,456	5	5,497
Local (within the State)—								
Steam and Sailing	736	366,327	402	214,378	58	51,536	59	21,216
Total—								
Steam and Sailing	3,634	8,624,754	775	1,072,878	85	189,561	66	28,685

NOTE.—“Ports” means Victorian ports.

* Including “Oversea *via* States.”

Cargo discharged and shipped. Statistics relating to the tonnage of cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1938, are shown in the following tables. The former shows the tonnage of interstate and oversea cargo handled at each port in the State, and the latter the tonnage of oversea cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria according to the nationality of the vessels in which the cargo was carried.

VICTORIA—TONNAGE OF INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT DURING THE YEAR 1937-38.

Port.	Discharged.		Shipped.	
	Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Melbourne	2,460,597	1,845,796	1,133,013	1,033,719
Geelong	218,035	270,610	69,595	482,140
Portland .. .. .	..	24,206	..	6,913
Warrnambool	6,265	..	6,258	..
Total	2,684,897	2,140,612	1,208,866	1,522,772

VICTORIA—TONNAGE OF OVERSEA CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED DURING THE YEAR 1937-38 ACCORDING TO THE NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.

Nationality of Vessels Carrying Cargo.	Tonnage.	
	Discharged.	Shipped.
Australian	26,730	36,218
Great Britain	1,321,552	952,841
Canadian	8,194	3,468
Hong Kong	95,196	23,352
New Zealand	28,530	77,424
South African	902	5,322
Other British	12,796	12,530
Total British	1,493,900	1,111,155
Chinese	9,387	6,628
Danish	21,044	20,751
French .. .. .	..	10,013
German	62,099	48,819
Dutch	50,235	72,156
Italian	20,318	29,594
Japanese	66,159	123,077
Norwegian	270,602	39,472
Swedish	60,975	10,343
United States of America	47,406	15,756
Other Foreign	38,487	35,008
Total Foreign	646,712	411,617
Grand Total	2,140,612	1,522,772

PRINCIPAL PORTS OF VICTORIA.

**Port of
Melbourne.**

The Port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which had 11·71 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, Maribyrnong River, and Hobson's Bay at 31st December, 1938. The area of these wharfs, &c., is 57·5 acres, and there are 29 acres of sheds. Reference to the constitution of the Trust and the revenue and expenditure thereof are shown in part "Local Government," page 149.

**Trade of
the Port
of Melbourne.**

During the year 1938, vessels to the number of 3,530 (3,228 steamers and 302 sailing vessels) with registered gross tonnage aggregating 14,748,360, berthed within the Port.

Total imports in 1938 amounted to 4,366,509 tons of which 2,362,109 tons were interstate and coastal cargo. Exports totalled 2,082,700 tons including interstate and coastal tonnage amounting to 1,045,672. Coal forms a great part of the interstate imports and, excluding 56,930 tons transhipped to vessels and 142,636 tons kept on board and landed at Geelong or used for bunkers, the quantity imported during 1938 amounted to 981,433 tons.

**Port of
Geelong.**

The Port of Geelong is controlled by the Geelong Harbor Trust. The number of vessels visiting the port during 1938 was 199 and represented 1,721,642 gross tonnage. Imports and exports, for that period, aggregated 474,826, and 523,944 tons respectively. Wheat, 425,707 tons, was the principal article exported.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, AND WIRELESS.

Posts, telegraphs, telephones and wireless are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. Information given in the following tables refers only to the Victorian activities of the department.

The number of post offices and the number of mails despatched and received in each of the last five years are given hereunder.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND MAILS.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Post Offices.*	Number of Mails—	
		Despatched.	Received.
1934	2,546	2,337,530	2,253,666
1935	2,536	2,379,271	2,347,651
1936	2,531	2,465,947	2,356,896
1937	2,553	2,537,245	2,432,689
1938	2,564	2,603,450	2,481,907

* Excluding "Telephone" offices at which telegraph and telephone business only is transacted, viz., 1933-34, 257; 1934-35, 255; 1935-36, 251; 1936-37, 255; 1937-38, 256.

Postal
Returns—
Victoria.

Particulars relating to the number of letters, packets, and newspapers dealt with during 1936-37 and 1937-38 are given hereunder.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LETTERS, PACKETS, AND NEWSPAPERS DEALT WITH, 1936-37 AND 1937-38.

Particulars.	1936-37.			1937-38.		
	Letters, Post-cards, Letter-cards, and Packets.	Newspapers.	Total.	Letters, Post-cards, Letter-cards, and Packets.	Newspapers.	Total.
<i>Posted for delivery—</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Within the Commonwealth ..</i>	222,594,300	26,058,800	248,653,100	236,393,400	27,674,300	264,067,700
<i>Beyond the Commonwealth—</i>						
Despatched ..	8,309,000	3,425,000	11,734,000	8,787,200	3,622,200	12,409,400
Received ..	8,811,300	2,785,200	11,596,500	10,084,000	3,187,500	13,271,500
Total ..	239,714,600	32,269,000	271,983,600	255,264,600	34,484,000	289,748,600

The number of registered articles posted and received and particulars concerning parcels post, are shown below.

VICTORIA—REGISTERED ARTICLES AND PARCELS POST, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Year ended 30th June—	Registered Articles (Other than Parcels)—				Parcels Post*.			
	Posted for Delivery Within the Commonwealth.	Posted for Delivery Beyond the Commonwealth.	Total Posted in Commonwealth.	Received from Beyond the Commonwealth.	Posted for Delivery Within the Commonwealth.	Posted for Delivery Beyond the Commonwealth.	Total Posted in Commonwealth.	Received from Beyond the Commonwealth.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933 ..	1,719,900	54,718	1,774,618	105,663	1,611,500	41,400	1,652,900	67,300
1934 ..	1,732,416	75,370	1,807,786	106,790	1,636,700	42,400	1,679,100	68,100
1935 ..	1,793,270	85,832	1,879,102	121,163	1,682,600	42,100	1,724,700	71,400
1936 ..	1,873,910	85,082	1,958,992	126,769	1,739,700	46,400	1,786,100	73,700
1937 ..	1,966,683	101,273	2,067,956	138,135	1,782,200	46,300	1,828,500	76,200
1938 ..	1,979,712	128,304	2,108,016	149,158	1,805,400	53,300	1,858,700	84,800

* Including Registered Value payable and Duty Parcels.

Dead
Letters—
Victoria.

During 1937-38 there were 241,812 letters, &c., and 148,417 packets, &c., returned direct to writers or delivered; 31,716 letters, &c., and 16,293 packets, &c., were destroyed in accordance with the Post and Telegraph Act; and 14,565 letters, &c., and 6,473 packets, &c., were returned as unclaimed to other countries. Money and valuables to the amount of £22,296 were found in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable. Postal articles numbering 10,032 were posted without address, and of that number 150 contained money and valuables to the extent of £722.

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Heading.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of Money Order Offices open	744	750	780	774	789
Money Orders Issued—					
Inland { Number ..	424,295	430,573	447,513	456,417	493,551
{ Amount £	2,314,166	2,459,967	2,689,175	2,791,642	2,936,766
Interstate { Number ..	70,622	71,964	75,489	78,206	82,951
{ Amount £	352,663	355,993	384,046	400,001	412,318
Beyond the Com- { Number ..	37,334	39,932	39,322	41,534	43,099
monwealth { Amount £	106,817	99,198	104,601	109,017	114,586
Total { Number ..	532,251	542,469	562,324	576,157	619,601
{ Amount £	2,778,676	2,915,158	3,177,822	3,300,660	3,463,670
Money Orders Paid—					
Inland { Number ..	436,293	430,105	447,605	475,912	505,216
{ Amount £	2,311,413	2,454,817	2,685,090	2,796,842	2,936,506
Interstate { Number ..	129,224	139,211	142,733	145,938	142,861
{ Amount £	582,337	639,574	675,280	706,128	690,744
Beyond the Com- { Number ..	27,251	29,323	28,760	30,499	30,073
monwealth { Amount £	85,679	93,681	87,238	89,557	89,606
Total { Number ..	592,768	598,639	619,098	652,349	678,150
{ Amount £	2,979,429	3,188,072	3,447,608	3,592,527	3,716,856
Postal Notes—					
Issued { Number ..	5,630,980	5,887,709	6,281,363	6,091,221	6,338,041
{ Amount £	1,818,211	1,922,979	2,083,199	2,075,090	2,183,188
Paid—Issued with- { Number ..	3,548,767	3,618,801	3,948,072	3,752,478	3,825,000
in the State { Amount £	1,212,473	1,271,285	1,383,811	1,367,453	1,416,841
Paid — Issued in { Number ..	512,038	511,899	571,796	527,114	542,842
other States { Amount £	181,195	194,462	216,059	211,965	220,470

Of the money orders issued in 1937-38, 576,502 for £3,349,084 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia, 5,702 for £17,326 in New Zealand, 27,213 for £57,309 in the United Kingdom, and 10,184 for £39,951 in other countries. The orders paid included 648,077 for £3,627,250 issued in the Commonwealth, 14,513 for £35,107 in New Zealand, 11,086 for £41,161 in the United Kingdom, and 4,474 for £13,338 in other countries.

The following table gives particulars relating to the telegraph business during each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—TELEGRAPH BUSINESS, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Heading.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Telegraph Offices (including Railway Telegraph Offices)	2,421	2,427	2,411	2,435	2,452
Telegrams—					
Within the Commonwealth—					
Paid and Collect Telegrams Despatched—					
Ordinary, Urgent and Press	2,771,371	3,027,272	3,247,835	3,457,481	3,581,662
Lettergrams	62,961	64,903	52,963	47,665	38,657
Radiograms	4,021	4,422	3,438	3,231	2,894
Unpaid Telegrams Transmitted— Service, Shipping, Meteorological	196,730	209,835	215,680	229,777	253,930
Total	3,085,083	3,306,432	3,519,916	3,738,154	3,877,143
Beyond the Commonwealth—					
Despatched	221,852	230,329	233,018	253,480	248,196
Received	196,489	205,261	207,995	224,057	225,013
Total Number of Telegrams dealt with	3,453,424	3,742,022	3,960,929	4,215,691	4,350,352
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Telegrams within the Commonwealth	203,903	219,874	237,361	243,336	247,707
Telegrams beyond the Commonwealth	40,890	47,555	46,077	47,239	44,187
Total Revenue received by State..	244,793	267,429	283,438	290,975	291,894

Information relating to the telephone service is given below for the years 1933-34 to 1937-38.

VICTORIA—TELEPHONES, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Heading.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Telephone Exchanges ..	1,648	1,650	1,651	1,663	1,682
Public Telephones ..	2,344	2,408	2,412	2,465	2,506
Lines Connected ..	113,983	121,631	128,313	135,751	143,657
Instruments Connected ..	157,802	168,198	177,397	187,753	198,761
Instruments per 1,000 of Population ..	86·2	91·5	96·0	101·2	106·5
Effective Paid Local Calls—					
(a) Subscribers ..	110,096,229	120,865,028	132,051,708	142,524,028	152,305,209
(b) Public Telephones ..	7,436,774	8,173,003	8,512,110	9,368,548	10,078,118
Trunk Line Calls ..	8,519,955	8,987,751	9,778,457	10,322,172	11,007,373

Details of wireless licences issued in each of the years 1933-34 to 1937-38 are shown hereunder. Broadcast listeners' licences issued in Victoria at 30th June, 1938, represented nearly 30 per cent. of the total for Australia (1,056,004).

VICTORIA—WIRELESS LICENCES ISSUED. 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Class of Licence.	Number of Licences Issued During—				
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Coast	1	1	1	1	1
Ship	68	66	90	89	95
Aircraft .. .. .	..	4	3	9	14
Land	3	3	3	3	3
Broadcasting*	15	15	17	18	18
Broadcast Listeners	206,995	236,886	263,414	288,717	315,406
Experimental	329	361	403	481	539
Portable	5	5	4	6	5
Special	15	15	21	25	24
Total	207,431	237,356	263,956	289,349	316,105

* Exclusive of stations operated by the National Broadcasting Service (P.M.G.'s Department) viz.:—1933-34, 3; 1934-35, 3; 1935-36, 4; 1936-37, 5; 1937-38, 5.

Post Office
revenue and
expenditure.

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department for the years 1933-34 to 1937-38 are contained in the following table:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH
DEPARTMENT IN VICTORIA, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<i>Revenue.*</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Postage	1,477,455	1,563,197	1,644,847	1,697,534	1,786,186
Money Order Commission	58,945	64,909	69,400	69,495	72,897
Poundage on Postal Notes	12,724	12,862	13,194	13,640	14,099
Private Boxes and Bags	124,688	124,413	122,226	134,061	136,688
Miscellaneous					
Total Postal	1,673,812	1,765,381	1,849,667	1,914,730	2,009,870
Telegraph	263,904	301,898	321,752	347,910	341,796
Radio	118,626	110,328	117,660	136,048	155,926
Telephones	1,647,408	1,749,660	1,891,547	2,066,231	2,192,308
Grand Total†	3,703,750	3,927,267	4,180,626	4,464,919	4,699,900
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries and Payments in the					
Nature of Salary	1,250,344	1,261,943	1,302,031	1,322,979	1,454,186
General Expenses	50,269	86,924	103,421	110,787	114,692
Stores and Material	44,450	26,345	35,003	40,568	48,347
Mail Services	234,458	240,381	244,544	251,898	274,692
Engineering Services (other than					
new works)	500,202	569,881	654,197	765,050	766,423
Pensions and Retiring Allowances	37,726	35,653	32,845	30,810	28,372
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fit-					
tings, &c.	18,561	27,991	34,146	36,551	29,318
Proportion of Audit Expenses	2,071	2,718	2,767	2,900	2,884
New Works—					
Telegraph, Telephone, and Wireless	246,681	385,293	700,253	695,650	1,009,646
New Buildings, &c.	637	34,773	73,156	39,320	56,993
Total Expenditure‡	2,385,999	2,671,902	3,182,363	3,296,513	3,785,553

* Including "Central Office" collections.

† Actual collections.

‡ Actual payments.

TRANSPORT.

Transport
Regulation
Board.

Under the provisions of the *Transport Regulation Act* 1932, the Transport Regulation Board was appointed by the Governor in Council on 16th February, 1933, for the purposes of securing the improvement and co-ordination of means of and facilities for locomotion and transport, and of carrying into effect the objects and purposes of the Act.

The Board in its Report dated 21st July, 1933, made a number of recommendations for the better and more economic co-ordination of railway and road motor transport. Many of the recommendations are embodied in the *Transport Regulation Act* 1933, which was assented to on 31st December, 1933. A *résumé* of the provisions of the Act is

given in the *Year-Book* for 1932-33, pp. 326-328. Under this Act, the re-constituted Board of three members commenced its administration on 1st May, 1934, and completed its term of three years. With the exception that a new Chairman was appointed, the Board was re-appointed for a further period of three years as from 1st May, 1937.

In the Victorian *Year-Books* for 1934-35 and 1935-36 were set out the processes by which a permanent system of licences based upon the provisions of the Acts was being evolved. The *Year-Book* for 1935-36 shows the general effect of decisions of the Board in particular cases which, since the passing of the *Transport Regulation Act* 1935, have been subject to review by the Governor in Council.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT LICENCES IN FORCE AS AT 30TH
JUNE, 1938.

Discretionary Licences.			Licences "As of Right."		
Type of Licence.	Permanent licences relating to commercial passenger vehicles operated as—	Number of Licences.	Type of Licences.	To operate for hire or reward—	Number of Licences.
A	Stage Omnibuses ..	690	EA	Within 25 miles of Melbourne ..	4,703
B	Touring Omnibuses ..	45	EB	Within 25 miles of Ballarat	145
C	Special Service Omnibuses	104		Within 25 miles of Bendigo	124
				Within 25 miles of Geelong	240
D	Permanent licences relating to commercial goods vehicles ..	1,122	EC	Within 20 miles of the places of business of the owners outside the radius of Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong ..	4,674
			ED	Primary Producers, the vehicles being operated in connexion with their business as such and in some cases for the carriage for hire or reward of their neighbours' produce ..	841
			EG	Private Carriers, the vehicles being used to carry the goods of the owners in the course of trade in connexion with their own business ..	18,617
			EH	(i) Carrying only 3rd Schedule goods ..	315
				(ii) Racehorse floats ..	23
				(iii) Tank wagons carrying only petroleum products	25
				(iv) Commercial travellers' vehicles registered at the commercial rate of motor registration ..	583
			All other ..	266	
	Total ..	1,961		Total ..	30,556

The grand total of licences, including temporary licences not shown above, issued at 30th June, 1938, was 34,252, and the total fees for all licences issued at that date amounted to £15,986 15s. 7d.

Before the Transport Regulation Acts came into force commercial passenger services were already subject to regulation, the Country Roads Board, under the Motor Omnibus Acts, having brought an ordered system into existence. However, with the removal of certain weaknesses in the *Motor Omnibus Act* 1929, it has been possible to plan the basis of an integrated system of road passenger services.

Services through to Melbourne from certain areas have been licensed and consolidated with resultant improvement, both as to the type of plant in use and as to the standards of the services generally. In all cases, reliable and improved time-tables have been instituted and, in many instances, fares have been reduced in consequence of the elimination of entirely wasteful competition, which frequently existed previously.

Stage motor services closely co-ordinated with railway services have been carefully planned throughout the State. With the ability to protect new services on comparatively thin traffic routes, isolated areas are now being served on regular time-tables in a manner not heretofore attempted. On all services, where the returns from the traffic offering permit of the enforcement of higher standards, the vehicles now in use have been constructed in accordance with the Board's requirements for safety and comfort and with due regard to their suitability in the kind of services in which they are being used.

In considering the facilities for the transportation of goods, the position reached is not so satisfactory. The legislative scheme is now widely known, but is re-stated shortly as follows :—

- (a) All motor vehicles employed to carry goods for hire or reward or in the course of trade must be brought under licence.
- (b) Licences are issued automatically for vehicles used for a series of purposes. These licences are the "licences as of right" referred to, and are designated "Ea," "Eb," "Ec," "Ed," "Ee," "Ef," "Eg," and "Eh."
- (c) If the vehicles are to be used for purposes beyond those for which automatic licensing is prescribed, the Board may grant or refuse the application.

- (d) An application will be granted only if the grant can be justified upon reasons of necessity or convenience, taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the adequacy or otherwise of any existing service for the carriage of goods.
- (e) Under the amending *Transport Regulation Act* 1935, no decision of the Board has any force or effect until it has been reviewed by the Governor in Council, who may approve or disapprove of the Board's decision or make any determination in the matter which the Board itself may have made.

Briefly, the Board's "discretionary" power, subject to review, relating to the transportation of goods can be taken to apply only to carrying for hire or reward over comparatively long distances, i.e., beyond local radii, with the further limitation due to the existence of certain exempted "Third Schedule" goods.

The exercise of this discretionary power has been further qualified by the important over-riding principle that all services for the transportation of goods which were in existence prior to the 30th day of August, 1933, when the *Transport Regulation Act* 1933 was first introduced, will be authorized to continue to carry the same tonnage, serving the same towns and operating in all respects in the same manner, as in the basic period. These services obtained preferential treatment under the "transitory" provisions of section 54 of the *Transport Regulation Act* 1933. Applications not falling within the dispensation have been determined on their merits.

Disregarding the possible necessity for some rationalization of the statutory provisions relating to licences "as of right" (see paragraph (b) above), the basis of a planned system has been attained with the exception of those long distance carriers who have been automatically licensed under the "transitory" principle, and not upon any basis of necessity or convenience. They appear in the records as a separate group, and their current licences fell due for renewal after the first statutory period of two years on the 26th July, 1938.

These licences have since been renewed for a further period of two years, but the Board expresses the view that the existence of these services is still impeding any prospect of attaining a comprehensively planned system of goods transport in this State.

There are at present 147 separate operators in this group with a total of 215 vehicles between them, distributed as follows:—

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF “TRANSITORY”
TRANSPORT OPERATORS.

No. of Vehicles Licensed.	No. of Operators.	Licensed Carrying Capacity of Vehicles. (Tons.)	No. of Operators.	Aggregate Weekly Tonnage Authorized.	No. of Operators.
1	99	Up to 2 tons	10	Up to 10 tons	20
2	31	Over 2 tons up to 5 tons	59	Over 10 tons up to 20 tons ..	41
3	14	“ 5 “ 10 “	50	“ 20 “ 40 “	44
4	3	“ 10 “ 15 “	12	“ 40 “ 60 “	21
		“ 15 “ 20 “	16	“ 60 “ 80 “	14
				“ 80 “ 100 “	3
				“ 100 “ 120 “	3
				“ 120 “ 140 “	1
	147		147		147

RAILWAYS.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic, with the two exceptions referred to on page 399, are the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

Certain border railways in South Australia and New South Wales respectively are also under the control of the Victorian Commissioners by virtue of agreements ratified between the Victorian and South Australian governments under Act No. 3932 of 1930, and between Victoria and New South Wales governments under Act No. 3194 of 1922.

A railway map is published opposite page 345. All lines controlled by the Victorian Commissioners are shown thereon.

The succeeding tables relate to the State Railways, the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways and the Road Motor Services, all of which are under the control of the Railways Commissioners. The operations of these tramways and the Road Motor Services are also shown separately on pages 397 and 398 respectively. Motive power in the railways is supplied by steam, electric or motor traction. Steam or motor power is used principally for country passenger and goods traffic, while electric traction is used mainly for passenger traffic on suburban lines.

Reduction of loan liability. Important legislation bearing on railway finances was contained in the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act No. 4429*, passed by the Victorian Parliament during 1936. This Act provided *inter alia* for the reduction of railway loan liability by the

sum of thirty million pounds on the first day of July, 1937, and for the establishment in the Treasury of the "Reduction of Railway Loan Liability Account" to the debit of which account was placed on the same day the said sum of Thirty million pounds. It further provided that a minimum amount of £200,000 shall be appropriated annually for the purposes of the Railways Renewals and Replacements Fund and that additional contributions to this Fund may be made by Parliament. The Act also amended section 102 of Act No. 3759 by providing that there shall not be paid to the Commissioners any moneys in respect of any matter or thing which first arose under the provisions of the above-mentioned section before the passing of the *Railway (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936* (No. 4429).

The following table gives particulars relating to gauge, length of lines, &c., at 30th June, 1938.

VICTORIA—GAUGE, LENGTH OF LINES, ETC., OF STATE RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS AT 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Heading.	Gauge of Lines.	Length of Lines—		
		Open for Traffic.	Closed for Traffic.	Opened for Traffic.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Railways	{ 5' 3"	4,599·00	46·91	4,645·91
		121·77	..	121·77
Electric Tramways ..	{ 5' 3"	5·18	..	5·18
		2·42	2·19	4·61
Total .. .. .	..	4,728·37	49·10	4,777·47

At 30th June, 1938, the cost of construction of lines opened for traffic amounted to £39,004,551, after having been written down under Act No. 4429 of 1936 from £53,198,678.

No new lines of railway were opened for traffic during 1937-38, but traffic upon the line from Yarrowonga to Oaklands, N.S.W. (38 miles) is being conducted by the Constructing Authority, and traffic is also being conducted as far as Koorakee (14½ miles) on the Euston (N.S.W.) to Lette (N.S.W.) line.

Total capital cost of railways and equipment.

The total capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling-stock and equipment of the Railways Department as at the end of each of the last five years was as follows:—

VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC., AND EQUIPMENT, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

At 30th June—	Railways.		Electric Tramways.	Road Motor Services.	Total Capital Cost.
	Lines Opened.*	Lines in Progress of Construction.	Lines Opened.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1934	75,265,966	473,333	342,208	30,055	76,111,562
1935	75,494,806	476,622	343,071	26,926	76,341,425
1936	75,850,652	476,954	336,460	25,318	76,689,384
1937	76,361,910	481,066	336,118	24,124	77,203,218
1938	77,001,929	481,387	338,635	16,559	77,838,510
„ (As written down†)	50,514,751	481,387	151,719	16,559	51,164,416

* Including at 30th June, each year, the cost of surveys for lines not constructed and cost of lines closed for traffic, viz.:—1933-34, £412,439 and £390,189; 1934-35, £413,294 and £389,492; 1935-36, £413,771 and £389,492; 1936-37, £413,846 and £388,909; 1937-38, £413,846 and nil (as written down).

† Written down by £26,674,094 in accordance with provisions of Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act No. 4429 of 1936.

Loan liability.

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with Act No. 4429, mentioned on page 391 amounted to £46,685,701 at 30th June, 1938. After deducting the value of securities purchased and cancelled from the National Debt Sinking Fund—£2,190,507 (as reduced)—the total liability in respect of current loans outstanding at that date was £44,495,194. The annual interest payable on this amount, calculated at the average rate of 3·92 per cent., was £1,744,212.

In addition to the proceeds from loans, funds amounting to £5,458,243 at 30th June, 1938, have been provided for railway construction equipment, stores, &c., out of Consolidated Revenue and the National Recovery Loan, &c. No interest is charged on this amount.

Railways traffic.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways for each of the years 1933-34 to 1937-38 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1934	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Miles Constructed ..	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47
„ Dismantled ..	37·63	37·63	37·63	37·63	37·63
„ Closed to Traffic ..	11·47	11·47	11·47	11·47	11·47
„ Open for Traffic ..	4,728·37	4,728·37	4,728·37	4,728·37	4,728·37
Vehicle Mileage ..	16,222,395	16,456,104	17,345,725	18,171,670	18,889,686
Passenger Journeys ..	137,316,780	145,938,129	145,817,559	147,744,433	144,051,267
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons)* ..	5,872,806	6,023,724	6,438,635	6,837,872	7,273,422

* Figures relating to Road Motor Services are included as follows:—14,429 tons in 1933-34, 13,763 tons in 1934-35, 14,541 tons in 1935-36, 14,910 tons in 1936-37, and 15,053 tons in 1937-38.

The tonnage (7,273,422) of goods and live stock carried during 1937-38—represented an increase of 435,550 tons as compared with the previous year.

Railways revenue and expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the Railways Department during each of the last five financial years were as follows:—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger, &c., Business—					
Passenger Fares	3,561,863	3,748,133	3,775,587	3,869,853	3,745,247
Parcels, &c. ..	322,879	318,377	} 416,721	425,367	357,196
Other ..	79,761	84,171				77,875
Goods, &c., Business—					
Goods ..	3,842,578	3,799,956	3,981,950	4,278,187	4,275,515
Live Stock ..	675,450	688,442	722,533	690,933	608,265
Minerals ..	66,913	80,485	78,064	73,213	73,741
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services ..	297,075	318,251	321,920	341,864	346,862
Sale of Electrical Power ..	27,761	66,107	30,945	34,754	39,454
Rentals ..	131,185	134,697	137,958	136,221	139,334
Book Stalls ..	57,922	61,274	64,036	66,494	68,327
Advertising ..	40,865	41,023	38,188	40,070	37,876
Other* ..	145,614	157,789	201,561	264,047	39,466
Total ..	9,249,866	9,498,705	9,769,463	10,221,003	9,809,158

* Including recoups, &c., of loss resulting from the working of certain lines, viz:—1933-34, £136,456; 1934-35, £142,330; 1935-36, £166,162; 1936-37, £220,038 and 1937-38, Nil.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1933-34
TO 1937-38—continued.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Working Expenses—	£	£	£	£	£
Way and Works ..	1,569,939	1,575,799	1,532,041	1,638,697	1,786,377
Rolling-stock ..	2,164,452	2,188,945	2,340,828	2,499,843	2,645,898
Transportation ..	2,004,675	2,097,595	2,201,131	2,305,865	2,569,196
Electrical Engineer- ing Branch ..	187,369	212,429	201,471	221,943	248,194
Stores Branch ..	87,361	94,853	98,824	106,009	121,524
Pensions and Gratuities ..	134,906	127,791	133,604	143,902	123,292
Payment to the Superannuation Fund ..	289,521	323,807	356,569	360,498	361,697
Contribution to Railway Renewals and Replacements Fund ..	..	..	..	..	250,000
Other ..	244,671	242,211	199,363	212,145	239,508
Total Working Expenses ..	6,682,894	6,863,430	7,063,831	7,488,902	8,345,686
Less Charged to—					
Unemployment Relief Funds ..	251,104	171,940	137,871	162,061	148,233
Public Account Advances Act, No. 4499 ..	..	..	..	..	297,400
Working Expenses Charged to Rail- way Revenue ..	6,431,790	6,691,490	6,925,960	7,326,841	7,900,053
Net Revenue ..	2,818,076	2,807,215	2,843,503	2,894,162	1,909,105
Debt Charges—					
Interest Charges and Expenses* ..	3,196,910	3,071,700	3,046,863	3,019,221	1,846,972
Exchange on Inter- est Payments and Redemption ..	356,285	301,965	302,945	301,017	184,651
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund ..	..	..	..	..	119,435
Deficit for year ..	735,119	566,450	506,305	426,076	241,953
Proportion of Work- ing Expenses to Revenue ..	% 69·53	% 70·45	% 70·89	% 71·68	% 80·54

* Including Loan Conversion Expenses.

The revenue for 1937-38 decreased by £411,845 as compared with that for 1936-37. Passenger business decreased by £114,902, and goods, &c., business by £84,812. Total working expenses increased by £856,784 as compared with those of the previous year.

Railways earnings and expenses per mile open.

The earnings, expenses charged to railway revenue, and net revenue per average mile of railway worked for each of the last five years were as follows :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Heading.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	4,728	4,728	4,728	4,728	4,728
Gross Earnings per Mile ..	£ 1,956	£ 2,009	£ 2,066	£ 2,162	£ 2,075
Working Expenses per Mile ..	1,360	1,415	1,465	1,550	1,671
Net Revenue per Mile ..	596	594	601	612	404

This table does not take account of the interest paid on railway loans and expenses of paying the same, which are given in the table on page 395.

Capital cost of Railways Rolling-stock.

At 30th June, 1938, the capital cost of the broad-gauge rolling-stock after being written down in accordance with Act No. 4429 of 1936 was £6,868,018 (including electrical equipment of suburban passenger coaches, £483,693), of the narrow-gauge £38,085, of the electric street tramway £22,220, and of the road motor coaches and trucks £10,522.

Railways staff. The number of officers and employees in the railways service and the amount of salaries and wages (excluding travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the past five financial years were as set forth below.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC., 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Employees at end of Year.			Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
	Permanent.	Supernumerary.	Total.	
1934 ..	17,368	3,719	21,087	£ 4,519,183
1935 ..	16,933	4,937	21,870	4,613,492*
1936 ..	16,520	6,028	22,548	4,901,932*
1937 ..	16,190	6,969	23,159	5,204,414*
1938 ..	15,854	8,124	23,978	5,886,599

Note.—Particulars relating to the Construction Branch employees are not included above.

* Excludes payments on account of staff on loan to other departments. During the year 229 such officers were transferred to the Public Service under Act No. 4462 of 1936.

The results of operating the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways for 1937-38 are detailed in the following statement. As these tramways are controlled and operated by the Railways Commissioners, particulars relating to them have been included in all the preceding railway tables.

ELECTRIC STREET TRAMWAYS, 1937-38.
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	St. Kilda-Brighton Electric Tramway.	Sandringham- Beaumaris Electric Tramway.	Total.
Average Mileage of Tramway Worked	5.18	2.42	7.60
Car Mileage	517,933	121,536	639,469
Number of Passengers Carried ..	4,262,663	1,037,083	5,299,746
	£	£	£
Gross Revenue	43,492	10,101	53,593
Working Expenses	39,360*	8,304	47,664
Interest Charges	4,552†	2,230‡	6,782
Net Result	Loss 420	Loss 433	Loss 853
Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1938, as written down under Act 4429 of 1936—			
Construction of Lines	88,723	40,775	129,498
Rolling Stock	13,942	8,279	22,221
Total	102,665	49,054	151,719

* Including £2,600 charged to Public Account Advances Act No. 4499.

† Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £387.

‡ Including exchange and interest payments and redemptions, £190.

**Road Motor
Services.**

The following table gives particulars for each of the last three years of the operations of the Road Motor Services under the control of the Railways Commissioners.

VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, 1935-36 TO 1937-38.
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Car Mileage No.	323,966	325,399	333,454
Passenger Journeys	779,618	836,304	856,845
Gross Revenue—	£	£	£
Passenger Service	7,319	7,684	7,775
Goods Service	14,420	13,527	12,715
Working Expenses	21,746	23,340	24,738
Interest Charges*	838	780	710
Net Result	<i>Loss</i> 845	<i>Loss</i> 2,909	<i>Loss</i> 4,958
Capital Expenditure at end of Year (less depreciation written off)	25,318	24,123	16,599

* Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £75 in 1935-36, £71 in 1936-37, and £60 in 1937-38.

The following table shows the number of persons killed or injured in railway accidents and the amount paid in compensation, damages, &c., for the years 1936-37 and 1937-38.

VICTORIA—RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1936-37 AND 1937-38.

Nature of Accident.	1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Train Accidents—				
Passengers .. .. .	..	..	..	25
Employees .. .. .	..	..	..	2
Accidents on Line (other than Train Accidents)—				
Passengers	8	184	4	196
Employees	3	27	3	62
Other Persons .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Shunting Accidents—				
Passengers .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Employees	4	120	7	129
Other Persons .. .. .	..	8	1	7
Employees proceeding to or from Duty .. .. .	..	1	2	..
Accidents to Persons at Crossings	20	31	14	16
Trespassers	21	3	17	4
Total	56	376	48	442
Compensation, Damages, &c., Paid	£ 9,028		£ 12,674	

Note.—Owing to revision in the figures for 1936-37 and the years prior thereto, particulars of Railway Accidents shown above are not comparable with those shown in previous Year Books.

**Municipal
railway.**

A railway between Kerang and Koondrook, owned and worked by the council of the Shire of Kerang, is open for general traffic. This railway, which has a 5-ft. 3-in. gauge, is 13 miles 75 chains in length and, up to 30th September, 1938, cost £41,923 for construction and equipment. During the year ended 30th September, 1938, the gross receipts were £5,803 and the working expenses, including interest, £4,952. The train mileage for the same year was 13,850, the number of passenger journeys 4,002, and the tonnage of goods and live stock carried 17,047.

**Private
railway.**

Another railway in Victoria, which does not belong to the State system, but which is available for general public use, is that between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It is 11 miles in length and has a gauge of 3 feet. A steel tramway continuation of this line—used only for the haulage of logs and sawn timbers—extends about 8 miles beyond Powelltown. The total cost of construction up to 30th June, 1938, was £80,133 and, for the year ended on the same date, the receipts and working expenses in connexion therewith (exclusive of depreciation and interest on capital) were £5,307 and £6,492 respectively. The train mileage for the year between Powelltown and Yarra Junction was 10,296, and the passengers carried numbered 4,625.

TRAMWAYS.

**Victorian
Tramways.**

The various tramway systems in the State at 30th June, 1938 (excluding those under the control of the Railways Commissioners) comprised 11·046 miles of cable lines double track, and 158·164 miles of electric lines, of which 129·037 miles were double, and 29·127 miles single track.

The electric street tramways, St. Kilda to Brighton and Sandringham to Beaumaris, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, are not referred to in this connexion, but

they are included under the heading "Railways," page 391, and "All Victorian Tramways," page 403.

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria (with the foregoing exceptions) for each of the last five years.

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

(Exclusive of St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Street Tramways.)

Financial Year.	Miles of Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Number of Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
					£	£		
1933-34	139·331	33·222	23,548,465	174,521,455	2,025,870	1,282,175	1,164	4,682
1934-35	139·864	32·415	23,842,327	180,992,273	2,100,836	1,320,256	1,146	4,902
1935-36	140·539	29·321	23,807,660	181,300,917	2,118,001	1,302,003	986	4,910
1936-37	139·554	28·023	24,407,964	186,616,911	2,188,939	1,372,443	929	4,788
1937-38	140·083	29·127	24,631,822	183,440,296	2,180,347	1,480,474	958	4,778

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act became operative on 7th January, 1919. The Act provided for a Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor in Council to control all tramways in the metropolitan area, with the exception of the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris electric systems.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £5,500,000 by the issue of stock or debentures secured upon its revenues and undertakings, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways vested in it. Power is given to have an overdraft not exceeding £400,000. At 30th June, 1938, the Board had exercised its borrowing power to the extent of £4,950,000.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board—Combined Traffic. Particulars in relation to the combined traffic of the cable and electric systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for each of the last five years are given hereunder.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1933-34, TO 1937-38.

Financial Year	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1933-34	131·331	7·502	21,991,952	166,447,236	1,949,924	1,196,726	1,096	4,442
1934-35	131·331	7·500	22,286,490	172,846,701	2,023,970	1,235,899	1,076	4,667
1935-36	131·299	5·821	22,234,804	172,991,695	2,040,063	1,211,542	915	4,670
1936-37	130·084	4·663	22,836,418	178,505,695	2,112,922	1,279,541	858	4,565
1937-38	130·563	5·177	22,995,124	175,564,110	2,105,159	1,363,083	887	4,527

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board—Separate Systems. In the next statement the operations of the cable tramways, the electric tramways and the motor omnibus systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown separately for the years 1936-37 and 1937-38.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1936-37 AND 1937-38.

System.	Track Open.		Tram / Bus Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Ex-penses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1936-37.								
Cable ..	11·046	..	3,262,184	24,938,050	252,662	200,393	227	601
Electric ..	119·038	4·663	19,574,234	153,567,645	1,860,260	1,079,148	631	3,964
Motor Omnibus ..	..	..	1,286,270	6,231,747	64,363	52,659	71	226
1937-38.								
Cable ..	11·046	..	2,566,853	21,245,025	214,669	174,222	227	562
Electric ..	119·517	5·177	20,428,271	154,319,085	1,890,490	1,188,861	660	3,965
Motor Omnibus ..	..	..	1,821,200	9,211,974	97,942	76,551	82	175

The total traffic receipts of the Tramway Board during 1937-38 amounted to £2,203,101. There was also additional revenue from advertising, rents, &c., viz.:—£2,393 from cable tramways, £12,730 from electric tramways and £333 from motor omnibuses, making a gross revenue for the year of £2,294,125.

The gross surplus for the year—£778,923—was made up as follows:—Cable Tramways, £42,840, Electric Tramways, £714,359, and Motor Omnibuses, £21,724. Out of this sum was paid interest on loans, rates, &c., leaving available for appropriation an amount of £474,842. The appropriations made, viz.:—Consolidated Revenue, £125,746; Renewals Reserve Account, £318,122; Loan Redemption and Sinking Fund Accounts, £98,998, resulted in a net deficit of £65,518.

Pursuant to section 77 of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act No. 3732, the Board is required to make certain annual payments to the Consolidated Revenue of the State. The total of such payments up to 30th June, 1938, amounted to £1,998,573. This amount was allocated as follows:—Fire Brigades Board, £971,280; Licensing Fund, £435,251, and Infectious Diseases Hospital, £592,042.

Up to 30th June, 1938, the capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board, including stores on hand, amounted to £8,505,497, of which £678,944 was expended on cable tramways, £7,666,773 on electric tramways, and £159,780 on motor omnibuses.

In the next statement comparisons are made between the cable, electric, and bus systems operated by the Tramways Board, the receipts per mile, the cost of working, &c., being shown for the year 1937-38.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS, WORKING EXPENSES, ETC.
PER MILE, ETC.

System.	Traffic Receipts.			Percentage of Working Expenses to Total Revenue.	Working Expenses per Vehicle Mile, including Power Cost.	Average Distance per Penny.
	Per Vehicle Mile.	Per Mile of Single Track.	Per Passenger.			
	<i>d.</i>	£	<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>	Miles.
Cable ..	20·071	9,717	2·425	80·264	14·005	·972
Electric ..	22·210	7,741	2·940	62·466	11·478	·907
Bus ..	12·907	1,746	2·552	77·895	8·602	·768

Tramways
in Extra-
Metropolitan
Cities.

The cities, other than the metropolis, having tramway systems are :—Ballarat, with 13·84 miles of electric lines (2·33 double and 11·51 single track) ; Bendigo, with 7·87 miles of electric lines (2·40 double and 5·47 single track) ; and Geelong, with 11·76 miles of electric lines (4·79 double and 6·97 single track).

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the last five years are summarized below.

TRAMWAYS IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.						
1933-34	8·00	25·72	1,556,513	8,074,219	75,946	85,449	68	240
1934-35	8·53	24·92	1,555,837	8,145,572	76,866	84,357	70	235
1935-36	9·24	23·50	1,572,856	8,309,222	77,938	90,461	71	240
1936-37	9·47	23·36	1,571,546	8,111,216	76,017	92,902	71	223
1937-38	9·52	23·95	1,636,698	7,876,186	75,188	117,391	71	251

Summary of
All Victorian
Tramways.

A summary of the operations for the past two years of the foregoing tramway systems and of the electric tramways under the control of the Railways Commissioners is given in the following table :—

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1936-37 AND 1937-38.

Heading.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Route Mileage Open—Double .. miles	147·154	147·683
Single .. Miles	28·023	29·127
Total .. miles	175·177	176·810
Cost of Construction and Equipment £	8,727,380	8,686,029*
Gross Revenue—		
Traffic Receipts £	2,244,863	2,233,940
Other £	10,835	15,503
Total Revenue £	2,255,698	2,249,443

* Decrease as compared with previous year due to the writing down under Act No. 4462 of 1936 of the capital liability of the tramways under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners.

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1936-37 AND 1937-38—continued.

Heading.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Working Expenses £	1,417,120	1,525,481
Net Earnings £	838,578	723,962
Interest, &c. £	255,602	261,389
Statutory Charges, Rates, &c. .. £	600,046	581,404
Net Loss after Paying Working Expenses, Interest, &c., Statutory Charges, Rates, &c. £	17,070	118,831
Tram Miles Run miles	25,042,851	25,271,291
Passenger Journeys No.	192,181,787	188,740,042
Staff Employed—		
Salaried No.	685	699
Wages No.	4,193	4,167
Total Staff No.	4,878	4,866
Rolling Stock No.	962	991

LICENSED VEHICLES.

Licensed vehicles in Melbourne. The licensing and regulating of vehicles used as hackney carriages, plying for hire within the City of Melbourne and within the distance of eight miles from the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne, are controlled by the Melbourne City Council.

Vehicles licenced for passenger traffic during 1937-38 included :— Wagonettes (4-wheel), 36 ; hansom cab, 1 ; motor cars (taxi cabs, &c), 550 ; motor omnibuses, 296 ; motor chars-a-bancs, 39 ; and motor cabs, 84. The number of drivers licenced for conveyance of goods within the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne was 1,487.

Motor vehicles, etc., registrations. A detailed statement of the rates chargeable for the annual registration of motor vehicles, &c., is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 500. Subsequent amendments to the Motor Car Acts have provided *inter alia* for a reduction in the

rate chargeable for registration or renewal of registration of motor vehicles owned by primary producers.

The total registrations of motor vehicles, &c., the number of drivers' licences &c., issued, and the revenue received therefrom by the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department during each of the five years, 1933-34 to 1937-38, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.,
DRIVERS' LICENCES, ETC., ISSUED, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Heading.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor Vehicles—					
Private Cars	130,495	140,483	141,205	135,833	143,015
Commercial Vehicles ..	30,849	32,781	36,956	31,771	32,995
Hire Cars	2,466	2,303	2,125	2,052	2,164
Primary Producers' Vehicles .. .. .	..	..	13,220*	36,904	44,579
Omnibuses	198	224	324	350	369
Traction Engines	200	223	252	268	338
Trailers	1,040	2,179	2,650	3,341	4,217
Motor Cycles	24,248	24,968	26,095	26,663	27,333
Drivers' Licences	245,847	260,288	289,486	315,826	340,438
Dealers' Licences	305	339	405	472	499
Transfers	56,669	75,994	96,088	106,880	127,000
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue Received†	1,271,212	1,377,407	1,554,922	1,647,223	1,794,652

* Registration of primary producers' vehicles, available only from 1st January, 1936. They were included previously with commercial vehicles.

† These amounts (less cost of collection, refunds, transfer fees, and the amount received on account of drivers' licences) have been paid to the Country Roads Board Fund.

The principal items of revenue received during 1937-38 were in respect of:—Motor cars, £1,634,341; Motor cycles, £31,071, and drivers' licences, £85,149.

In the next statement, details relating to new registrations and renewals of registration of motor cars and motor cycles are shown for the years 1936-37 and 1937-38 respectively.

VICTORIA—NEW REGISTRATIONS AND RENEWALS OF REGISTRATION OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES.

Vehicles.	1936-37.			1937-38.		
	New Registrations.		Renewals of Registration.	New Registrations.		Renewals of Registration.
	New Vehicles.	Used Vehicles.		New Vehicles.	Used Vehicles.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor Cars—						
Private	13,292	12,855	109,686	14,904	13,674	114,387
Commercial and Hire	4,524	3,660	25,517	4,754	3,633	25,772
Primary Producers	3,424	3,400	29,080	3,850	3,304	36,425
Motor Cycles ..	2,923	4,730	19,010	2,946	4,934	19,453

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The following statements contain particulars of traffic accidents which occurred only in the public thoroughfares of Victoria. Figures regarding accidents on private property or on railway lines, (except at level crossings), are not included. The total number of deaths shown in these statements is not comparable therefore, with those recorded as connected with "Methods of Transport," shown in Part III., "Vital Statistics" of this Year Book.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED, 1938.

Place of Occurrence.	Number of Accidents in which Persons were Killed or Injured.	Number of Persons Killed.	Number of Persons Injured.	Number of Accidents in which no Person was Killed or Injured.	Total Number of Accidents.
City of Melbourne	1,507 (1,309)	57 (37)	1,614 (1,396)	4,330 (4,134)	5,837 (5,443)
Metropolitan Area (excluding City of Melbourne)	3,456 (3,361)	177 (201)	3,751 (3,664)	5,814 (5,542)	9,270 (8,903)
Total—Metropolitan Area ..	4,963 (4,670)	234 (238)	5,365 (5,060)	10,144 (9,676)	15,107 (14,346)
Remainder of State	1,675 (1,730)	199 (189)	2,158 (2,218)	2,319 (2,355)	3,994 (4,085)
Grand Total	6,638 (6,400)	433 (427)	7,523 (7,278)	12,463 (12,031)	19,101 (18,431)

Note.—Figures in parentheses relate to the year 1937.

VICTORIA—TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—PARTICULARS OF
PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, 1938.

Description.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pedestrian	101	1,287	51	797	152	2,084
Driver of motor vehicle other than motor cycle	51	724	2	74	53	798
Driver of motor cycle	53	969	..	4	53	973
Passenger—motor car, truck, bus, &c.	52	635	24	776	76	1,411
Passenger—motor cycle, side car ..	3	27	2	25	5	52
Pillion rider	8	144	2	82	10	226
Cyclist	63	1,560	4	179	67	1,739
Driver of horse-drawn vehicle or equestrian	12	100	2	11	14	111
Other	1	66	2	63	3	129
Total	344	5,512	89	2,011	433	7,523

Particulars of victims of traffic accidents during 1938 are shown according to age and sex in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—SEX AND AGE OF
PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, 1938.

Age Group.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0- 4	8	103	5	79	13	182
5- 9	8	261	4	135	12	396
10-14	17	382	4	115	21	497
15-19	32	760	7	266	39	1,026
20-29	79	1,587	11	474	90	2,061
30-39	43	805	9	227	52	1,032
40-49	49	606	14	227	63	833
50-59	42	409	7	193	49	602
60 and over ..	66	445	28	226	94	671
Not stated ..	..	154	..	69	..	223
Total	344	5,512	89	2,011	433	7,523

Causes of accidents. Numerous reasons are reported to the Police as the causes of accidents. A summary has been made of the principal reasons given. It must be remembered that, in some cases, only one party has been able to give evidence.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1938.

Stated Cause.	Number of Accidents.		
	Fatal.	Non-fatal with Injured.	Total.
Driver or Rider—			
Skidding on roadway	26	263	289
Failure to exercise care at intersection ..	16	509	525
Excessive speed	20	144	164
Not keeping to left	23	247	270
Swerving to avoid vehicle or other object ..	..	160	160
Stopping or turning in front of other vehicle or leaving kerb without warning	9	296	305
Obscured vision	6	127	133
Dazzled by sun or light	5	117	122
Careless, negligent, or inefficient driving ..	74	1,015	1,089
Hit and run motorist	6	105	111
All other	33	932	965
Total	218	3,915	4,133
Vehicle—			
Defective mechanism and tyres	18	212	230
No lights	3	23	26
Total	21	235	256
Pedestrian—			
Walking or running on roadway, or crossing without care	84	1,184	1,268
Alighting from or boarding vehicle in motion	8	81	89
Stepping on to road without care	8	60	68
Other	26	303	329
Total	126	1,628	1,754
Other—			
Horses shying, bolting, or stumbling	9	36	45
Falling from moving vehicle	4	19	23
Other (including not known)	33	394	427
Total	46	449	495
Grand Total	411	6,227	6,638

A comparative statement of the number of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents during each of the last five years is given below. Accidents involving one vehicle with another vehicle or object are classified according to one type of vehicle only.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED
IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1934 TO 1938.

Heading.	1934.		1935.		1936.		1937.		1938.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Bicycle .. .	No. 10	No. 189	No. 7	No. 269	No. 20	No. 326	No. 16	No. 382	No. 14	No. 336
Motor Bus .. .	2	47	1	32	2	56	7	74	8	53
Motor Car .. .	254	5,744	299	5,850	308	6,139	341	5,931	356	6,239
Motor Cycle .. .	19	515	19	367	28	606	35	650	23	645
Train* .. .	32	32	23	15	22	13	3	2	2	1
Tram .. .	15	202	11	147	10	172	9	149	10	143
Other Vehicle .. .	13	67	14	62	9	45	9	40	3	36
Pedestrian .. .	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	40	3	52
Horses .. .	4	16	8	22	5	12	5	10	4	13
Total .. .	349	6,812	382	6,765	404	7,375	427	7,278	433	7,523

* The figures for 1937 and 1938 relate to those accidents which occurred at level crossings only.

In the next table accidents in which persons were killed or injured have been classified according to type of vehicle, &c., involved; e.g., where a collision has occurred between a motor car and a pedal cyclist, particulars of such accident are included under each heading. Correct totals cannot be arrived at by the addition of the items shown in the table.

VICTORIA—PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, TYPES OF
VEHICLES, ETC., INVOLVED, 1937 AND 1938.

Type of Vehicle &c., Involved.	1937.			1938.		
	Number of Accidents.*	Number Killed.	Number Injured.	Number of Accidents.*	Number Killed.	Number Injured.
Motor Car .. .	4,379	256	5,115	4,643	272	5,432
Motor Van .. .	189	16	207	163	11	173
Motor Truck, Lorry .. .	786	80	878	801	84	887
Motor Bus .. .	66	7	87	70	12	77
Motor Cycle .. .	1,326	83	1,493	1,424	80	1,638
Pedal Cyclist .. .	1,804	74	1,848	1,874	72	1,904
Tram—Electric and Cable .. .	223	19	235	217	16	224
Train—Electric and Steam .. .	15	10	10	23	16	21
Horse-drawn Vehicle .. .	232	14	263	191	13	216
Horse .. .	30	8	24	25	5	21
Pedestrian .. .	2,006	177	1,964	2,102	147	2,055
Other .. .	..	..	..	1	..	2

* Number of accidents refers only to those in which persons were killed or injured.

Details of breaches of the Motor Car Act and Traffic Regulations will be found on page 48 of this Year Book.

AIRCRAFT.

The collection and the compilation of aircraft statistics were undertaken by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics as from 1st July, 1922.

The following particulars relating to Civil Aircraft in Victoria for the years specified below have been received from that source.

The main air lines of Victoria are shown on the map opposite page 345 of this Year-Book.

VICTORIA—CIVIL AIRCRAFT, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

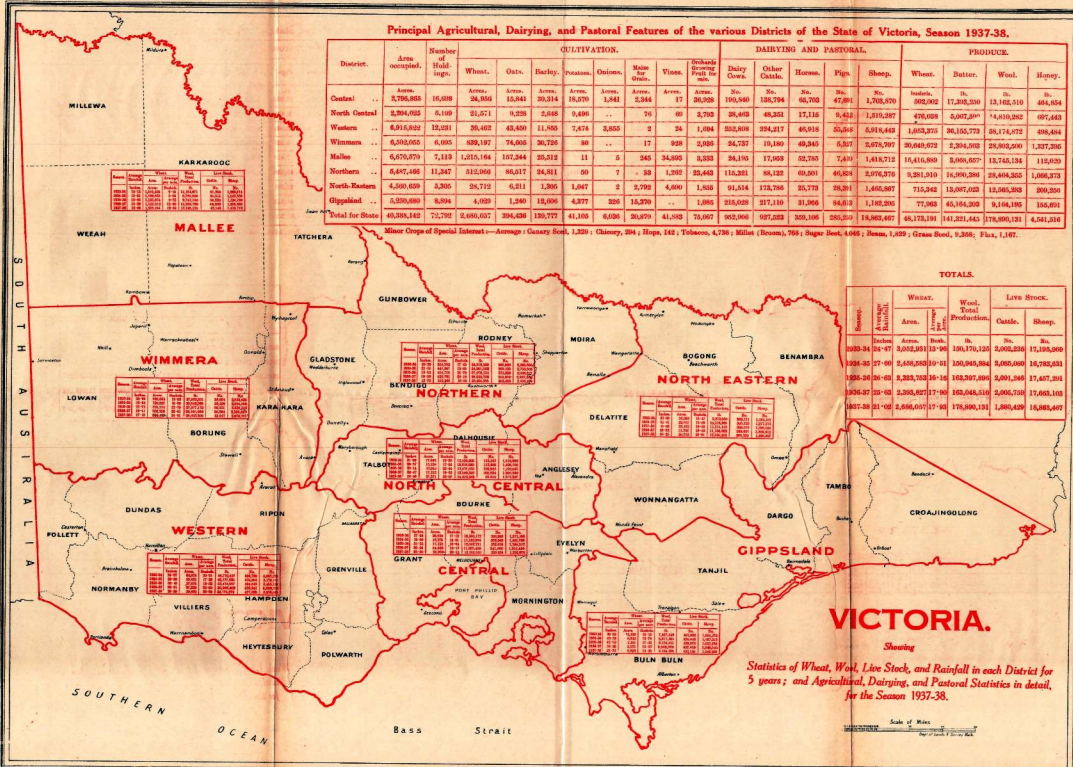
Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Registered Owners (a)	30	24	28	22	36
Registered Aircraft (a)	49	44	51	45	70
Licensed Pilots—					
Private (a)	110	150	181	172	216
Commercial (a)	54	54	57	84	104
Licensed Ground Engineers (a)	85	96	78	92	134
Licensed Navigators (a)	(d)	1	2	5	12
Licensed Aircraft Radio Telephone Operators (a)	(d)	..	1	4	5
Aerodromes—					
Government (a)	2	2	2	2	2
Public (a)	19	20	19	18	18
Government Emergency Grounds (a) ..	11	11	10	11	11
Flights carried out	25,588	20,686	27,110	37,674	39,920
Hours flown	6,287	6,621	8,464	19,860	37,042
Approximate Mileage	594,132	446,180	637,473	2,081,355	4,439,191
Passengers Carried—					
Paying	20,834	11,873	15,618	38,528	72,380
Non-paying	1,845	2,600	3,710	5,368	8,154
Total Passengers Carried	22,679	14,473	19,328	43,896	80,534
Goods, Weight Carried lb.	20,207	5,240	19,409	204,919	557,836
Mails, Weight Carried lb.	633	(e) 2,571	11,106	33,703	51,861
Accidents—					
Persons Killed .. .. ..	..	3	3	2	1
Persons Injured	1	2	1	6	2

(a) At 30th June; (b) Certificated Pilots; (c) Other Staff; (d) Not Available; (e) Number of Letters.

Principal Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Features of the various Districts of the State of Victoria, Season 1937-38.

District	Area occupied.		Number of Holdings.		CULTIVATION.										DAIRYING AND PASTORAL.					PRODUCE.			
	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Yds.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Male Rice.	Fines.	Stocks Grazing 7000 lbs.	Vines.	Sticks Grazing 7000 lbs.	Dairy Cows.	Other Cows.	Horses.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Wheat.	Butter.	Wool.	Hogey.		
Total for State	46,388,142	72,792	9,660,697	394,438	139,777	41,168	6,039	30,979	41,943	78,067	692,096	927,023	309,106	256,259	18,863,467	68,173,191	141,231,443	178,999,121	4,941,914				

Minor Crops of Special Interest—Asparagus (Canary Coast), 1,239; Chionodox, 294; Hops, 142; Tobacco, 4,236; Melons (Brooms), 998; Sugar Beet, 4,646; Peas, 1,439; Grass Seed, 9,266; Flax, 1,167.



TOTALS.

Season.	Wheat.	Wool.	LIVE STOCK.		
			Cattle.	Sheep.	
1933-34	24-47	3,052,091	191,779,125	6,008,230	17,199,000
1934-35	27-40	2,458,939	193,945,884	5,995,080	16,782,631
1935-36	26-46	2,393,393	193,297,894	5,996,246	17,457,264
1936-37	26-46	2,393,393	193,297,894	5,996,246	17,457,264
1937-38	27-40	2,458,939	193,945,884	5,995,080	16,782,631

VICTORIA.

Showing Statistics of Wheat, Wool, Live Stock, and Rainfall in each District for 5 years; and Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Statistics in detail, for the Season 1937-38.

Scale of Miles

PART X.

PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. On 31st December, 1937, this comprised :—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee-simple	27,171,853
Lands in process of alienation	5,583,825
Crown lands	23,490,082
Total	56,245,760

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	4,083,587
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	730,545
State Forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act)	330,027
Water reserves	310,896
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	88,649
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	421,298
Roads	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c.; unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs..	4,329,920
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	82,888
Other leases and licences	29,964
Temporary grazing licences	5,358,202
Unoccupied	5,519,888
Total	23,490,082

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee-simple during the last six years.

A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1932
TO 1937.

Year.	Area of Crown Lands Sold.			Crown Lands alienated in Fee-simple.	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors.		Area.	Purchase Money.
		Mallee.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
1932 ..	3,297	43,416	44,255	62,996	143,623
1933 ..	3,907	18,991	38,120	69,357	73,580
1934 ..	4,661	30,020	38,706	143,851	119,219
1935 ..	4,545	14,989	29,335	288,443	199,339
1936 ..	5,290	6,005	28,435	108,011	88,937
1937 ..	5,472	6,730	44,906	115,572	153,350

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1937 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £36,314,457. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Amount realized by sale of Crown lands.

Lands remaining for disposal.

The next table shows the whole of the unalienated lands of the Crown remaining for disposal :—

VICTORIA—CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

Location.	Classification.						Total.
	Agricultural and Grazing.					Auri-ferous.	
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Pastoral.		
County.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Anglesey	189	2,450	65,416	..	..	2,000	70,055
Buin Buin	7,025	40,234	50,714	..	..	..	97,973
Bogong .. ..	..	9,786	189,300	5,000	170,700	82,000	456,786
Benambra	51	..	262,400	1,200	243,600	87,900	595,151
Bourke .. ..	..	142	25	..	..	..	167
Bendigo	76	478	3,041	..	..	3,103	6,698
Borong .. ..	..	382	40,339	..	..	2,985	43,706
Croajingolong	2,150	1,437	547,249	25,900	774,770	13,800	1,365,306
Dargo .. ..	..	..	97,128	..	431,600	70,000	598,728
Delatite	177	14,484	86,472	10,500	130,600	60,000	302,233
Dalhousie	20	280	1,120	..	..	..	1,420
Dundas .. ..	..	..	64,830	4,700	15,754	..	85,284
Evelyn	19	166	10,535	..	..	1,521	12,241
Follett .. ..	..	..	119,434	6,030	29,136	..	154,600
Gladstone	611	1,409	2,212	2,525	..	8,708	15,475
Grant	20	75	2,146	..	..	6,544	8,785
Grenville .. ..	..	828	170	..	..	..	998
Heytesbury .. ..	..	935	122,721	200	..	5,291	129,147
Kara Kara	86	181	1,746	..	..	2,669	4,682
Karkaroc .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	107	107
Lowan .. ..	..	654	133,547	20,530	9,000	..	163,731
Moir	500	..	5,249	2,000	..	1,200	8,949
Mornington .. ..	..	1,035	11,922	..	..	..	12,957
Normanby .. ..	..	..	105,400	..	..	..	105,400
Polwarth	13,516	14,434	22,425	142	..	..	50,517
Rodney	200	180	..	..	..	1,800	2,180
Ripon .. ..	..	380	22,746	..	..	2,880	25,986
Tambo .. ..	..	..	202,458	..	371,000	900	574,358
Tanjil .. ..	..	..	106,659	..	361,400	67,000	535,059
Talbot	157	857	370	..	..	20,822	22,216
Tatchera	235	70	..	..	..	..	305
Villiers .. ..	..	..	1,283	..	..	..	1,383
Wonnangatta .. ..	..	..	147,850	..	846,400	..	994,250
Total	25,032	90,877	2,427,007	78,737	3,383,960	441,220	6,446,833
Throughout the State	Swamp or reclaimed lands .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,309
	Lands which may be sold by auction .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,398
The "north-western portion of the State" }	Mallee lands available for selection .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	32,550
	Mallee lands (such as are suitable to be eventually classified for selection) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,394,000
Total area remaining for disposal							10,878,090

Temporary occupancy of much of the land included in the above statement has been granted to approved applicants under grazing licences.

The "Torrens System", whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transfer of land

Transfer of Land Act.

and thereby reducing the cost of dealing in real estate. It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office. In order to bring under the Transfer of Land Act land that was parted with prior to 1862 (5,142,321 acres), application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property.

During 1937 there were submitted 195 such applications in respect of land amounting in area to 9,507 acres, and in value to £227,524 ; while the land actually brought under the Act as a result of such applications was 3,089 acres valued at £306,597. Up to the end of 1937 there had been brought under the Act 3,261,401 acres valued at £72,688,011. The area of the land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1937 was 1,880,920 acres. A summary of dealings under the Transfer of Land Acts will be found on page 202.

**Assurance
Fund.**

In granting an application to have land brought under the *Transfer of Land Act* 1928, the Commissioner of Titles is required to issue a perfect Title save as to any circumstances of which he has had notice. To assure and indemnify the Government in a case where the Supreme Court or some higher Tribunal has decided that some person other than the applicant has an interest in the property, and it has consequently been found necessary to compensate such other person, there has been constituted an Assurance Fund which is built up of contributions of $\frac{1}{4}$ d in the £ on the value of the land covered by the application. During 1937-38 receipts of the Fund comprised contributions £2,952, and interest on stock £3,269. Claims on the Fund during the year amounted to £430 and the sum of £5,095 was paid out in accordance with section 3 of the *Special Funds Act* 1920 to provide for the interest on loan moneys expended on University buildings. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund on 30th June, 1938, was £114,622. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1938, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £10,286.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT.

The first estate acquired for closer settlement in Victoria was purchased in 1900 under authority of the *Land Act* 1898 which empowered the Government to purchase by agreement private lands for this purpose. Under this Act five estates totalling 33,660 acres were acquired. In 1904, a Closer Settlement Act was passed and a Board appointed to administer it, with authority to acquire land by agreement, or, where necessary, compulsorily.

In 1906 the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, established under the *Water Act* 1905, came into operation, and in 1909 closer settlement in irrigation areas commenced. Administration of these areas was placed under the direct control of the Water Supply Commissioners by the *Closer Settlement Act* 1912.

Up to 30th June, 1917, the area acquired totalled 571,156 acres and the area settled, 507,500 acres. In that year the first Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act was passed and thereafter the settlement of discharged soldiers which commenced on 14th August, 1917, was given precedence by the Government. At 30th June, 1932, the net area acquired for soldier settlement was 2,270,333 acres (2,179,091 acres settled), and for civilian settlers 1,094,415 acres (1,058,360 acres settled). Thus, of the land acquired for closer and soldier settlement, 84 per cent. has been settled since 1917.

The unstable conditions subsequent to 1917 proved most unfavorable to successful settlement, and the consequent loss to the settlers and to the State has been severe. Measures which were taken to improve conditions of the soldier settlers include the appointment by the Victorian Government of a Royal Commission in 1925, the establishment of inquiry boards in 1926 and 1927, and the appointment by the Commonwealth Government of Mr. Justice Pike in 1927 to inquire into soldier settlement in all the States. Finally, in 1932, an Act of the Victorian Parliament was passed giving effect to recommendations made for the relief of settlers. This amending Act, "The *Closer Settlement Act* 1932, No. 4091," was assented to on 29th December, 1932. Under its provisions a Closer Settlement Commission of five members superseded the Closer Settlement Board, and assumed the powers and obligations of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners in respect of the settlement and occupation of irrigable lands. Provision was made for the consolidation into one debt of the liabilities of each settler at 30th June, 1932. The unpaid balance on account of land improvements and all arrears of interest were thereby brought together into one account. The Commission was further empowered to adjust, during the period of five years commencing on 1st July, 1932, the annual payment due by the settlers on account of the consolidated debt. In making any adjustment the Commission was required to take into consideration (a) ruling prices for farm products, (b) seasonal conditions, (c) requirements for maintenance of the settler and his family, (d) the means and ability of the settler to make any adjusted payment, (e) efforts made by the settler to meet his liability, and (f) any other factors which in the opinion of the Commission were proper to be considered. The reductions made under these provisions amounted to £923,848 or 43.9 per cent. of the total instalments due in 1932-33, £979,047 or 52.5 per cent. in 1933-34, £914,344 or 56.8 per cent. in 1934-35, £748,903 or 47.8 per cent. in 1935-36 and £714,582 or 45.5 per cent. in 1936-37—a total benefit to the settlers over the five-year period of £4,280,724.

At the end of the period of five years aforementioned, provision was made for the assessment by the Commission of the liabilities of settlers on account of land and advances, and for the writing off of the difference between the amount of the revaluation of the land and improvements and the sum of the capital value at which the land was

sold and the amount of unpaid advances for improvements and arrears of interest. Discretionary power to reduce the amount to be written off was given to the Commission if it were satisfied that the value of the land and improvements had been adversely affected by the failure of the settler to work the land or to maintain the improvements in a proper manner. To enable the revaluation of holdings and the readjustment of settlers' liabilities to be completed in accordance with the findings of the Commission, its term of office was extended to 31st August, 1938.

From the inception of Closer Settlement (in 1904) and of Soldier Settlement (in 1917) to 30th June, 1938, the approximate total cost of such settlement was £70,000,000. Concessions given to settlers, bad debts written off, adjustment of settlers' annual payments and revaluations of holdings &c. have resulted in a loss to the State of £31,408,357, the details of which are given hereunder.

VICTORIA—CLOSER AND SOLDIER SETTLEMENT.
FINANCIAL POSITION AFTER ADJUSTMENT OF DEBTS.

	Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
	£	£	£
Expenditure by State—			
Loan proceeds	25,983,086	13,700,396	39,683,482
Interest on loans, &c.	17,642,199	8,583,913	26,226,112
Costs of administration	2,306,044	1,269,297	3,575,341
Total	45,931,329	23,553,606	69,484,935
Payments by settlers and others	13,275,840	10,516,737	23,792,577
Value of remaining assets (after allowing for sundry creditors)	10,944,025	3,339,976	14,284,001
Loss (as per analysis hereunder)	21,711,464	9,696,893	31,408,357
Total	45,931,329	23,553,606	69,484,935
<i>Analysis of Loss.</i>			
1. Concessions to Discharged Soldiers	4,033,889	..	4,033,889
2. Reduction in valuation of land and im- provements (under earlier Acts)	247,180	200,532	447,712
3. Adjustment of annual instalments (section 31, Act 4091)	2,734,752	1,545,820	4,280,572
4. Adjustment of Debts—Farmers Debts Adjustment Act and section 32, Act 4091	6,338,999	3,712,619	10,051,618
5. Bad debts, &c.	4,077,791	2,878,338	6,956,129
6. Depreciation and miscellaneous losses (including loss on land account)	1,972,809	427,101	2,399,910
7. Costs of administration not charged to settlers	2,306,044	932,483	3,238,527
Total	21,711,464	9,696,893	31,408,357

To meet this loss a sum of £13,026,939 has been provided, leaving £18,381,418 still to be met.

Estates purchased. A complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board including those purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (i.e., estates in irrigable areas), will be found in the report of the Closer Settlement Board for the year ended 30th June, 1930. The purchase of properties has been practically suspended since 1931.

A summary of the lands acquired is given in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—LANDS ACQUIRED FOR CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1938.

	Closer Settlement.		Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.	
	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.
	acres.	£	acres.	£
Land purchased from private owners	819,378	6,069,996	1,763,241	13,361,266
Crown lands taken over ..	70,433	48,205	585,917	447,622
Total area and cost of lands acquired	889,811	6,118,201	2,349,158	13,808,888
Expenses prior to disposal .. .. .	..	90,974	..	119,551
Cost of Public Works effected .. .. .	..	498,913	..	1,054,189
Total area and cost as at 30th June, 1937 ..	889,811	6,708,088	2,349,158	14,982,628

NOTE.—Of the lands acquired for Closer Settlement, 133,128 acres, valued at £1,246,722, were transferred and used for Discharged Soldiers' Settlement. On the other hand, 512,757 acres, valued at £4,125,822, acquired for Discharged Soldiers' Settlement, were transferred and used for Closer Settlement.

Extent of Closer and Discharged Soldiers' Settlement. At 30th June, 1938, the total number of persons who had received assistance in acquiring properties under both schemes was 29,658. Of these, 13,340 had vacated their holdings through cancellation, transfer or surrender, 5,630 had discharged their liabilities in full, while 10,688 were still in occupation with incompletely discharged liabilities to the State.

The extent of closer settlement effected up to 30th June, 1938, is given in the next statement:—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT TO
30TH JUNE, 1938.

Lands Acquired.	Dry Areas.	Irrigable Areas.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area settled	1,210,113	176,564	1,386,677
Area available for settlement—Farm	905	101	1,006
Area not yet available for settlement .. .. .	..	110	110
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.)	9,187	5,588	14,775
Total area acquired	1,220,205	182,363	1,402,568

VICTORIA—UTILIZATION OF SETTLED AREAS.

Classification.	Holdings.	Average Capital Value.	Average Area.	Total Area.
	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Farms—				
Dry Areas	4,203	1,533	246	1,035,483
Irrigable Areas	2,183	850	58	127,193
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments—				
Dry Areas	153	133	17	2,592
Irrigable Areas	149	117	6	892
Transfers to Discharged Soldiers' Settlement—				
Dry Areas	380	1,785	248	94,142
Irrigable Areas	575	995	68	38,986
Workmen's Homes—				
Dry Areas	1,079	89	$\frac{3}{4}$	790
Irrigable Areas .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Public Competition, Auction, &c.—				
Dry Areas .. .. .	..	..	..	77,106
Irrigable Areas .. .. .	..	..	..	9,493
Total Dry Areas	5,815	..	..	1,210,113
Total Irrigable Areas	2,907	..	..	176,564
GRAND TOTAL	8,722	..	..	1,386,677

**Extent of
Soldier
Settlement.**

The extent of soldier settlement at 30th June, 1938, is given in the table which follows:—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1938.

	Dry Areas.	Irrigable Areas.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area of land settled	2,269,788	95,730	2,365,518
Area of land available	216	414	630
Area of land acquired but not yet available..	232	12,000	12,232
Sales by Auction, &c.	96,030	10,002	106,032
Total land acquired	2,366,266	118,146	2,484,412
Less land transferred to Closer Settlement	484,246	28,511	512,757
Total net area acquired to 30th June, 1938	1,882,020	89,635	1,971,655
Farms, Number of	7,780	2,004	9,784
Average area—acres	292	48	..
Average capital value	£1,651	£809	..

**Dissolution of
the Closer
Settlement
Commission.**

The *Closer Settlement Act* 1938 which was passed in December, 1938, provided that the Closer Settlement Commission be dissolved and cease to exist, that the Board of Land and Works be deemed to be the successor in law of the Commission and that the Act be administered in the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.

WATERWORKS.

**State
Expenditure
on
Waterworks.**

All Victorian waterworks are controlled by official bodies, either State or local. The following table shows State expenditure on works under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as well as grants and loans to local bodies. In addition to free grants to local bodies, large sums have been written off their liabilities. The following information has been taken from the Annual Report of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE AND LOAN LIABILITY
ON WATERWORKS* TO 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Description of Works.	Capital Expenditure to 30th June, 1938.	Loan Redemption Paid.	Loan Liability at 30th June, 1938
	£	£	£
Free Headworks	1,226,810	450	1,226,360
Capital Works and Charges not apportionable to Districts	1,618,516	319,948	1,298,568
Headworks Costs apportioned to Districts ..	10,008,781	50,217	9,958,564
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (exclusive of Headworks Costs)	5,456,569	52,963	5,403,606
Urban Divisions of Irrigation Districts	62,996	794	62,202
Waterworks Districts (exclusive of Headworks Costs)	2,742,126	38,352	2,703,774
Urban Districts of Waterworks Districts (exclusive of Headworks Costs)	2,222,145	16,388	2,205,757
Flood Protection Districts	369,122	4,860	364,262
Waterworks Trusts and Local Governing Bodies ..	3,745,106	604,501	3,140,605
TOTAL	27,452,171	1,088,473	26,363,698†

* Excluding Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, and the Ballarat Water Commission, particulars of which appear in part "Local Government" of this issue.

† The net loan liability of the State after deducting the amount in the National Debt Sinking Fund (£1,093,384) was £25,270,314.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT.

Progress of Irrigation.

Prior to 1905 the management of irrigation in Victoria was in the hands of various Irrigation Trusts, which were financed by the State. These Trusts drifted into financial difficulties and the State was compelled to assume control. In the year mentioned, by the authority of Parliament, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted and entrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the First Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the *Water Act 1928*—which consolidates the *Water Acts of 1915, 1916, and 1918*, and the *Ballarat Water Commissioners Act 1921*.

The particulars in the following statement, while not covering the whole of the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, furnish a general idea of the development of water conservation and distribution, and of drainage and flood protection in districts under its administration :—

VICTORIA—WATER CONSERVATION AND DISTRIBUTION :
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD PROTECTION DISTRICTS.

—	At 30th June, 1907.	At 30th June, 1938.
Area of State artificially supplied with water (acres)	10,800,000	15,065,000
Capacity of reservoirs .. (acre feet)	474,000	1,903,450
Irrigation Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	16	31
Number of Districts having Water Rights ..	Nil	22
Total of such Water Rights (acre feet)	Nil	404,716
Area under Irrigated Culture .. (acres)	108,000	590,112
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	196,000	727,551
Rural Waterworks Districts (Domestic and Stock Supply)—		
Number of Districts administered	3	30
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	125,000	1,502,353
Urban Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	1	86
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	5,600	593,026
Coliban System (Urban, Rural, Irrigation and Mining Supplies)—		
Valuation for Urban Rating purposes (£)	At 30th June, 1910. 317,750	399,467
Flood Protection Districts—		
Number of Districts administered .. ..	..	5
Drainage Districts—		
Number of Districts administered .. ..	..	9
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	..	332,225

PROGRESS IN IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT.

The area under irrigated culture for all kinds of crops has increased from 129,771 acres in 1909-10, to the record area of 590,112 acres in 1937-38. The latter area exceeds the average for the previous five years by 106,326 acres.

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE 1937-38.

District.	Area Irrigated.
	Acres.
Katandra	5,101
North Shepparton	9,437
Shepparton	14,974
South Shepparton	5,625
Rodney	81,292
Stanhope	13,084
Tongala	21,650
Rochester	57,052
Echuca North	5,856
Dingee	3,884
Calivil	9,241
Tragowel Plains	56,009
Deakin	7,566
Boort	20,868
Leitchville	7,312
Cohuna	43,060
Koondrook	33,587
Swan Hill	26,100
Third Lake	3,429
Mystic Park	5,228
Tresco	1,062
Fish Point	3,547
Kerang	46,603
Dry Lake	492
Kerang North-West Lakes	3,657
Nyah	2,886
Red Cliffs	11,255
Merbein	7,422
Coliban	3,629
Campaspe	699
Western Wimmera	2,277
Wimmera United	130
Bacchus Marsh	3,490
Werribee	8,927
Narre Warren	135
Maffra-Sale	18,892
Lands outside constituted Districts	44,654
Total	590,112

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State in 1909-10 and in each of the five years, 1933-34 to 1937-38, and the purposes for which the land was utilized.

VICTORIA—IRRIGATED AREAS: HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals	23,715	33,543	63,225	39,835	38,328	65,466
Lucerne .. .	24,124	99,948	95,702	91,267	86,568	87,655
Sorghum and other annual fodders ..	8,094	23,557	25,605	20,776	19,753	26,548
Pastures	50,541	199,929	220,483	252,345	292,001	326,518
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	64,669	66,960	67,319	66,526	66,417
Fallow	4,988	5,096	6,732	6,275	8,093	7,342
Miscellaneous ..	785	8,582	15,519	18,018	7,558	10,166
Total	129,771	435,324	494,226	495,835	518,827	590,112

NOTE.—8,000 acres, details of which are not available, were irrigated by private diversions in 1909-10, making a total area for that year of 137,771 acres.

Of the total area irrigated in 1937-38—590,112 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows:—Pastures, 55; lucerne, 15; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 11; cereals, 11; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 5; fallows and miscellaneous, 3.

Progress in Irrigation Areas, 1937-38.

Dairying is one of the principal industries in irrigation districts. Dairy herds grazed on irrigated pastures again obtained prominent positions in the 1937-38 Standard Herd Test conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

The production of dried vine and tree fruits, of citrus, and of fruits for canning are established features in these districts. There has also been considerable expansion in market gardening and a development of the canning industry in relation thereto. The Victorian dried vine fruit crop amounted to 57,452 tons. The production of citrus fruits in irrigation districts during the 1937-38 season amounted to 791,000 bushels—approximately 90 per cent. of the citrus production of the State.

The Victorian production of canned fruit in the season 1937-38 was approximately 2,218,000 cases, which was 73 per cent. of the Australian output in that season. This figure represents a record production for Victoria and is approximately 29 per cent. greater than that for the preceding year.

Supply of water for domestic and stock purposes. Extensive schemes for the supply of water for domestic and stock purposes are under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Altogether, the area so supplied is approximately 23,539 square miles—about 27 per cent. of the total area of the State. The major portion of the area supplied is in the Mallee and Wimmera districts.

The number of country towns supplied with water for domestic use is—109 by the Commission, 112 by Waterworks Trusts, and 16 by Local Government bodies.

The estimated population in country towns supplied with water is 429,300 persons.

STORAGE AND SUPPLY SCHEMES.

Total Storages in State. In 1902 the total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre feet. The present capacity is 1,903,450 acre feet. The Hume Reservoir, designed to contain 2,000,000 acre feet (half of which can, subject to the provisions of the River Murray Agreement, be credited to the State of Victoria) now has a capacity of 1,250,000 acre feet. When the final stage of this work has been constructed (involving a further approval of the interested State Governments), and the Yarrowonga Weir, the Glenmaggie, and other Reservoirs are completed, the combined storage capacity available to users in Victoria will be 2,352,560 acre feet.

						EXISTING STORAGES.	Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Goulburn System—</i>							
Goulburn Weir	..	..	..	..	..	20,700	
Waranga	..	..	..	..	..	333,400	
Eildon	..	..	..	..	..	306,000	
							660,100
<i>Murray-Loddon System—</i>							
Hume Reservoir (part of 2,000,000 acre feet—half share)						625,000	
Torrumbarry (half share of 26,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	13,000	
Mildura (half share of 34,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	17,000	
Wentworth (half share of 20,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	
Euston Lock Weir (half share of 24,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	12,000	
Kow Swamp	..	..	..	..	..	40,860	
Laanecoorie	..	..	..	..	..	6,650	
Kerang North-west Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	69,400	
Lake Boga	..	..	..	..	..	29,650	
Long Lake	..	..	..	..	..	3,820	
							827,380
<i>Wimmera-Mallee System—</i>							
Fyans Lake	..	..	..	..	..	17,100	
Lake Lonsdale	..	..	..	..	..	53,300	
Wartook	..	..	..	..	..	23,800	
Taylors Lake	..	..	..	..	..	30,000	
Pine Lake	..	..	..	..	..	52,000	
Green Lake	..	..	..	..	..	6,600	
Dock Lake	..	..	..	..	..	4,800	
Moora	..	..	..	..	..	5,100	
Lower Wimmera Weirs	..	..	..	..	..	2,870	
Batyo Catyo (Avon Regulator)	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	
Lake Whitton	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	
Earthen Storages, Township Reservoirs, and Mallee Tanks						5,840	
							207,710
<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>							
Glenmaggie Reservoir (part of 150,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	..	104,500
<i>Coliban System—</i>							
Upper Coliban	..	..	..	..	..	25,700	
Malmsbury (enlargement to 14,400 acre feet in progress)						12,300	
Spring Gully	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	
Subsidiary Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	4,840	
							44,840
<i>Werribee System—</i>							
Pykes Creek	..	..	..	..	..	21,000	
Melton	..	..	..	..	..	19,100	
							40,100

EXISTING STORAGES—*continued.*

						Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Bellarine Peninsula System—</i>						
Wurdee Boluc	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	760
						10,760
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>						
Lysterfield	..	..	..	..	..	3,400
Beaconsfield, Frankston, and Mornington	..	..	..	..	..	1,660
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	200
						5,260
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Wonthaggi	..	..	..	..	..	1,550
Eppalock	..	..	..	..	..	1,200
Wonthaggi Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	10
Newstead	..	..	..	..	..	40
						2,800
Total capacity of existing Storages						1,903,450

ADDITIONAL STORAGE BEING PROVIDED BY WORKS IN COURSE OF
CONSTRUCTION.

<i>Coliban System—</i>						
Malmsbury Enlargement	..	..	..	..	..	2,100
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>						
Bittern Reservoir	..	..	..	..	..	480
Service Basin	..	..	..	..	..	60
<i>Murray System—</i>						
Yarrowonga Weir (half share of 50,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	25,000
<i>Otway System—</i>						
Service Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	970
						28,610

FURTHER STORAGE WHICH COULD BE PROVIDED BY
COMPLETION OF EXISTING WORKS.

<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>						
Glenmaggie Reservoir (balance of 150,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	45,500
<i>Murray System—</i>						
Hume Reservoir, at junction with Mitta River (half-share of balance of 2,000,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	375,000
						420,500
Total capacity of storages when works are completed						2,352,560

Detailed descriptions of the various systems which have been instituted for irrigation and for supplying water for domestic and stock purposes appear in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pp. 526 to 534).

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 district and for the whole State for each of the years 1901 to 1938, together with the mean rainfall covering a period of 68 years.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Year.	Districts.								Whole State.
	Mallee.	Wimmera.	North-ern.	North-Central.	North-Eastern.	Western.	Central.	Gipps-land.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1901 ..	9.39	16.61	13.58	24.78	28.08	27.90	28.98	33.66	22.05
1902 ..	7.64	11.94	11.26	18.41	20.10	23.54	24.88	33.35	18.55
1903 ..	16.34	22.76	22.22	32.07	33.13	33.43	32.86	33.68	27.44
1904 ..	10.75	17.22	17.32	28.00	33.56	28.54	31.29	30.02	23.49
1905 ..	12.01	18.40	16.39	25.36	31.72	28.79	29.61	37.84	24.53
1906 ..	15.22	23.42	24.16	32.00	42.11	32.53	30.13	34.81	28.49
1907 ..	9.25	17.07	14.74	22.42	26.19	26.16	25.36	27.20	20.40
1908 ..	12.33	17.72	14.38	19.98	26.40	25.81	20.08	24.29	20.02
1909 ..	14.35	22.38	20.04	29.77	35.62	31.37	30.57	34.09	26.52
1910 ..	15.96	22.36	20.13	29.13	32.10	32.45	28.28	30.80	25.96
1911 ..	17.84	19.89	19.87	29.79	33.24	31.13	36.88	39.71	28.08
1912 ..	12.50	17.52	18.12	23.00	30.93	25.94	24.92	26.60	21.86
1913 ..	12.66	16.38	16.76	24.22	29.69	25.85	27.64	34.65	22.96
1914 ..	7.29	9.76	9.73	14.95	19.94	18.56	20.05	23.81	14.66
1915 ..	12.42	18.98	16.75	25.65	34.17	27.44	24.67	27.63	22.35
1916 ..	17.72	22.54	25.60	34.44	44.01	30.72	38.78	37.78	30.27
1917 ..	19.55	21.96	26.34	35.86	56.09	31.70	32.41	34.63	30.77
1918 ..	13.59	16.44	21.96	28.30	36.96	25.70	30.11	33.39	24.70
1919 ..	11.46	13.86	15.06	21.21	27.27	26.47	25.48	37.03	22.77
1920 ..	14.93	16.04	20.15	28.37	34.42	25.99	31.38	33.37	25.43
1921 ..	16.29	19.99	23.69	31.75	39.57	27.36	31.13	31.73	25.35
1922 ..	10.44	17.15	13.15	20.85	26.10	28.09	27.82	32.92	21.35
1923 ..	15.07	20.21	17.60	27.30	34.80	33.51	30.11	33.88	26.12
1924 ..	16.08	22.17	23.29	34.74	40.70	31.13	40.30	37.37	28.10
1925 ..	9.87	14.20	14.09	20.28	27.42	22.43	23.12	29.69	19.74
1926 ..	12.64	17.00	16.85	24.25	35.36	26.70	24.20	29.72	22.90
1927 ..	7.66	13.93	11.14	18.67	26.15	23.20	22.16	28.43	18.56
1928 ..	14.04	19.10	21.27	29.56	37.21	30.46	29.86	33.98	26.14
1929 ..	9.10	15.56	13.65	24.20	27.24	29.28	31.13	32.36	22.00
1930 ..	15.32	20.94	19.68	30.59	32.49	29.43	30.85	33.66	25.76
1931 ..	14.86	19.25	21.77	31.20	43.18	28.79	32.88	32.65	26.97
1932 ..	14.96	18.90	20.60	29.63	34.33	31.85	32.91	34.19	26.34
1933 ..	14.13	20.96	20.25	31.09	32.09	26.87	27.56	30.65	24.47
1934 ..	13.21	16.64	21.01	28.57	42.81	29.20	35.60	43.39	27.60
1935 ..	10.84	17.71	19.53	29.14	35.86	30.49	34.23	42.53	26.63
1936 ..	14.39	19.41	19.50	28.47	35.52	26.91	30.24	36.88	25.63
1937 ..	12.69	17.19	13.70	20.08	26.25	26.39	25.20	28.33	21.02
1938 ..	6.30	11.39	8.66	15.62	20.49	22.63	20.47	26.39	16.28
Means for 68 years	13.22	18.45	18.52	26.96	33.34	28.17	29.68	34.43	24.62

The wettest portion of the State is the Cape Otway Forest, which is closely followed by the South Gippsland district and the Latrobe and Thomson Basin. The lowest rainfall occurs in the Mallee district, where the average is 13.22 inches per annum, as compared with 24.62 inches for the whole State.

The averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given below.

AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Mean pressure of air in inches	29.972	29.922	30.080	30.078
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	.888	.762	.813	.974
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57.7	66.6	59.4	50.1
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	18.7	21.0	17.4	14.0
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	65	60	69	75
Mean rainfall in inches	7.25	5.99	6.60	5.81
Mean number of days of rain ..	38	25	34	43
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10.22	17.18	7.92	3.72
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10	6.0	5.2	5.9	6.4
Mean number of days of fog	1	1	7	12

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1937 and for the last 82 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 IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1937.	Average for 82 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 82 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches)..	30·025	30·013	30·106	29·945
Highest " " " ..	30·641	30·606	30·770	30·488
Lowest " " " ..	29·371	29·254	29·495	28·942
Range (inches)	1·270	1·354	1·719	1·074
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.)	58·9	58·5	59·9	57·3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	68·1	67·3	69·0	65·4
Mean daily minimum	49·7	49·6	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum	99·4	104·9	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum	30·2	31·0	34·2	27·0
Mean daily range	18·4	17·8	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range	69·2	74·0	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) ..	105·6	117·2	127·6	105·6
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) .. (°Fahr.)	43·4	43·9	46·8	39·5
Rainfall (in inches)	21·45	25·65	38·04	15·61
Number of wet days	144	140	187	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches)	38·26	39·04	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation =100)	64	67	76	61
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	5·9	5·9	6·4	4·8
Number of days of fog	39	21	50	5

An estimate of the areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall is contained in the following statement :—

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Rainfall.					Area.
Inches.					Square Miles.
Under 15 .. ..	..	..	..	..	18,701
15 to 20 .. ..	..	..	..	..	13,800
20 to 25 .. ..	..	..	..	..	13,551
25 to 30 .. ..	..	..	..	..	14,528
30 to 40 .. ..	..	..	..	..	15,802
40 to 50 .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,671
50 to 60 .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,660
Over 60 .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,171

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

Department of Agriculture. This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, under whom there is a large staff of experts with the Director of Agriculture as permanent head. These officers are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the primary industries of the State, and in giving advice to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

Government Experimental Farms. Research and experimental work are conducted at the State Research Farm at Werribee, the Mallee Research Station at Walpeup, the Horticultural Research Station at Tatura, the Rutherglen State Farm, the Longerenong Agricultural College, the Dookie Agricultural College, and at the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley. In addition, there are 128 selected farms throughout the State on which experiments and demonstrations are conducted (including 80 pasture plots conducted in conjunction with the Victorian Pasture Improvement League).

At the State Research Farm, Werribee, experiments are undertaken for the improvement of wheat and other cereals, grasses, clovers and various economic plants, and investigations made into the methods and problems relating to irrigated agriculture, and the breeding and feeding of dairy cattle, horses, sheep and poultry.

Work at the Rutherglen Farm, which serves as a research station for the North-East, includes various aspects of cereal growing and pasture improvement. It was here that the initial experiments were conducted (1911-1918) which resulted in the widespread adoption of the topdressing of pastures with phosphates. The Mallee Research Station was established in 1932. In addition to cereal and grazing investigations, an important feature of the work at this station is research concerning various grasses with the view of producing a pasture which will thrive under Mallee conditions. At Longerenong and Dookie experiments are conducted on wheat and oat cultivation for Wimmera and north-eastern conditions respectively. At the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley, a Plant Research Laboratory mainly devoted to plant pathological and entomological research has been established. Research work on the breeding and selection of grasses and clovers is also carried on.

The Horticultural Research Station at Tatura was recently established as a research centre for the purpose of improving varieties of fruits. Officers are now engaged in the study of irrigation and soil fertility in the Goulburn Valley in relation to the production of canning fruits.

The Government experimental plots on selected farms embrace investigations into pasture improvement, grazing trials, and the cultivation of wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, maize, broom millet, and vegetables.

The pasture experiments are largely responsible for recent rapid advances made in pasture improvement throughout Victoria. During the season 1937-38, 3,700,131 acres were topdressed and resulted in an estimated increase in carrying capacity of about 50 per cent. above pastures not similarly treated.

Agricultural Colleges. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed in 1884, and 14,458 acres, comprising 5,955 acres at Dookie, 2,386 acres at Longerenong, 2,500 acres at Gunyah Gunyah, 2,800 acres at Olangolah, and 817 acres at Bullarto, were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms. The areas at Dookie and Longerenong are being used for the purpose for which they were reserved, but the other three are devoted to other uses. The fee for students in residence at the agricultural colleges is £50 per annum for maintenance, including stationery and medical and other charges. No charge is made for instruction. Accommodation is provided at Dookie for 100 and at Longerenong for 50 students.

Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges. Various particulars relating to the State Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges are embodied in the next statement:—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1937-38.

Particulars.	Burnley School of Primary Agriculture, &c.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Rutherglen.		Mallee Research Station, Walpeup.	Horticultural Research Station, Tatura.	Dookie Agricultural College.	Longerenong Agricultural College.	
			State Farm.	Viticultural Station.					
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
Area under crop ..	12	850	370	84	357	43	948	1,014	
Other arable land ..	16	1,250	477	44	265	61	1,222	945	
Balance of area ..	5	111	295	70	1,306	..	3,756	427	
Total area of farm ..	33	2,211	1,142	198	1,928	104	5,926	2,386	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Value of produce for year	700	7,036	3,414	669	1,435	..	12,200	7,455	
Receipts—									
Government Grant	}	3,046	13,864	1,873	2,702	2,216	1,435	6,926	4,603
Council of Agricultural Education Contribution									
Other ..									
	1,178	7,476	2,751	632	1,163	..	12,130	10,959	
Total receipts ..	4,224	21,340	4,624	3,334	3,379	1,435	19,056	15,562	
Total expenditure ..	3,046	12,864	4,805	2,702	2,216	1,435	19,056	15,562	
Number of students ..	84	10	..	..	..	..	73	48

**Inspection of
Orchards,
Nurseries, &c.**

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by officers of the Horticultural Division of the Department of Agriculture.

Advice is given on the control of pests and diseases when detected, and action is taken where necessary to enforce its compliance.

All plant material entering Victoria, whether from other Australian States or overseas, is subject to strict inspection and measures are taken when necessary to either free such material of disease or have it destroyed.

**Melbourne
University
School of
Agriculture.**

Melbourne University has a well-equipped School of Agriculture, for the maintenance of which a special grant is provided by the State. This School affords opportunity for the training of students in science as applied to practical agriculture and kindred industries. A large number of graduates of this school is employed, mostly in the Victorian Department of Agriculture, on field advisory work and laboratory investigations. The course occupies four years. The first is devoted to pure science; during the second the students are in residence at the State Research Farm, Werribee, engaged in practical farming with lectures on preparatory subjects, and the remaining two years are devoted to a more specialized study of agriculture and allied subjects on a scientific basis.

**Commonwealth
Council of
Scientific and
Industrial
Research.**

One of the principal functions of the Council is to initiate and carry out scientific researches in connexion with primary and secondary industries. The main branches of the work of the Council are in relation to plant, soil and entomological problems, animal nutrition and diseases, forest products, food preservation and transport, and fisheries. In addition, facilities are now being made available to the Council to enable it to extend its activities to the field of the secondary industries. In this work, attention will first be given to the establishment of—(i) an Information Section, (ii) a National Standards Laboratory, (iii) an Aeronautical Laboratory (in which engineering research other than that required by the aeronautical industry could be undertaken), and (iv) the development of laboratories for general secondary industry research.

State Committees have been formed whose main function is to advise the Council as to matters that may affect their respective States.

The headquarters of the Council are located at 314 Albert-street, East Melbourne. Two of the Council's Divisions—the Division of Forest Products and the Division of Animal Health and Nutrition—also have their headquarters in Victoria. Researches into timber seasoning, preservation, identification, mechanics, physics, chemistry, and general utilization are carried out by the former Division. The

Victorian work of the Division of Animal Health and Nutrition is concentrated mainly on problems of cattle diseases, e.g., pleuropneumonia, mastitis, and bovine haematuria.

At Merbein a station has been established for the purpose of conducting research into the problems associated with the dried vine fruits industry.

FORESTRY.

Forestry. The State forests are controlled by a Commission of three, which was first appointed in 1919. The State has a wooded area of about 14,000,000 acres, of which 4,818,180 acres are set aside as permanent State forests and timber reserves.

To encourage the growth of softwoods or conifers in both State and private plantations, three large nurseries have been established at Creswick, Macedon, and Broadford. The area of coniferous plantations at the end of the 1937 planting season amounted to 49,952 acres. New work was largely confined to those plantations located in the hill zones. In addition to providing trees for the plantations, the nurseries supply considerable numbers of plants at low rates to State schools, public bodies, and private applicants. This has proved of great benefit to the community by fostering an interest in tree planting generally, and especially by encouraging farmers to plant in order to afford protection to their homesteads and to provide shade and shelter for their flocks and herds.

The Forestry Fund was established in 1918 by Act No. 2976, and made applicable only to expenditure on the improvements and reforestation of State forests and the development of forestry. In each year the Treasurer makes a grant to the Fund of £40,000 (reduced to £32,000 under the provisions of the *Financial Emergency Act 1931*) out of the Consolidated Revenue, and also transfers half of the amount in excess of £80,000 received from royalties, leases, licences, and permits.

The revenue derived from forest sources during the financial year 1937-38 was £213,695, and the expenditure £491,964—£258,340 of which was paid out of the Unemployment Relief Fund, £104,059 out of the Consolidated Revenue, £10,041 under the Forests Loan Act No. 4339, £32,052 under Loan Act No. 4436, and the balance—£87,472—from the Forestry Fund.

The output from State Forests and other Crown Lands in 1937-38 was 9,378,000 cubic feet of sawn, 1,459,000 cubic feet of hewn, and 419,000 cubic feet of round timber. In addition, 11,192,000 cubic feet of fuel timber and 1,684,000 cubic feet of miscellaneous timber were produced.

Particulars of sawn timber and firewood, from all sources, will be found on pages 520 and 521 of this volume.

AGRICULTURE.

Progress of cultivation.

In all divisions of the State there are areas suitable for cultivation. The area cultivated in 1937-38 was 7,266,910 acres, as compared with 6,890,475 acres in the previous season, and an annual average of 7,862,470 acres for the seasons 1931-35, 7,616,031 acres for the seasons 1925-30, 6,446,389 acres for the seasons 1915-25, 5,032,359 acres for the seasons 1905-15, and 3,547,111 acres for the seasons 1895-1905. Notwithstanding the large increase in the area cultivated since 1915, there has been considerable growth in the dairying and pastoral industries.

The following table shows the area under cultivation from period to period during the last 83 years :—

VICTORIA—ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 TO 1938.

Period or Year (ended March).	Annual average area in each quinquennium, 1855 to 1925, and actual area each year 1926-1938, under—		
	Crop.	Fallow.	Total Cultivation.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
1855-65	325,676	12,146	337,822
1865-75	624,377	57,274	681,651
1875-85	1,306,920	137,536	1,444,456
1885-95	2,109,326	364,282	2,473,608
1895-1905	3,022,914	524,197	3,547,111
1905-15	3,756,211	1,276,148	5,032,359
1915-25	4,594,244	1,852,145	6,446,389
1926	4,433,492	2,457,136	6,890,628
1927	4,735,173	2,569,021	7,304,194
1928	4,942,258	2,692,044	7,634,302
1929	5,505,651	2,683,462	8,189,113
1930	5,579,258	2,482,662	8,061,920
1931	6,715,660	2,590,629	9,306,289
1932	5,407,109	2,145,819	7,552,928
1933	5,115,745	2,633,287	7,749,032
1934	5,266,913	2,543,043	7,809,956
1935	4,677,683	2,216,464	6,894,147
1936	4,438,761	2,358,777	6,797,538
1937	4,407,312	2,483,163	6,890,475
1938	4,662,354	2,604,556	7,266,910

The decrease in the area under crop in recent years has been due mainly to the reduced acreage sown to wheat for grain.

Land occupied in different districts.

The following tables give information relating to land occupied in each district during the season 1937-38 :—

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT, SEASON 1937-38.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

Districts.	Total Area of Districts.	Number of Occupiers.	Acres Occupied.				Total.
			For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Unproductive.	
				Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
	Acres.						
Central ..	4,065,280	16,698	392,938	439,386	1,703,591	260,950	2,796,865
North-Central ..	2,929,920	5,109	132,500	55,295	1,934,285	81,945	2,204,025
Western ..	8,775,040	12,231	345,984	1,187,933	4,904,978	476,927	6,915,822
Wimmera ..	7,394,560	6,095	2,008,971	136,115	3,588,755	768,214	6,502,055
Mallee ..	10,784,000	7,113	2,779,718	22,717	3,323,467	544,668	6,670,570
Northern ..	6,337,280	11,347	1,299,905	222,382	3,880,250	84,929	5,487,466
North-Eastern ..	7,220,480	5,305	149,579	117,493	3,640,514	653,073	4,560,659
Gippsland ..	8,739,200	8,894	157,315	634,449	2,614,448	1,844,468	5,250,680
Total ..	56,245,760	72,792	7,266,910	2,815,770	25,590,288	4,715,174	40,388,142
PERCENTAGE OF ABOVE TO AREA OCCUPIED.							
Central ..	..	..	14·04	15·71	60·92	9·33	100·00
North-Central ..	..	..	6·01	2·51	87·76	3·72	100·00
Western ..	..	..	5·00	17·18	70·92	6·90	100·00
Wimmera ..	..	..	30·90	2·09	55·19	11·82	100·00
Mallee ..	..	..	41·67	·34	49·82	8·17	100·00
Northern ..	..	..	23·69	4·05	70·71	1·55	100·00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	3·28	2·58	79·82	14·32	100·00
Gippsland ..	..	..	3·00	12·08	49·79	35·13	100·00
Total ..	..	..	17·99	6·97	63·36	11·68	100·00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.							
Central ..	7·23	22·94	5·41	15·61	6·66	5·54	6·92
North-Central ..	5·21	7·02	1·82	1·96	7·56	1·74	5·46
Western ..	15·60	16·80	4·76	42·19	19·17	10·11	17·12
Wimmera ..	13·14	8·38	27·65	4·83	14·02	16·29	16·10
Mallee ..	19·17	9·77	38·25	·81	12·98	11·55	16·52
Northern ..	11·27	15·59	17·89	7·90	15·16	1·80	13·59
North-Eastern ..	12·84	7·28	2·08	4·17	14·23	13·85	11·29
Gippsland ..	15·54	12·22	2·16	22·53	10·22	39·12	13·00
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

It will be seen from these tables that the proportion of cultivation to land occupied is much larger in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern than in other districts. Of the occupied land in each of these districts, 31 per cent. in the Wimmera, 42 per cent. in the Mallee, and 24 per cent. in the Northern districts were used for agriculture in 1937-38.

In that year the area cultivated in these three districts was nearly 84 per cent. of the total cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts, the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing. Gippsland, Western, and Central are the chief dairying districts, and contain 80 per cent. of the sown pastures of the State.

Size of holdings and how utilized, 1925, 1929, 1934, and 1938.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1925, 1929, 1934, and 1938, various percentages, relating to holdings of different sizes of privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, are given for those years in the succeeding table, which also shows the live stock reduced to their equivalent in sheep, carried on the holdings :—

VICTORIA—SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND HOW UTILIZED, 1925, 1929, 1934, AND 1938.

Size of Holdings of Privately-owned Land. (In Acres).	Year.	Percentage in each Division to Total of—					Live Stock Grazed reduced to equivalent in Sheep.
		Holdings.	Area Occupied.	Area under Cultivation.	Area used for Pasture, &c.	Equivalent in Sheep Grazed.	
		%	%	%	%	%	
1 and under 50 ..	1925	27·92	1·62	1·87	1·56	4·05	1,303,611
	1929	26·77	1·28	1·55	1·20	2·96	966,721
	1934	25·99	1·41	1·54	1·38	3·32	1,322,414
	1938	25·88	1·20	1·50	1·13	2·87	1,154,251
50 and under 100 ..	1925	11·64	2·35	2·33	2·86	5·16	1,660,520
	1929	11·34	1·89	2·03	1·86	4·50	1,452,634
	1934	11·38	1·94	1·98	1·94	4·83	1,927,965
	1938	11·15	1·77	1·71	1·79	4·56	1,832,951
100 and under 500 ..	1925	36·01	22·54	23·25	22·37	31·94	10,279,013
	1929	35·14	20·50	18·35	21·09	30·20	9,860,967
	1934	35·77	19·81	18·23	20·22	31·33	12,497,181
	1938	36·23	19·74	16·86	20·39	32·09	12,910,179
500 and under 1,000 ..	1925	15·84	27·19	40·43	24·03	20·26	6,518,684
	1929	16·84	27·21	41·40	23·25	20·50	6,691,162
	1934	16·45	26·50	40·90	22·75	20·30	8,097,164
	1938	15·27	24·29	34·17	22·04	19·88	7,998,647
1,000 and under 5,000 ..	1925	8·12	36·10	30·57	37·41	28·30	9,108,435
	1929	9·37	38·58	35·07	39·56	30·93	10,096,032
	1934	9·88	39·64	35·94	40·60	30·14	12,025,865
	1938	10·89	41·78	43·76	41·33	30·14	12,123,812
5,000 and under 10,000 ..	1925	·34	5·73	1·30	6·79	5·56	1,789,811
	1929	·40	6·04	1·20	7·39	6·32	2,064,255
	1934	·40	5·99	1·10	7·26	5·67	2,262,059
	1938	·43	6·02	1·53	7·04	5·84	2,350,437
10,000 and under 20,000 ..	1925	·11	3·53	·24	4·32	3·74	1,201,688
	1929	·12	3·45	·35	4·31	3·20	1,046,067
	1934	·11	2·99	·26	3·70	2·85	1,138,940
	1938	·12	3·27	·37	3·94	2·75	1,107,610
20,000 and upwards ..	1925	·02	·84	·01	1·16	·99	317,652
	1929	·02	1·05	·05	1·34	1·44	469,930
	1934	·02	1·72	·05	2·15	1·56	622,381
	1938	·03	1·93	·10	2·34	1·87	750,543
Total ..	1925						32,179,414
	1929	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	32,647,768
	1934						39,899,969
	1938						40,228,430

In the above table horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of either will

eat as much as ten sheep. The numbers of live stock held in March, 1938, on holdings of various sizes will be found on page 472.

Dairying is carried on principally on small holdings and, in conjunction therewith, pig farming is often practised as a profitable sideline. In 1938, 77 per cent. of the dairy cows and 81 per cent. of the pigs were on holdings of less than 500 acres.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation thereon was collected in March, 1938. The land privately owned was summarized according to different sized holdings and, where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith, these lands were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached. The particulars relating to these holdings are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—SIZE OF HOLDINGS SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION AND PASTURE, MARCH, 1938.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.	Average Size of Holding.			Cultiva- tion.	Pasture, &c.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1 and under 50 ..	18,588	363,003	20	100,420	463,423	107,248	356,175
50 and under 100 ..	8,007	576,809	72	106,469	683,278	122,389	560,889
100 and under 500 ..	26,023	6,366,019	245	1,250,031	7,616,050	1,207,256	6,408,794
500 and under 1,000 ..	10,969	7,719,795	704	1,653,569	9,373,364	2,446,004	6,927,360
1,000 and under 5,000 ..	7,823	13,365,684	1,708	2,753,762	16,119,446	3,133,027	12,986,419
5,000 and under 10,000 ..	310	2,078,770	6,706	242,252	2,321,022	109,745	2,211,277
10,000 and under 20,000 ..	85	1,119,830	13,174	143,272	1,263,102	26,323	1,236,779
20,000 and upwards ..	19	565,139	29,744	178,222	743,361	6,839	736,522
Total Privately-owned Land ..	71,824	32,155,049	448	6,427,997	38,583,046	7,158,831	31,424,215
Crown Land not held in conjunction with that privately owned ..	968	..	..	1,805,096	1,805,096	108,079	1,697,017
Grand Total ..	72,792	32,155,049	..	8,233,093	40,388,142	7,266,910	33,121,232

Particulars of the size of holdings and cultivation thereon, together with the particulars of the total holdings in which only Crown land was held, are given in the following table :—

Size of holdings in 1925, 1929, 1934, and 1938.

VICTORIA—SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION
THEREON, 1925, 1929, 1934, AND 1938.

Privately-owned Land.				Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Year.	Number of Hold-ings.	Area Occupied.			Cultiva-tion.	Pasture, &c.
			acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1 and under 50	1925	22,083	405,655	178,977	584,632	129,732	454,900
	1929	19,791	374,677	102,430	477,107	126,435	350,672
	1934	19,348	374,948	153,033	527,981	119,076	408,905
	1938	18,588	363,003	100,420	463,423	107,248	356,175
50 and under 100	1925	9,206	658,278	191,047	849,325	161,488	687,837
	1929	8,388	601,533	105,603	707,136	165,172	541,964
	1934	8,475	610,113	118,175	728,288	158,217	575,071
	1938	8,007	576,809	106,469	683,278	122,389	560,889
100 and under 500	1925	28,482	6,977,490	1,153,583	8,131,073	1,613,388	6,517,685
	1929	25,979	6,384,766	1,270,651	7,655,417	1,497,695	6,157,722
	1934	26,635	6,490,014	922,428	7,421,442	1,408,012	6,013,430
	1938	26,023	6,366,019	1,250,031	7,616,050	1,207,256	6,408,794
500 and under 1,000	1925	12,534	8,774,932	1,033,245	9,808,177	2,805,966	7,002,211
	1929	12,449	8,828,038	1,336,491	10,164,529	3,377,341	6,787,188
	1934	12,245	8,680,358	1,244,542	9,924,900	3,159,356	6,765,544
	1938	10,969	7,719,795	1,653,569	9,373,364	2,446,004	6,927,360
1,000 and under 5,000	1925	6,420	10,933,319	2,086,875	13,020,194	2,121,423	10,898,771
	1929	6,929	11,858,819	2,550,602	14,409,421	2,860,939	11,548,482
	1934	7,357	12,524,655	2,323,211	14,847,866	2,775,863	12,072,003
	1938	7,823	13,365,684	2,753,762	16,119,446	3,133,027	12,986,419
5,000 and under 10,000	1925	273	1,868,708	198,969	2,067,677	90,274	1,977,403
	1929	297	2,047,281	207,774	2,255,055	97,542	2,157,513
	1934	298	2,013,454	230,549	2,244,003	84,681	2,159,322
	1938	310	2,078,770	242,252	2,321,022	109,745	2,211,277
10,000 and under 20,000	1925	91	1,240,151	33,452	1,273,603	16,610	1,256,993
	1929	90	1,196,469	90,838	1,287,307	28,915	1,258,392
	1934	81	1,105,170	16,609	1,121,779	20,390	1,101,389
	1938	85	1,119,830	143,272	1,263,102	26,323	1,236,779
20,000 and upwards	1925	13	336,791	1,417	338,208	1,033	337,175
	1929	15	390,876	2,519	393,395	3,788	389,607
	1934	16	456,843	187,103	643,946	3,660	640,286
	1938	19	565,139	178,222	743,361	6,839	736,522
Total of privately-owned land	1925	79,102	31,195,324	4,877,565	36,072,889	6,939,914	29,132,975
	1929	73,938	31,682,459	5,666,908	37,349,367	8,157,827	29,191,540
	1934	74,455	32,264,555	5,195,650	37,460,205	7,724,255	29,735,950
	1938	71,824	32,155,049	6,427,997	38,583,046	7,158,831	31,424,215
Crown Land not held in conjunction with that privately-owned	1925	935	..	733,355	733,355	36,800	696,555
	1929	974	..	1,021,435	1,021,435	159,575	861,860
	1934	931	..	1,317,813	1,317,813	85,701	1,232,112
	1938	968	..	1,805,096	1,805,096	103,079	1,697,017
Grand Total	1925	80,037	31,195,324	5,610,920	36,806,244	6,976,714	29,829,530
	1929	74,912	31,682,459	6,688,343	38,370,802	8,317,402	30,053,400
	1934	75,386	32,264,555	6,513,463	38,778,018	7,809,956	30,968,062
	1938	72,792	32,155,049	8,233,093	40,388,142	7,266,910	33,121,232

The number of holdings of privately-owned land of over 10,000 acres was 104 in 1938, 97 in 1934, 105 in 1929, 104 in 1925, 152 in 1919, 151 in 1913, 175 in 1910, and 195 in 1906, and the aggregate areas comprised therein in the corresponding years were 1,684,969 acres, 1,562,013 acres, 1,587,345 acres, 1,576,942 acres, 2,638,307 acres, 2,652,966 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 4,134,067 acres. The reduction in the period of thirty-two years between 1906 and 1938 was equivalent to 47 per cent. in the number, and 62 per cent. in the acreage of such estates. Most of this reduction took place between the years 1906 and 1913, and 1919 and 1925, the periods of active Closer Settlement and of Soldier Settlement respectively.

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following table shows, in respect of these products, the annual average area, production, and yield per acre during each decennium, 1855 to 1925, and the actual area, production and yield per acre for each of the twelve seasons, 1926-1938.

VICTORIA—ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1938.

Period or Season.	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.*	Potatoes.	Hay.
	ANNUAL AREA.				
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1855-65 ..	119,001	83,296	4,843	24,123	80,117
1865-75 ..	278,077	129,384	19,262	36,744	117,393
1875-85 ..	776,031	147,343	41,188	39,089	226,775
1885-95 ..	1,236,501	210,901	64,310	48,009	437,087
1895-1905 ..	1,898,280	340,957	52,829	45,243	540,472
1905-15 ..	2,190,336	390,642	60,378	56,272	848,587
1915-25 ..	2,633,945	428,372	84,205	61,195	1,122,978
1925-26 ..	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	63,369	1,013,613
1926-27 ..	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	66,185	1,080,993
1927-28 ..	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	77,649	908,804
1928-29 ..	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	68,412	1,005,063
1929-30 ..	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	58,789	865,015
1930-31 ..	4,600,200	371,024	87,518	67,590	1,277,398
1931-32 ..	3,565,872	439,626	66,381	69,929	955,839
1932-33 ..	3,230,955	368,846	93,555	69,783	1,044,523
1933-34 ..	3,052,931	525,976	106,339	60,856	1,196,259
1934-35 ..	2,458,583	506,638	87,599	54,214	1,261,552
1935-36 ..	2,323,753	505,623	116,371	44,287	1,140,361
1936-37 ..	2,393,827	381,069	100,003	45,627	1,181,612
1937-38 ..	2,686,057	394,436	139,777	41,105	1,079,039

* For Grain.

VICTORIA—ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF FIVE
PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1938—*continued.*

Period of Season.	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.*	Potatoes.	Hay.
ANNUAL PRODUCTION.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855-65 ..	2,198,874	2,068,648	103,575	62,723	111,806
1865-75 ..	4,385,814	2,636,747	390,337	111,800	153,852
1875-85 ..	8,593,308	3,297,468	799,938	135,614	276,771
1885-95 ..	12,268,905	4,649,393	1,187,007	170,905	547,092
1895-1905 ..	14,032,145	6,649,453	947,580	134,357	672,982
1905-15 ..	22,906,743	7,342,468	1,243,442	158,445	1,084,726
1915-25 ..	39,171,358	7,965,864	1,923,654	169,864	1,511,298
1925-26 ..	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	163,729	929,068
1926-27 ..	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	162,909	1,387,971
1927-28 ..	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	230,348	1,001,251
1928-29 ..	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	140,158	1,267,437
1929-30 ..	25,412,587	5,058,541	2,183,325	171,747	963,089
1930-31 ..	53,814,369	6,893,827	1,983,130	173,341	1,605,900
1931-32 ..	41,955,856	6,450,281	1,256,678	206,489	1,069,276
1932-33 ..	47,843,129	6,363,853	1,995,446	182,471	1,386,028
1933-34 ..	42,613,106	6,778,754	1,888,981	142,132	1,353,796
1934-35 ..	25,850,528	5,248,787	1,609,518	109,329	1,464,264
1935-36 ..	37,552,062	6,365,056	2,314,427	104,125	1,346,953
1936-37 ..	42,844,816	6,107,885	2,143,109	196,623	1,403,049
1937-38 ..	48,173,191	5,327,199	2,708,519	134,712	1,244,935

* For Grain.

VICTORIA—ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF FIVE
PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1938—*continued.*

Period or Season.	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.*	Potatoes.	Hay.
AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD PER ACRE.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855-65 ..	18.48	24.83	21.39	2.60	1.40
1865-75 ..	15.77	20.38	20.27	3.04	1.31
1875-85 ..	11.07	22.38	19.42	3.47	1.22
1885-95 ..	9.92	22.05	18.46	3.56	1.21
1895-1905 ..	7.39	19.50	17.94	2.97	1.25
1905-15 ..	10.46	18.79	20.59	2.82	1.28
1915-25 ..	14.87	18.60	22.84	2.78	1.35
1925-26 ..	11.64	11.42	17.17	2.54	0.92
1926-27 ..	16.08	16.10	21.61	2.46	1.29
1927-28 ..	8.54	8.85	20.22	2.97	1.10
1928-29 ..	12.59	16.14	20.62	2.05	1.26
1929-30 ..	7.13	8.03	22.35	2.92	1.11
1930-31 ..	11.70	18.58	22.66	2.56	1.26
1931-32 ..	11.77	14.67	18.93	2.95	1.12
1932-33 ..	14.81	17.25	21.33	2.61	1.33
1933-34 ..	13.96	12.89	17.76	2.34	1.13
1934-35 ..	10.51	10.36	18.37	2.02	1.16
1935-36 ..	16.16	12.59	19.89	2.35	1.18
1936-37 ..	17.90	16.03	21.43	4.31	1.19
1937-38 ..	17.93	13.51	19.38	3.28	1.15

* For grain.

Area Cultivated
1937-38.

A summary of the area under cultivation in each County

VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION

Districts and Counties.	Grain Crops.					Potatoes.	Onions.	Hay (Wheaten, Oaten, Lucerne, Grass, etc.).
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Peas.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Central District—								
Bourke	7,083	8,280	5,591	..	224	4,465	598	53,782
Grant	16,494	7,279	24,222	381	2,402	7,450	995	50,384
Mornington .. .	1,306	220	369	1,955	221	5,275	248	30,979
Evelyn	73	62	132	8	6	1,380	..	5,713
North Central District—								
Anglesey	774	391	72	76	79	351	..	5,292
Dalhousie	1,808	1,375	63	..	92	2,758	..	10,241
Talbot	18,989	7,402	2,513	..	562	6,387	..	40,195
Western District—								
Grenville	6,199	6,014	3,758	..	428	794	1,413	24,866
Polwarth	132	1,174	844	..	201	1,232	1,017	11,804
Heytesbury .. .	..	77	197	2	45	244	6	13,293
Hampden	6,626	6,069	1,816	..	61	185	117	20,899
Ripon	22,084	15,440	1,015	..	8	748	..	21,852
Villiers	985	5,242	1,796	..	70	3,594	1,298	20,923
Normanby	832	2,536	1,631	..	248	574	..	20,066
Dundas	2,341	6,211	626	..	176	36	3	20,979
Follett	253	687	172	..	6	67	1	2,871
Wimmera District—								
Lowan	209,577	30,185	13,809	..	..	..	..	61,071
Borong	487,656	21,887	16,014	17	27	68	..	84,965
Kara Kara .. .	141,964	22,533	903	..	6	12	..	31,382
Mallee District—								
Millewa	103,065	8,129	..	..	..	..	..	19,291
Weeah	164,848	22,060	8,105	..	..	..	..	35,530
Karkaroc	603,073	64,384	14,767	5	3	5	3	124,862
Tatchera	344,178	62,771	2,640	240	2	6	2	57,444
Northern District—								
Gunbower	20,118	3,872	6,230	14	..	2	3	18,043
Gladstone	103,527	28,792	3,508	..	..	15	..	27,527
Bendigo	94,764	17,178	3,357	..	8	8	..	35,125
Rodney	64,279	12,214	9,756	8	3	4	3	37,441
Moira	230,278	24,461	1,960	11	12	21	1	61,443
North Eastern District—								
Delatite	3,157	2,650	473	1,386	125	666	1	24,427
Bogong	25,300	3,141	544	955	29	353	1	28,403
Benambra	255	420	283	375	18	21	..	8,978
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	5	76	27	7	..	355
Gippsland District—								
Croajingolong ..	9	29	..	2,355	576	103	..	1,069
Tambo	40	75	101	3,177	48	86	..	1,379
Dargo	141	131	379	4,243	51	113	3	2,367
Tanjil	3,434	811	10,722	5,429	241	193	1	19,376
Buln Buln	405	194	1,404	166	460	3,882	322	43,922
Total	2,686,057	394,436	139,777	20,879	6,465	41,105	6,036	1,079,939

of the State for the season 1937-38 is given in the following table :—

FOR THE SEASON 1937-38.

Green Forage.	Grass and Clover for Seed.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Flax.	Market Gardens.	Orchards.	All Other Crops.	Total Area under Crops.	Land in Fallow.	Total Area under Cultivation.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
6,355	26	2	..	5	6,726	11,620	1,376	106,133	29,213	135,346
4,775	8	..	17	15	2,016	1,485	299	118,222	33,589	151,811
14,670	165	..	..	112	3,918	14,199	1,306	74,943	8,002	82,945
2,015	..	..	..	..	1,516	9,624	420	20,949	1,887	22,836
1,088	..	..	..	..	88	36	26	8,273	1,057	9,330
1,604	205	..	40	8	10	57	78	18,339	802	19,141
2,953	3,013	..	29	16	22	3,700	129	85,970	18,059	104,029
564	408	..	1	9	29	356	19	44,858	12,511	57,369
2,426	2,085	..	..	335	170	242	114	21,776	1,397	23,173
1,251	37	..	..	..	9	93	54	15,308	1,879	17,187
704	417	..	..	..	58	22	36	37,020	6,877	43,897
950	171	..	23	25	6	13	40	62,375	25,225	87,600
2,421	384	..	..	..	76	15	209	37,013	2,691	39,704
3,058	83	..	..	25	292	900	134	30,379	3,932	34,311
879	1,562	..	..	89	32	9	62	33,005	4,550	37,555
512	229	10	..	..	..	44	16	4,868	320	5,188
708	127	5	34	..	14	325	417	316,272	220,122	536,394
1,425	5	164	841	..	220	2,124	318	615,731	508,920	1,124,651
654	..	..	53	..	4	487	..	197,998	149,928	347,926
..	..	..	3	..	9	29	22	130,548	67,999	198,547
2,728	..	..	..	..	..	..	277	233,548	156,216	389,764
1,448	..	..	28,421	..	102	1,688	50	838,811	552,943	1,391,754
6,093	25	..	6,469	..	52	1,616	88	481,626	318,027	799,653
11,912	6	78	27	..	197	821	247	61,570	22,422	83,992
867	..	..	15	..	45	320	..	164,616	102,406	267,022
3,015	35	2	107	..	1,068	2,582	16	157,265	80,371	237,636
2,124	..	..	361	..	295	10,707	17	137,212	47,309	184,521
5,501	..	204	752	..	668	9,013	96	334,421	192,313	526,734
4,748	123	1,882	34	10	29	568	750	41,029	4,154	45,183
2,753	40	2,386	4,656	45	158	1,268	1,153	71,185	19,536	90,721
1,998	..	..	..	23	..	16	165	12,552	610	13,162
8	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	496	17	513
455	..	..	..	..	98	9	866	5,569	50	5,619
1,170	..	..	..	4	457	86	640	7,763	465	8,228
1,558	..	..	..	..	737	150	696	10,569	436	11,005
7,280	..	..	..	35	439	186	4,432	52,579	2,807	55,386
19,169	204	3	..	411	259	654	108	71,563	5,514	77,077
121,839	9,358	4,736	41,883	1,167	19,819	75,067	14,691	4,662,354	2,604,556	7,266,910

Yields of
Principal Crops.

The table which follows shows the yields, in Counties,

VICTORIA—YIELDS OF PRINCIPAL

Districts and Counties.	Grain Crops:					Potatoes.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Peas.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.
Central District—						
Bourke	142,009	220,294	119,138	..	2,927	13,423
Grant	336,710	209,236	598,007	6,080	43,319	22,230
Mornington .. .	21,784	5,153	7,172	65,096	4,666	18,945
Evelyn	1,499	1,380	3,996	80	157	5,096
North Central District—						
Anglesey	15,982	9,727	2,293	6,000	1,737	1,459
Dalhousie	31,809	32,451	1,487	..	1,265	7,263
Talbot	428,247	173,561	78,544	..	11,436	18,694
Western District—						
Grenville	143,912	196,230	124,208	..	7,894	3,330
Polwarth	2,962	29,303	27,608	..	4,983	5,203
Heytesbury .. .	..	2,008	5,413	20	1,375	804
Hampden	167,400	198,284	46,750	..	1,463	732
Ripon	645,431	517,110	29,133	..	126	2,058
Villiers	21,493	127,256	69,643	..	1,956	14,266
Normanby	18,470	64,933	46,890	..	5,093	2,268
Dundas	49,958	131,815	17,772	..	4,019	89
Follett	3,749	8,766	4,513	..	120	259
Wimmera District—						
Lowan	5,012,598	386,097	216,764	..	..	..
Borong	12,515,822	284,749	263,710	204	471	212
Kara Kara	3,121,252	304,313	15,635	..	188	25
Mallee District—						
Millewa	996,211	55,844	..	..	..	..
Weeah	2,101,828	161,678	114,441	..	..	..
Karkaroo	8,424,302	508,157	194,421	124	220	16
Tatehara	3,894,548	291,870	27,046	4,879	63	22
Northern District—						
Gunbower	217,030	41,423	98,520	340	..	6
Gladstone	2,000,698	363,015	62,492	..	..	13
Bendigo	1,548,645	227,514	41,369	..	47	4
Rodney	1,111,147	157,939	157,124	290	314	8
Molra	4,404,390	421,581	33,079	305	251	21
North Eastern District—						
Delatite	76,562	73,369	12,076	32,648	2,352	1,505
Bogong	633,909	84,235	11,697	21,734	641	605
Benambra	4,881	9,495	6,065	12,751	301	52
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	142	2,240	653	32
Gippsland District—						
Croajingolong ..	107	739	..	97,616	11,360	187
Tambo	587	832	1,819	142,295	1,115	200
Dargo	2,901	2,470	8,006	169,586	870	332
Tanjil	65,971	20,405	231,199	215,907	4,836	713
Bulu Bulu	8,397	3,967	29,747	5,640	10,007	14,640
Total	48,173,191	5,327,199	2,708,519	783,835	126,228	134,712

of the principal crops for the season, 1937-38.

CROPS FOR THE SEASON, 1937-38.

Onions.	Hay (Wheaten, Oaten, Lucerne, Grass, etc.).	Grass and Clover for Seed.	Tobacco.	Wine Made.	Dried Vine Fruits.			
					Raisins.	Sultanas.	Currants.	
Tons.	Tons.	Bushels.	cwt.	Gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
3,389	79,528	90	2	1,433,637	..	..	..
4,249	71,839	78	..		..	..	..
1,391	45,366	916	..		..	..	..
..	8,933	..	..		..	..	..
..	7,051	..	..		..	..	..
..	12,013	749	..		..	..	..
..	59,043	9,914	..		..	..	..
12,039	38,417	1,765	..		..	..	..
11,092	18,248	13,571	..		..	..	..
30	19,699	..	..		..	..	..
976	35,528	3,374	..		..	..	..
..	37,063	413	..		..	..	..
10,499	33,492	5,416	..		..	..	..
..	32,199	1,040	..		..	..	..
4	30,161	28,726	..		..	..	..
4	3,788	1,370	6		..	..	..
..	62,126	1,788	3		..	..	87
..	94,321	100	469		..	114	299	
..	33,867	..	..		..	..	..
..	14,540	..	..		..	..	..
..	24,439	..	..		..	..	..
12	76,514	96,075	726,726	166,452
10	33,191	100	10,390	136,427	12,053
16	18,622	15	494		2	12
..	26,090
..	35,430	23	22		26	28
7	39,495	35	144	10
2	62,178	..	1,396		..	1	140	19
3	37,026	1,246	8,280	..	..	..	..
5	41,872	300	10,168	..	..	..	..
..	14,243	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	462	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,161	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,873	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3,666	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	27,171	..	20	..	..	..	..
1,841	62,280	1,403	..	..	..	..	..
45,583	1,244,935	72,397	20,860	1,433,637	106,501	863,579	178,960	

The following table shows the area under, the yield from, and the gross value of each of the principal crops in Victoria for the season 1937-38.

VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, 1937-38.

Crop.	Area.	Yield.	Gross Value.*
	acres.		£
Wheat	2,686,057	48,173,191 bushels	9,835,360
Oats	394,436	5,327,199 "	876,768
Barley, Malting (2 row)	113,598	2,122,035 "	406,723
" Other (6 row) ..	26,179	586,484 "	92,860
Maize	20,879	783,835 "	185,642
Rye	1,051	10,291 "	2,187
Hay, Wheaten	90,244	105,444 tons	441,869
" Oaten	817,001	892,817 "	3,717,303
" Lucerne, etc. .. .	38,723	59,943 "	311,928
" Other (Grass) ..	133,071	186,731 "	681,777
Straw .. .. .	.. .. .	25,520 "	66,580
Grass Seed	9,358	72,397 bushels	43,438
Canary Seed	1,329	9,086 "	9,086
Beans for grain	1,829	12,309 "	16,925
Peas for grain	6,465	126,228 "	41,550
Green Fodder	121,839	.. .. .	319,491
Potatoes	41,105	134,712 tons	801,536
Onions	6,036	45,583 "	188,620
Sugar Beet	4,046	48,594 "	97,188
		of beet valued at factory at £97,188	
		(Sugar extracted amounted to 5,625 tons from 47,330 tons of beet)	
Turnips, Beet, etc., for fodder	454	3,148 "	13,379
Mangolds	532	7,277 "	12,735
Tobacco	4,736	20,860 cwt.	185,808
Hops	142	1,405 "	15,080
Broom Millet	768	3,614 "	8,403
Chicory	294	3,409 "	1,087
Flax	1,167	352 tons (dried)	8,800
		of straw valued at mills at £8,525	8,525
		Products obtained were—	
		2,981 cwt. seed	
		2,401 cwt. fibre	
		1,733 cwt. tow	
Orchards, Productive ..	60,374	.. .. .	1,938,367
" Unproductive ..	14,693	.. .. .	.. .. .
Grapes, Table	1,384	4,372 tons	69,959
" Wine	6,393	9,941 "	63,450
		valued at winery at £63,450. Wine made amounted to 1,433,673 gallons	
" Drying	30,868	230,550 "	.. .. .
		producing—	
		43,179 tons of sultanas	1,769,767
		5,325 tons of raisins ..	246,687
		8,948 tons of currants	287,234
Vines, Unproductive ..	3,238	.. .. .	.. .. .
Market Gardens	19,819	.. .. .	1,090,045
Pumpkins	1,431	6,038 tons	35,624
Other Crops	2,815	.. .. .	214,426
Total Crops	4,662,354	.. .. .	24,106,207

* The gross value is based on the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. The places where primary products are absorbed locally or where they become raw material for a secondary industry are presumed to be the principal markets.

The following table gives the annual value of each of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized at country railway stations, also the value of each crop per acre for each of the five seasons, 1933-34 to 1937-38.

VICTORIA—VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Season.	Annual Value of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£	£	£	£	£
1933-34	5,708,281	649,631	203,706	591,186	3,192,702
1934-35	4,422,091	524,879	200,927	711,263	3,145,257
1935-36	6,975,305	609,985	281,591	616,326	2,963,105
1936-37	10,573,533	725,311	412,188	533,350	3,712,145
1937-38	8,381,235	799,080	448,798	667,947	4,979,740
	Annual Value Per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1933-34	1 17 5	1 4 8	1 18 4	9 14 4	2 13 5
1934-35	1 16 0	1 0 9	2 5 11	13 2 5	2 9 10
1935-36	3 0 0	1 4 2	2 8 5	13 18 4	2 12 0
1936-37	4 8 4	1 18 1	4 2 5	11 13 9	3 2 10
1937-38	3 2 5	2 0 6	3 4 3	16 5 0	4 12 4

THE GRAIN ELEVATOR SYSTEM FOR THE BULK HANDLING OF WHEAT IN VICTORIA.

The *Grain Elevator Act* 1934 provided for the handling of grain in bulk, for wheat within defined areas to be delivered to elevators, and for the constitution of the Grain Elevators Board. It also empowered the board to borrow money to the extent that the money owing at any one time shall not exceed £2,000,000.

The bulk-handling scheme will be completed in two sections, is estimated to cost £1,881,348 and will provide for the erection of 140 country elevators, with individual capacities of seven sizes ranging

from 65,000 to 300,000 bushels capacity, serving terminal elevators at Geelong and Williamstown of 2,250,000 bushels and 2,000,000 bushels capacity respectively. These terminals are designed to receive wheat from loaded railway trucks at the rate of 20,000 bushels per hour, and to load into ships at 64,000 bushels per hour. Ships will thus be completely loaded in one day at each terminal as compared with the several days required under the system of loading bagged wheat.

The first section of the scheme, the construction work of which commenced at Geelong on 10th September, 1936, and is now proceeding under the supervision of the Grain Elevators Board, embraces the area which will be served by the Geelong terminal. This area is the western portion of the State bounded on the east by and including the Melbourne-Mildura railway line. From this area approximately 80 per cent. of the wheat grown in Victoria is produced. The massive superstructure of the main Storage House and Working House is now completed. The track unloading sheds are also completed, and the mechanical equipment assembled and placed in position. Work on the special pier is proceeding, together with the overhead connecting and shipping galleries along which will pass the belts to convey the wheat to the ship's side. The excavation work and the construction of an approach over Bent-street, Geelong, preparatory to laying of rail tracks to serve the terminal, are also finished.

The country elevator system of the first section comprises 91 elevator units at 81 country railway stations. A contract for this work was let by the Grain Elevators Board to the Railway Construction Branch of the Board of Land and Works, and construction commenced in May, 1938. The smaller elevators are being provided with three receiving hoppers having a combined receiving capacity of 2,100 bushels per hour, and the larger units with six hoppers having a receiving capacity of 4,200 bushels per hour. The Railways Department is proceeding with necessary alterations to existing rail tracks and with the construction of new sidings at all elevator stations. The wheat-proofing of existing rail trucks and the construction of new trucks fitted with wheat proofing devices are also being carried out by the Department in preparation for the coming wheat season.

As at 30th June, 1939, the elevator concrete construction work at 36 railway stations was practically completed and at 26 of the others was at an advanced stage. It is anticipated that 50 elevators now in course of construction at 47 railway stations will be in operation during the 1939-40 season.

With the completion of the first section of the scheme, the way will be clear for the preparation of plans and the letting of tenders for the second section. Already the preliminary excavation and the construction of the foundations and basement of the works at the Williamstown terminal have been finished.

Wheat growing in counties.

The principal wheat growing areas are the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts. In the season 1937-38 these districts were responsible for nearly 96 per cent. of the total wheat production of the State. Although other districts provide only small proportions of the total area, they are not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat growing, as their average yield per acre is usually greater than in the areas mentioned. The yield in 1937-38 was 48,173,191 bushels, which was 5,328,375 bushels more than that of 1936-37. The average yield of 17·93 bushels per acre for the season was the highest recorded since the year 1869-70 when the average yield was 19·75 bushels from an area of 288,514 acres. The area sown and the production of wheat for grain in different counties for each of the three seasons, 1936-1938, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE THREE SEASONS, 1936-1938.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Central—									
Bourke ..	3,632	5,883	7,083	55,040	111,301	142,009	15·15	18·92	20·05
Grant ..	9,229	12,701	16,494	159,016	243,416	336,710	17·23	19·17	20·41
Mornington ..	231	846	1,306	3,586	17,286	21,784	15·52	20·43	16·68
Evelyn ..	31	58	73	765	1,505	1,499	24·68	25·95	20·53
Total ..	13,123	19,488	24,956	218,407	373,508	502,002	16·64	19·17	20·12
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	652	892	774	13,608	11,950	15,982	20·87	13·40	20·65
Dalhousie ..	719	1,408	1,808	12,044	28,806	31,809	16·75	20·46	17·59
Talbot ..	12,571	14,913	18,989	287,138	302,288	428,247	22·84	20·27	22·55
Total ..	13,942	17,213	21,571	312,790	343,044	476,038	22·44	19·93	22·07
Western—									
Grenville ..	4,527	5,050	6,199	73,544	97,223	143,912	16·25	19·25	23·22
Polwarth ..	19	64	132	484	1,740	2,962	25·47	27·19	22·44
Heytesbury ..	4,947	4,247	6,636	93,400	109,251	167,400	18·88	25·72	25·23
Hampden ..	15,937	15,015	22,084	332,521	372,566	645,431	20·86	24·81	29·23
Ripon ..	602	395	985	10,401	8,145	21,493	17·28	20·62	21·82
Villiers ..	308	745	832	4,403	16,034	18,470	14·30	21·52	22·20
Normanby ..	1,166	1,502	2,341	17,724	32,782	49,958	15·20	21·83	21·34
Dundas ..	170	204	253	2,203	3,242	3,749	12·96	15·89	14·82
Follett ..									
Total ..	27,676	27,222	39,462	534,680	640,983	1,053,375	19·32	23·55	26·69
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	175,227	188,189	209,577	3,524,744	4,141,453	5,012,598	20·12	22·01	23·92
Borong ..	411,885	447,352	487,656	9,590,835	10,918,772	12,515,822	23·29	24·41	25·67
Kara Kara ..	114,462	120,718	141,964	2,870,314	2,793,668	3,121,252	25·08	23·14	21·99
Total ..	701,574	756,259	839,197	15,985,893	17,853,893	20,649,672	22·79	23·61	24·61

VICTORIA—WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE THREE SEASONS, 1936-1938—*continued.*

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	122,556	108,157	103,065	395,438	778,783	996,211	3·23	7·20	9·67
Weeah ..	159,436	156,334	164,848	1,598,715	1,731,578	2,101,828	10·03	11·08	12·75
Karkaroc ..	550,422	547,534	603,073	5,313,687	7,260,385	8,424,302	9·65	13·26	13·97
Tatchera ..	293,560	310,487	344,178	3,637,052	4,794,018	3,894,548	12·39	15·44	11·32
Total ..	1,125,974	1,122,512	1,215,164	10,944,892	14,564,764	15,416,889	9·72	12·98	12·69
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	14,355	16,274	20,118	250,427	266,391	217,030	17·45	16·37	10·79
Gladstone ..	77,731	83,442	103,527	1,733,007	1,601,750	2,000,698	22·29	19·20	19·33
Bendigo ..	70,683	77,904	94,764	1,402,560	1,486,805	1,548,645	19·84	19·09	16·34
Rodney ..	46,861	49,942	64,279	1,001,452	1,086,309	1,111,147	21·37	21·75	17·29
Moirra ..	205,090	198,199	230,278	4,649,829	4,156,295	4,404,390	22·67	20·97	19·13
Total ..	414,720	425,761	512,966	9,037,275	8,597,550	9,281,910	21·79	20·19	18·09
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	2,879	2,388	3,157	53,051	46,769	76,552	18·43	19·59	24·25
Bogong ..	20,442	19,220	25,300	405,783	360,456	633,909	19·85	18·75	25·06
Benambra ..	172	189	255	2,993	3,182	4,881	17·40	16·84	19·14
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	23,493	21,797	28,712	461,827	410,407	715,342	19·66	18·83	24·91
Gippsland—									
Croajlongong ..	3	..	9	46	..	107	15·33	..	11·89
Tambo ..	96	5	40	973	90	587	10·14	18·00	14·63
Dargo ..	87	78	141	1,646	747	2,901	18·92	9·58	20·57
Tanjil ..	2,894	3,129	3,434	50,787	54,096	65,971	17·55	17·29	19·21
Buln Buln ..	171	363	405	2,840	5,734	8,397	16·64	15·80	20·73
Total ..	3,251	3,575	4,029	56,298	60,667	77,963	17·32	16·97	19·35
Total (State)	2,323,753	2,393,827	2,686,057	37,552,062	42,844,816	48,173,191	16·16	17·90	17·93

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1937-38 was as follows:—New South Wales, 55,104,000 bushels; South Australia, 43,429,000 bushels; Western Australia, 36,225,000 bushels; Queensland, 3,749,000 bushels; and Tasmania, 525,000 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 187,255,000 bushels.

Monthly Rainfall and Average Yields of Wheat 1927 to 1938. In the following table the average yield per acre in each of the main wheat growing counties for the years 1927 to 1938 is shown in conjunction with the approximate mean rainfall recorded each month. The rainfall during the growing season is also shown separately to indicate its effect on wheat production. While the table is useful as a general reference in respect of the relationship of wheat yields to rainfall, it should be remembered that temperatures, winds, and other factors such as the extent to which fallowing, rotational cropping, and fertilizing is practised have also considerable effect on average yields, as do also the varieties of wheat used.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS 1927 TO 1938.

County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.											Total for Year.	Total Wheat-growing Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Wheat-growing Months.									Dec.
						June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.				
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Bushels.
Lowan—															
1927	32	80	72	8	246	106	213	356	87	46	122	108	1,476	930	15·68
1928	152	279	89	170	164	199	216	51	228	361	47	16	1,972	1,102	20·40
1929	89	70	89	179	131	271	172	175	140	115	61	262	1,754	934	18·27
1930	1	117	20	139	98	31	303	294	218	253	147	462	2,083	1,246	19·16
1931	44	4	94	222	256	364	226	233	167	25	79	29	1,743	1,094	16·15
1932	1	263	186	248	105	258	232	232	126	146	58	83	1,938	1,052	17·59
1933	137	2	82	135	367	104	92	194	286	82	337	225	2,043	1,095	17·01
1934	36	37	39	203	5	79	149	190	229	362	267	38	1,634	1,276	15·35
1935	64	10	167	129	158	232	288	237	239	92	97	72	1,785	1,185	20·12
1936	161	11	68	42	157	287	401	260	98	220	34	265	2,004	1,300	22·01
1937	226	87	114	55	155	93	107	256	205	152	43	247	1,740	856	23·92
1938	119	152	33	236	27	212	189	88	78	27	80	20	1,261	674	12·44
Borung—															
1927	23	55	46	10	183	107	211	255	89	105	66	108	1,258	833	11·48
1928	198	373	245	114	107	202	148	27	183	298	16	17	1,928	874	18·16
1929	59	90	85	164	84	197	96	143	85	112	64	219	1,398	697	7·23
1930	1	106	23	99	150	41	263	290	124	367	147	475	2,086	1,232	13·74
1931	40	5	179	291	249	432	162	155	145	31	196	60	1,945	1,121	16·44
1932	1	245	197	291	105	199	211	231	97	144	67	80	1,868	949	21·63
1933	178	..	71	127	281	113	188	186	270	87	219	299	2,019	1,063	20·78
1934	55	95	20	168	5	50	172	171	171	360	345	32	1,644	1,269	17·60
1935	36	26	118	147	92	144	299	201	281	136	48	71	1,599	1,109	23·29
1936	224	5	45	29	215	190	471	219	55	180	28	268	1,929	1,143	24·41
1937	193	99	87	21	114	128	77	187	145	291	42	278	1,662	870	25·67
1938	168	89	13	132	38	183	211	62	42	15	59	7	1,019	572	10·59
Kara Kara—															
1927	45	62	36	12	232	97	247	231	83	130	62	123	1,360	850	14·34
1928	290	375	210	98	109	220	166	35	177	276	13	19	1,988	887	17·32
1929	57	139	80	160	73	194	86	156	82	128	78	167	1,400	724	5·95
1930	1	131	31	79	191	56	250	283	116	372	97	546	2,153	1,174	13·45
1931	23	8	218	246	303	461	191	144	160	34	210	35	2,033	1,200	13·45
1932	1	189	256	346	98	242	222	294	94	120	56	89	2,007	1,028	18·17
1933	160	..	53	132	261	120	277	175	245	104	295	424	2,246	1,216	19·25
1934	66	159	20	163	1	51	206	187	167	395	307	50	1,772	1,313	15·53
1935	76	43	113	212	98	142	377	189	294	226	37	71	1,878	1,285	25·08
1936	227	8	21	46	151	168	500	252	47	199	36	209	1,919	1,202	23·14
1937	222	95	42	19	129	98	76	229	135	332	26	258	1,661	896	21·99
1938	132	86	13	123	28	225	201	68	37	16	55	4	988	602	8·38

Production.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS 1927 TO 1938—continued.

County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.												Total for Year.	Total Wheat-growing Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.
	Wheat-growing Months.										Nov.	Dec.			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.					
Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Bushels.	
Millewa—															
1927	27	6	25	2	27	36	117	58	65	75	79	22	539	378	·15
1928	36	441	106	36	47	170	88	13	68	68	3	25	1,101	454	3·43
1929	12	193	33	16	13	36	37	43	61	25	94	288	851	215	·02
1930	15	47	115	39	142	4	129	209	74	259	68	208	1,309	817	11·06
1931	25	2	123	202	150	287	92	61	154	69	106	30	1,306	813	8·32
1932	17	220	131	110	151	233	98	215	59	45	22	81	1,832	801	12·05
1933	153	1	19	21	114	23	121	144	143	59	213	142	1,153	604	5·76
1934	57	61	56	48	..	31	71	63	84	289	146	29	935	538	1·23
1935	51	5	74	110	40	62	100	71	121	130	4	59	827	524	3·23
1936	426	16	43	58	114	64	245	55	19	74	12	162	1,288	571	7·20
1937	196	10	47	30	71	185	68	191	36	163	30	127	1,154	714	9·67
1938	122	37	2	63	34	26	186	45	5	29	10	..	559	325	·95
Weeah—															
1927	30	30	38	3	98	44	161	134	85	66	42	49	780	588	4·22
1928	110	253	122	117	73	184	99	29	101	204	1	22	1,315	690	8·26
1929	24	39	45	49	50	97	46	80	56	32	67	191	776	361	2·49
1930	1	39	29	56	158	16	181	181	73	359	76	332	1,501	968	10·10
1931	28	..	96	151	180	280	90	105	181	39	100	20	1,270	875	9·84
1932	7	292	139	143	104	192	148	200	64	80	15	88	1,472	788	9·36
1933	141	..	45	48	192	..	33	122	147	150	68	127	1,258	712	8·36
1934	69	64	34	95	..	31	105	105	114	323	191	32	1,163	678	6·52
1935	26	2	67	98	72	121	142	114	138	183	31	52	1,046	770	10·03
1936	431	11	50	64	101	122	334	95	24	160	18	207	1,617	836	11·08
1937	139	43	101	11	63	135	92	211	63	215	36	196	1,305	779	12·75
1938	123	85	..	158	6	85	189	57	10	7	44	8	772	354	6·87
Karkaroo—															
1927	40	24	25	7	78	47	155	99	66	111	49	45	746	556	3·99
1928	111	295	152	89	57	156	88	23	108	145	3	15	1,242	577	7·79
1929	21	69	34	109	30	76	29	81	52	31	79	191	802	299	2·26
1930	5	22	44	31	188	11	142	172	59	317	79	370	1,440	889	8·06
1931	26	2	163	255	230	324	110	51	152	62	90	4	1,469	929	9·37
1932	5	259	137	157	97	205	125	186	80	64	16	84	1,415	757	10·30
1933	117	..	27	33	154	40	200	134	148	66	168	252	1,339	742	8·96
1934	41	144	46	100	1	41	111	78	100	305	214	16	1,197	636	5·75
1935	38	9	70	93	46	107	136	74	145	173	18	69	978	681	9·65
1936	315	4	23	54	120	132	329	93	25	128	11	186	1,420	827	13·26
1937	179	36	55	12	83	175	62	179	41	285	26	176	1,309	825	13·97
1938	102	49	4	60	20	78	175	61	6	25	17	1	598	365	3·89

VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS 1927 TO 1938—continued.

County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.												Total for Year.	Total Wheat-growing Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.	
	Wheat-growing Months.															
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Bushels.	
Tatchera—																
1927	41	15	17	3	97	57	189	126	46	93	48	53	785	608	2 79	
1928	312	329	172	93	72	170	84	30	109	179	9	15	1,574	644	8 84	
1929	17	111	79	130	33	100	28	101	61	71	60	180	971	394	2 30	
1930	1	35	56	27	186	20	144	149	76	319	76	527	1,616	894	7 79	
1931	43	1	176	294	315	319	97	37	139	69	86	2	1,578	976	10 23	
1932	1	250	167	243	97	185	160	222	111	69	29	89	1,623	844	13 02	
1933	121	1	37	29	153	97	235	138	181	84	119	316	1,511	888	11 25	
1934	47	226	40	135	..	43	120	116	89	323	266	29	1,434	691	6 42	
1935	73	59	60	150	41	90	194	66	202	237	29	41	1,292	880	12 39	
1936	210	10	6	43	133	144	393	113	25	142	8	189	1,421	955	15 44	
1937	156	43	14	11	82	128	46	148	38	302	11	91	1,070	744	11 32	
1938	100	49	1	42	17	117	165	68	5	15	13	1	593	387	2 46	
Gunbower—																
1927	31	18	18	4	117	59	182	157	43	103	36	57	825	661	3 60	
1928	500	291	236	93	109	196	88	33	99	212	8	7	1,872	737	9 84	
1929	19	103	50	187	37	124	21	140	100	124	41	160	1,106	546	7 21	
1930 .. .. .	..	15	94	27	211	37	132	160	79	262	64	617	1,098	881	7 74
1931	48	1	172	290	237	297	104	45	108	96	106	..	1,504	887	11 84	
1932	1	199	213	254	123	200	195	229	84	94	67	97	1,756	925	14 48	
1933	91	..	72	30	157	183	236	199	193	109	186	236	1,742	1,077	14 82	
1934	110	261	51	153	..	54	149	166	83	314	261	51	1,653	766	8 59	
1935	87	121	68	190	69	109	250	89	240	254	30	79	1,586	1,011	17 45	
1936	168	24	12	83	121	164	431	162	38	158	16	271	1,648	1,074	16 37	
1937	138	46	5	44	89	95	44	158	77	215	11	79	1,001	678	10 79	
1938	104	66	1	39	17	157	184	60	9	6	27	1	671	433	1 94	
Gladstone—																
1927	54	46	28	9	179	88	246	190	71	88	50	92	1,141	862	10 96	
1928	364	326	237	90	122	221	138	32	146	255	10	20	1,961	914	15 24	
1929	44	118	39	126	50	177	42	144	72	118	70	145	1,145	603	5 60	
1930 .. .. .	..	91	100	59	282	46	204	229	95	338	106	622	2,172	1,194	13 94
1931	37	5	198	305	367	427	169	108	164	32	237	28	2,077	1,267	9 91	
1932	2	186	291	364	127	222	222	283	109	106	60	91	2,063	1,069	14 99	
1933	153	..	44	103	226	145	315	200	236	105	259	419	2,205	1,227	17 01	
1934	79	188	22	173	..	60	223	156	142	416	293	53	1,805	997	12 06	
1935	90	62	87	185	92	146	371	161	275	247	22	73	1,811	1,292	22 29	
1936	196	5	13	44	157	143	548	191	40	194	24	207	1,762	1,273	19 20	
1937	209	75	27	34	103	93	57	196	103	333	21	193	1,444	885	19 33	
1938	103	56	8	91	30	193	211	72	25	13	39	4	845	544	6 19	

Production.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS 1927 TO 1938—continued.

County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.												Total for Year.	Total Wheat-growing Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.
	Wheat-growing Months.										Nov.	Dec.			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.					
Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Bushels.
Bendigo—															
1927	54	25	21	5	139	95	254	175	55	81	60	93	1,057	799	8 47
1928	552	283	321	76	141	258	106	32	227	28	36	2,187	891	15 66	
1929	33	152	17	216	41	148	21	159	60	94	66	129	1,136	523	8 47
1930 .. ..	..	68	90	42	292	34	173	193	85	321	101	613	2,012	1,098	15 30
1931	48	4	311	295	325	437	194	99	155	63	187	1	2,119	1,273	10 89
1932	2	151	306	370	121	222	205	286	104	122	37	100	2,026	1,060	16 44
1933	173	..	74	43	200	185	327	228	205	106	249	311	2,101	1,251	17 13
1934	128	184	28	127	2	64	169	136	94	390	292	66	1,680	855	10 60
1935	120	116	66	237	63	114	335	119	259	308	34	66	1,837	1,198	19 84
1936	127	19	10	78	164	147	454	177	40	192	29	261	1,698	1,174	19 00
1937	128	93	8	111	116	94	61	176	97	192	13	99	1,188	736	16 34
1938	98	63	6	54	30	208	188	49	10	7	35	2	750	492	3 36
Rodney—															
1927	44	32	19	6	119	80	182	228	76	149	80	104	1,119	834	10 52
1928	384	471	343	138	178	294	129	37	123	253	9	24	2,383	1,014	16 66
1929	33	125	47	392	58	131	24	165	91	72	79	183	1,400	541	13 05
1930 .. ..	..	44	94	41	258	22	170	218	117	323	102	528	1,917	1,108	15 69
1931	44	6	304	287	291	434	187	111	151	127	170	1	2,113	1,301	12 33
1932	1	63	298	415	69	277	217	265	160	119	54	66	2,004	1,107	16 66
1933	89	..	104	13	210	209	303	170	226	171	134	228	1,857	1,289	18 46
1934	290	265	58	151	1	65	181	186	102	403	332	122	2,156	938	12 74
1935	107	173	78	346	63	138	324	142	301	270	35	45	2,022	1,238	21 37
1936	182	28	6	176	86	179	451	225	67	217	49	281	1,947	1,225	21 75
1937	164	73	19	51	159	131	78	163	107	203	14	94	1,256	841	17 29
1938	120	104	5	55	32	275	151	80	14	10	30	2	878	562	3 62
Moirs—															
1927	35	54	19	6	135	83	184	253	105	214	64	64	1,216	974	14 43
1928	270	417	320	140	173	226	150	46	96	234	8	18	2,098	925	14 76
1929	30	119	125	352	87	123	39	159	136	99	75	162	1,506	643	16 16
1930 .. ..	..	26	65	65	224	30	146	242	105	335	111	511	1,860	1,082	14 28
1931	70	19	354	268	378	487	188	128	152	178	189	6	2,397	1,511	15 43
1932	2	59	278	369	39	242	236	280	192	115	105	90	2,007	1,104	18 91
1933	93	2	70	37	194	202	247	163	261	149	142	296	1,856	1,216	17 83
1934	431	221	163	218	..	77	207	234	118	436	391	140	2,636	1,072	14 29
1935	115	133	106	380	57	153	300	160	253	316	24	113	2,110	1,239	22 67
1936	165	36	23	228	81	256	454	271	79	191	50	256	2,090	1,332	20 97
1937	206	68	33	58	145	148	91	204	121	278	43	102	1,497	987	19 13
1938	96	71	3	83	54	292	170	149	27	13	9	3	970	705	8 72

WHEAT GROWING IN CONJUNCTION WITH SHEEP-GRAZING AND DAIRYING.

For the season 1935-36, statistics showing the extent to which mixed farming was practised in conjunction with wheat growing were compiled in respect of each State in the Commonwealth. The tabulations were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from data prepared by each State.

An analysis of the tables for the State of Victoria for that season discloses that wheat for grain was grown on 13,780 holdings. The total area of these holdings was 12,482,336 acres, and the area actually sown with wheat for grain 2,323,753 acres. On 9,974 holdings, or 72·4 per cent. of the total growing wheat for grain, there were 4,841,152 sheep, or 27·7 per cent. of the State's total of 17,457,291 sheep at 1st March, 1936.

On 11,787 of the holdings growing wheat for grain, or 85·5 per cent. of the total, there were 109,049 dairy cows at 1st March, 1936. Pigs numbering 41,100 were held on 5,482 holdings which also grew wheat for grain.

The following table shows the total area of holdings growing wheat for grain with particulars of wheat growing, sheep, dairy cattle, and pigs thereon.

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS GROWING WHEAT FOR GRAIN TOGETHER WITH SHEEP, DAIRY CATTLE, AND PIGS THEREON, SEASON 1935-36.

Area under Wheat for Grain.	Holdings.		Wheat.	Sheep.		Dairy Cows.		Pigs.	
	Growing Wheat Grain.	Total Area.	Total Area.	Holdings With.	Total.	Holdings With.	Total.	Holdings With.	Total.
	Acres.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1- 19	1,729	1,011,373	15,444	1,182	650,532	1,030	28,705	876	11,918
20- 49	1,472	949,722	46,690	1,065	562,368	1,264	16,964	593	6,344
50- 99	1,820	1,285,193	126,973	1,317	702,466	1,487	15,611	658	5,374
100- 149	1,850	1,443,355	218,237	1,369	645,561	1,537	12,363	670	4,540
150- 199	1,542	1,264,846	258,255	1,120	458,689	1,275	8,301	527	2,371
200- 249	1,886	1,799,769	401,202	1,311	513,366	1,559	9,267	688	3,172
250- 299	989	1,055,702	261,950	691	290,706	847	4,867	387	1,773
300- 349	1,080	1,261,622	334,376	773	327,323	926	4,997	457	2,590
350- 399	399	497,697	145,424	299	117,130	354	2,061	176	796
400- 499	560	865,676	232,013	436	227,660	490	3,134	251	1,327
500- 599	241	451,036	125,985	213	136,400	218	1,263	101	474
600- 699	125	312,496	77,504	116	111,546	118	851	59	286
700- 799	39	106,965	27,990	36	37,469	37	279	19	44
800- 899	16	50,307	13,020	15	14,304	14	103	5	14
900- 999	14	41,329	12,790	13	14,633	13	79	7	20
1,000-1,249	16	73,746	17,030	16	28,107	16	146	7	46
1,250-1,499	1	5,632	1,270	1	1,532	1	24	1	2
1,500-1,749	1	5,800	1,600	1	1,300	1	34	..	..
Total ..	13,780	12,482,336	2,323,753	9,974	4,841,152	11,787	109,049	5,482	41,100

An analysis of the wheat productivity of each State was also made by the Commonwealth Statistician from data prepared by the State Statisticians. In respect of the State of Victoria the analysis shows

that, although the average yield per acre for the State was 16·16 bushels, there were 2,607 holdings upon which 566,678 acres were sown with wheat for grain and from which yields of less than nine bushels per acre were obtained.

The following table shows the complete Victorian wheat production in bag series per acre for the season 1935-36 :—

VICTORIA—WHEAT PRODUCTION PER ACRE 1935-36.

Production Series (Bushels per Acre).	Wheat (for Grain) Production in Series.			
	Holdings.	Area Grain.	Production.	Production.
	No.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bags.
Under 3	739	184,450	270,891	88,526
3 and under 6	797	171,639	753,265	246,165
6 „ 9	1,071	210,589	1,549,059	506,228
9 „ 12	1,253	228,869	2,397,195	783,397
12 „ 15	1,472	248,603	3,328,454	1,087,730
15 „ 18	1,856	275,197	4,519,868	1,477,081
18 „ 21	1,865	266,811	5,231,646	1,709,688
21 „ 24	1,550	235,821	5,315,204	1,736,995
24 „ 27	1,477	228,024	5,827,043	1,904,262
27 „ 30	808	140,029	3,993,835	1,305,175
30 „ 33	635	100,468	3,147,335	1,028,541
33 „ 36	128	17,346	604,102	197,419
36 „ 39	96	12,615	470,266	153,682
39 „ 42	19	2,035	83,260	27,209
42 „ 45	6	467	20,358	6,653
45 „ 48	6	385	18,253	5,965
48 and over	2	405	22,032	7,200
Total	13,780	2,323,753	37,552,066	12,271,916

Particulars of wheat productivity and of mixed farming associated with wheat growing in respect of any county or district in Victoria for the season 1935-36 may be obtained upon application to the Victorian Government Statist.

Varieties of
Wheat.

The following statement shows the areas under the principal varieties of wheat, including wheat for hay, for the seasons 1935-36 to 1937-38. The varieties are tabulated in order of popularity for the last-mentioned season. The percentages shown indicate the fluctuation which has taken place amongst the leading varieties.

Over 100 varieties of wheat were sown. The number which was tried in the Mallee greatly exceeded that experimented with in any other district. A more extended list showing the area and percentage of each variety, and the ten principal varieties grown in each district, can be obtained on application to the Government Statist.

VICTORIA—VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN EACH OF
THE SEASONS, 1935-36, 1936-37, AND 1937-38.

Variety (in order of popularity, Season 1937-38).	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Area Sown.	Percent- age of total Area Sown.	Area Sown.	Percent- age of total Area Sown.	Area Sown.	Percent- age of total Area Sown.
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Ghurka	837,762	34 '88	1,113,780	45 '15	1,250,623	45 '05
Ranee (incl. 4H)	530,637	22 '10	550,301	22 '31	573,268	20 '65
Free Gallipoli	598,425	24 '92	363,530	14 '74	323,001	11 '63
Dundee	6,482	'27	69,523	2 '82	249,342	8 '98
Bencubbin	6,712	'28	30,439	1 '23	63,820	2 '30
Sepoy	103,362	4 '30	79,027	3 '20	61,827	2 '23
Rajah	38,747	1 '61	37,331	1 '51	36,011	1 '30
Bobbin	11,000	'46	17,998	'73	31,279	1 '13
Nabawa	56,029	2 '33	37,880	1 '52	25,901	'93
Major	28,476	1 '19	21,165	'86	23,497	'85
Nizam	18,186	'76	13,567	'55	13,576	'49
Turvey	10,935	'46	12,097	'49	13,516	'49
Federation	23,405	'97	16,888	'68	12,085	'44
Mac's White	12,624	'52	12,203	'49	11,335	'41
Waratah	18,140	'75	12,568	'51	11,140	'40
Baringa	1,599	'07	5,799	'24	10,120	'36
Warden	8,835	'37	8,707	'35	7,005	'25
Mogul	4,509	'19	5,123	'21	6,412	'23
Baldmin	2,261	'09	2,422	'10	5,310	'19
Bena	5,975	'25	4,781	'19	3,778	'14
Currawa	12,483	'52	7,589	'31	3,727	'13
Bald Early	6,866	'29	4,689	'19	3,145	'11
Sword	2,447	'10	2,914	'12	3,066	'11
Gluyas	6,785	'28	4,147	'17	2,840	'10
Ford	1,463	'06	2,513	'10	2,745	'10
Other Varieties	47,503	1 '98	30,133	1 '23	27,932	1 '00
Total	2,401,548	100 '00	2,466,664	100 '00	2,776,301	100 '00

The most interesting feature of the above statement is the rise and fall in popularity of certain varieties. For the season 1937-38 increased areas have been sown with Ghurka, Dundee, and Bencubbin as compared with 1935-36, while decreases have taken place in respect of Free Gallipoli, Nabawa, and Sepoy.

Many changes have also taken place in the leading varieties of wheat in other Australian wheat-growing States during recent years. In New South Wales, Ford and Nabawa occupied very minor positions on the list in 1929, but have now risen to first and second places respectively. On the other hand, Nabawa, which was the leading variety with 47 per cent. of the total area sown in Western Australia in 1929, has declined to sixth place on the list, with only 5.56 per cent. of the area sown in 1937. In South Australia the area sown with the varieties Rancee, Nabawa, and Sword was only 3.72 per cent. of the total area sown in 1929, but the area now sown with these varieties amounts to 46.46 per cent. of the total area sown. Free Gallipoli became the leading variety in Victoria in 1929-30, and continued as such until the season 1934-35, when it was superseded by Ghurka.

PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1937-38.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.		Western Australia.	
Variety.	Per-centage of Total Area.	Variety.	Per-centage of Total Area.	Variety.	Per-centage of Total Area.	Variety.	Per-centage of Total Area.
Ford ..	20.68	Ghurka ..	45.05	Rancee ..	23.49	Bencubbin	34.69
Nabawa ..	17.76	Rancee (inc. 4H)	20.65	Nabawa ..	12.79	Glueclub ..	12.12
Dundee ..	15.56	Free Gallipoli	11.63	Sword ..	10.48	Merrydin ..	9.59
Bencubbin ..	7.19	Dundee ..	8.98	Gluyas ..	5.56	Totadgin ..	7.49
Baringa ..	6.88	Bencubbin ..	2.30	Bencubbin	5.54	Gluyas Early	6.96
Waratah ..	5.87	Sepoy ..	2.23	Dundee ..	5.21	Nabawa ..	5.56
Rancee ..	3.91	Rajah ..	1.30	Waratah ..	5.16	Noongaar ..	5.39
All Other ..	22.15	All Other ..	7.86	All Other..	32.07	All Other ..	18.20
Total ..	100.00		100.00		100.00		100.00

VICTORIA—DISTRICT PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA UNDER WHEAT, AND ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF SEED AND FERTILIZERS USED PER ACRE 1937-38.

District.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Weight per acre of—	
		Seed Sown.	Fertilizers Used.
		lb.	lb.
Central ..	1.08	95	106
North-Central ..	.96	103	109
Western ..	1.50	89	139
Wimmera ..	31.12	75	87
Mallee ..	44.41	58	62
Northern ..	19.67	71	84
North-Eastern ..	1.10	75	101
Gippsland ..	.16	86	105
Total State ..	100.00	67	77

The rate of sowing for the season 1937-38 in the principal wheat growing counties, ranged from 44 lb. of seed per acre in the County of Millewa to 88 lb. in Ripon. Manure used varied from 40 lb. per acre in Millewa to 133 lb. in Ripon. On 52,983 acres sown to wheat, of which 41,773 acres were in the Mallee district, no manure at all was used. Superphosphates used on wheat areas in the season 1937-38 amounted to 90,182 tons, valued at country railway stations at £365,000.

Fallow. The large area of land fallowed for the next season's cropping operations is a feature of the three wheat-growing districts. Of the 2,604,556 acres in fallow during the season 1937-38, 1,095,185 were in the Mallee, 878,970 in the Wimmera, and 444,821 in the Northern districts. The total area of fallow in these three districts—2,418,976 acres—represented 93 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The following table shows the acreage in fallow in various years, together with the area sown to wheat in each succeeding season :—

VICTORIA—LAND IN FALLOW AND WHEAT SOWN.

Season.			Land in Fallow.	Season.			Area Sown to Wheat.
			acres.				acres.
1901-02	..	..	681,778	1902-03	..	..	2,155,928
1911-12	..	..	1,469,608	1912-13	..	..	2,471,586
1921-22	..	..	2,052,964	1922-23	..	..	2,857,533
1927-28	..	..	2,692,044	1928-29	..	..	3,854,622
1928-29	..	..	2,683,462	1929-30	..	..	3,731,699
1929-30	..	..	2,482,662	1930-31	..	..	4,788,560
1930-31	..	..	2,590,629	1931-32	..	..	3,705,555
1931-32	..	..	2,145,819	1932-33	..	..	3,320,504
1932-33	..	..	2,633,287	1933-34	..	..	3,208,619
1933-34	..	..	2,543,043	1934-35	..	..	2,576,019
1934-35	..	..	2,216,464	1935-36	..	..	2,401,548
1935-36	..	..	2,358,777	1936-37	..	..	2,466,664
1936-37	..	..	2,483,163	1937-38	..	..	2,776,301
1937-38	..	..	2,604,556	1938-39	..	..	3,007,201
1938-39	..	..	2,543,225				

Wheat standard. The weight of an imperial bushel of wheat is 60 lb., but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat of fair average quality standard is determined annually by the Chamber of Commerce.

The following table shows the standard determined in Victoria for each of the ten seasons, 1929-30—1938-39 :—

Season.			Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.	Season.			Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.
			lb.				lb.
1929-30	..	..	62	1934-35	..	..	60
1930-31	..	..	58½	1935-36	..	..	63½
1931-32	..	..	62½	1936-37	..	..	62
1932-33	..	..	62	1937-38	..	..	63½
1933-34	..	..	60	1938-39	..	..	64½

Farmers growing Wheat for Grain. The following statement shows the number of farmers engaged in the growing of wheat for grain.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FARMERS WHO PLANTED TWENTY OR MORE ACRES OF WHEAT FOR GRAIN, SEASONS 1932-33 TO 1937-38.

1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
15,299	14,319	12,582	12,051	12,090	12,936

stocks of wheat and flour. It is estimated that about 14,500,000 bushels of wheat per annum are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour in the State at 31st October in each of the five years, 1934-1938, were as follow :—

VICTORIA—STOCKS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

At 31st October—				Quantity in Bushels.		
				Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
1934	..	..	..	12,272,300	1,847,300	14,119,600
1935	..	..	..	5,840,992	1,253,637	7,094,629
1936	..	..	..	4,923,693	1,853,528	6,777,221
1937	..	..	..	6,990,373	1,295,631	8,286,004
1938	..	..	..	5,809,493	1,131,963	6,941,456

Oats. Oats are grown in Victoria mainly as a hay crop. The area harvested (season 1937-38) for hay was 817,001 acres, and for grain 394,436 acres, which produced 892,817 tons of hay, and 5,327,199 bushels of grain respectively. About 40 per cent. of the area for grain is in the Mallee district, but the area for hay is spread over all districts. More than 60 varieties of oats were sown, the most popular being Algerian (87·75 per cent.), Mulga (3·72 per cent.), Belar (1·35 per cent.), and Lachlan (1·23 per cent.).

Hay. Of the total area under hay in 1937-38, as shown in the table on page 439, 817,001 acres under oats produced 892,817 tons, 90,244 acres under wheat produced 105,444 tons, 38,723 acres under lucerne, &c., produced 59,943 tons, and 133,071 acres under grass produced 186,731 tons; the yields per acre of these kinds of hay were 1·09, 1·17, 1·55, and 1·40 tons respectively. The quantity of straw recorded for the season 1937-38 was 25,520 tons.

Barley. The area under barley for grain in 1937-38 was 139,777 acres, of which 113,598 were under malting (2 row), and 26,179 under feed (6 row) barley. Although barley is grown generally throughout the State, Grant has always been the chief barley-producing county. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production, and yield per acre, for each of the five years 1933-34-1937-38 :-

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Year ended March--	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting (2 row).	Other (6 row).	Malting (2 row).	Other (6 row).	Malting (2 row).	Other (6 row).	Total.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1934 ..	84,732	21,607	1,418,613	470,368	16·74	21·77	17·76
1935 ..	70,962	16,637	1,275,037	334,481	17·97	20·11	18·37
1936 ..	98,799	17,572	1,944,237	370,190	19·68	21·07	19·89
1937 ..	83,802	16,201	1,782,931	360,178	21·28	22·23	21·43
1938 ..	113,598	26,179	2,122,035	586,484	18·68	22·40	19·38

Maize. Maize for grain is cultivated mainly in Gippsland, but two or three thousand acres are regularly grown in the Mornington and the North-Eastern districts. It is grown in Victoria both for grain and for green fodder. The areas for 1937-38 were 20,879 acres for grain, and 25,271 acres for fodder. The area, production and average yield for each of the five seasons, 1933-34 to 1937-38, are given in the following table :-

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Season.	For Green Fodder.	For Grain.		
		Area.	Production.	Yield per acre.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1933-34	29,053	19,538	644,033	32·96
1934-35	24,904	18,727	719,360	38·41
1935-36	26,971	20,377	638,643	31·34
1936-37	26,543	20,115	794,506	39·50
1937-38	25,271	20,879	783,835	37·54

The annual average yield of the last five seasons was 35·93 bushels per acre, as compared with 45·0 in 1910-15, and 65·4 in 1900-05. The relatively light yield per acre for the latest five-year period was probably due to the cultivation of new areas, which are less fertile than the rich river flats upon which this cereal was grown exclusively in earlier periods, and to losses by floods.

Potatoes. Victoria is the largest potato-producing State in the Commonwealth. Out of a total area of 130,000 acres planted in 1936-37 to potatoes, 45,600 acres were grown in this State.

The cultivation of the potato crop in Victoria is confined mainly to the central highlands, the South-western district and the Gippsland district. These districts are favoured with good average rainfall, varying from 30 to 50 inches per annum, which is fairly well distributed throughout the year.

The following table shows the area, yield and value of potatoes for each of the five seasons, 1933-34 to 1937-38 :—

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Season.	Area.	Production.	Average Yield.	Gross Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	£
1933-34 ..	60,856	142,132	2·34	753,300
1934-35 ..	54,214	109,329	2·02	956,629
1935-36 ..	44,287	104,125	2·35	826,492
1936-37 ..	45,627	196,623*	4·31	614,447
1937-38 ..	41,105	134,712*	3·28	801,536

* Of these amounts, 46,732 tons and 33,153 tons were held on farms for seed, stock feed, &c., in 1936-37 and 1937-38 respectively.

Onions. Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Grenville the yield was 12,039 tons from 1,413 acres; in Villiers, 10,499 tons from 1,298 acres; in Polwarth 11,092 tons from 1,017 acres; in Grant 4,249 tons from 995 acres; in Bourke 3,389 tons from 598

acres; in Buln Buln 1,841 tons from 322 acres; and in Mornington 1,391 tons from 248 acres. The following statement shows the area, yield and value for each of the last five years:—

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Season—				Area.	Production.	Average Yield.	Gross Value.
				acres.	tons.	tons.	£
1933-34	..	..	..	6,785	46,068	6·79	195,789
1934-35	..	..	..	5,928	36,187	6·10	260,094
1935-36	..	..	..	5,441	26,143	4·80	235,287
1936-37	..	..	..	5,969	46,130	7·73	184,099
1937-38	..	..	..	6,036	45,583	7·55	188,620

Wholesale prices of agricultural and pastoral products.

The prices which appear below are the average prices realized for the marketed produce of the seasons enumerated. Average prices, representing the mean of prices ruling each month and not taking into account the quantities sold during each month, are shown on pages 489 and 490.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES REALIZED FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1928-29 TO 1937-38.

Average Prices Realized for Produce of Season—	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley (Malting).	Maize.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Wool. (Clipped, and on Skins.)
	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per ton.	per ton.	per lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1928-29 ..	4 9	3 1	4 2	5 1	217 0	178 0	1 5·37
1929-30 ..	4 4	3 4	3 9	5 5	115 0	62 0	0 10·30
1930-31 ..	2 6	1 9½	2 6	3 9	72 0	53 0	0 8·65
1931-32 ..	3 2½	2 0	3 0½	4 3	92 0	237 0	0 8·76
1932-33 ..	2 10½	1 11	2 6	4 7½	85 0	65 0	0 8·18
1933-34 ..	2 11½	2 2½	2 7	3 6	106 0	85 0	1 2·71
1934-35 ..	3 3¼	2 3½	2 10½	4 4	175 0	143 9	0 9·52
1935-36 ..	4 1	2 2½	2 9½	5 1	158 9	180 0	1 1·96
1936-37 ..	5 5½	2 8	4 3½	5 6	72 6	146 0	1 4·39
1937-38 ..	4 1	3 3½	3 10	4 9	145 0	109 6	1 0·77

Vine Production.

The production of dried vine fruits for the season 1937-38 amounted to a record total of 57,452 tons. The previous record was 50,383 tons produced in the season 1932-33.

Production far exceeds the requirements for home consumption. Exports to the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand of Victorian produce for the season 1937-38 amounted to 48,184 tons.

Australian production for the season 1937-38 amounted to approximately 92,000 tons and was also a record. The Victorian

portion represented over 62 per cent. of this yield. Particulars of vine production for the five seasons 1933-34 to 1937-38 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—VINE PRODUCTION, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Season.	Number of Growers.	Area.		Produce.				
		Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Dried Fruits.		
						Raisins.		Currants.
						Lexias.	Sultanas.	
		acres.	acres.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1933-34..	2,553	37,385	3,100	3,579,045	1,691,391	86,655	592,581	149,519
1934-35..	2,509	37,592	3,588	3,239,660	1,276,176	78,532	514,209	176,023
1935-36..	2,512	37,851	3,230	3,463,202	1,683,049	92,481	617,237	88,414
1936-37..	2,458	38,329	3,566	3,903,430	1,818,917	90,243	655,090	152,202
1937-38..	2,438	38,645	3,238	4,897,257	1,433,637	106,501	863,579	178,960

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1937-38, it is estimated that 198,814 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 4,610,994 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 87,449 cwt. for table consumption.

Of the dried fruit, 96,075 cwt. of lexias, 726,726 cwt. of sultanas, and 166,452 cwt. of currants were made in the Mildura shire, and 10,338 cwt. of lexias, 136,042 cwt. of sultanas, and 12,053 cwt. of currants in the Swan Hill shire.

Tobacco. The imposition of emergency tariff rates about 1931 greatly stimulated the growing of tobacco in Victoria and, as a result, the area planted increased in the 1932-33 season to 13,418 acres. Due, however, to economic circumstances and to disease in the crops, the acreage subsequently declined. The 1937-38 crop amounted to 20,860 cwt., which was obtained from 4,736 acres.

The following table furnishes details of the area, production, and average yield in each of the five seasons, 1933-34 to 1937-38:—

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Season—	Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
	acres.	cwt. (dry).	cwt. (dry).
1933-34 ..	8,900	13,132	1.47
1934-35 ..	4,765	13,405	2.81
1935-36 ..	5,840	25,706	4.40
1936-37 ..	5,492	15,658	2.85
1937-38 ..	4,736	20,860	4.40

The gross value of tobacco produced in 1937-38 was £185,808 (1s. 7d. per lb.) as compared with £138,965 (1s. 7d. per lb.) in 1936-37, £231,114 (1s. 7½d. per lb.) in 1935-36, £135,433 (1s. 9½d. per lb.) in 1934-35, and £132,263 (1s. 9½d. per lb.) in 1933-34.

Orchards. The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit on holdings of one acre and upwards during the seasons 1934-35 and 1937-38 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS, 1934-35 AND 1937-38.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1934-35.			1937-38.		
	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.
Apples	2,385,315	510,281	2,895,596	2,295,155	400,777	2,695,932
Pears	848,066	238,747	1,086,813	908,593	289,965	1,198,558
Quinces	57,659	13,951	71,610	52,306	13,280	65,586
Plums	277,492	70,477	347,969	248,536	65,846	314,382
Prunes	62,621	1,873	64,494	47,087	3,396	50,483
Cherries	73,383	64,217	137,600	76,388	54,274	130,662
Peaches	842,985	314,466	1,157,451	921,630	427,769	1,349,399
Apricots	329,415	51,337	380,752	317,656	95,463	413,119
Nectarines	13,787	4,454	18,241	14,388	6,993	21,381
Oranges	435,739	64,477	500,216	365,948	50,424	416,372
Lemons	123,405	37,658	161,063	107,369	46,202	153,571
Loquats	3,101	744	3,845	1,918	527	2,445
Figs	25,528	9,829	35,357	25,131	8,531	33,662
Persimmons	699	39	738	432	19	451
Total Large Fruits	5,479,195	1,382,550	6,861,745	5,382,537	1,463,466	6,846,003
Raspberries	337,000	..	337,060	322,572	..	322,572
Loganberries	146,260	..	146,260	108,845	..	108,845
Strawberries	4,565,409	..	4,565,409	4,777,003	..	4,777,003
Gooseberries	169,848	23,264	193,112	137,633	7,685	145,318
Mulberries	716	105	821	659	62	721
Currants (Red, White, and Black)	30,179	11,788	41,967	18,014	2,773	20,787
Olives	3,866	42	3,908	2,498	234	2,732
Passion-fruit	82,115	37,824	119,939	100,530	44,700	145,230
Almonds	28,278	8,660	36,938	30,195	10,670	40,865
Walnuts	7,766	3,039	10,805	7,965	2,067	10,032
Filberts	1,943	164	2,107	1,924	78	2,002
Chestnuts	607	260	867	569	257	826
Total Nuts	38,594	12,123	50,717	40,653	13,072	53,725

Fruit growing 1932-33 to 1937-38. Normal yields of all kinds of fruits were obtained in the season 1937-38, the gross value being £1,938,367, as compared with £1,811,845 in 1936-37. The principal fruits grown in the State are apples, pears, peaches, and citrus. The excess of production over consumption was exported both overseas

and interstate. The apple and pear crops for the season 1937-38 amounted to 2,454,471 and 1,527,032 bushels respectively, and from this production there were exported to the United Kingdom and Continental ports 547,000 cases of apples and 340,000 cases of pears. A considerable quantity of apricots, peaches, and pears is grown, mostly in irrigated areas, for canning purposes. The total output of canned apricots, peaches, and pears for the 1938 season was 2,218,000 cases—an increase of approximately 29 per cent. on the highest quantity previously packed in this State. This output represented 73 per cent. of the total Australian pack. In addition to the fruits shown in the subjoined table, large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes were produced in orchards, the following being the quantities recorded for 1937-38.—Melons, 7,485 cwt.; rhubarb, 29,194 dozen bundles; tomatoes, 349,024 bushels.

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING, 1932-33 TO 1937-38.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of Growers ..	7,076	6,930	6,685	6,712	6,621	6,514
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area	75,428	75,134	74,763	74,006	75,169	75,067
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Kind of Fruit—						
Apples	3,217,074	2,418,430	2,085,081	2,417,425	2,873,327	2,454,471
Pears	1,172,204	1,095,775	1,021,780	1,492,062	1,657,763	1,527,032
Quinces	79,975	54,836	42,452	55,454	45,116	52,733
Apricots	303,730	368,673	260,161	350,793	179,824	409,417
Cherries	30,597	42,347	30,712	41,509	39,509	41,987
Nectarines	13,871	14,490	13,610	9,013	12,681	17,134
Peaches	1,351,330	970,541	1,173,031	915,811	1,269,716	1,695,094
Plums	263,819	197,017	194,843	149,791	215,424	190,320
Prunes	107,620	70,019	70,968	63,626	70,024	58,967
Lemons	165,335	208,546	220,737	205,089	181,920	187,828
Oranges	566,398	658,461	639,325	618,290	580,526	691,563
Figs	16,974	19,134	16,228	15,755	20,260	19,528
Passion Fruit	24,961	29,514	22,326	21,410	26,635	33,290
Other Large Fruits ..	6,077	4,264	4,460	4,831	4,820	3,455
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Blackberries	815	1,322	968	993	924	1,019
Cape Gooseberries ..	239	179	74	135	150	112
Currants	298	328	350	314	283	233
Gooseberries	5,525	5,597	4,620	3,130	4,131	3,786
Loganberries	4,261	4,164	3,064	2,510	2,961	2,825
Mulberries	57	37	39	22	24	37
Raspberries	2,484	3,608	2,521	2,380	2,816	3,166
Strawberries	10,596	8,488	7,700	5,183	6,488	6,711
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Almonds	102,856	102,250	94,808	89,568	129,551	171,617
Chestnuts	18,735	34,143	24,507	39,843	17,355	19,362
Filberts	1,764	868	1,178	1,296	793	1,203
Walnuts	36,534	56,919	37,928	56,859	42,481	71,346

Dried fruit
(exclusive of
Raisins and
Currants).

The production of the various kinds of dried tree fruits for each of the last five seasons is shown in the following statement. Particulars in respect of dried vine fruits appear on page 464.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE FRUITS, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Year ended June—	Apples.	Apricots.	Figs.	Nectarines.	Peaches.	Pears.	Prunes.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1934 ..	1,856	255,971	5,838	4,945	145,624	72,106	796,296	1,282,636
1935 ..	3,301	116,007	6,239	379	165,363	22,773	571,715	885,777
1936 ..	5,219	113,600	7,281	384	73,780	51,652	851,192	1,103,108
1937 ..	1,529	32,495	5,287	1,232	96,862	58,564	1,023,484	1,219,453
1938 ..	4,012	81,474	10,822	1,392	197,667	60,269	817,320	1,172,956

Market
gardens.

The area under market gardens in the season 1937-38 was 19,819 acres. As agricultural statistics are collected only in respect of areas of one acre and over, they do not provide a complete census of vegetable growing. In respect of operations conducted on a commercial basis, however, they give reliable information. These gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and the producers are able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum loss from waste, &c. The total value of production of market gardens, on the basis of £50 per acre, which is regarded as a fair average return, would be approximately £1,000,000. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

Minor Crops.

The following is a return of the minor crops of the State for the last two seasons. Details respecting each of these crops may be viewed at the office of the Government Statist.

VICTORIA—MINOR CROPS, 1936-37 AND 1937-38.

Crop.	1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Rye for grain ..	1,185	10,388 bushels	1,051	10,291 bushels
Peas for grain ..	6,637	151,608 bushels	6,465	126,228 bushels
Beans for grain ..	1,143	14,128 bushels	1,829	12,309 bushels
Grass and clover seeds	9,406	108,791 bushels	9,358	72,397 bushels
Millet—Broom ..	1,250	{ 6,577 cwt. fibre 6,404 cwt. seed	768	{ 3,614 cwt. fibre 3,409 cwt. seed
Sugar Beet	3,475	{ 31,079 tons beet producing 4,180 tons of sugar	4,046	{ 48,594 tons beet producing 5,625 tons of sugar
Flax	927	{ 2,130 cwt. seed 848 cwt. fibre 1,725 cwt. tow	1,167	{ 2,981 cwt. seed 2,401 cwt. fibre 1,733 cwt. tow
Hops	142	2,450 cwt.	142	1,405 cwt.
Chicory	492	625 tons	294	352 tons
Garlic	28	50 tons	50	77 tons
Sunflowers	277	2,655 cwt.	265	2,643 cwt.
Flowers	803	..	1,234	..
Nurseries	1,339	..	951	..
Mangel-wurzels ..	758	8,775 tons	532	7,277 tons
Beet, Carrots, &c. ..	562	3,942 tons	454	3,148 tons
Green Forage	102,744	..	121,839	..
Pumpkins	1,469	6,754 tons	1,431	6,038 tons
Canary Seed	1,314	3,506 cwt.	1,329	4,543 cwt.

Fertilizers.

The fertilizer mainly used on wheat areas is "Superphosphate 22 per cent". It is also used on 90 per cent. of the oat areas fertilized. The following table shows the number of holdings upon which fertilizers were applied and the quantities used in the various seasons.

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS USED.

Season.	Number of Holdings.	Area Fertilized.	Quantity Used.
		Acres.	Tons.
1901-02	11,439	556,777	23,535
1911-12	26,159	2,676,408	82,581
1921-22	37,835	3,848,184	150,012
1931-32	38,844	3,927,208	163,234
1932-33	42,627	4,764,641	199,557
1933-34	43,268	5,067,382	217,251
1934-35	43,482	4,939,170	211,657
1935-36	{ Crops .. 35,224 Pastures .. 21,300	{ 3,596,925 2,048,389	{ 146,740 105,157
1936-37	{ Crops .. 36,238 Pastures .. 25,817	{ 3,709,563 2,911,181	{ 157,865 148,981
1937-38	{ Crops .. 36,784 Pastures .. 28,690	{ 4,061,488 3,700,131	{ 174,485 189,796

Machinery used on Holdings. A comparison of the numbers of farming implements in use on rural holdings in Victoria in recent years is shown in the following table. Increases in the numbers of engines, milking plants, shearing plants and tractors are particularly noticeable. No compilation of machinery was made for the year 1938, except in respect of tractors which numbered 7,593.

VICTORIA—MACHINERY IN USE ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

Year.	Chaff-cutters.	Cream Separators.	Cultivators.	Engines.	Graders.	Grain Drills.	Harrows.	Harvesters.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933 ..	26,311	47,789	38,845	24,655	5,659	28,241	55,734	11,631
1934 ..	26,244	47,681	39,001	25,645	5,728	27,674	55,798	11,047
1936 ..	26,325	47,672	37,971	27,436	5,610	27,206	55,770	10,521
1937 ..	26,185	47,719	37,979	28,693	5,519	27,216	55,612	10,522
1938 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Year.	Headers.	Milking Plants.	Plough.	Reapers and Binders.	Shearing Plants.	Strippers.	Threshing Machines.	Tractors.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933 ..	7,123	4,370	79,282	23,413	3,962	2,097	524	5,311
1934 ..	6,959	4,353	79,583	23,211	4,057	1,926	511	5,373
1936 ..	6,725	4,994	78,353	22,787	4,386	1,823	538	5,727
1937 ..	6,888	5,702	77,961	22,517	4,430	1,671	498	6,270
1938 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,593

Persons employed on Rural Holdings. Information is collected annually as to the number of persons ordinarily engaged in farm work on rural holdings of one acre or more. Persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged in harvesting, &c., are excluded from the tabulation. In respect of female employees, it is evident that numbers of occupiers misinterpret the questions and wrongly include those who, though they may give some assistance out-doors, are primarily engaged in domestic duties. Particulars for the years, 1933-34 to 1937-38 are as follow :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS ENGAGED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, INCLUDING WORKING PROPRIETORS, ETC., BUT EXCLUDING CASUAL AND SEASONAL WORKERS, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Year ending March.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
1934 ..	102,920	10,548	113,468
1935 ..	102,100	10,048	112,148
1936 ..	101,016	8,842	109,858
1937 ..	100,381	8,672	109,053
1938 ..	100,338	8,296	108,634

**Rates of
Wages—
Rural
Holdings.**

In the next return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon rural holdings during 1937-38. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

**VICTORIA—RATES OF WAGES ON RURAL HOLDINGS,
1937-38.**

Occupations.	Prevailing Rate.	Range.
Ploughmen	38s. 6d. per week	25s. to 60s. per week
Farm labourers	36s. 6d. per week	20s. to 60s. per week
Threshing machine hands	1s. 1d. per hour	9d. to 1s. 6d. per hour
Harvest hands	10s. per day ..	7s. to 15s. per day
Milkers	29s. 6d. per week	15s. to 60s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	8d. per bag of cobs	6d. to 1s. per bag of cobs
Married couples	56s. per week ..	40s. to 80s. per week
Female servants.	22s. per week ..	15s. to 45s. per week
Shearers, hand (without rations)	35s. per 100 sheep	30s. to 45s. per 100 sheep
,, machine (without rations)	36s. 6d. per 100 sheep	30s. to 50s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market	42s. per week ..	20s. to 60s. per week
,, orchard	50s. per week ..	30s. to 60s. per week
Vineyard hands	52s. per week ..	30s. to 75s. per week

**Financial
Assistance to
Primary
Producers.**

In recent years legislative provision has been made by both the Commonwealth and State Parliaments for granting financial relief to primary producers. These provisions have been described in previous issues of the *Year-Book*. The Commonwealth Parliament has provided further financial assistance of the following nature:—

- (a) The payment to each primary producer, on furnishing satisfactory evidence in support of his claim, of a subsidy of 10s. for each ton (up to ten tons) of artificial manure used by him during the year ending 30th June, 1939, in the production of primary produce other than wheat.

(b) The payment of the following bounties to growers of citrus fruits in respect of such fruits exported from the Commonwealth in accordance with the prescribed conditions.

Two shillings for each large export case of oranges, grape fruit and lemons, and 1s. 4d. for each bushel case (Australian and Standard) of oranges, lemons, grape fruit and mandarins exported to destinations other than New Zealand during each of the years 1938, 1939, and 1940. Provided that the bounty shall not be payable in respect of navel oranges exported to the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe after 31st July, and to all other destinations after 31st August of each year.

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

Live Stock. The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing value in recent years indicates that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The next table, which shows the numbers of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs, indicates the progress of stock breeding in Victoria.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1938.

At 1st March—	Horses (including Foals).	Cattle—		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
		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	12,692,848	282,457
1901	392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1911	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
1921	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
1931	379,872	669,132	760,788	16,477,995	281,245
1934	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530
1935	357,877	951,849	1,133,231	16,783,631	265,006
1936	356,106	987,676	1,103,570	17,457,291	314,301
1937	357,158	968,555	1,037,204	17,663,103	318,673
1938	359,106	952,906	927,523	18,863,467	285,259

For the purpose of showing the varying extent of pastoral pursuits in Victoria, as indicated by the number of live stock grazed, it is necessary to express the various kinds of live stock in common terms.

An arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of the larger kinds of live stock has, therefore, been taken and the total live stock grazed expressed as sheep :—

VICTORIA—LIVE STOCK GRAZED, 1861-1938.

Year.			Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock Grazed.	Year.			Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock Grazed.
			No.				No.
1861	..	..	13,769,576	1931	..	..	34,575,915
1871	..	..	20,335,496	1934	..	..	40,828,369
1881	..	..	25,978,115	1935	..	..	41,213,201
1891	..	..	34,886,343	1936	..	..	41,930,811
1901	..	..	30,788,000	1937	..	..	41,292,273
1911	..	..	33,079,155	1938	..	..	41,258,817
1921	..	..	32,797,704				

When making comparisons of the figures in the foregoing table, consideration should be given to the varying acreage under cultivation as shown on page 434.

The next table shows the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs on holdings of various sizes, and the total numbers on Crown lands that are not held conjointly with privately-owned land, at March, 1938.

VICTORIA—SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK THEREON, MARCH, 1938.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Numbers of Live Stock on Land Occupied.				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.		
1 and under 50 ..	20,345	61,436	28,521	51,231	20,228
50 and under 100 ..	17,921	105,247	46,699	134,281	34,200
100 and under 500 ..	107,309	545,649	335,494	3,025,659	171,694
500 and under 1,000 ..	84,857	128,593	165,617	4,207,977	33,077
1,000 and under 5,000 ..	86,908	79,953	231,381	8,141,392	18,415
5,000 and under 10,000 ..	5,720	5,933	50,999	1,723,917	769
10,000 and under 20,000 ..	2,026	1,189	21,611	859,350	268
20,000 and upwards ..	3,090	185	21,920	498,593	1
Total on Privately-owned Land ..	328,176	928,185	902,242	18,642,400	278,652
On Crown Land not held in conjunction with privately-owned Land ..	3,181	5,242	8,598	148,194	1,758
In towns and travelling ..	27,749	19,479	16,683	72,873	4,849
Grand Total ..	359,106	952,906	927,523	18,863,467	285,259

The classification of holdings shown on pages 437 and 438 discloses that 63,587 persons holding up to 1,000 acres each of private land occupied in the aggregate 15,025,626 acres of such land, or 47 per cent. of the total area in occupation, as well as 3,110,489 acres of Crown land—a total of 18,136,115 acres. Of the privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, these occupiers controlled 54 per cent. of the total cultivation and 45 per cent. of the total pasture, and possessed 70 per cent. of the horses, 91 per cent. of the dairy cows, 64 per cent. of the other cattle, 93 per cent. of the pigs, and 40 per cent. of the sheep.

Live stock in Australia. In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the various Australian States at March, 1938.

LIVE STOCK IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1938.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Victoria	359,106	1,880,429	18,863,467	285,250
New South Wales	528,625	3,020,000	51,563,000	357,000
Queensland	446,777	5,959,165	22,497,970	282,941
South Australia	197,334	324,163	8,904,402	66,647
Western Australia	150,156	745,929	8,717,780	64,062
Tasmania	31,348	254,473	2,520,967	42,897
Northern Territory	31,662	891,640	26,856	388
Federal Capital Territory	1,100	9,800	263,000	450
Total	1,746,108	13,085,599	113,357,442	1,099,635

Agriculture in Victoria and Great Britain. The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) in 1937 are, for comparative purposes, given in the table which follows :—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

	Victoria. (1937-38.)	Great Britain. (1936-37.)
Total area acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat bushels	48,173,191	56,187,000
Oats "	5,327,199	89,824,000
Barley "	2,708,519	29,344,000
Peas "	126,228	923,000
Potatoes tons	134,712	4,048,000
Turnips and Swedes "	3,148*	10,161,000
Mangolds "	7,277	3,749,000
Hay "	1,244,935	8,098,000
Horses No.	359,106	1,004,690
Cattle "	1,880,429	7,909,100
Sheep "	18,863,467	24,712,050
Pigs "	285,250	3,882,590

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

The next table contains particulars of the distribution of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs on holdings in March, 1938.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE STOCK, 1938.

Districts.	Number of—				
	Horses.	Dairy Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Central	65,703	190,840	138,794	1,703,870	47,691
North-Central ..	17,115	38,463	48,351	1,519,287	9,432
Western	46,918	252,808	224,217	5,918,443	55,548
Wimmera	49,345	24,737	19,180	2,678,707	5,327
Mallee	52,785	24,195	17,953	1,418,712	7,419
Northern	69,501	115,321	88,132	2,976,376	46,838
North-Eastern ..	25,773	91,514	173,786	1,465,867	28,391
Gippsland	31,966	215,028	217,110	1,182,205	84,613
Total	359,106	952,906	927,523	18,863,467	285,259

Dairying. The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The gross value of dairy produce in the season 1937-38 was £12,989,517 as compared with £13,018,154 in 1936-37, £11,376,604 in 1935-36, £9,368,531 in 1934-35, and £7,905,988 in 1933-34. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows and the total production of butter and cheese for each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—DAIRYING, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

As at 1st March—	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Butter made.*	Cheese made.*
			lb.	lb.
1934	58,836	910,187	134,942,177	8,363,233
1935	58,639	951,849	147,651,179	10,095,139
1936	58,259	987,676	148,132,507	10,973,804
1937	57,723	968,555	154,194,197	13,350,124
1938	57,129	952,906	141,321,445	16,466,038

* Year ended 30th June.

Numbers and Sizes of Dairy Herds.

The following table shows the number of dairy herds in Victoria, grouped, according to size, during each of the five years, 1934-38.

VICTORIA—DAIRY HERDS, CONTAINING FIVE COWS OR MORE, GROUPED ACCORDING TO SIZE.

As at 1st March—	Number of Herds.							Total.
	5 to 9 cows.	10 to 14 cows.	15 to 19 cows.	20 to 29 cows.	30 to 49 cows.	50 to 99 cows.	100 and over	
1934 ..	11,697	6,742	4,150	6,236	5,802	2,894	513	38,034
1935 ..	11,694	6,438	4,030	6,143	6,134	3,136	553	38,128
1936 ..	11,403	6,274	4,002	5,984	6,473	3,480	614	38,230
1937 ..	11,245	6,053	3,773	5,580	6,315	3,516	641	37,123
1938 ..	10,553	5,655	3,453	5,153	6,253	3,637	669	35,373

The number of farmers with less than five cows was:—20,802 in 1934, 20,511 in 1935, 20,029 in 1936, 20,600 in 1937, and 21,756 in 1938. These were excluded from the foregoing table as they were considered too small to be classed as dairy herds.

Herds containing 30 to 49 cows increased in number from 5,802 in 1934 to 6,253 in 1938, herds of 50 to 99 cows from 2,894 to 3,637, and herds of 100 cows and over from 513 to 669. During the same period the number of cowkeepers with under 5 cows increased from 20,802 to 21,756.

This Act extends the powers of the Milk Board by **The Milk Board Act 1936.** providing that the Board shall, in addition to determining the minimum prices to be paid to owners of dairy farms for milk for sale or distribution in the metropolis, also have power to determine the minimum prices to be paid for such milk to owners of milk depots and—in the case of sales other than sales by retail—to dairymen. A summary of the principal legislative provisions of this Act appears on pages 429 and 430 of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1935-36.

Butter and Cheese Made. The following statement shows the quantities of butter and cheese made in factories and on farms in each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE 1934-1938.

Year Ending 30th June—	Butter.			Cheese.		
	In Factories.	On Farms.	Total.	In Factories.	On Farms.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1934	130,379,436	4,562,741	134,942,177	8,170,073	193,160	8,363,233
1935	142,999,641	4,651,538	147,651,179	9,954,668	140,471	10,095,139
1936	143,161,374	4,971,133	148,132,507	10,798,199	175,605	10,973,804
1937	149,322,752	4,871,445	154,194,197	13,040,709	309,415	13,350,124
1938	137,016,414	4,305,031	141,321,445	16,032,366	433,672	16,466,038

**Exports of
Butter and
Cheese.**

In 1937-38 oversea exports of butter from Victorian ports amounted to 77,695,589 lb., valued at £3,577,351. The quantity shipped to the United Kingdom was 71,899,186 lb., valued at £3,220,153. The quantity of cheese exported oversea amounted to 10,371,747 lb., valued at £350,649.

**Cream,
Condensed
Milk and
Casein.**

The quantities of concentrated, condensed, powdered milk and casein made, together with quantities of cream sold, during the last five years, were as follows:—

VICTORIA—MILK (CONCENTRATED, CONDENSED, AND POWDERED) AND CASEIN MADE AND CREAM SOLD, 1934-1938.

Year Ended 30th June—	Cream Sold by Butter Factories.	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk Made.	Casein Made.	Total Quantity of Milk Used for All Purposes.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 Gallons.
1934	5,972	41,899	2,573	368,806
1935	7,023	51,391	2,424	403,039
1936	10,214	34,385	3,731	399,742
1937	13,755	46,007	4,334	432,330
1938	17,097	52,065	5,095	408,271

Sheep. The numbers of sheep in Victoria in various years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 471. Sheep are depastured in practically all districts of the State, but are relatively more numerous in the Wimmera, Western and Northern districts. The distribution of all live stock is shown in table on page 474.

Factors such as seasonal conditions, prices of wool, mutton and, to a lesser degree, wheat, affect the number of sheep in the State in any given year. In an adverse season flocks may be reduced by mortality due to lack of fodder or water, by the increase in the slaughtering of fat stock or by the decrease in lambing. Decreased imports from other States is another factor.

In addition to the seasonal movements of sheep from New South Wales for agistment, there is a regular importation of sheep from that State, mainly for slaughtering purposes. The net crossovers—that is the excess of imports over exports—from New South Wales during each of the five past years ended 30th June, were 1,332,898 in 1933-34; 1,085,751 in 1934-35; 1,411,222 in 1935-36; 1,398,636 in 1936-37; and 1,738,118 in 1937-38.

**Flocks of Sheep
in Districts.** The following table contains a classification of the flocks of sheep in each district of Victoria as at March, 1936. Sheep travelling on roads or located in cities or towns are excluded. The classification discloses that, although the four groups with sheep under 500 comprise 67.46 per cent. of the owners, the number of sheep in those groups was only 20.54 per cent. of the total sheep in the State.

FLOCKS OF SHEEP IN

Size of Flock.	Total in Victoria.				Districts.				
	Flocks.		Sheep.		Central.		North-Central.		
	No.	Per-centage to Total.	No.	Per-centage to Total.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	
				No.	No.	No.	No.		
Under 50]	4,331	14·77	90,586	0·52	542	12,008	214	5,331	
50 and under	100	2,608	8·89	183,551	1·06	351	24,809	220	15,455
100 ..	250	6,613	22·55	1,088,018	6·25	732	118,993	568	93,281
250 ..	500	6,233	21·25	2,212,067	12·71	532	186,816	579	205,969
500 ..	1,000	5,317	18·13	3,662,502	21·05	405	279,445	469	324,250
1,000 ..	2,000	2,668	9·10	3,589,634	20·63	189	253,744	258	346,557
2,000 ..	3,500	953	3·25	2,401,769	13·81	66	167,194	86	215,069
3,500 ..	5,000	256	0·87	1,038,822	5·97	16	65,740	28	111,742
5,000 ..	7,500	180	0·61	1,074,702	6·18	8	43,387	13	80,742
7,500 ..	10,000	86	0·29	728,392	4·19	7	61,666	3	25,522
10,000 ..	15,000	57	0·19	683,954	3·93	5	57,218	4	45,406
15,000 ..	20,000	17	0·06	292,767	1·68	2	34,266	..	..
20,000 and over	..	12	0·04	352,301	2·02	1	49,739	..	..
Totals ..	..	29,331	100·00	17,399,065	100·00	2,856	1,355,025	2,442	1,469,324

Lambing Seasonal conditions also play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and lambs dropped, and thus a wide variation from the average natural increase may be experienced in any particular season. The following table shows the percentage of lambs marked in each of the five years, 1933 to 1937.

VICTORIA—LAMBING PERCENTAGE, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
	%
1933	71·1
1934	82·3
1935	83·4
1936	76·5
1937	83·5

VICTORIA AS AT MARCH, 1936.

Districts—continued.

Western.		Wimmera.		Mallee.		Northern.		North-Eastern.		Gippsland.	
Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,309	22,703	402	10,385	242	5,990	498	11,489	450	9,760	674	12,920
404	28,107	384	27,110	323	22,746	444	31,663	236	16,734	246	16,927
843	139,884	1,033	170,804	1,164	189,456	1,426	237,360	472	77,129	375	61,111
910	333,601	1,014	354,642	811	281,302	1,486	530,619	580	205,382	321	113,736
1,098	772,687	920	627,985	413	279,456	1,219	831,051	463	321,664	330	225,964
654	895,620	480	634,575	141	181,548	510	687,981	259	353,522	177	236,087
324	816,671	156	402,961	31	75,918	151	378,241	74	183,498	65	162,217
109	439,559	42	138,954	7	28,330	22	92,306	15	61,277	17	70,914
100	602,925	17	99,292	5	28,453	13	78,600	8	49,039	16	92,214
57	482,326	12	100,031	..	..	4	33,313	..	..	3	25,534
38	463,669	2	22,664	..	..	6	73,997	2	21,000	..	..
12	208,743	1	16,110	..	..	1	18,050	..	..	1	15,598
9	245,693	..	..	1	26,557	1	30,312	..	..	..	..
5,867	5,452,188	4,463	2,635,513	3,138	1,119,756	5,781	3,034,982	2,559	1,299,055	2,225	1,033,222

Breeds of Sheep.

Although the principal breed of sheep in the State is the "Merino," the percentage of pure Merino sheep is only 39 as compared with 85 in New South Wales. Merino Comebacks, the progeny of Crossbred ewes mated to Merino rams, number 34 per cent., other crossbreeds 24 per cent. and other British and Australasian breeds 3 per cent. of the sheep of Victoria.

Australasian breeds are the Polwarth and the Corriedale. The Polwarth is a Merino-Lincoln cross (approximately three-quarters Merino and one-quarter Lincoln). It was evolved to meet the conditions of light wool growing localities found to be too wet and cold for the pure merino. The Corriedale was evolved by heavily culling the progeny of Lincoln rams and Merino ewes and by judicious mating over several years. The Corriedale is a dual purpose sheep, being favoured by many breeders both for lamb raising and for wool production.

The actual numbers of each breed of sheep are set out in the following table :—

BREEDS OF SHEEP IN VICTORIA.

Breed of Sheep.	Year (as at 1st March).				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Merino	6,044,998	6,500,372	6,625,544	6,551,084	6,808,054
Polwarth	171,508	181,486	199,155	235,509	244,733
Corriedale ..	64,830	115,323	124,850	145,948	153,698
Border Leicester ..	101,067	96,978	97,554	79,954	60,298
Lincoln	21,090	20,880	20,111	17,447	9,993
Leicester (England)	19,330	19,763	16,361	13,621	8,787
Dorset Horn ..	11,593	15,846	14,770	15,873	17,437
Southdown ..	11,249	12,189	12,861	15,941	19,699
Romney Marsh ..	11,921	14,018	10,704	10,677	8,166
Shropshire ..	7,834	7,207	9,415	6,411	6,038
Other Pure Breeds ..	4,375	5,384	4,490	5,663	5,116
Merino Comebacks ..	5,980,989	6,343,174	6,027,398	5,612,233	5,863,083
Other Crossbreeds ..	3,896,731	4,150,351	3,978,303	4,020,233	4,193,963
Total Sheep (exclusive of those travelling and in cities) ..	16,347,515	17,482,971	17,141,516	16,730,594	17,399,065

Rams, Ewes,
&c., in
Counties at
March, 1938.

The following table sets out the numbers of rams, ewes, wethers and lambs depastured in each county of the State as at March, 1938.

RAMS, EWES, ETC., IN EACH COUNTY OF VICTORIA AS AT MARCH, 1938.

County.	One Year Old and Upwards.			Under One Year.	Total Sheep and Lambs.
	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Bourke	6,408	251,915	116,541	97,579	472,443
Grant	7,419	404,295	223,286	172,274	807,274
Mornington ..	3,425	168,842	43,805	87,478	303,550
Evelyn	1,209	41,461	15,015	20,154	77,839
Anglesey	4,440	220,074	198,513	83,418	506,445
Dalhousie ..	6,490	278,924	106,546	99,603	491,563
Talbot	6,391	303,996	78,231	132,209	520,827
Grenville ..	8,743	330,950	203,048	133,207	675,948
Polwarth ..	2,396	101,134	42,938	49,949	196,417
Heytesbury ..	826	37,943	8,376	23,949	71,094
Hampden ..	12,037	506,772	262,408	235,945	1,017,162
Ripon	10,823	449,284	291,799	196,492	948,398
Villiers	9,806	463,285	340,269	236,354	1,049,714
Normanby ..	5,199	307,517	279,614	159,765	752,095
Dundas	5,843	370,864	382,846	155,239	914,792
Follett	1,230	64,418	188,446	36,527	290,621
Lowan	9,438	467,822	410,048	245,340	1,132,648
Borong	10,180	488,118	221,526	207,255	927,079
Kara Kara ..	8,893	329,848	131,588	147,976	618,305
Millewa	1,928	101,512	16,030	33,552	153,022
Weeah	1,725	94,508	13,562	29,550	139,345
Karkaroc ..	7,476	404,360	41,967	123,584	577,417
Tatchera ..	7,574	387,618	25,298	114,648	535,138
Gunbower ..	5,776	263,001	32,185	98,595	399,557
Gladstone ..	6,198	280,862	72,426	122,455	481,941
Bendigo	8,031	365,287	52,100	141,766	567,184
Rodney	7,746	350,471	60,116	189,313	607,646
Moira	16,007	655,927	72,000	170,459	914,393
Delatite	8,200	404,465	127,050	150,915	690,630
Bogong	6,289	255,178	58,099	83,460	403,026
Benambra ..	2,987	163,979	85,810	66,349	319,125
Wonnangatta ..	370	20,107	15,538	9,790	45,805
Croajingolong ..	264	21,670	15,850	9,943	47,727
Tambo	1,079	53,577	26,202	23,495	104,353
Dargo	829	51,868	32,341	21,983	107,021
Tanjil	3,239	182,983	118,020	85,677	389,919
Buln Buln ..	4,303	237,491	179,357	111,980	533,131
Total	211,217	9,882,326	4,588,824	4,108,227	18,790,594
In Towns and Travelling ..	..	61,480	..	11,393	72,873
Grand Total ..	211,217	9,943,806	4,588,824	4,119,620	18,863,467

**Production
of Wool.**

Statistics of wool production are obtained direct from the growers, from fellmongeries and, in respect of wool exported on skins, from the Customs Department.

The output of wool is stated in the grease as, except in the case of fellmongered wool, scoured weights are not available.

**VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN (IN DISTRICTS)
SEASON 1937-38.**

District.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped (including Crutchings).		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lambs'.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Central	1,265,460	321,621	9,790,244	687,735	7·74	2·14
North-Central	1,415,642	350,918	11,098,108	691,571	7·84	1·97
Western	5,234,644	1,261,352	43,664,014	2,645,886	8·34	2·10
Wimmera	2,419,275	643,339	21,439,701	1,489,235	8·86	2·31
Mallee	1,208,496	322,963	10,204,491	737,280	8·44	2·28
Northern	2,662,933	813,019	20,829,992	1,828,967	7·82	2·25
North-Eastern	1,246,607	348,726	9,330,440	672,114	7·48	1·93
Gippsland	949,014	246,334	6,871,058	424,074	7·24	1·72
State Totals	16,402,071	4,308,272	133,228,048	9,176,862	8·12	2·13

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED.

Season.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped (including Crutchings).		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lambs'.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1933-34	14,591,650	3,392,025	102,263,202	7,499,912	7·01	2·21
1934-35	13,854,421	3,560,123	108,668,252	7,653,639	7·84	2·15
1935-36	14,962,109	3,427,684	117,845,531	7,627,166	7·88	2·23
1936-37	15,654,911	3,361,578	118,994,899	7,346,487	7·60	2·19
1937-38	16,402,071	4,308,272	133,228,048	9,176,862	8·12	2·13

VICTORIA—WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE.

Season.	Clip.	Stripped from and Exported on Skins, &c.	Total Quantity.	Gross Value.	Average Price per lb.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	£	d.
1933-34	109,763,114	40,407,011	150,170,125	9,204,057	14·71
1934-35	116,321,891	34,623,993	150,945,884	5,987,948	9·52
1935-36	125,472,697	37,925,199	163,397,896	9,506,557	13·96
1936-37	126,341,386	36,707,124	163,048,510	11,133,757	16·39
1937-38	142,404,910	36,485,221	178,890,131	9,517,061	12·77

The annual collection of statistics is carefully and efficiently carried out by the police. It is expected, however, that the wool clip as recorded is not likely to cover the whole clip, which was shorn some months prior to the collection. After investigation, and examination of the results of investigations elsewhere, it is considered that the quantity not recorded does not exceed 5 per cent. of the Victorian clip.

There is some uncertainty also associated with skin wool. Allowance is made for skins from other States which are exported from Victoria, so that they are not included in Victorian production. The Victorian figures do, however, include skin wool from all sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria, even though some of such sheep were brought over from other States for slaughter.

Prices of wool.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. which have prevailed during the last three seasons has been obtained from Victorian wool brokers. These prices are not for Victorian wool only, but for wool sold in Victoria. Wool from the Riverina and the south-east of South Australia is included in Victorian sales.

PRICES OF WOOL SOLD IN VICTORIA, 1935-36 TO 1937-38.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
GREASY MERINO.			
	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.
Extra Super (Western District) ..	24 to 26	30 to 33	20 to 23
Super	22 to 24	26 to 29	18 to 20
Good	18 to 20	23 to 25	16 to 18
Average	15 to 16	18 to 20	14 to 16
Wasty and Inferior	10 to 12	12 to 15	10 to 13
Extra Super Lambs	20 to 22	30 to 36	19 to 21
Super Lambs	16 to 18	22 to 26	16 to 18
Good Lambs	11 to 13	18 to 20	12 to 14
Average Lambs	8 to 10	13 to 15	10 to 12
Inferior Lambs	5 to 7	9 to 11	7 to 9
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks	24 to 26	30 to 32	20 to 23
Super Comebacks	21 to 23	26 to 28	18 to 19
Fine Crossbred	16 to 18	21 to 23	16 to 17
Medium Crossbred	11 to 13	17 to 19	14 to 15
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	7 to 8	15 to 18	14 to 15
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs	14 to 16	18 to 20	13 to 14
Good Crossbred Lambs	10 to 12	16 to 18	11 to 12
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs	7 to 8	12 to 14	9 to 10
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece	32 to 34	42 to 44	26 to 30
Super Fleece	29 to 31	39 to 41	24 to 28
Good Fleece	26 to 28	34 to 36	20 to 23
Average Fleece	20 to 22	30 to 32	18 to 20
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece	29½	36½	33½
„ Comeback Fleece	26½	31½	26½
„ Merino Lambs	25	43	32½
„ Comeback Lambs	24½	32½	24
Scoured Fleece	25½	36½	27

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and of the range of prices of live stock ruling in metropolitan saleyards at Newmarket during the years 1936-37 and 1937-38. The averages stated are the mean of the monthly

Prices of
Live Stock.

prices realized. Prices of live stock vary each year under the influence of seasonal conditions, price of wool, &c. During periods of dry weather, stock are hastened to market and consequently prices decline but, with the advent of relief rains, stock are withheld from market for fattening, breeding, &c., and prices rise.

VICTORIA—PRICES OF LIVE STOCK, 1936-37 AND 1937-38.

Stock.	1936-37.			1937-38.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>						
Bullocks—						
Extra prime ..	14 3 6	12 11 11 to	17 17 6	16 19 7	15 8 1 to	19 8 1
Prime ..	12 2 7	10 10 8 to	14 12 6	14 16 9	12 18 5 to	16 12 4
Good ..	10 1 10	8 17 1 to	12 5 10	11 14 5	9 18 9 to	13 8 9
Good light and handy weights	8 6 7	6 15 0 to	10 12 6	9 14 6	8 3 9 to	11 17 6
Second ..	7 7 10	5 19 2 to	9 0 0	7 15 5	6 6 3 to	9 15 0
Cows—						
Best ..	8 8 7	7 3 5 to	9 19 3	10 4 3	8 12 2 to	12 3 1
Others ..	4 10 6	3 6 8 to	5 7 6	6 0 1	4 12 6 to	7 5 0
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>						
Milkers (best)	10 6 0	7 16 0 to	12 7 6	11 1 1	9 7 6 to	13 10 4
Springers (best)	7 7 6	6 2 6 to	9 3 6	8 5 3	7 0 7 to	10 3 1
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
Crossbred Wethers—						
Extra prime ..	1 10 3	1 3 9 to	1 19 10	1 11 3	1 4 3 to	2 3 0
Prime ..	1 7 11	1 2 6 to	1 17 2	1 7 2	1 2 5 to	1 19 4
Good ..	1 4 11	0 19 11 to	1 12 10	1 3 10	0 18 6 to	1 15 1
Crossbred Ewes—						
Extra prime ..	1 3 1	0 15 9 to	1 12 1	1 2 8	0 15 5 to	1 14 11
Prime ..	1 0 0	0 14 3 to	1 8 1	0 18 10	0 13 3 to	1 11 1
Good ..	0 16 2	0 12 4 to	1 3 9	0 15 2	0 11 4 to	1 5 7
Merino Wethers—						
Extra prime ..	1 9 11	1 2 11 to	1 17 4	1 8 5	1 2 8 to	1 18 7
Prime ..	1 5 10	0 19 4 to	1 15 1	1 4 3	0 17 10 to	1 17 4
Good ..	1 2 2	0 16 4 to	1 10 10	1 0 7	0 14 11 to	1 12 10
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 7 8	1 5 2 to	1 13 3	1 7 2	1 4 4 to	1 16 7
Prime ..	1 4 7	1 2 0 to	1 8 9	1 4 4	1 1 4 to	1 11 1
Good ..	1 1 9	0 18 10 to	1 4 10	1 1 1	0 18 4 to	1 7 2
<i>Pigs.</i>						
Back Fatters—						
Extra heavy prime	Not	Available.		} Not	Available.	
Prime medium and weighty ..	5 5 1	4 5 0 to	6 2 1			
Baconers—						
Medium and heavy	3 10 5	3 0 4 to	3 17 1	3 19 5	3 15 1 to	4 7 4
Light ..	2 15 2	2 8 5 to	2 19 5	3 3 7	2 19 9 to	3 8 1
Porkers ..	1 17 8	1 15 0 to	2 0 0	2 4 4	2 0 6 to	2 9 0

Stock Slaughtered. The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the total number of stock slaughtered in the State during the five years, 1934-38.

VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1934 TO 1938.

Kind of Stock.	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations.				
	Year ended June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sheep	3,941,401	3,377,398	3,106,757	3,087,809	3,474,819
Lambs	3,831,888	4,268,672	4,584,731	4,826,624	4,653,725
Bullocks	152,052	181,087	183,140	208,569	199,032
Cows	118,015	150,868	200,779	216,073	216,495
Young Cattle	54,688	59,294	80,272	86,950	89,860
Calves	147,140	201,999	310,204	393,297	465,951
Pigs	419,725	414,739	495,499	568,477	509,041
Number of Slaughter-houses	788	774	779	769	755

Frozen Mutton and Lamb Exported. The importance of the mutton and lamb export trade to sheep owners is indicated by the export figures for the years 1934 to 1938 as shown in the statement hereunder.

Seasonal influences are principally responsible for fluctuations in the various years.

FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN PORTS.

Year ended 30th June—	Carcasses Exported.					
	Mutton.			Lamb.		
	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.
		lb.	£		lb.	£
1934.. ..	457,846	42	290,242	2,387,779	30	1,677,254
1935.. ..	439,179	44	297,002	2,714,441	30	2,134,761
1936.. ..	312,808	43	224,243	2,921,902	33	2,489,952
1937.. ..	367,622	44	283,521	3,159,806	32	2,803,421
1938.. ..	331,674	41	214,047	3,207,620	30	2,904,460

Cattle. The cattle industry of Victoria has always been one of the more important primary industries in this State, despite the gradual increase in the areas that have been given up to dairy

farming, sheep-raising, and cultivation. This has been due mainly to the considerable improvement in methods of pasture management, including the adoption of top-dressing. The vigilant inspection of stock and the rigid quarantine of stock imported from oversea have kept herds in Victoria free from many forms of contagious diseases and animal pests with which stock in other countries are afflicted.

Silage. Ensilage is an economical and safe method of conserving fodder, moreover it is presented in a succulent form which is relished by stock during dry periods. Expensive precautions against damage by fire, rodents and stock, required for other fodders, are not necessary in the case of silage.

The following table gives particulars of the silage made in Victoria during the seasons 1934-35 to 1937-38 :—

SILAGE IN VICTORIA, 1934-35 TO 1937-38.

Season.	Farms on which Silage made.	Silage made.	Districts in which made.							
			Central.	North Central.	Western.	Wimmera.	Maltee.	Northern.	North Eastern.	Gippsland.
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1934-35..	369	22,145	6,932	258	1,818	50	212	1,172	5,422	6,281
1935-36..	326	22,346	7,115	262	788	233	55	878	5,519	7,496
1936-37..	549	32,902	11,635	886	2,085	281	150	1,022	4,617	12,226
1937-38..	841	46,860	14,094	533	4,043	332	488	1,801	9,351	16,218

The object of this Act, which came into operation on 1st July, 1938, is to give protection to the purchasers of stock medicines. Every wholesale dealer of such medicines is required to apply annually for the registration thereof to the Director of Agriculture. Every application must set out *inter alia*—

1. The place of manufacture and the name of the manufacturer of the medicine.
2. A chemical analysis of the prescription used stating all the constituent parts and their respective proportions.
3. Full directions for its use and application and a statement of the disease or injuries which it is claimed to prevent, cure, or alleviate.

The Director of Agriculture shall submit each application to the Stock Medicines Board, constituted under this Act, for its report and recommendation thereon.

The Act defines the meaning of "Stock Medicine," prescribes the powers and duties of inspectors and the penalties which may be imposed upon persons contravening the provisions of the Act.

Prior to the season 1936, the statistics of honey and beeswax were based on returns received from apiarists who were permanent occupiers of holdings of one acre and upwards. As a consequence, production was understated because of the exclusion of (a) hives on areas of less than one acre, and (b) travelling beekeepers who were not occupiers of rural holdings.

Since the season 1935-36, returns from all beekeepers have been collected, the particulars of which are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—BEE-HIVES, HONEY AND BEESWAX, 1935-36 TO 1937-38.

Season ended May—	Bee-keepers.	Hives.	Production.		Gross Value.	
			Honey	Beeswax.	Honey.	Beeswax.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	£	£
1936	3,330	99,650	5,901,463	61,849	92,210	4,123
1937	3,422	99,618	3,439,262	40,612	53,738	2,707
1938	3,119	92,226	4,541,516	54,184	70,961	3,612

State expenditure on destruction of vermin and noxious weeds. Active operations for the destruction of vermin and noxious weeds on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880. Subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals are made from revenue, and advances to municipalities and farmers for the purchase of wire netting from Loan Funds. The following are the amounts spent during the last five years :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN AND NOXIOUS WEEDS, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Year.	From Revenue.	Wire Netting Advances from Loan Funds.
	£	£
1933-34	68,142	37,228
1934-35	86,359	18,384
1935-36	98,135	19,444
1936-37	95,957	19,585
1937-38	92,935	14,235

Poultry Census.

The following table shows the number of poultry owners and of poultry in Victoria, as ascertained in connexion with the Census for the years 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1933.

VICTORIA—POULTRY OWNERS AND POULTRY.

Census.	Poultry owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1881	97,152	2,332,529	181,698	92,654	153,078
1891	142,797	3,487,989	303,520	89,145	216,440
1901	132,419	3,619,938	257,204	76,853	209,823
1911	144,162	3,855,538	288,413	59,851	190,077
1933	155,672	5,496,969	292,882	39,283	113,966

NOTE.—Details of the classification of poultry for each statistical district of the State are obtainable from the Government Statist.

The Census of 1933 disclosed that there had been an increase in the number of poultry owners since 1911, that there were considerably more fowls than at that period, that ducks had slightly increased, and that both geese and turkeys had decreased in numbers.

Of the number of fowls in the State, 43 per cent. were in the Central district, which consists of the counties of Bourke, Grant, Mornington, and Evelyn, and, of the turkeys, 33 per cent. were in the Northern district.

In addition to the poultry enumerated in the table, there were, at the date of the 1933 census, 1,267 guinea fowls, 322 pea fowls, and 411 pheasants.

Wholesale and Retail Prices of principal products.

The following table gives the yearly average (mean of monthly averages) of the Melbourne wholesale prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for the years 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, and 1937-38.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agricultural—						
Wheat ..	per bushel	0 2 7½	0 2 11	0 3 5½	0 4 11½	0 4 5½
Barley—						
English	..	0 2 8½	0 2 11	0 2 10½	0 4 0½	0 4 1½
Cape ..	..	0 2 3½	0 2 5	0 2 4½	0 3 7	0 3 7
Oats Milling	..	0 2 3½	0 2 3½	0 2 2½	0 2 7½	0 3 4
Maize ..	..	0 4 1	0 3 9½	0 4 10½	0 5 6½	0 5 10
Peas ..	..	0 3 11½	0 4 2½	0 4 3	0 5 2½	0 6 5½
Bran ..	.. per ton	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 9 0	6 0 11	6 9 7½
Pollard ..	..	4 16 0	4 19 8	5 16 7	6 12 11	6 18 8
Flour (first quality)	..	7 12 0	8 3 5*	9 3 5*	12 9 6	11 5 1½
Oatmeal (bulk) ..	..	19 10 0	19 10 0	18 15 1	18 13 10	23 10 1½
Potatoes ..	..	4 2 0	8 5 6	8 8 0	6 15 2	4 7 5½
Onions ..	..	2 11 0	7 3 0	7 17 10	12 10 3	7 4 1

* Price quoted does not include tax of £2 12s. 6d. payable from 7th January, 1935 to 25th February, 1936.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE—*continued.*

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Butchers' Meat—					
Beef, prime .. per 100 lb.	£ 1 10 6	£ 1 5 11	£ 1 6 10	£ 1 9 3½	£ 1 19 2½
Mutton per lb.	0 0 3½	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
Pork "	0 0 6½	0 0 6½	0 0 6½	0 0 6½	0 0 8
Veal "	0 0 3	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
Lamb "	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	0 0 6	0 0 6½	0 0 7
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—					
Butter per lb.	0 1 0½	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 4
Bacon "	0 0 11½	0 0 11½	0 0 10½	0 0 11½	0 1 1½
Ham "	0 1 1½	0 1 3	0 1 2	0 1 3½	0 1 5
Cheese (matured) .. "	0 0 11½	0 0 11½	0 1 1	0 1 2	0 1 1½
Honey "	0 0 4½	0 0 4	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	0 1 3½
Eggs per doz.	0 1 0½	0 1 0	0 1 1½	0 1 3	0 1 5½

The average Melbourne retail prices of the various agricultural, dairying and pastoral products shown in the following table are based on the prices quoted by retail shops in the metropolis in returns furnished to the Commonwealth Statistician.

The annual averages represent the mean of the monthly prices during each year.

MELBOURNE—RETAIL PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Agricultural—					
Flour per 25 lb.	s. d. 3 2½	s. d. 3 2	s. d. 3 6	(2 lb.) 0 4	(2 lb.) 0 4
Bread per 4-lb. loaf	0 8	0 8	0 9½	0 10½	0 10½
Oatmeal per lb.	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 3½
Potatoes per 14 lb.	0 9½	1 4	1 5½	0 7½	0 5½
Onions per lb.	0 0½	0 1½	0 1½	0 2½	0 1½
Butchers' Meat—					
Beef per lb.	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	0 7½	0 8
Steak, rump "	1 1½	1 0½	1 0½	1 1	1 2½
Mutton "	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 6	0 6½
Mutton chops "	0 6½	0 6½	0 7½	0 8	0 8½
Pork "	0 9½	0 9½	0 9½	0 9½	0 11½
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—					
Butter per lb.	1 2½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 6½
Cheese (mild) "	0 10½	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0½
Milk per quart	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 6	0 6½
Bacon (rashers) .. per lb.	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 5	1 7½
Ham (uncooked) .. "	1 4	1 4½	1 4½	..	..
Eggs per doz.	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	1 6½	1 9

Establishment
of Marketing
Boards.

A summary of the principal legislative provisions of the *Marketing of Primary Products Act 1935* appears on pages 446 to 448 of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1934-35.

Pursuant to such Act, Marketing Boards have been constituted for onions, chicory, maize, and eggs and egg pulp.

Frozen rabbits, &c., exported. Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins are exported annually to overseas countries, the numbers and values respectively for each of the past five years being as follows:—

VICTORIA—RABBITS AND HARES AND RABBIT AND HARE SKINS EXPORTED OVERSEA.

Year ended 30th June—	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	pairs.	£	lb.	£
1934	2,719,305	124,196	3,621,047	261,761
1935	4,297,934	192,104	3,157,799	236,199
1936	2,180,524	99,495	3,856,069	556,942
1937	1,340,572	58,331	2,972,466	573,354
1938	1,976,473	118,295	2,137,549	382,412

Rabbits, &c., sold at Melbourne Fish Market. The quantities of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market in each of the past five years were as shown in the following statement:—

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET.

Year ended 30th June—	Rabbits and Hares.	Wild-fowl.
	pairs.	brace.
1934	954,008	3,354
1935	1,007,952	1,776
1936	744,584	..
1937	498,888	2,316
1938	536,256	3,000

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 1937-38:—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED,
1937-38.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
Anderson's Inlet (Inverloch)	11	10	£ 540	£ 282
Apollo Bay	20	13	1,100	351
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove	11	9	1,176	160
Brighton	7	4	163	27
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, Toora, and Port Franklin	69	46	5,727	2,665
Dromana and Rosebud	26	14	1,232	152
Frankston	15	12	896	142
Geelong	129	41	2,981	904
Gippsland Lakes	159	128	6,507	3,387
Kerang	13	9	92	171
Lake Boga	2	2	8	14
Lorne	36	14	1,895	241
Mentone	8	1	20	40
Mordialloc, Chelsea, and Carrum	74	34	3,154	1,184
Mornington	34	24	1,238	438
Portarlington and St. Leonards	63	41	3,757	1,067
Portland	36	23	5,037	477
Port Albert	51	42	4,902	868
Port Campbell	4	4	406	66
Port Fairy	56	38	10,580	1,060
Port Melbourne	63	23	1,224	605
Queenscliff	99	52	8,422	1,376
Sandringham and Black Rock	28	21	1,202	182
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye	34	28	2,664	492
St. Kilda	44	12	1,183	355
Torquay	12	5	176	85
Warrnambool	15	5	412	63
Werribee	18	6	359	134
Waranga Basin	3	..	..	..
Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	127	99	13,550	1,780
Williamstown and Altona	152	51	3,010	649
Wonthaggi	9	5	360	78
Total	1,428	816	83,973	19,495

The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1936-37 and 1937-38 were as shown in the next table :—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,
1936-37 AND 1937-38.

	1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Fresh Fish (Victorian) lb.	12,609,615	197,025	12,608,100	204,125
Crayfish .. doz.	38,712	32,702	38,712	29,034
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. lb.	2,756,076	101,132	3,222,116	120,027
Oysters .. bags	11,794	27,341	13,283	32,766
Total .. ..	..	358,200	..	385,952

In addition to the above, 1,792 lb. of smoked fish and 68,300 lb. of prawns were sold in this market in 1937-38.

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1937-38 were as follows :—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1937-38.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lb.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne	12,608,100	8,355	204,125	9,608
Ballarat	366,387	559	5,696	643
Other towns in Victoria ..	28,973	139	449	160
Total	13,003,460	9,053	210,270	10,411

Fish Imported.

In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. Particulars of imports from oversea countries in each of the past two years are given in the following statement:—

**VICTORIA—FISH IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA,
1936-37 AND 1937-38.**

	1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—		£		£
Fresh or Frozen lb.	2,493,575	64,163	2,737,684	74,269
Smoked or Dried (not Salted) ..	57,732	1,546	37,161	1,045
Potted or Concentrated, &c. ..	191,657	15,091	198,336	14,660
Preserved in tins, &c.	7,862,528	222,164	6,633,732	204,796
N.E.I. cwt.	1,815	2,886	1,909	2,714
Oysters in the Shell	2,349	1,172	795	389
Total .. .. .	..	307,022	..	297,873

Of the 1937-38 oversea imports of fish preserved in tins, 4,471,581 lb. came from Canada, 923,036 lb. from the United Kingdom, and 485,561 lb. from Norway. New Zealand supplied the whole of the oysters and approximately 56 per cent. of the fresh or frozen fish.

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 first be obtained in the prescribed manner.

Miners' Rights.

The taking out of a miner's right entitles the holder to prospect for gold on Crown lands. The right may be had for any number of years not exceeding fifteen on payment of a fee at the rate of 2s. 6d. per annum. The holder is entitled to take possession for mining purposes of a defined parcel of Crown lands which is called a "claim." "Claims" may also be taken up under certain conditions on private land. The revenue in 1937-38 from miners' rights was £546 7s. 6d.

Mining Leases. Leases of Crown land and of private land for the purpose of mining for gold are granted for a term not exceeding fifteen years at a yearly rental of 2s. 6d. per acre, except for land that was alienated before 29th December, 1884, where the rental is 6d. per acre. For mining leases of land to be worked by means of dredging or hydraulic sluicing, the yearly rental is 5s. per acre. Other mineral and coal-mining leases are also issued at varying rates. The revenue from these sources in 1937-38 was £13,343 19s. 6d.

Petroleum Leases and Licences. Under the *Mines (Petroleum) Act* 1935 which came into operation on the 26th February, 1936, petroleum mineral leases of not more than 640 acres and petroleum prospecting licences covering a maximum area of 16 square miles are granted, over Crown lands and land alienated since 1st March, 1892, at yearly rentals of 6d. and 1d. per acre, respectively. The revenue from these two sources in 1937-38 was £377.

Area occupied for Mining. The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1937, was 426,583 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals:—

VICTORIA—AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES, 31st DECEMBER, 1937.
(Crown Land and Private Land.)

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.	Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold	125,352	Limestone	73
Coal (black)* .. .	9,579	Magnesite	57
Coal (brown)† .. .	3,289	Marble	6
Coal (black and brown) .. .	100	Mineral Water and Gas .. .	1
Antimony	46	Molybdenite	30
Aluminous Ore (including Bauxite)	44	Oil‡	284,707
Antimony and Gold	28	Pigment	12
Bluestone	13	Quicksilver	61
Calcite	5	Sand	37
Cement Gravel	6	Selwynite	14
Clay	63	Silver and Gold	19
Clay and Schist	4	Tin	62
Copper and platinum	115	Tin and Gold	74
Granite	12	Tailings Licences	1,853
Gypsum	260	Water Right Licences	558
Kaolin	15	Wolfram	58
Kaolin and Gold	20		
Kaolin and Quartz Grit	10	Total	426,583

* Includes State Coal Mine Area.
† Includes State Electricity Commission Area.
‡ Includes Petroleum Prospecting Licences, 280,225 acres.

Certain gold mining leases include the right to mine for other minerals.

Certain mineral leases include the right to mine for gold.

Mining development. The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies under the provisions of the Mining Development Acts to 30th June, 1930, when assistance under these Acts was discontinued, totalled £285,705.

Advances to mining companies have since been made under the joint Commonwealth-State scheme for the development of metaliferous mining, the amount so expended between 1st July, 1935, and 30th June, 1938, being £58,698.

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE
CONNECTED WITH MINING, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
EXPENDITURE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department	19,853	22,546	23,420	25,047	28,341
State Coal Mine	280,932	324,840	321,818	295,940	338,451
Boring for Gold, Coal, Oil, &c. ..	505	453	1,083	3,033	3,750
Testing plants	11,059	10,088	10,986	10,922	10,856
Geological and underground surveys of mines	1,327	1,431	1,392	1,446	1,271
Laboratory Expenses, &c. ..	550	547	617	615	869
Miscellaneous	1,030	1,183	1,184	2,073	1,271
Total	315,256	361,088	360,500	339,076	384,809
REVENUE.					
State Coal Mine	209,188	242,514	229,428	159,945	188,732
All other	23,705	26,961	34,698	28,321	26,644
Total	232,893	269,475	264,126	188,266	215,376

The mineral production of the State (excluding stone raised in quarries and salt) 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 1937:—

VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded during 1937.		Total Recorded to end of 1937.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine Oz.	£	Fine Oz.	£
Gold	145,799	1,266,507	71,919,689	307,783,177
Silver	5,443*	491	1,524,722	233,517
Platinum .. .. .	..	..	311	1,671
Diamonds .. .. .	..	..	..	128
Sapphires, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	630
	Tons		Tons	
	(2,240 lb.)		(2,240 lb.)	
Coal, black	257,945	171,369	17,645,004	13,531,443
„ brown	3,393,919	325,950	27,997,637	3,389,954
Ore—copper .. .. .	..	..	18,740	218,620
„ tin†	218	44,127	17,535	1,057,146
„ antimony†	295	4,563	104,776	618,777
„ silver-lead .. .. .	..	..	804	5,992
„ iron .. .. .	..	..	5,434	12,540
„ manganese .. .. .	..	..	422	2,009
Wolfram† .. .. .	..	..	118	11,785
Gypsum	20,862	6,221	204,919	116,953
Magnésite	141	536	2,849	9,343
Kaolin	5,686	4,929	45,947	78,061
Diatomaceous earth	100	412	58,143	340,717
Pigment clays	6	114	4,502	5,617
Phosphate rock .. .. .	..	..	15,781	16,704
Molybdenite†	31	5,742	899	36,653
Fluorspar .. .. .	..	..	623	1,888
Jarosite (Red Oxide) .. .. .	..	..	109	1,359
Bauxite	1,080	734	9,454	11,269
Alumina .. .. .	..	..	400	50
Barytes	69	270	69	270
	Gallons.		Gallons.	
Oil (crude)	9,372	176	100,303	2,448
Total .. .. .	..	1,832,141	..	327,488,721

* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. † Concentrates.

NOTE.—The value of gold as shown above is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint. Commencing with 1931 the value is in Australian currency. During the years 1919 to 1924 gold producers received approximately £528,500 (not included above) by way of export premium.

Gold production in Victoria. The quantities of gold produced in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table:—

GOLD PRODUCTION IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1937.

Period.	Quantity • (Gross ozs.).	Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.).
1851-60	23,334,263	1928	33,917
1861-70	16,276,566	1929	26,275
1871-80	10,156,297	1930	24,119
1881-90	7,103,448	1931	43,637
1891-1900	7,476,038	1932	47,745
1901-10	7,095,061	1933	58,183
1911-15	2,161,349	1934	70,196
1916-20	905,561	1935	87,609
1921-25	421,250	1936	117,596
1926	49,078	1937	145,799
1927	38,538		

* Gross ozs. 1851-1900, fine ozs. from 1901 inclusive.

From 1906 until 1930 the yield of gold continued to decrease, that for 1930 being the lowest since 1851. Since 1930, when both the State and Commonwealth Governments undertook a campaign to encourage prospecting and mining, particularly amongst the unemployed, there has been a gradual increase in the production of gold throughout the State. A steady increase in the world price of gold and the benefit of the Australian rate of exchange on London have further stimulated the mining industry, the production for the year 1937 showing a marked increase over the preceding year, and being the highest since 1920.

The two main headings under which financial assistance is rendered to mining parties and companies are, (a) grants to small parties which are paid to each member at the rate of £1 per week, and (b) loans to approved mining companies and syndicates.

The yields in fine ounces in the other principal gold-producing States in 1937 were 1,000,647 ounces in Western Australia, 127,281 ounces in Queensland, and 68,607 ounces in New South Wales.

The total production of the Commonwealth in fine ounces was 468,131 in 1930, 595,213 in 1931, 713,882 in 1932, 830,332 in 1933, 887,490 in 1934, 914,736 in 1935, 1,178,581 in 1936, and 1,381,135 in 1937.

The total production of gold in the world in fine ounces, as shown in the United States Mint Report, was 20,903,736 in 1930, 22,284,290 in 1931, 24,098,676 in 1932, 25,400,295 in 1933, 27,372,374 in 1934, 29,999,245 in 1935, 32,930,555 in 1936, and 34,740,055 in 1937.

The yield of gold (given in gross ounces) for 1936 and 1937 in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD (ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ) 1936 AND 1937.

Mining District.	1936.			1937.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)
Ararat and Stawell ..	1,036	662	1,698	623	1,491	2,114
Ballarat	6,006	21,020	27,026	3,075	13,962	17,037
Beechworth	13,408	10,654	24,062	18,782	14,367	33,149
Bendigo	7,196	32,178	39,374	2,151	38,545	40,696
Castlemaine	11,543	8,290	19,833	8,095	32,805	40,900
Gippsland	1,556	6,590	8,146	492	8,588	9,080
Maryborough	5,630	3,037	8,667	3,028	14,567	17,595
Total	46,375	82,431	128,806	36,246	124,325	160,571

Particulars relating to the operations of Government batteries, all cyanide works, and of dredging and sluicing plants for the six years 1932 to 1937 are as follows:—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, CYANIDATION, AND DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1932 TO 1937.

Year.	Government Batteries.			Cyanidation.			Dredging and Sluicing.		
	Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Yield of Gold.
1932 ..	34	tons. 15,849	oz. 5,737	26	tons. 39,317	oz. 2,060	8	cub. yds. 341,486	oz. 1,164
1933 ..	34	17,394	6,397	32	63,565	3,550	8	720,441	1,937
1934 ..	34	17,721	10,088	86	421,104	14,842	12	1,509,756	4,462
1935 ..	34	18,070	10,298	121	630,318	22,460	13	2,328,859	9,343
1936 ..	32	16,659	8,547	141	794,640	28,565	23	3,198,883	12,544
1937 ..	32	16,494	7,785	157	1,233,914	41,923	20	4,353,976	19,032

The first Government battery was erected in 1897. Since that date Government batteries have crushed 194,194 tons of ore for 110,876 ounces of gold.

Up to the end of 1937, 19,223,926 tons of tailings had been treated by the cyanide and other processes, and 1,400,902 ounces of gold had been won therefrom.

Since the inception of dredge mining 1,953,585 ounces of gold have been won by this system.

Black Coal. Bituminous coal is found in three main areas in the southern portion of the State, viz., the Wannon, the Otway and South Gippsland. The Wannon area is comparatively unprospected, owing to almost the whole of the land having been sold. In the Otway area bores have been sunk without disclosing seams of payable thickness. In South Gippsland, seams of payable thickness are found within a belt 50 miles long by 10 miles wide, running north-east from Kilcunda to Morwell, and coal mining is being carried on in such belt at Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Outtrim, Jumbunna, and Korumburra. To the end of 1937, 17,645,004 tons, valued at £13,531,443, had been produced, the production for 1937 being 257,945 tons, valued at £171,369 at the mine. The total resources in Gippsland are estimated at nearly 40,000,000 tons.

State Coal Mine. Most of the coal is produced at the State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi on the Powlett River. This mine was opened in November 1909 and, in June 1911, control was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The area reserved for mining is about 12 square miles. The total output to the end of 1937 was 12,235,269 tons, valued at £9,988,798. The hitherto undeveloped portion of this mining field known as the Kirrak Area, consisting of some 956 acres, is now being opened up, its estimated tonnage reserves being 3,366,000 tons. The total reserves within the State Mine area available for extraction at 30th June 1938, were estimated at 9,663,000 tons. During 1937, 187,934 tons, valued at £115,892, were produced. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year was 1,140.

Brown Coal. The brown coal beds of Victoria have a proven area of 180 square miles, 58 square miles being situated at Morwell, 50 square miles at Stradbroke and Rosedale, 16 square miles at Alberton and 50 square miles at Altona and Werribee. The total deposits in the State are estimated at 37,000 million tons, of which 27,000 million tons are in the Morwell and in the Stradbroke and Rosedale regions (*vide* "The Coal Resources of Australia" by the Standards Association of Australia). The quantity which may be considered readily exploitable has been estimated by the Government Geologist at between 10,000 million and 11,000 million tons. An area of approximately 30 square miles on the south side of the Latrobe River at Yallourn (Morwell) contains between 5,000 million and 6,000 million tons workable by open-cut mining, all of which is within 6 miles of the power house of the Electricity Commission. At Morwell 780 feet of coal were passed through, in a bore 1,010 feet deep. Coal is being recovered at Yallourn from an open cut the face of which shows an average of slightly more than 30 feet of overburden covering 200 feet of coal. The total output of brown coal in the State to the end of 1937 was 27,997,637 tons, valued at £3,389,954, all of which, with the exception of 878,000 tons, has been produced since 1924. The output in 1937 was 3,393,919 tons valued at £325,950.

The *State Electricity Commission* began to utilize the deposits at Yallourn in 1924, the first generator having been brought into operation on the 15th June, and the briquetting plant in November of that year. Up to the end of June, 1938, 27,678,063 tons had been excavated, the output in 1937-38 being 3,597,048 tons, of which 1,993,371 tons went to the power house and 1,603,677 tons to the briquetting factory. The production of briquettes in 1937-38 was 416,545 tons, 3.85 tons of coal being used to produce 1 ton of briquettes. Up to the end of June, 1938, the total output of briquettes was 3,261,919 tons.

Further details of the activities controlled by the State Electricity Commission will be found on page 530.

The average annual production and value per ton of black and brown coal, and the production of briquettes up to the end of 1937 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.	Black Coal.		Brown Coal.		
	Annual Production.	Value per Ton at Pit's Mouth.	Annual Production.	Cost of Production per Ton at Mine.	Briquettes—Annual Production.
	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.
Prior to 1892	77,914	18 8	} 81,748†	6 10	..
1892-1900 ..	184,517*	9 11			
1901-10 ..	168,548*	11 8			
1911-15 ..	608,512*	9 2			
1916-20 ..	437,833*	15 11			
1921-25 ..	520,705*	22 8	76,514*	6 9	..
1926 ..	591,001	22 3	258,094*	4 9	77,945‡
1927 ..	684,245	22 4	957,935	3 11	95,477
1928 ..	658,323	22 2	1,455,482	3 0	121,644
1929 ..	703,828	23 1	1,591,858	2 6	131,349
1930 ..	703,487	23 0	1,741,176	2 1	146,548
1931 ..	571,342	12 8	1,831,507	1 11	180,905
1932 ..	432,353	12 9	2,194,452	2 3	290,558
1933 ..	523,000	12 7	2,612,512	2 1	319,979
1934 ..	356,958	12 1	2,580,060	2 5	310,767
1935 ..	476,495	11 10	2,617,534	2 0	316,594
1936 ..	426,725	11 11	2,221,515	2 3	317,200
1937 ..	257,945	12 0	3,044,897	2 2	355,088
			3,393,919	1 11	390,493

* Average annual production. † Total production to 1916. ‡ 1,392 tons in 1924, 76,553 tons in 1925.

The quantities of coal which were produced in the other States in 1937 were as follows :—New South Wales, 10,051,519 tons; Queensland, 1,120,179 tons; Western Australia, 553,509 tons; and Tasmania, 91,121 tons.

Production of Tin.

When compared with other tin-producing countries of the world, Australia's output appears insignificant. In relation to its own needs, however, it is not so, as that output is sufficient to satisfy present local demand and leave a margin for export.

The production of metallic tin in Australia from 1916 to 1937 amounted to 73,300 tons, valued at nearly 17 million pounds sterling. In that period it varied from 5,692 tons in 1916 to 1,451 tons in 1930. The yield in 1937, 3,256 tons, was the highest since 1920, the contributors being Queensland (819 tons), New South Wales (1,143 tons), Tasmania (1,090 tons), Victoria (136 tons), Western Australia (38 tons) and Northern Territory (30 tons).

Tin Production in Victoria.

According to records supplied to the Mines Department by the various Mining Companies, the amount of tin concentrates that has been obtained in Victoria up to 31st December, 1937, is 17,535 tons, valued at £1,057,146. A large proportion of this yield was obtained as an incidental return from gold-mining operations.

The Victorian yield of 136 tons of metallic tin in 1937 was obtained from 217½ tons of concentrates. This indicates an average assay value of 63 per cent. of tin, which compares favorably with concentrates obtained anywhere else in the world. The Companies contributing to this yield were—Cocks Eldorado N.L. (Dredging), 169 tons; Cocks Pioneer N.L. (Sluicing), 40 tons; Agnes River Sluicing Company, Toora, 5 tons; and West Woolshed Valley Gold N.L., Beechworth, 3½ tons.

The principal tin-producing districts are in the north-east portion of the State, including Eldorado, Chiltern, Beechworth, Omeo, Granya, Mitta Mitta, Mount Wills, and Rutherglen. Tin is also produced at Foster and Toora in South Gippsland and other known tin-bearing districts include Bunyip, Wilson's Promontory, and Gembrook.

Mining accidents. The numbers of fatal and of non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the past five years are shown in the following table. Only those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which rendered the injured unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days.

VICTORIA—MINING ACCIDENTS, 1934 TO 1938.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1934	6,943	7	7	1,821	..	9
1935	6,960	5	4	2,012	..	5
1936	6,959	5	21	1,786	1	8
1937	6,180	8	19	1,749	14	7
1938	6,315*	7	11	1,766	2	5

* Estimated in 1938—alluvial, 2,922; quartz, 3,393.

Quarries. The recorded quantities and values of the principal kinds of stone which were raised from Victorian quarries during the past five years are as set forth in the following table:—

VICTORIA—QUARRIES, 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Value of Stone Raised.*
		Bluestone.	Sandstone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	tons.	tons.	£
1934 ..	71	1,082,986	4,360	4,640	176,988	322,905
1935 ..	77	1,026,859	6,667	5,917	273,951	374,454
1936 ..	76	1,206,255	4,180	7,389	307,058	387,554
1937 ..	76	1,306,078	6,272	8,329	274,795	520,121
1938 ..	72	1,154,852	30,200	6,824	296,735	403,838

* Wholesale selling value of stone at the quarry, exclusive of delivery charges therefrom.

THE SEARCH FOR OIL IN VICTORIA.

The first positive result from the search for oil in Victoria was obtained in 1924, when a well drilled at the head of Lake Bunga in Eastern Gippsland revealed traces of oil. There followed a period of intense drilling activity centred principally to the north of the township of Lakes Entrance. In a bed of Upper Oligocene glauconitic sandstone averaging 31 feet in thickness and underlying a series of polyzoal limestones of Miocene age, oil was found at an average depth of 1,238 feet. Below the oil bed, bores pass through a few feet of sands before striking granite or metamorphic rock.

Of the 39 wells drilled in the Lakes Entrance area, 28 produced oil in amounts varying from a few drops to about 130 gallons a day. A small quantity of "dry" gas, of which the principal constituent is methane, is associated with the oil, and at one bore the gas was collected and used for lighting and heating at the well head. Analyses of the oil revealed that there were no petrol and kerosene fractions, but that there was a considerable proportion suitable for lubricating oils, fuel oils, bitumen, and by-products. At 31st December, 1938, the field had produced 106,476 gallons of crude oil: at that date only one well was in operation.

Westward of Lakes Entrance, between Seaspray and Sale, considerable amounts of prospecting and testing have been carried out. Whilst favorable structural conditions were disclosed in the Stradbroke area, two bores failed to produce any sign of oil.

The net result of drilling in the Sale-Bairnsdale area is that fourteen bores have tested the strata equivalent in geological time to the producing beds at Lakes Entrance without obtaining any appreciable quantity of oil. One feature that has been established as a result of the scout-drilling campaign is that the anticlinal fold which trends east and west between Longford and Stradbroke—the Baragwanath anticline—has a pitch towards the east. In other words, it nearly approaches the dome structure so favorably regarded for oil accumulation.

The activity in scout-boring in East Gippsland has been made possible by a vote of £5,000 from the State and by a contribution of an equal amount from the Commonwealth Government. On 6th June, 1938, there was officially set in motion the new deep drilling plant at Romawi, near Bairnsdale, thus marking another milestone in the search for oil in Victoria. This bore reached Jurassic (bedrock) on 8th October, 1938, at a depth of 3,158 feet; no indication of gas or oil was obtained during the progress of the work. The bore was continued to a depth of 3,246 feet; 88 feet into bedrock. The

plant, which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, has since been removed to a new site adjacent to the western edge of Lake Wellington about 10 miles east of Sale. It is being operated by the Victorian Government through the Mines Department, which has provided the crew and is supervising the work. The rated capacity of the equipment is 5,000 feet.

MANUFACTURING IN VICTORIA.

Industrial Progress.

Statistical records of factories date from 1850, when the number of factories in Victoria was 68. In 1900 the total had reached 3,097, employing 64,207 persons, and fairly regular expansion has since taken place, concurrent with the increase in the population and consequent extension of the protected home market. A temporary check in this expansion occurred at the onset of the world depression. The factory statistics from 1927-28 until 1931-32 show clear evidence of the effect of gradually declining prices and restricted activity, which were ultimately responsible for the liquidation of the weaker manufacturing units and substantial writing down of capital invested in secondary industry.

Since 1931-32, steady recovery has been evident. Lower interest rates for money stimulated investment in capital goods; the building trade made marked and continuous progress which was reflected in the associated secondary industries. Higher prices for wool, wheat, and flour, and a greater volume of exports of other primary produce such as beef, lamb, and dairy products, increased the circulation of money, and the general improvement of Government finances combined with the progressive reduction of unemployment contributed to a more optimistic outlook, which undoubtedly had a beneficial effect on factory production.

Although, during the year ended June, 1938, there was some recession in the prices obtained for wheat and wool, the aggregate income derived from all agricultural and pastoral production was little below the total for the previous year and, notwithstanding a continuous downward movement in export prices as shown by the Commonwealth Statistician's export price index, unemployment figures were considerably below those of 1936-37. The high level of activity in the building industry was sustained and even improved and factory statistics for 1937-38 maintained an upward trend.

Since 1930-31 the number of factories has increased by 1,042 (12·7 per cent.); the persons employed therein by 75,773 (60·1 per cent.); the amount of salaries and wages paid by £13,948,854 (59·9 per cent.); the value of materials used by £35,546,366 (70·5 per cent.); and the value of output by £64,078,930 (68·6 per cent.).

It will therefore be seen that, not only have Victorian manufacturing industries fully recovered from the depression of 1930 and following years, but that they have since made further progress.

When consideration is given to the many advantages possessed by this State as a manufacturing field, it is not an unreasonable anticipation that, with efficient organization both of production and of the markets therefor, this progress should continue. Victoria possesses the advantages of a comparatively compact territory producing a variety of raw materials, a temperate climate, an intelligent labour supply, large power resources, a growing home market, an extensive network of State-owned railways served by constantly improving feeder roads, and a good system of highways and main roads. No doubt this combination of advantages has been partly responsible for the recent attraction of capital to and the consequent development of the manufacturing industries in this State.

The appended table summarizes particulars which indicate the growth of manufacturing since 1918-19. The figures for the the past eleven years have been increased by the inclusion of statistics relating to the bakery industry, allowance for which should be made when comparing the figures for that period with those of previous years.

VICTORIA—GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Number of Factories	Number of Persons employed.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land, and Buildings.	Amount of Salaries and Wages paid.	Value of Materials used (including containers).	Value of Output.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			£	£	£	£
1918-19..	5,720	122,349	27,318,735	14,080,403	52,098,737	80,195,677
1919-20..	6,038	136,522	30,804,520	17,702,173	65,563,104	101,475,363
1920-21..	6,532	140,743	35,392,735	21,377,216	65,401,425	106,008,294
1921-22..	6,753	144,876	40,992,280	23,846,495	60,352,561	106,243,181
1922-23..	7,096	152,625	46,423,240	25,457,192	62,568,163	111,286,343
1923-24..	7,289	156,162	53,196,475	27,472,084	62,217,874	113,921,927
1924-25..	7,425	154,158	61,031,975	29,057,052	65,205,233	118,177,398
1925-26..	7,461	152,959	60,396,500	29,329,400	67,164,445	119,986,439
1926-27..	7,690	161,639	63,850,005	31,822,589	69,816,935	127,397,951
1927-28..	8,245	160,357	67,507,020	32,087,851	69,637,778	128,465,317
1928-29..	8,197	156,568	69,909,370	31,533,586	70,100,456	127,897,463
1929-30..	8,195	151,009	72,011,020	30,517,535	66,770,302	122,811,099
1930-31..	8,199	126,016	70,990,071	23,279,689	50,380,110	93,425,795
1931-32..	8,204	128,265	68,350,575	21,258,599	51,727,685	93,388,617
1932-33..	8,612	144,428	67,827,428	23,096,512	56,757,681	102,085,429
1933-34..	8,896	156,334	68,834,279	24,819,143	59,776,270	108,496,310
1934-35..	9,100	169,691	70,591,677	27,318,815	63,387,061	117,182,857
1935-36..	9,160	183,390	71,872,906	30,593,707	74,568,265	134,043,170
1936-37..	9,165	191,383	75,161,894	33,192,904	78,233,032	142,692,192
1937-38..	9,241	201,789	77,207,830	37,228,543	85,926,478	157,050,725

Prior to 1924-25 the amounts taken by working proprietors as drawings were not included in the figures in column 5 (Salaries and Wages paid).

Factories and Wages Board Legislation.

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873 and since that year many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book. The *Factories and Shops Act* 1928 consolidated all Acts passed prior to that date. The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards," are fully dealt with in Part VI., "Social Condition," of this *Year-Book*.

Statistics Act 1928.

Statistics relating to the manufacturing industries of Victoria are collected by the Government Statist in accordance with the provisions of the *Statistics Act* 1928. In the year 1902, Australian statisticians adopted a uniform classification of industries for statistical purposes in all States. A factory was then defined as "any establishment employing on the average four persons or more, or any establishment employing less than four persons where machinery is worked by other than manual power, whether the business carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale or retail) or for export". In 1930, a new classification, based upon that used in Great Britain for census purposes, was adopted. The definition of a factory was unchanged.

Added Value.

In estimating the relative importance of various industries, or the value of manufacturing industry as a whole, the method used is to calculate the value added in the process of manufacture, termed "added value." This is arrived at in the following way:—From the value of output of each industry are deducted the most important items of manufacturing expense such as costs of raw materials, containers, fuel and light, repairs to plant and machinery, replacement of tools, and any other important cost of manufacture, the difference being the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and representing the fund available for the payment of wages, rent, interest, minor expenses, and profit.

It is considered that, owing to the duplication of materials used, the finished product of one process of manufacture forming, as it often does, the raw material for another, an inaccurate impression would be obtained by using the total value of output of manufacturing industries in year to year comparisons. Woollen manufactures might be cited as an example. Greasy wool forms the raw material for the wooll scouring industry, the product of which is scoured wool. This is afterwards combed into wool tops which are used in the spinning mills for the manufacture of yarn. In due course the yarn is woven into cloth, the raw material for the clothing industry. If these processes are carried out separately in different factories it is evident that the value of the wool would be counted five times by using value of output as the basis for annual comparisons of manufacturing production.

The concept of "Added value" prevents this double counting, gives a truer picture of the relative economic importance of industries, and also provides a good basis for estimating and comparing productive efficiency in manufacturing.

As added value is based on value of output, the added value per employee is affected not only by output per employee, but also by the price obtained, and should, therefore, in a comparison of the results of different years, be corrected to allow for variations in price levels. Other important factors are the quantity and the efficiency of the machinery used in the process of manufacture.

The subjoined table shows the value added per person employed in each class of manufacturing industry for the year ended 30th June, 1938.

As the extent of the mechanization of particular industries affects the value added by manufacturing, comparisons between the different classes of industry would have to take into account interest on the capital employed and depreciation of plant and machinery.

VICTORIA—VALUE ADDED BY PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE,
1937-38.

Class of Industry.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added.	Value Added per Person Employed.		
		£	£	s.	d.
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	3,050	1,459,144	478	8	2
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	4,482	1,492,399	332	19	6
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	7,856	4,404,007	560	11	10
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances ..	52,570	16,044,438	305	4	0
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	2,273	554,370	243	17	10
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	26,487	6,061,857	228	17	3
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	4,608	1,322,969	287	2	1
8. Clothing ..	39,204	7,601,635	193	18	0
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	27,009	12,689,587	469	16	7
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	7,720	2,366,164	306	9	11
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	4,853	1,260,416	259	14	5
12. Paper, stationery, printing, book- binding, &c. ..	13,817	5,003,616	362	2	8
13. Rubber ..	3,042	1,366,498	449	4	2
14. Musical instruments ..	100	29,482	294	16	5
15. Miscellaneous products ..	2,693	739,619	274	12	11
16. Heat, light, and power ..	2,025	2,493,189	1,231	4	10
Total ..	201,789	64,889,390	321	11	5

Omitting the "heat, light and power," industry, the 1936-37 statistics of which were subjected to some refinement, the total value added per person employed in the process of manufacture in the remaining industries averaged £312 7s. in 1937-38, compared with £296 7s. 3d. for the previous year.

The table hereunder summarizes the total value added by the process of manufacturing in each of the past ten years.

VICTORIA—VALUE ADDED BY PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

Year.	Value of Output.	Expenses of Manufacturing.*	Value Added.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added per Person Employed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.
1928-29 ..	127,897,463	74,872,184	53,025,279	156,568	338 13 5
1929-30 ..	122,811,099	71,551,731	51,259,368	151,009	339 8 1½
1930-31 ..	93,425,795	54,011,827	39,413,968	126,016	312 15 5
1931-32 ..	93,388,617	55,568,989	37,819,628	128,265	294 17 1
1932-33 ..	102,085,429	61,004,327	41,081,102	144,428	284 8 10
1933-34 ..	108,496,310	64,294,665	44,201,645	156,334	282 14 9
1934-35 ..	117,182,857	68,420,266	48,762,591	169,691	287 7 3
1935-36 ..	134,043,170	79,999,480	54,043,690	183,390	294 13 10
1936-37 ..	142,692,192	83,979,911	58,712,281	191,383	306 15 7
1937-38 ..	157,050,725	92,161,335	64,889,390	201,789	321 11 5

* "Expenses of manufacturing" includes the following costs only:—Raw materials, containers, fuel and light, tools replaced, repairs to plant and machinery, lubricating oil, and water.

Column 3 deducted from column 2 gives column 4, which when divided by column 5 gives Column 6.

Production of
different
industries,
1937-38.

The classification of industries, as adopted in 1930, is set out in the next table. The data shown was compiled from returns rendered compulsorily by all factory proprietors in Victoria.

VICTORIA--FACTORIES--POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1937-38.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines Used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.		Value of—					
			Males.	Females.	Wages Paid.	Fuel and Light Used.	Lubricating Oil and Water.	Repairs to Plant, &c.	Materials Used, Including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
					£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Class I.—Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products.</i>										
Lime, plaster, and asphalt ..	85	2,968	1,042	40	226,514	31,521	3,087	15,975	461,779	1,003,014
Marble, slate, &c. ..	46	1,581	423	13	99,718	4,508	676	2,811	65,576	215,674
Cement and cement goods ..	46	8,491	1,218	14	261,567	127,657	3,518	62,336	382,041	1,182,774
Other ..	11	18,301	293	7	77,490	51,649	5,755	11,972	118,301	406,844
Total ..	188	31,341	2,976	74	665,289	215,335	13,036	93,094	1,027,697	2,808,306
<i>Class II.—Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.</i>										
Bricks, tiles, and firebricks ..	59	12,462	1,972	75	412,037	164,563	11,356	44,480	95,317	938,614
Earthenware, china, and porcelain ..	22	1,318	989	130	195,576	52,654	1,604	18,913	57,883	442,584
Glass, including bottles ..	26	4,470	1,162	128	284,334	64,266	4,156	19,674	212,864	852,581
Modelling, &c. ..	3	2	26	..	5,016	125	34	12	1,057	7,578
Total ..	110	18,252	4,149	333	896,963	281,608	17,150	83,079	367,121	2,241,357

Class III.—Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease.

Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	67	3,471	907	871	349,379	28,766	4,371	16,525	968,556	2,089,464
Explosives	7	3,117	1,491	478	410,510	38,724	5,943	44,040	513,600	1,173,580
White lead, paints, and varnish	37	1,276	310	50	78,153	6,065	767	4,486	294,926	521,951
Oils, vegetable (including oilcake)	22	387	144	7	27,797	3,384	503	2,237	146,913	210,041
Oils, mineral	12	834	161	4	39,600	12,688	1,599	3,539	629,924	1,170,472
Boiling-down, tallow refining, and bone milling works	29	1,790	377	13	86,555	23,615	2,756	11,880	243,506	439,254
Soap and candles	18	1,356	555	168	143,582	33,443	4,554	35,341	576,483	1,323,103
Chemical fertilizers	4	6,359	1,014	8	250,754	41,225	6,106	50,657	1,141,120	1,842,903
Inks, polishes, &c.	30	810	236	146	83,001	3,933	691	2,489	347,147	598,346
Matches	3	1,081	239	536	113,995	5,108	691	5,469	214,760	477,644
Other	3	528	123	18	24,258	12,904	4,261	5,416	65,791	124,151
Total	232	21,009	5,557	2,299	1,607,584	209,855	32,242	182,079	5,142,726	9,970,909

Class IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances.

Smelting, refining, &c., of iron and steel	165	10,159	4,371	272	990,518	141,741	8,323	74,455	1,217,769	2,887,321
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	379	16,410	9,337	284	2,236,756	88,253	12,888	105,807	2,994,740	6,594,994
Extracting and refining of other metals and alloys	7	76	64	1	17,958	2,556	80	1,357	169,676	209,058
Electrical installations and apparatus	132	3,150	3,017	575	659,266	23,955	5,812	23,248	897,310	1,973,704
Tramcars and railway carriages, &c.	24	5,658	5,917	9	1,442,434	52,504	1,615	6,319	1,324,364	3,098,327
Motor vehicles and cycles— (i) Construction and assembly	27	2,005	2,126	144	538,634	15,616	1,510	19,711	197,747	929,222
(ii) Repairs	981	3,649	4,756	197	987,947	39,229	9,603	23,211	801,338	2,213,814

Production.

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VICTORIA—FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1937-38—continued.

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Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines Used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.		Value of—					
			Males.	Females.	Wages Paid.	Fuel and Light Used.	Lubricating Oil and Water.	Repairs to Plant, &c.	Materials Used, Including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
<i>Class IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances—continued.</i>					£	£	£	£	£	£
Motor-bodies	89	4,161	3,356	61	764,772	13,382	2,194	56,311	1,331,442	2,574,895
Horse-drawn vehicles ..	129	588	493	12	90,779	4,321	654	1,725	62,295	178,431
Cycle and motor accessories ..	34	2,039	1,199	71	250,930	12,515	1,718	19,008	221,016	656,007
Aeroplanes	7	1,484	402	9	83,686	1,742	349	641	30,051	142,683
Ship and boat building and repairing, marine engineering	12	2,597	395	1	88,446	4,479	375	3,462	40,074	150,531
Cutlery and small tools (not machine tools)	39	583	363	6	68,771	3,936	270	2,909	48,901	150,088
Agricultural implements ..	80	8,721	4,360	179	1,045,214	64,475	4,942	60,678	1,135,453	2,691,479
Brass and copper	100	2,097	1,848	111	373,876	21,024	1,392	17,406	339,558	934,997
Galvanized-iron working and tin-smithing	112	2,544	2,482	423	515,360	20,002	2,067	28,922	1,330,287	2,206,802
Wireworking (including nails) ..	36	1,981	1,040	60	202,789	10,427	1,704	11,339	691,926	1,040,077
Art metal works	22	1,040	647	33	128,012	4,649	498	5,275	144,561	328,839
Stoves and ovens	26	1,679	962	65	214,207	25,869	1,140	12,815	228,399	639,856
Gas fittings and meters	3	24	207	1	51,649	1,982	77	320	34,372	107,792
Wireless apparatus	22	478	993	226	161,363	4,741	621	8,301	359,631	615,522
Die sinking and engraving ..	18	90	97	7	20,623	644	86	583	8,457	40,166
Other metal works	87	1,546	1,251	140	245,784	14,038	914	8,353	364,043	776,311
Total	2,531	72,759	49,683	2,887	11,179,774	572,080	58,832	492,156	13,973,410	31,140,916

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*Class V.—Precious Metals,
Jewellery, and Plate.*

Jewellery	66	394	407	154	95,276	2,409	190	1,547	146,948	300,724
Watches and clocks	16	156	338	129	78,307	1,627	120	778	77,697	176,460
Gold, silver, and electroplate ..	50	1,688	1,087	84	215,204	10,299	1,012	6,865	147,534	449,925
Other	6	76	71	3	17,268	1,275	140	906	68,754	95,362
Total	138	2,314	1,903	370	406,055	15,610	1,462	10,096	440,933	1,022,471

*Class VI.—Textiles and Textile
Goods (not dress).*

Cotton	19	3,614	657	1,142	259,133	24,074	2,483	18,636	755,697	1,315,871
Wool, worsted and shoddy (including wool scouring) ..	52	26,767	4,873	4,940	1,437,060	168,709	29,137	117,328	3,879,806	6,325,824
Hosiery and other knitted goods	216	5,509	3,959	8,432	1,643,609	74,879	14,944	99,722	2,790,791	5,655,022
Silk, natural and artificial ..	5	882	184	355	67,271	5,621	515	6,452	271,030	493,694
Rope and cordage	7	3,878	735	363	166,143	15,480	1,736	18,035	452,555	795,299
Canvas goods (tents, tarpaulins, and sailmaking)	20	58	108	106	40,087	814	251	717	124,903	194,837
Bags and sacks	23	179	135	97	35,543	881	158	1,562	160,037	226,267
Other	21	675	287	114	63,182	6,611	1,367	8,098	183,673	291,745
Total	363	41,562	10,938	15,549	3,712,028	297,069	50,591	270,550	8,618,492	15,298,559

*Class VII.—Skins and Leather
(not Clothing or Footwear).*

Furriers and fur dressing ..	79	327	432	413	129,917	2,665	369	1,270	367,397	523,915
Fellmongery	21	2,025	386	..	90,686	12,723	4,426	6,686	511,314	707,822
Tanning, currying, and leather dressing	40	8,057	2,286	30	514,937	40,056	11,531	31,596	1,622,917	2,436,346
Saddlery, harness, and whips ..	11	51	80	12	15,529	191	45	74	20,382	45,419
Machine belting	6	100	72	2	15,938	500	51	284	49,073	91,529
Bags, trunks, other leather goods	49	158	391	504	120,298	1,693	277	1,486	227,284	432,228
Total	206	10,718	3,647	961	887,305	57,828	16,699	41,396	2,798,367	4,237,259

Production.

VICTORIA—FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1937-38—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.		Value of—					
			Males.	Females.	Wages Paid.	Fuel and Light Used.	Lubricating Oil and Water.	Repairs to Plant, &c.	Materials used, Including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
					£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Class VIII.—Clothing.</i>										
Tailoring and slop clothing ..	394	943	2,013	6,500	1,171,507	23,343	1,428	12,724	2,162,520	3,688,535
Waterproof and oilskin clothing	7	141	77	216	44,477	1,396	180	573	67,195	144,372
Dressmaking	476	975	645	7,752	995,538	15,682	628	7,619	1,776,482	3,086,234
Millinery	62	158	107	1,257	150,430	2,965	169	1,641	209,111	460,596
Shirts, collars, and underclothing	109	993	434	4,329	540,166	11,378	1,284	11,524	1,364,570	2,244,038
Stays and corsets	10	337	173	941	131,446	2,673	350	3,796	297,275	635,053
Handkerchiefs, ties, and scarves	22	69	45	532	63,640	1,133	82	658	138,768	255,439
Hats and caps	35	1,182	685	825	237,528	12,096	1,731	8,988	329,314	705,205
Gloves	5	44	34	87	15,201	244	38	223	19,470	44,097
Boots and shoes	162	3,440	4,637	4,860	1,515,390	27,406	2,653	50,624	2,477,930	4,603,609
Boot repairing	482	602	678	15	109,516	3,001	254	791	80,655	237,531
Boot accessories	29	1,013	506	237	137,531	4,846	578	9,724	304,843	559,417
Umbrellas and walking sticks ..	3	4	18	33	8,190	86	3	3	16,702	32,143
Dyeworks and cleaning	44	1,179	536	543	168,976	18,354	2,748	8,371	80,378	402,090
Other	20	121	91	398	59,966	1,494	210	1,476	97,237	182,894
Total	1,860	11,201	10,679	28,525	5,349,502	126,097	12,336	118,735	9,422,450	17,281,253

Class IX.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco.

Grain milling	38	7,115	1,065	36	274,725	55,543	5,403	23,530	4,814,257	5,409,048
Cereal foods and starch ..	25	5,626	575	306	175,871	43,500	3,573	34,383	888,265	1,422,102
Cattle and poultry foods ..	7	248	31	..	8,583	658	44	297	50,728	69,145
Chaff-cutting and corn crushing	107	2,406	406	10	76,552	8,881	1,278	3,997	612,791	758,494
Bakeries	549	2,502	2,700	513	657,061	81,127	6,104	26,952	1,920,579	3,235,506
Biscuits	12	1,386	561	574	145,620	19,642	1,303	7,263	407,433	776,100
Confectionery	59	6,642	1,271	1,696	457,901	37,881	4,983	10,534	1,108,914	1,820,313
Jam, fruit, and vegetable canning	28	2,807	1,414	1,475	521,489	30,757	7,051	26,078	2,087,260	3,186,780
Pickles, sauces, and vinegar ..	18	990	196	140	58,823	6,298	1,805	4,231	210,516	346,311
Bacon curing	19	3,783	521	24	124,020	16,510	2,655	4,584	800,605	1,040,253
Butter and cheese factories, &c.	172	13,652	2,578	439	694,356	156,479	15,600	77,510	9,842,143	12,407,723
Margarine and butterine ..	7	321	79	5	18,956	1,647	881	999	156,448	216,421
Meat and fish preserving, meat extracts	8	410	124	131	37,979	2,839	852	5,559	238,218	342,400
Condiments, coffee, and spices, &c.	78	2,077	524	575	168,128	12,363	2,236	6,620	768,986	1,121,152
Ice and refrigerating	88	12,822	2,127	83	522,595	100,598	13,790	49,867	51,736	971,672
Salt refining	9	463	125	5	27,252	2,691	229	3,751	33,677	111,854
Aerated waters, cordials, &c. ..	86	945	531	53	119,736	6,081	2,896	8,803	237,830	573,786
Breweries	9	6,860	1,396	24	495,493	60,587	19,989	99,964	1,243,561	2,891,604
Distilleries	7	403	70	4	18,667	7,242	989	4,973	69,913	192,227
Malting	19	926	311	6	98,447	18,577	3,544	4,861	468,230	745,900
Bottling	11	279	153	28	40,537	3,368	1,075	2,203	103,287	217,538
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes ..	15	1,866	882	1,270	423,012	7,746	1,858	7,664	2,009,965	3,244,604
Dried fruits	26	1,201	638	235	151,333	4,209	642	8,799	150,743	379,282
Ice Cream	25	1,596	145	82	42,037	8,774	1,143	3,559	128,159	298,504
Sausage skins	9	85	305	5	70,182	1,552	1,490	689	221,862	335,734
Other	7	4,718	527	35	129,466	41,252	4,538	14,403	3,312,280	3,798,346
Total	1,438	82,129	19,255	7,754	5,558,821	736,802	105,951	442,073	31,938,386	45,912,799

Production.

VICTORIA—FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1937-38—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.		Value of—					
			Males.	Females.	Wages Paid.	Fuel and Light Used.	Lubricating Oil and Water.	Repairs to Plant, &c.	Materials used, Including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
<i>Class X.—Woodworking and Basketware.</i>					£	£	£	£	£	£
Sawmills (forest)	203	5,739	1,922	13	387,940	15,719	8,941	32,174	412,764	1,037,895
Sawmills (town)	125	11,126	1,935	47	435,993	21,792	3,156	14,344	1,212,307	1,905,690
Bark mills	4	56	8	1	1,282	91	7	24	11,546	15,258
Joinery	189	3,654	1,592	51	354,759	10,081	1,207	6,564	509,284	1,005,950
Cooperage	12	589	255	1	81,051	2,111	810	1,905	63,775	178,233
Boxes and cases	58	4,392	921	19	199,750	11,757	1,149	6,858	526,763	810,051
Woodturning, woodcarving, &c.	76	1,440	490	19	102,656	4,510	693	3,586	130,211	295,674
Basket and wickerware, seagrass and bamboo furniture	17	150	158	1	28,878	646	70	1,314	37,728	89,187
Perambulators	11	84	123	17	24,557	417	18	223	53,182	93,170
Other	10	213	106	41	19,920	2,941	78	837	49,758	96,397
Total	705	27,443	7,510	210	1,636,786	70,065	16,129	67,829	3,007,318	5,527,505

*Class XI.—Furniture, Bedding,
&c.*

Billiard tables, cabinet and furniture making, and upholstery ..	302	5,449	3,326	220	633,793	17,572	1,883	10,635	930,210	1,885,925
Bedding and mattresses ..	40	1,811	461	244	112,202	8,075	746	6,246	395,543	621,495
Furnishing, drapery ..	35	111	91	392	60,242	789	100	518	158,795	256,564
Picture frames ..	7	11	36	17	8,364	79	22	34	9,685	22,788
Window blinds, verandah blinds, &c. ..	10	18	30	36	8,924	161	12	136	23,564	38,449
Total ..	394	7,400	3,944	909	823,525	26,676	2,763	17,569	1,517,797	2,825,221

*Class XII.—Paper, Stationery,
Printing, Bookbinding, &c.*

Newspapers, &c. ..	113	4,125	2,432	122	722,921	25,058	4,476	16,975	881,080	2,050,957
Printing—Government, &c. ..	3	905	624	277	202,535	5,545	755	3,724	135,671	367,634
General printing, &c. ..	427	5,107	4,207	1,632	1,165,942	28,012	4,697	24,144	1,220,237	3,063,687
Stationery and paper products ..	30	1,074	408	637	160,817	6,115	592	6,099	355,845	801,311
Stereotyping and electrotyping ..	8	166	78	10	19,809	1,118	20	527	12,420	48,910
Process and photo engraving ..	16	145	355	27	100,268	1,998	205	1,936	24,493	181,807
Cardboard boxes, cartons, &c. ..	33	1,624	561	949	224,429	7,901	1,214	7,505	423,788	870,832
Paper bags ..	14	143	84	178	31,855	845	238	887	110,138	161,649
Other paper and printing ..	26	24,328	961	275	264,211	114,281	14,665	53,363	640,861	1,594,257
Total ..	670	37,617	9,710	4,107	2,892,787	190,873	26,862	115,160	3,804,533	9,141,044

<i>Class XIII.—Rubber Goods ..</i>	107	17,655	2,246	796	621,157	116,140	18,646	99,144	2,493,589	4,094,017
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<i>Class XIV.—Musical Instruments</i>	14	73	98	2	23,099	286	16	166	8,102	38,052
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VICTORIA—FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1937-38—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines Used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.		Value of—					
			Males.	Females.	Wages Paid.	Fuel and Light Used.	Lubricating Oil and Water.	Repairs to Plant, &c.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
					£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Class XV.—Miscellaneous Products.</i>										
Celluloid and similar compositions	16	397	321	118	57,432	5,311	576	7,079	88,999	189,522
Buttons	9	54	62	38	11,140	555	21	195	10,109	28,081
Brooms and brushes	15	298	262	88	59,627	1,506	246	1,489	145,210	244,701
Surgical, optical, and other scientific instruments	51	156	292	17	69,050	1,958	216	1,560	62,317	165,363
Toys, games, and sports requisites	49	715	535	226	121,598	4,848	430	3,681	187,985	427,767
Artificial flowers	7	12	67	216	22,150	461	27	245	33,070	63,703
Other	18	1,466	309	142	82,006	9,427	701	5,016	278,531	472,251
Total	165	3,098	1,848	845	423,003	24,066	2,217	19,265	806,221	1,591,388
<i>Class XVI.—Heat, Light, and Power.</i>										
Electric light and power—										
(a) Government	9	464,704	988	3	261,785	481,586	5,250	66,217	2,001	2,152,870
(b) Local authority	40	56,266	233	..	64,914	62,644	5,928	14,465	914	297,719
(c) Companies	32	5,997	82	..	18,877	15,152	2,716	3,364	64	73,914
Gas works—										
(a) Local authority	10	63	70	3	17,297	3,633	587	1,815	28,191	65,385
(b) Companies	29	5,157	644	2	181,992	123,701	15,671	64,415	528,166	1,329,781
Total	120	532,187	2,017	8	544,865	686,716	30,152	150,276	559,336	3,919,669
Total all Classes	9,241	916,758	136,160	65,629	37,228,543	3,627,106	405,084	2,202,667	85,926,478	157,050,725

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features of the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

Tanning was one of the earliest industries established in Victoria; in the year 1850 there were thirteen tanneries in the State. Particulars relating to the industry for the year 1928-29 and the past four years are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—TANNERIES.

Item.	1928-29.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of establishments ..	42	50	43	41	40
Number of persons engaged ..	1,879	2,159	2,415	2,460	2,318
Horsepower of engines used ..	4,005	4,671	4,612	7,460	8,057
Value of plant and machinery £	366,680	259,072	250,430	241,453	241,226
Value of land and buildings £	472,830	435,520	408,178	418,191	420,363
Salaries and wages paid £	466,000	410,364	475,765	506,310	514,937
Fuel, light, and power £	33,824	31,976	35,251	36,166	40,056
Value of materials used £	1,897,630	1,309,201	1,492,039	1,610,687	1,622,917
Value of output .. £	2,722,296	2,002,646	2,346,531	2,517,926	2,436,346
Value added to materials £	764,892	626,687	776,861	823,082	730,246
Materials treated—					
Cow and ox hides ..	624,681	745,102	837,375	921,075	895,171
Calf hides ..	455,902	638,971	621,562	334,578	430,347
Other skins and pelts ..	1,130,352	1,389,835	1,505,445	1,115,689	1,035,055
Bark used .. tons	10,931	10,757	11,424	10,559	10,209
Sole leather produced lb.	11,916,309	13,159,441	13,425,826	12,808,892	13,030,382

The value of leather imported into Victoria from overseas countries during the year ended 30th June, 1938, was £31,568; the value of leather exported in the same period was £278,418.

Soap, candles, etc. The manufacture of soap was also one of the earliest of Victorian industries. In the year 1850 the recorded production of the four establishments then operating was 5,840 cwt. of soap. The following table indicates the development which has since taken place.

VICTORIA—SOAP FACTORIES.

Item	1928-29.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of establishments ..	17	20	20	19	18
Number of persons engaged ..	671	669	680	700	723
Horsepower of engines used ..	851	646	769	1,327	1,356
Value of plant and machinery £	240,640	207,872	197,518	206,879	255,201
Value of land and buildings £	188,840	197,534	195,054	203,741	206,326
Salaries and wages paid £	141,107	118,751	123,555	128,422	143,482
Fuel, light and power £	36,628	23,268	24,634	27,793	33,443
Value of materials used £	703,126	457,587	556,797	586,545	576,483
Value of output .. £	1,230,451	985,725	1,013,180	1,243,208	1,323,103
Value added to materials £	471,697	492,395	399,345	595,056	673,282
Materials treated—					
Tallow .. cwt.	215,957	212,661	198,924	217,831	206,349
Alkali ..	80,622	96,311	119,721	100,649	101,216
Copra oil ..	27,182	27,401	41,877	47,393	49,382
Output—					
Soap, household .. cwt.	298,343	206,573	205,550	199,166	185,886
" Sand ..	48,656	32,923	38,186	34,121	35,342
" Toilet ..	14,057	16,726	16,903	19,192	20,705
Soda crystals ..	33,117	38,992	36,253	30,629	36,329

Other items of manufacture include soft soap, wool scouring soap, soap extract, candles, glycerine, &c.

The imports from oversea countries in 1937-38 included 110,982 lb. of soap and 309,163 lb. of soap substitutes, valued at £6,054, and £7,816 respectively, and 29,831 lb. of candles, &c., valued at £1,579.

These industries are grouped because some establishments which produce bricks also manufacture tiles, and others which produce tiles, also manufacture pipes and pottery. Factories manufacturing cement pipes and tiles are not included herein, but are grouped with those making cement and cement products.

VICTORIA—BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES AND TILES.

Item.	1928-29.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of establishments ..	76	75	79	79	81
Number of persons engaged ..	2,321	2,358	2,868	2,969	3,166
Horse-power of engines used ..	8,459	10,449	11,311	12,922	13,780
Value of plant and machinery £	503,770	444,010	490,969	524,667	566,624
Value of land and buildings £	564,270	536,594	563,500	547,025	564,158
Salaries and wages paid £	538,952	392,465	509,958	563,858	607,613
Fuel, light, and power £	223,231	142,928	173,439	190,029	217,217
Value of materials used £	142,869	125,772	146,084	140,341	153,200
Value of output ..	1,171,830	924,494	1,188,968	1,259,323	1,381,198
Value added to materials £	761,318	600,842	794,906	859,506	934,428
Production—					
Bricks, common .. (1,000)	179,528	152,593	195,680	183,727	190,666
Firebricks .. (1,000)	3,453	6,413	6,351	5,187	4,631
Roofing tiles .. (1,000)	9,254	8,411	10,663	10,232	12,069
Pipes .. £	161,771	95,142	131,984	151,681	196,357
Pottery .. £	124,839	131,363	181,876	242,987	297,211

Forest Saw-mills.

Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the six years 1932-33 to 1937-38 is given in the table which follows:—

VICTORIA—FOREST SAW-MILLS.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Victorian Timber Sawn.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	super ft.	£
1932-33 ..	173	388,590	1,576	281,115	68,957,218	419,583
1933-34 ..	182	372,978	1,894	336,556	81,078,557	511,858
1934-35 ..	202	392,217	2,368	422,798	97,110,074	642,058
1935-36 ..	193	380,800	2,486	462,042	105,934,903	719,714
1936-37 ..	192	395,419	1,951	371,772	122,907,580	865,789
1937-38 ..	203	434,935	1,935	387,940	121,782,570	893,991

The reduction in the number of persons employed and in the amount paid in salaries and wages since the year 1935-36, is due to the rigid exclusion from these statistics of all persons engaged in felling and hauling timber from forest to mills. The number of persons employed now quoted is comprised of those working in the sawmills only.

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 502 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1937-38 are given on page 516.

Firewood. The quantity of timber sawn for firewood consumption in the year 1937-38 was 262,773 tons, valued at the saw-mills at £184,970. There is also a large amount of firewood taken from the forests which does not pass through these sawmills and its value cannot be reliably estimated. Statistics collected from factories, mines and quarries show that during 1937-38, 489,111 tons of firewood, which cost £214,676, were consumed. The increased use of brown coal briquettes and the extension of the use of gas and electricity for cooking and heating have caused a reduction in the demand for firewood in recent years.

Agricultural and Dairy Machinery Works. The Agricultural Implement Industry naturally showed the effect of the low prices received by farmers for agricultural produce during the years 1930-34. Substantial improvement is indicated by the statistics for the year 1937-38.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY MACHINERY WORKS.

Item.	1928-29.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of establishments ..	71	71	70	74	80
Number of persons employed	3,239	2,461	2,828	3,486	4,539
Horse-power of engines used	2,711	3,490	3,590	7,939	8,721
Value of land and buildings £	331,550	283,661	290,084	342,503	405,089
Value of plant and machinery £	338,610	279,090	290,819	360,033	401,625
Salaries and wages paid £	762,977	456,056	568,695	757,743	1,045,214
Value of materials used £	738,414	466,451	610,477	855,674	1,135,453
Fuel, light, and power used £	49,243	36,414	41,132	49,118	64,475
Value of output ..	£ 1,885,154	1,132,644	1,445,497	1,903,662	2,691,479

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the year 1928-29 and the past four years.

VICTORIA—BACON FACTORIES.

Item.	1928-29.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of establishments ..	19	21	21	20	19
Number of persons employed	556	518	546	554	545
Horse-power of engines used	1,838	3,138	3,105	3,954	3,783
Value of land, buildings, plant, &c. ..	£ 352,260	343,296	353,720	360,320	361,933
Salaries and wages paid £	147,369	122,124	122,679	120,440	124,020
Value of materials used £	1,109,616	659,465	733,807	789,851	800,605
Value of fuel and light £	21,737	17,005	17,742	17,606	16,510
Value of output ..	£ 1,409,897	915,495	953,305	985,645	1,040,253
Pigs slaughtered for curing No.	198,131	176,898	198,148	193,048	172,535
Bacon and ham cured—					
In factories .. lb.	18,611,728	15,189,047	17,099,550	16,652,906	16,006,409
On farms .. lb.	789,719	1,144,971	1,065,618	918,886	689,995

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1937-38 was 172. Of these 140 were making butter, 28 cheese, 3 concentrated milk, 3 condensed milk, 11 powdered milk, 9 casein, and 1 milk sugar. There were also 14 creameries attached to the factories. The following table gives some indication of the value of this industry to the State:—

VICTORIA—BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
1928-29 ..	169	1,931,360	2,449	582,411	9,614,084
1929 30 ..	163	2,040,058	2,387	586,395	8,753,102
1930 31 ..	165	2,025,267	2,235	542,374	8,077,608
1931-32 ..	169	2,005,965	2,346	516,619	8,353,481
1932-33 ..	174	2,061,690	2,455	514,584	7,998,432
1933-34 ..	175	2,088,195	2,509	506,109	6,745,845
1934-35 ..	179	2,116,447	2,711	543,372	8,213,097
1935-36 ..	176	2,163,363	2,680	560,621	10,251,289
1936-37 ..	175	2,315,765	2,859	629,230	10,825,003
1937-38 ..	172	2,340,384	3,017	694,356	12,407,723

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on pages 476 and 477.

BAKERIES (INCLUDING BREAD, PASTRY, AND CAKES, ETC.), 1933-34 TO 1937-38.

As the statistical definition of a factory (see page 507) excludes from enumeration many small bakehouses making bread, cake, pastry, &c., the operations of only 549 of the 1,715 bakehouses registered at the Factories Department during the year 1937 are embraced by the

table hereunder. It must be explained that the value quoted is the wholesale selling value of the goods at the factory exclusive of all selling and delivery costs.

VICTORIA—BAKERIES.

Item.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of factories ..	535	538	537	556	549
Number of persons employed	2,942	3,048	3,131	3,374	3,213
Horse-power of engines used ..	1,994	2,100	2,138	2,289	2,502
Value of land and buildings £	1,117,561	1,094,995	1,132,603	1,158,299	1,184,892
Value of plant and machinery £	366,329	365,644	365,988	377,886	376,595
Salaries and wages paid £	567,294	573,723	597,453	651,183	657,061
Value of materials used £	1,494,802	1,580,561	1,755,585	1,867,858	1,920,579
Fuel, light, and power £	77,102	85,847	77,614	79,869	81,127
Repairs, oil and water used £	25,382	29,920	30,975	35,736	33,056
Total output £	2,520,665	2,680,074	2,842,227	3,114,907	3,235,506
Value added in process of manufacture .. £	923,379	983,746	978,053	1,131,444	1,200,744
Value added per worker £	314	323	312	335	374
Flour used—short tons †	93,443	92,231	94,115	94,742	92,191
Bread made—4-lb. loaves ..	54,422,715	56,046,014	56,318,333	56,683,427	55,485,924
Cakes, pastry, pies, &c. £	*	*	*	1,635,766	1,522,674

* Not available. † 2,000 lb.

Meat freezing, preserving, and meat extract works numbered 38 in 1937-38, and gave employment to 2,244 hands, the wages paid amounting to £508,759. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £1,456,211. Further details regarding these industries appear on page 515, and particulars of the output for the past five years are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING WORKS.

Item.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37. †	1937-38. †
Frozen meat—					
Cattle and calves qrs.	44,576	60,292	107,496	438,926	955,502
Sheep and Lambs No.	2,845,625	3,253,640	3,784,083	4,049,966	5,077,313
Rabbits and hares ..	5,438,610	8,595,868	4,475,210	3,913,437	5,791,622
Poultry ..	30,164	46,420	323,451	257,741	261,392
Pigs ..	13,406	13,599	37,863	86,504	126,412
Preserved meat .. cwt.	*10,961	*6,746	45,722	49,448	52,740

* Incomplete. † Includes chilled.

Imports and
exports of
meats,
Victoria.

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen, chilled, and preserved meats during the year ended 30th June, 1938.

VICTORIA—MEAT IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA,
1937-38.

Meats.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Preserved by cold process—				
Beef	lb. 510	7	lb. 14,829,315	235,831
Game .. .. .	.. .. . 10,904	606	.. .. . 226,180	2,836
Lamb .. .. .	.. .. . } 36	1	.. .. . 97,414,387	2,904,460
Mutton .. .. .	.. .. . }		.. .. . 13,708,724	214,047
Pork .. .. .	.. .. .		.. .. . 15,312,055	396,867
Poultry .. .. .	.. .. .		pr. 7,199	7,267
Rabbits and Hares .. .. .	.. .. .		.. .. . 1,976,473	118,295
Veal .. .. .	.. .. .		lb. 6,112,735	105,984
Other .. .. .	.. .. .		.. .. . 3,710,167	90,284
Bacon and Hams .. .. .	.. .. . 458	44	.. .. . 82,188	3,372
Potted and Concentrated .. .. .	.. .. . 23,544	7,316	.. .. . *	1,992
Preserved in tins .. .. .	.. .. . 21,178	1,410	.. .. . 2,470,722	71,222
Sausage Casings	cwt. 3,423	65,748	cwt. 14,547	290,104
Other .. .. .	.. .. . 4	46	.. .. . 182	413
Total value .. .. .	.. .. .	75,178	.. .. .	4,442,974

* Not available.

Victorian flour mills produce ample flour, &c., to supply all local requirements and a considerable surplus for export. During the year 1937-38, 279,493 tons of flour, valued at £2,644,037, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia. The following table gives particulars of the industry for the year 1928-29 and for the past four years:—

VICTORIA—FLOUR MILLS.

Item.	1928-29.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37	1937-38.
Number of establishments ..	41	40	38	38	38
Number of persons engaged ..	985	1,105	1,113	1,112	1,101
Horse-power of engines used ..	5,982	6,054	6,151	6,911	7,115
Value of plant and machinery £	634,510	482,026	543,396	508,072	493,838
Value of land and buildings £	468,600	495,431	553,578	546,587	543,861
Salaries and wages paid ..	269,913	248,284	259,587	255,397	274,725
Fuel, light, and power ..	53,677	55,916	57,916	56,037	55,543
Value of materials used ..	4,593,331	3,234,878	3,729,365	4,975,111	4,814,257
Value of output ..	5,378,763	3,880,026	4,411,691	5,574,290	5,409,045
Value added to materials ..	708,551	555,261	591,263	511,878	510,315
Wheat ground into flour bushels	18,545,041	21,037,166	20,668,321	20,007,887	20,175,007
Flour produced .. tons	390,286	437,262	435,340	420,364	424,302
Bran produced .. (2,000 lb.) bushels	8,228,720	9,835,723	9,600,596	8,582,400	8,631,600
Pollard produced	7,762,370	9,114,002	9,628,825	9,197,800	9,191,300
Wheatmeal produced .. cwt.	43,010	91,103	90,246	122,100	139,200

Jam, pickle,
and sauce
works.

Particulars relating to jam, pickle, sauce, fruit and vegetable canning factories are given in the table hereunder, which shows the main items of output, etc., for the past five years.

VICTORIA—JAMS, PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVES, ETC.

Item.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of establishments ..	46	43	43	45	46
Number of persons engaged ..	2,280	2,489	2,755	2,868	3,225
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,233	2,249	2,397	3,153	3,797
Value of plant and machinery £	297,402	292,796	310,891	326,249	354,841
Value of land and buildings £	517,129	530,966	570,205	635,774	682,800
Salaries and wages paid £	354,708	388,675	456,723	487,947	580,312
Fuel, light, and power used £	26,259	29,310	33,419	34,641	37,055
Value of materials used £	1,355,740	1,570,398	1,838,565	1,907,845	2,297,776
Value of output .. £	2,159,672	2,581,111	2,918,703	3,023,101	3,533,091
Fruit used .. cwt.	773,396	711,563	874,452	913,275	1,089,549
Sugar used .. "	262,239	265,239	285,065	315,240	326,180
Output of—					
Jams and jellies .. cwt.	314,025	274,667	317,346	324,452	275,086
Fruit preserved .. "	406,209	522,209	631,296	677,085	913,796
Fruit pulped .. "	59,227	54,550	71,544	82,442	88,591
Sauce .. pints	6,906,114	8,153,199	8,886,488	8,410,984	9,895,651
Pickles .. "	1,286,455	1,696,438	1,704,039	2,189,510	†2,949,428

† Includes Chutney.

Beet Sugar
Industry.

Sugar beet was first grown in Victoria in 1866, but it was not until 1873 that a factory for the extraction of sugar was erected. This was at Anakie, near Geelong, but after experiencing considerable mechanical difficulties the factory was removed to Rosstown (near Melbourne) where beet was grown in small areas, mostly by market gardeners. Owing to faulty methods of cultivation the return to growers was smaller than expected and this, with losses on the manufacturing side, led to the closing of the factory.

In 1896 a company was formed for the erection of a factory at Maffra and a sum of £75,000 (which included a Government advance of £63,000) was expended on buildings and plant. The factory, capable of treating 400 tons of beets per day, was completed in 1897 and farmers in surrounding districts planted considerable areas to beet. They were, however, dissatisfied with the amounts received for their crops; the financial returns on the sale of sugar were also unsatisfactory and after operating for two years the factory was closed.

The factory was taken over by the Government and in 1910 was re-opened under the control of the Department of Agriculture. The plant was modernized in 1937, bringing its capacity up to 500 tons per day, or a total capacity of approximately 50,000 tons of beet per season which extends from the beginning of April to the second or third week in July.

Until about 1923 difficulty was experienced in inducing growers to put in a sufficient acreage to beet, dairying being more profitable. Subsequently, with the decline in prices of butter-fat and the higher prices fixed for sugar, the difficulty has been to restrict the area to the limits of the factory plant and growers are now permitted to sow only a specified area.

When in 1929 the Glenmaggie Weir was completed and water for irrigation became available, growers were enabled to ensure against loss due to dry conditions and to-day approximately half the beets supplied to the Maffra factory are grown under irrigation.

The agreement between the Department of Agriculture and the growers provides for payment for beet according to the average sugar content and the fixed price of sugar. The prices per ton paid for beets during the past five years have been:—1933-34, 36s.; 1934-35, 37s 6d.; 1935-36, 41s.; 1936-37, 42s.; 1937-38, 40s.

The production figures for the last ten years are as follow:—

VICTORIA—BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Year.	Area Harvested.	Beet Purchased.	Sugar Content.	Sugar Produced.
	acres.	tons.	%	tons.
1928-29 ..	2,130	15,236	17·94	2,108
1929-30 ..	2,500	26,525	17·0	3,472
1930-31 ..	3,045	38,291	16·48	5,095
1931-32 ..	3,173	43,209	15·91	5,428
1932-33 ..	3,155	36,741	19·25	5,701
1933-34 ..	3,234	50,625	13·91	5,303
1934-35 ..	3,097	40,788	15·06	4,998
1935-36 ..	3,165	37,634	17·12	5,115
1936-37 ..	3,475	31,079	17·58	4,180
1937-38 ..	4,046	48,594	15·48	5,625

Breweries and Distilleries. Particulars regarding breweries and distilleries for the year 1928-29 and the past four years are set forth in the succeeding tables.

VICTORIA—BREWERIES.

Item.	1928-29.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of breweries ..	9	10	9	9	9
Number of persons engaged ..	1,194	1,193	1,258	1,325	1,420
Horse-power of engines ..	4,180	4,105	4,160	6,815	6,860
Value of plant and machinery £	944,880	889,315	855,072	842,958	840,581
Value of land and buildings £	692,090	731,235	731,229	766,377	769,562
Salaries and wages paid £	411,714	381,620	423,986	456,312	495,493
Fuel, light and power used £	64,013	49,944	51,054	54,566	60,587
Value of materials used £	1,093,097	849,505	940,621	987,897	1,243,561
Value of output ..	2,522,933	2,279,793	2,417,226	2,499,494	2,891,604
Value added to materials £	1,327,123	1,288,077	1,322,947	1,345,467	1,467,503
Materials used—					
Sugar cwt.	110,968	91,476	101,150	106,042	121,427
Malt bush.	806,252	764,032	836,103	863,330	992,860
Hops lb.	777,849	654,226	728,876	746,794	854,087
Beer and stout made	gals. 24,998,740	23,576,149	25,974,483	27,246,234	30,670,063

VICTORIA—DISTILLERIES.

Item.	1928-29.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of distilleries ..	8	7	7	7	7
Number of persons engaged ..	142	150	134	81	74
Horse-power of engines ..	344	598	630	405	403
Value of plant and machinery £	110,070	158,164	146,755	112,381	106,043
Value of land and buildings £	86,100	197,819	203,664	188,848	186,494
Salaries and wages paid £	33,569	32,171	32,062	18,755	18,667
Fuel, light and power £	7,558	8,706	7,838	7,300	7,242
Value of materials used £	130,407	92,502	101,399	69,926	69,913
Value of output .. £	255,349	237,078	223,209	170,121	192,227
Materials used—					
Wine .. gals.	1,320,046	792,864	1,135,844	2,147,674	1,181,601
Malt .. bush.	175,833	89,592	58,571	34,160	57,008
Other grain .. bush.	11,192	109,910	78,829	58,091	97,325
Molasses .. lb.	2,278,080	1,205,680	1,466,304	1,723,120	1,447,040
Spirits distilled in proof distilleries .. gals.	813,562	664,739	606,996	594,134	745,063
Spirits distilled by proof wine-growers .. gals.	17,529	14,847	20,353	36,798	38,882

The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1937-38 was twenty-nine, of which fourteen were too small to be classified statistically as factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 515. In the year mentioned the remaining fifteen gave employment to 2,152 persons, who were paid £423,012 in wages and who used machinery, plant, land, and buildings valued at £631,683. The subjoined table shows the quantity of tobacco leaf used by and the output of the full number of licensed establishments for the past ten years:—

VICTORIA—TOBACCO FACTORIES.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured.			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	number.	number.
1928-29 ..	450,083	4,585,040	5,351,643	5,527	24,094,483	96,032,175
1929-30 ..	491,936	4,319,954	5,450,116	—	23,739,045	91,309,252
1930-31 ..	1,818,722	3,551,324	5,575,051	—	20,592,865	278,304,141
1931-32 ..	1,441,938	3,991,979	5,548,931	—	15,020,743	375,371,651
1932-33 ..	1,574,135	4,184,640	5,829,704	—	18,503,055	412,015,592
1933-34 ..	1,589,744	3,737,635	5,034,477	—	18,932,673	473,677,018
1934-35 ..	1,494,725	3,784,672	4,815,978	—	19,479,242	550,359,781
1935-36 ..	1,543,839	4,132,698	5,121,360	—	22,226,147	615,493,655
1936-37 ..	1,509,120	4,150,460	4,906,102	—	22,744,652	670,676,576
1937-38 ..	1,565,159	4,727,731	5,229,385	—	23,076,385	837,549,346

Woollen mills Victorian manufacturers supply more than half of the Australian requirements in woollen piece goods. They have also developed an oversea export trade in wool tops and noils, the value of which for the year 1937-38 was £74,234.

VICTORIA—WOOLLEN MILLS.

Item.	1928-29.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of establishments ..	28	43	50	52	52
Number of persons employed ..	6,561	9,195	10,085	10,036	9,813
Horse-power of engines ..	14,455	16,805	18,927	23,874	26,767
Value of plant and machinery £	1,851,740	1,591,320	1,711,725	1,776,088	1,777,059
Value of land and buildings £	1,068,950	1,197,983	1,812,840	1,252,528	1,284,491
Salaries and wages paid ..	1,066,897	1,175,332	1,883,210	1,320,125	1,437,060
Fuel, light and power ..	139,775	151,436	163,138	159,801	168,709
Value of materials used ..	2,389,392	2,128,231	3,425,557	3,689,537	3,879,806
Value of output ..	4,308,677	4,368,373	5,936,927	6,156,701	6,325,824
Added value ..	1,706,028	1,946,838	2,189,130	2,161,754	2,130,844
Scoured wool used .. lb.	11,582,312	16,393,522	19,125,620	16,250,685	17,894,590
Cotton used ..	832,851	861,463	1,114,003	839,356	848,040
Tweed and cloth made sq. yds.	5,979,625	13,147,242	14,571,066	12,757,001	12,973,069
Flannel made ..	4,603,874	3,699,877	3,531,909	3,217,803	1,791,011
Blankets .. pairs	285,830	232,339	275,579	317,348	289,848
Rugs and shawls .. No.	115,533	123,124	132,906	129,340	92,588

Hosiery and Knitting. Early records show that, in the year 1886-87, there were three hosiery factories in Victoria, employing 56 hands. The capital value of land, buildings and machinery was £2,080. The following table shows the main details relating to this industry for the past five years :—

VICTORIA—HOSIERY AND KNITTING.

Item.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of establishments ..	224	219	225	208	216
Number of persons employed—					
Male ..	2,716	2,910	3,296	3,632	3,959
Female ..	6,789	7,001	7,354	7,964	8,432
Salaries and wages paid ..	1,086,608	1,114,396	1,272,176	1,427,980	1,643,609
Value of land and buildings ..	1,040,061	1,067,836	1,138,108	1,181,990	1,157,824
Value of plant and machinery ..	1,093,676	1,115,739	1,143,572	1,273,751	1,265,179
Value of materials used ..	2,183,607	2,137,824	2,369,985	2,564,249	2,790,791
Fuel, light, and power ..	58,940	66,690	66,413	64,993	74,879
Value of goods produced ..	4,405,344	4,290,652	4,969,671	5,213,388	5,655,022
Added value in manufacture ..	2,080,212	2,000,930	2,437,339	2,460,934	2,674,686
Yarn used—					
Woollen .. lb.	4,039,583	4,015,316	4,140,712	3,674,751	3,858,639
Cotton ..	2,012,872	2,071,621	2,515,851	2,406,832	2,649,711
Silk ..	461,344	585,221	683,866	767,090	1,154,939
Artificial silk ..	2,508,940	2,061,551	2,541,557	2,803,599	2,993,386
Stockings made .. doz. pair	999,884	1,082,106	1,194,036	*1,359,548	*1,550,154
Socks made ..	822,130	875,676	954,655	†1,006,454	†1,094,752
Garments made .. Number	17,237,957	15,682,529	16,966,933	16,406,904	17,915,280

* Women's socks and stockings only. † Includes men's socks and stockings, 1936-37, 775,443 doz. pair, 1937-38, 836,222 doz. pair; children's socks and stockings, 1936-37, 231,011 doz. pair; 1937-38, 258,530 doz. pair.

Boots and Shoes.

Particulars relating to factories manufacturing boots and shoes are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—BOOTS AND SHOES.

Item.	1928-29.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of establishments ..	175	166	164	165	162
Number of persons employed	11,041	9,291	9,347	9,362	9,497
Horse-power of engines used ..	3,176	2,878	3,103	3,219	3,440
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings	£ 1,403,330	991,762	988,385	1,045,991	1,057,287
Salaries and wages paid	£ 1,939,069	1,279,738	1,301,816	1,354,623	1,515,390
Fuel, light, and power	£ 34,654	28,373	27,655	27,948	27,406
Value of materials used	£ 3,031,173	2,079,906	2,249,581	2,395,438	2,477,930
Value of output ..	£ 5,810,619	3,884,505	4,186,799	4,288,431	4,603,609
Boots and shoes made	pairs 7,856,996	8,040,253	7,900,791	8,253,082	7,877,630
Slippers (including canvas shoes) made ..	pairs 2,492,609	3,531,655	4,259,884	4,173,599	4,378,935

Dress (exclusive of boot) factories.

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 £18,027,490 in 1937-38, as compared with £15,505,660 in 1928-29. During the period 1928-29 to 1937-38 the persons employed increased by 23 per cent., the salaries and wages paid by 18 per cent., the value of materials used by 15 per cent., and the value of the output by 16 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the past ten years are as follows:—

VICTORIA—DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
1928-29	1,522	5,433	28,272	33,705	£ 4,541,295	£ 8,426,982	£ 15,505,660
1929-30	1,474	5,915	27,631	33,546	4,594,570	8,602,639	15,783,906
1930-31	1,405	5,361	22,162	27,523	3,492,542	6,333,943	11,698,487
1931-32	1,371	5,924	24,255	30,179	3,496,808	7,105,835	12,856,708
1932-33	1,445	6,760	27,432	34,192	3,791,163	7,744,205	13,920,069
1933-34	1,493	7,168	28,529	35,697	3,936,233	8,149,015	14,820,538
1934-35	1,540	7,694	30,246	37,940	4,236,961	8,228,047	15,082,449
1935-36	1,515	8,277	31,235	39,512	4,581,706	8,884,171	16,571,245
1936-37	1,417	9,828	30,981	40,809	4,770,768	8,831,838	16,655,155
1937-38	1,479	9,231	32,225	41,456	5,352,401	9,700,508	18,027,490

Electric light and power works. Particulars relating to the electric light and power works of the State are given in the next table:—

VICTORIA—ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS,

Year.	Number of Stations.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
		£		£	Kilowatt Hours.	£
1927-28 ..	86	5,513,630	1,069	307,490	630,880,000	1,566,113
1928-29 ..	87	7,079,300	1,153	322,295	673,492,000	1,616,076
1929-30 ..	91	6,559,245	1,230	354,823	724,525,000	1,873,361
1930-31 ..	91	6,411,935	1,162	306,785	681,230,000	1,605,138
1931-32 ..	84	6,152,620	1,168	266,657	704,639,000	1,375,886
1932-33 ..	87	6,262,802	1,244	276,499	778,650,000	1,422,938
1933-34 ..	93	6,494,657	1,281	284,811	830,910,000	1,506,903
1934-35 ..	94	6,373,593	1,364	292,529	900,247,000	1,604,679
1935-36 ..	93	6,336,498	1,414	314,961	981,189,000	1,677,499
1936-37 ..	91	6,934,522	1,346	320,098	1,049,768,000	2,635,151
1937-38 ..	81	6,327,762	1,306	345,576	1,071,596,000	2,524,528

The reduction shown in the number of persons employed since 1935-36 is probably due to a more rigid exclusion of employees engaged in the transmission and distribution of electricity: the increase in the value of output to an alteration in the method of computing value at the generating station. In addition to the power stations shown above for the year 1937-38, there were 29 factories which generated electricity mostly for their own use, the total thus generated for the year mentioned amounted to 56,618,623 kwh. Prior to 1937-38 the power generated in such factories was included in the production of electricity shown above.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

The State Electricity Commission was constituted by the *Electricity Commissioners Act 1918* as amended by the *State Electricity Commission Act 1920*, now consolidated in the *State Electricity Commission Act 1928*. The Act provides for the appointment, for terms not exceeding seven years, of a chairman and three commissioners. The Commission's duties cover—

1. Control of generation, supply and use of electricity in Victoria.
2. Investigation, and where practicable development, of all possible sources of power.
3. Promotion of the use of electricity.

The Commission is empowered to erect, acquire and operate electric undertakings and to operate any business associated therewith; to supply electricity to corporations and to persons outside areas in which there are existing undertakings, to frame safety regulations, register electrical contractors, and to issue licences for electrical mechanics. It controls its own funds and all officers and employees required for the operation of the Act.

A comprehensive transmission system has been established, based upon the brown coal deposits at Yallourn, where there is a station of 175,000 kw., in six turbo-alternators of 12,500 kw. and four of 25,000 kw. Two 132,000 volt lines transmit energy to receiving stations at Richmond and Yarraville. A third station (Thomastown) receives the energy from the Sugarloaf-Rubicon group of hydro stations (35,410 h.p.) in the north-eastern district. There are two peak load stations in the metropolitan area, viz., Newport "B" and Richmond. Extensions at Newport "B" will bring the installed capacity of that station up to 60,000 kw. in 1939.

The total kva. of the three main receiving stations is 261,900, in addition to which there are 22 central supply transmission sub-stations, aggregating 233,000 kva., 13 distribution sub-stations at line voltage, aggregating 27,530 kva, and 2,018 metropolitan and rural sub-stations, aggregating 255,408 kva; grand total, 778,038 kva. High tension lines aggregate 3,157 miles excluding 650 miles of underground cables. The Commission supplies practically the whole of the energy requirements of the metropolitan area of Melbourne, excluding the railways. It retails direct in twenty metropolitan municipalities, in addition to all the outer metropolitan centres.

The rural centres supplied by the Commission number 358, of which 275 had no supply previously. On 1st July, 1934, it assumed full control of the Ballarat and Bendigo undertakings (including tramways). The tramway system at Geelong is also operated and controlled by the Commission.

The Commission also operates a briquette factory at Yallourn. This includes eight steam presses and twelve electric presses, the total capacity of which is 1,200 tons of brown coal briquettes a day. Two-thirds of the output is used for industrial, and the remainder for domestic purposes. By-product energy to the amount of about 8,000 kw. is supplied from the briquette factory to the distribution system at Yallourn Power Station.

Gasworks.

Particulars in regard to gasworks are given below for each of the past five years.

VICTORIA—GASWORKS.

Year.	Number of Works.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.		Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons	tons	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1933-34 ..	37	705	158,115	305,945	5,639,553,000	184,671	1,367,662	
1934-35 ..	38	714	163,265	325,602	5,922,690,000	199,745	1,315,751	
1935-36 ..	39	785	184,739	352,324	6,196,556,000	224,444	1,496,610	
1936-37 ..	39	724	186,489	368,963	6,564,355,000	199,652	1,367,838	
1937-38 ..	39	719	199,289	379,960	6,701,804,000	212,542	1,395,166	

Some inconsistency is shown in the movement of the statistics since 1935-36. This can be ascribed to an alteration in the form used for the collection of this data. More detailed statistics relating to the costs of transmission and distribution were thereby obtained, thus enabling a more accurate estimate to be made of the value of output at the gasworks.

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 957,038 in 1933-34, 1,210,733 in 1934-35, 1,128,140 in 1935-36, 1,292,206 in 1936-37, and 1,203,294 in 1937-38.

Factory output by classes.

The following table is an analysis of factory statistics designed to show the relative importance of the various classes of manufacturing in Victoria.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metallic ferrous mine and quarry products ..	1,609,823	1,846,480	2,308,109	2,445,353	2,808,306
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	1,250,330	1,566,137	1,878,773	2,013,926	2,241,357
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	6,584,564	7,085,892	7,850,234	9,073,976	9,970,909
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	15,715,541	18,745,029	22,565,640	26,849,850	31,140,916
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	600,207	726,806	904,487	917,674	1,022,471
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	11,161,963	10,587,501	13,087,825	14,262,943	15,298,559
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	5,188,915	4,142,328	4,257,914	4,547,047	4,237,259
8. Clothing ..	14,672,976	15,091,802	16,123,208	16,021,980	17,281,253
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	33,049,707	36,589,677	42,817,086	41,770,149	45,912,799
10. Woodworking and basket ware ..	3,070,356	3,805,889	4,290,263	5,066,362	5,527,505
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	1,642,817	1,928,725	2,448,374	2,573,992	2,825,221
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	6,979,377	7,362,094	7,725,011	8,182,693	9,141,044
13. Rubber ..	2,807,433	3,399,448	3,047,269	3,455,116	4,094,017
14. Musical instruments ..	68,787	29,499	33,078	30,888	38,052
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,207,074	1,343,750	1,522,377	1,472,254	1,591,388
16. Heat, light, and power ..	2,886,435	2,931,800	3,183,472	4,002,989	3,919,669
Total ..	108,496,310	117,182,857	134,043,170	142,692,192	157,050,725

Employment in factories. The average number of persons employed in each class of industry is shown hereunder. The method of arriving at this average was altered in the year 1928-29, and it is now taken as the average number employed over the whole year, and not, as formerly in the case of a seasonal factory working only for a portion of the year, the average for the period of operation.

The table of monthly employment in factories (see page 554) is designed to show seasonal employment.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1930-31.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
1. Treatment of non-ferrous mine and quarry products	1,505	1,943	2,217	2,630	3,050
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	1,831	3,467	4,008	4,244	4,482
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	4,723	6,215	6,870	7,342	7,856
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	26,193	37,518	43,573	48,194	52,570
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	941	1,665	1,994	2,102	2,273
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	14,719	22,070	24,158	25,467	26,487
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	2,738	4,402	4,689	4,925	4,608
8. Clothing	30,157	38,129	38,897	37,953	39,204
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	20,024	23,237	24,426	25,902	27,009
10. Woodworking and basketware	4,483	6,896	7,313	7,289	7,720
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	2,674	3,819	4,330	4,565	4,853
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	10,641	12,349	12,979	13,350	13,817
13. Rubber	2,051	3,760	3,327	2,759	3,042
14. Musical instruments	298	92	97	96	100
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,052	2,045	2,307	2,495	2,693
16. Heat, light, and power ..	1,986	2,084	2,205	2,070	2,025
Total	126,016	169,691	183,390	191,383	201,789

The above table shows that there has been a substantial recovery in factory employment since the year 1930-31, when severely depressed conditions prevailed. Since then the number of persons employed in factories has increased by 60·1 per cent.

An interesting feature of the next table is the substantial increase shown in factories of over 50 hands and of the persons employed therein. In 1933-34 the total number employed in factories of this size group was 91,600, representing 57·7 per cent., whilst in 1937-38 this total had increased to 127,454, or 62·7 per cent. of the total number employed in factories.

VICTORIA—FACTORIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

		Showing Annual Percentage Increase or Decrease.									
		1933-34.	Increase.	1934-35.	Increase.	1935-36.	Increase.	1936-37.	Increase.	1937-38.	Increase.
			%		%		%		%		%
Under 4 hands—											
	Number of Factories	3,471	1·5	3,405	1·9	3,312	2·7	3,263	1·5	3,229	1·0
	„ Employees	6,136	0·4	6,352	3·5	6,248	1·6	6,153	1·5	6,156	0·0
4 hands—											
	Number of Factories	746	6·1	830	11·3	826	0·5	777	5·9	742	4·5
	„ Employees	2,984	6·1	3,320	11·3	3,304	0·5	3,108	5·9	2,968	4·5
5 to 10 hands—											
	Number of Factories	2,188	7·6	2,170	0·8	2,194	1·1	2,189	0·2	2,220	1·4
	„ Employees	15,004	7·7	15,130	0·8	15,314	1·2	15,291	0·2	15,526	1·5
11 to 20 hands—											
	Number of Factories	1,030	5·3	1,062	3·1	1,136	7·0	1,209	6·4	1,267	4·8
	„ Employees	15,280	5·5	15,704	2·8	16,820	7·1	17,759	5·6	18,706	5·3
21 to 50 hands—											
	Number of Factories	877	4·8	1,006	14·7	997	0·9	998	0·1	1,008	1·0
	„ Employees	27,832	5·4	31,547	13·3	31,673	0·4	31,755	0·3	32,288	1·7
51 to 100 hands—											
	Number of Factories	314	7·2	332	5·7	369	11·1	384	4·1	405	5·5
	„ Employees	21,736	8·3	23,033	6·0	25,297	9·8	26,499	4·8	28,125	6·1
Over 100 hands—											
	Number of Factories	270	10·2	295	9·3	326	10·5	345	5·8	370	7·2
	„ Employees	69,864	9·7	77,185	10·5	86,410	12·0	92,127	6·6	99,329	7·8

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF FACTORIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

Size of Factory.	Percentage to Total.									
	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.
Under 4 hands ..	39.0	3.9	37.4	3.7	36.2	3.4	35.6	3.2	35.0	3.0
4 ..	8.4	1.9	9.1	1.9	9.0	1.8	8.5	1.6	8.0	1.5
5 to 10 ..	24.6	9.4	23.8	8.8	23.9	8.3	23.9	7.9	24.0	7.6
11 to 20 ..	11.6	9.6	11.7	9.1	12.4	9.1	13.1	9.2	13.7	9.2
21 to 50 ..	9.9	17.5	11.1	18.3	10.9	17.1	10.9	16.5	10.9	15.9
51 to 100 ..	3.5	13.7	3.6	13.4	4.0	13.6	4.2	13.3	4.4	13.9
101 and over ..	3.0	44.0	3.3	44.8	3.6	46.7	3.8	47.8	4.0	48.9
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Occupation: In the following table the persons employed in factories are grouped according to their occupational status :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Occupations.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Working proprietors	7,579	8,009	8,040	8,032	7,919
Managers, overseers	5,557	5,662	6,025	6,402	6,749
Accountants, clerks	7,059	7,861	8,483	9,588	10,382
Engine-drivers, firemen ..	1,693	1,757	1,808	1,877	1,823
Workers in factory or works..	132,579	144,186	156,494	163,099	172,695
Outworkers	164	143	142	176	148
Carters, messengers	1,207	1,344	1,444	} 2,209	2,073
Others	496	729	954		
Total	156,334	169,691	183,390	191,383	201,789

Outworkers. The term "outworkers" 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 1928-29 to 1937-38, were as follows:—

VICTORIA—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.
1928-29 ..	104,648	1,195	51,920	586	156,568	889
1929-30 ..	100,135	1,136	50,874	568	151,009	850
1930-31 ..	82,949	936	43,067	476	126,016	704
1931-32 ..	81,618	917	46,647	512	128,265	712
1932-33 ..	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796
1933-34 ..	100,959	1,115	55,375	602	156,334	857
1934-35 ..	110,910	1,219	58,781	634	169,691	924
1935-36 ..	121,734	1,335	61,656	662	183,390	995
1936-37 ..	128,457	1,403	62,926	672	191,383	1,033
1937-38 ..	136,160	1,481	65,629	697	201,789	1,084

Of the total persons employed, males formed 66·8 per cent. in 1928-29 and 67·5 per cent. in 1937-38. During the period 1928-29 to 1937-38 the number of males employed increased by 31,512, or 30·1 per cent., and the number of females employed, by 13,709 or 26·4 per cent.

Of the total females in factories, 67·2 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries and 11·8 per cent. in the preparation of food and drink. The extent of female employment in certain industries is shown in the next table :—

VICTORIA—FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1937-38.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	907	871	96
Explosives	1,491	478	82
Matches	239	536	224
Dyeworks and cleaning	536	543	101
Cotton	657	1,142	174
Woollen mills	4,873	4,940	101
Hosiery and knitting	3,959	8,432	213
Silk, natural and artificial	184	355	193
Rope, cordage	735	363	49
Furriers and fur dressing	432	413	96
Bags, trunks, &c.	391	504	129
Tailoring and slop clothing	2,013	6,500	323
Clothing, waterproof	77	216	281
Dressmaking	645	7,752	1,202
Millinery	107	1,257	1,175
Shirts, underclothing, corsets	607	5,270	868
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c.	45	532	1,182
Hats and caps	685	825	120
Boots and shoes	4,637	4,860	105
Biscuits	561	574	102
Confectionery	1,271	1,696	133
Jams, pickles, &c.	1,610	1,615	100
Condiments, Grocers sundries	524	575	110
Tobacco, cigarettes, &c.	882	1,270	144
Furnishing, drapery	91	392	431
Envelopes, stationery, &c.	408	637	156
General printing and bookbinding	4,207	1,632	39
Cardboard boxes, cartons	561	949	169
Rubber goods	2,246	796	35
All other factories	100,579	9,704	10
Total	136,160	65,629	48

Child labour in factories. The main reason for the small proportion of children engaged in factories is that daily attendance at school is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years.

Another reason is the restriction imposed by the Victorian Factories Act on the employment of female children under the age of 15 years unless a special permit is granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories on the grounds of poverty or hardship.

VICTORIA—FACTORY EMPLOYMENT—AGE GROUPS.

Year.	Males.				Females.			
	Under 16 Years.	16 and Under 21 Years.	21 Years and Over.	Total Males.*	Under 16 Years.	16 and Under 21 Years.	21 Years and Over.	Total Females.*
1928-29 ..	4,209	16,184	84,255	104,648	4,298	16,945	30,677	51,920
1929-30 ..	3,748	16,593	79,794	100,135	4,019	16,808	30,047	50,874
1930-31 ..	2,543	14,482	65,924	82,949	3,361	14,484	25,222	43,067
1931-32 ..	2,615	14,835	64,168	81,618	4,089	16,238	26,320	46,647
1932-33 ..	3,441	16,847	71,611	91,899	4,643	18,234	29,652	52,529
1933-34 ..	4,247	17,889	78,823	100,959	5,635	19,579	30,161	55,375
1934-35 ..	5,194	20,865	84,851	110,910	6,015	20,187	32,579	58,781
1935-36 ..	6,118	22,567	93,049	121,734	6,002	21,135	34,519	61,656
June 15th, 1937	6,213	24,851	99,501	130,565	5,298	21,296	35,404	61,998
June 15th, 1938	6,017	26,444	104,327	136,788	5,279	22,429	37,208	64,916

Percentage—

Year.	To Total Males Employed			To Total Females Employed		
	4·02	15·47	80·51	8·28	32·64	59·08
1928-29 ..	4·02	15·47	80·51	8·28	32·64	59·08
1929-30 ..	3·74	16·57	79·69	7·90	33·04	59·06
1930-31 ..	3·07	17·46	79·47	7·80	33·63	58·57
1931-32 ..	3·20	18·18	78·62	8·77	34·81	56·42
1932-33 ..	3·74	18·34	77·92	8·84	34·71	56·45
1933-34 ..	4·20	17·72	78·08	10·18	35·35	54·47
1934-35 ..	4·68	18·81	76·51	10·23	34·34	55·43
1935-36 ..	5·03	18·54	76·43	9·73	34·28	55·99
June 15th, 1937	4·76	19·03	76·21	8·54	34·35	57·11
June 15th, 1938	4·40	19·33	76·27	8·13	34·56	57·31

* Includes working proprietors—average number over whole year.

Prior to the year 1936-37 the proportions were based on the average numbers employed over the whole year. In 1936-37 the annual questionnaire was altered, in order to simplify the compilation of the data and if possible ensure more precise statistics, and now asks for the numbers employed, excluding working proprietors, on 15th June.

Machinery in factories.

In the following tables are shown the number of factories using mechanical power, and the value of the machinery and plant for the ten years 1928-29 to 1937-38.

VICTORIA—MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Average Horse-power used.
		£	
1928-29 ..	7,305	33,724,910	350,953
1929-30 ..	7,419	35,022,535	359,952
1930-31 ..	7,519	34,771,687	333,066
1931-32 ..	7,617	33,481,615	340,653
1932-33 ..	8,023	33,022,441	364,121
1933-34 ..	8,238	33,270,400	389,186
1934-35 ..	8,445	33,947,056	404,702
1935-36 ..	8,480	34,194,608	441,445
1936-37 ..	8,538	36,213,626	*789,524
1937-38 ..	8,655	36,868,289	*858,216

* "Rated" Horse-power. See following table relating to Horse-power.

The nature of the motive power used in the factories of the State is set out in the next table. Establishments using more than one kind of mechanical power are included once only in the table, usually under the power which is principally used.

VICTORIA—POWER USED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
1927-28 ..	618	334	5,701	509	12	1,036
1928-29 ..	579	278	5,941	493	14	892
1929-30 ..	539	223	6,142	490	25	776
1930-31 ..	502	228	6,279	499	11	680
1931-32 ..	479	213	6,426	493	6	587
1932-33 ..	485	197	6,840	493	8	589
1933-34 ..	491	174	7,074	492	7	658
1934-35 ..	477	180	7,279	499	10	655
1935-36 ..	458	160	7,341	512	9	680
1936-37 ..	402	171	7,465	489	11	627
1937-38 ..	385	146	7,661	455	8	586

The difficulty of obtaining an accurate measure of average horse-power of engines used in factories has been pointed out in previous issues of this *Year-Book*. In 1937 Australian Statisticians decided to discard the "average" as a measure of horse-power and to substitute the "rated" horse-power of engines (a) ordinarily in use and (b) in reserve or idle.

From the table hereunder, it can be calculated that the total rated horse-power used in Victorian factories other than Generating stations, during 1937-38, excluding, to avoid duplication, the horse-power driven by electricity generated in own works, was 349,039.

VICTORIA—HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES IN FACTORIES, 1937-38.

Class of Engine.	Generating Stations.	Other Factories.	Total.
Steam—			
Reciprocating	2,446	36,379	38,825
Turbine	454,020	28,348	482,368
Internal Combustion—			
Gas	3,715	5,478	9,193
Petrol or other light oils	213	3,072	3,285
Heavy oils	11,666	10,652	22,318
Water	35,670	516	36,186
Total	507,730	84,445	592,175
Electric motors driven by—			
(a) Electricity generated in own works	23,010	35,532	58,542
(b) Purchased electricity	1,447	264,594	266,041

Reserve or idle horse-power capacity amounted to 99,745, exclusive of that in heat, light, and power generating stations.

The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to persons employed in factories are given in the following table for each of the past ten years.

VICTORIA—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Drawings by Working Proprietors (excluding Profits).		Salaries Paid to Managers and Clerks.		Wages Paid to Factory Workers.		Total Salaries and Wages Paid.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<i>Aggregate Amounts.</i>							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928-29..	1,965,990	100,829	3,416,012	552,056	20,268,582	5,230,117	31,533,586
1929-30..	2,032,445	97,250	3,395,311	554,149	19,293,295	5,145,085	30,517,535
1930-31..	1,819,904	100,294	2,955,747	485,137	14,042,377	3,876,230	23,279,689
1931-32..	1,705,796	98,758	2,679,923	455,454	12,425,431	3,893,237	21,258,599
1932-33..	1,774,820	103,421	2,775,190	480,551	13,821,827	4,140,703	23,096,512
1933-34..	1,858,005	109,489	2,932,119	506,467	15,077,479	4,335,584	24,819,143
1934-35..	1,918,021	125,780	3,111,666	542,939	16,924,648	4,695,761	27,318,815
1935-36..	2,008,313	129,366	3,345,721	588,515	19,409,390	5,112,402	30,593,707
1936-37..	2,070,557	155,452	3,755,443	691,602	21,208,444	5,331,406	33,192,904
1937-38..	2,126,948	140,684	4,075,295	757,828	24,165,763	5,962,025	37,228,543

Year.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1928-29..	298	15	8	139	13	0	374	11	3	155	7	7	227	17	5	109	15	5	197	8	3*
1929-30..	321	1	8	153	12	8	386	10	8	157	14	10	226	18	6	110	2	2	197	1	6*
1930-31..	290	6	1	163	12	3	364	9	2	145	13	9	204	15	9	99	1	6	179	5	10*
1931-32..	275	7	11	165	8	6	345	7	11	136	11	4	183	12	7	91	2	11	160	3	0*
1932-33..	275	5	0	159	7	1	334	9	7	131	6	0	179	2	11	85	17	5	154	10	1*
1933-34..	269	12	7	159	2	10	334	10	6	131	10	4	176	15	1	85	5	9	153	12	5*
1934-35..	264	3	1	168	3	1	335	13	5	127	13	3	179	6	7	87	6	4	156	6	6*
1935-36..	275	1	6	175	1	1	335	14	11	129	10	10	185	15	10	90	13	9	162	5	8*
1936-37..	286	5	4	169	10	7	343	7	5	136	17	5	192	6	1	93	8	3	169	0	1*
1937-38..	297	18	8	180	7	3	349	13	10	138	7	4	205	18	0	100	8	4	180	12	10*

* This figure is based on the number of employees and the wages, &c., paid to them working proprietors being excluded.

The average annual earnings of all employees (excluding working proprietors) increased by £11 12s. 9d. in 1937-38.

The method of arriving at the average number of employees since the year 1928-29 (see page 533) would tend to increase the average wage paid to an amount slightly greater than that in previous years.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1937-38 are given in the subjoined statement:—

VICTORIA—FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1937-38.

Class of Industry.	Cost of—				Value of Output.
	Raw Materials Used (Including Containers).	Fuel, Light, and Power Used.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Tools replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-ferrous mine and quarry products ..	1,027,697	215,335	665,289	106,130	2,808,306
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	367,121	281,608	896,963	100,229	2,241,357
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	5,142,726	209,855	1,607,584	214,321	9,970,909
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	13,973,410	572,080	11,179,774	550,988	31,140,916
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	440,933	15,610	406,055	11,558	1,022,471
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	8,618,492	297,069	3,712,028	321,141	15,298,559
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	2,798,367	57,828	887,305	58,095	4,237,259
8. Clothing ..	9,422,450	126,097	5,349,502	131,071	17,281,253
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	31,938,386	736,802	5,558,821	548,024	45,912,799
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	3,007,318	70,065	1,636,786	83,958	5,527,505
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	1,517,797	26,676	823,525	20,332	2,825,221
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	3,804,533	190,873	2,892,787	142,022	9,141,044
13. Rubber ..	2,493,589	116,140	621,157	117,790	4,094,017
14. Musical instruments ..	8,102	286	23,099	182	38,052
15. Miscellaneous products ..	806,221	24,066	423,003	21,482	1,591,388
16. Heat, light, and power ..	559,336	686,716	544,865	180,428	3,919,669
Total ..	85,926,478	3,627,106	37,228,543	2,607,751	157,050,725

The difference between the sum of the first four columns and the last column in the preceding table 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:—

VICTORIA—PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES, 1937-38.

Class of Industry.	Percentage of Costs, &c., to Total Value of Output.				
	Materials Used, including Containers.	Fuel, Light, &c.	Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest and Profit.
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Treatment of non-metalliciferous mine and quarry products	36·6	7·7	23·7	3·8	28·2
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	16·4	12·6	40·0	4·5	26·5
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	51·6	2·1	16·1	2·1	28·1
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	44·9	1·8	35·9	1·8	15·6
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	43·1	1·5	39·7	1·2	14·5
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	56·3	1·9	24·3	2·1	15·4
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	66·0	1·4	20·9	1·4	10·3
8. Clothing	54·5	0·7	31·0	0·8	13·0
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	69·6	1·6	12·1	1·2	15·5
10. Woodworking and basketware	54·4	1·3	29·6	1·5	13·2
11. Furniture, bedding, &c... ..	53·7	0·9	29·2	0·7	15·5
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	41·6	2·1	31·6	1·6	23·1
13. Rubber	60·9	2·8	15·2	2·9	18·2
14. Musical instruments	21·3	0·7	60·7	0·5	16·8
15. Miscellaneous products	50·7	1·5	26·6	1·3	19·9
16. Heat, light, and power	14·3	17·5	13·9	4·6	49·7
Total	54·7	2·3	23·7	1·7	17·6

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the value of the output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to convert the raw material to its manufactured form. Thus, in class two, the sum paid in wages represents 40·0 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 16·4 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst, in class nine, the expenditure on wages amounts to 12·1 per cent. and that on raw materials to 69·6 per cent. of the value of the output.

In the next table the cost of production, the value of the output of factories, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for the years 1928-29 to 1937-38.

VICTORIA—COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES.

Year.	Cost of Production.					Total value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
1928-29 ..	£ 70,100,456	£ 3,361,298	£ 31,533,586	£ 1,410,430	£ 21,491,693	£ 127,897,463
1929-30 ..	66,770,302	3,435,727	30,517,535	1,345,702	20,741,833	122,811,099
1930-31 ..	50,380,110	2,589,475	23,279,689	1,042,242	16,134,279	93,425,795
1931-32 ..	51,727,685	2,443,539	21,258,599	1,397,765	16,561,029	93,388,617
1932-33 ..	56,757,681	2,633,659	23,096,512	1,612,987	17,984,590	102,085,429
1933-34 ..	59,776,270	2,765,971	24,819,143	1,752,424	19,382,502	108,496,310
1934-35 ..	63,387,061	3,011,127	27,313,815	2,022,078	21,443,776	117,182,857
1935-36 ..	74,568,265	3,145,097	30,593,707	2,286,118	23,449,983	134,043,170
1936-37 ..	78,233,032	3,302,178	33,192,904	2,444,701	25,519,377	142,692,192
1937-38 ..	85,926,478	3,627,106	37,228,543	2,607,751	27,660,847	157,050,725

These figures are reduced in the succeeding statement to their respective percentages of the total output.

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF
FACTORIES.

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.					Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	Other Expenditure Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1928-29 ..	54·8	2·6	24·7	1·1	16·8	100·0
1929-30 ..	54·4	2·8	24·8	1·1	16·9	100·0
1930-31 ..	53·9	2·8	24·9	1·1	17·3	100·0
1931-32 ..	55·4	2·6	22·8	1·5	17·7	100·0
1932-33 ..	55·7	2·6	22·5	1·6	17·6	100·0
1933-34 ..	55·1	2·5	22·9	1·6	17·9	100·0
1934-35 ..	54·1	2·6	23·3	1·7	18·3	100·0
1935-36 ..	55·6	2·4	22·8	1·7	17·5	100·0
1936-37 ..	54·8	2·3	23·3	1·7	17·9	100·0
1937-38 ..	54·5	2·3	23·6	1·7	17·9	100·0

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 23·2 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 23·9 per cent. in the period 1928-29 to 1932-33. The cost of materials averaged 54·8 per cent. over both periods. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power was 2·7 per cent. in the earlier and 2·4 per cent. in the later period. After allocating the proportion for repairs to plant and buildings, replacement of tools, and costs of lubricating oil and water, the balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £17 16s. 3d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1933-34 to 1937-38, as compared with £17 4s. 5d. in the preceding five-year period.

In 1937-38, wages and salaries (including working proprietors' drawings) took 57·4 per cent. of the value added in manufacturing (see page 508), leaving 42·6 per cent. for the payment of miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and profits.

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 1937-38.

Capital
invested in
manufacturing
plant and
premises.

**VICTORIA—MACHINERY AND PLANT, LAND, AND
BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
1937-38.**

Class of Industry	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	1,539,527	774,488
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	874,913	768,536
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	2,753,463	2,875,452
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	5,924,531	9,018,778
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	112,801	314,995
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	3,777,497	3,217,239
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	364,347	931,532
8. Clothing	1,227,337	4,323,372
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	6,911,829	9,506,708
10. Woodworking and basketware	942,945	1,003,408
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	205,852	850,102
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	2,751,915	3,341,972
13. Rubber	831,481	734,051
14. Musical instruments	4,915	29,101
15. Miscellaneous products	264,439	460,419
16. Heat, light, and power	8,380,497	2,189,388
Total	36,868,289	40,339,541

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industry—food and drink, industrial metals, &c., and heat, light, and power—amounted, in the year under review, to £41,931,731, or more than one-half of the total for all manufacturing industries.

The values of machinery and plant and of land and buildings used in connexion with manufacturing industries are shown in the next table for the years 1928-29 to 1937-38 :—

**VICTORIA—MACHINERY AND PLANT, LAND, AND
BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.**

Year.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
1928-29	33,724,910	36,184,460
1929-30	35,022,535	36,988,485
1930-31	34,771,687	36,218,384
1931-32	33,481,615	34,868,960
1932-33	33,022,441	34,804,987
1933-34	33,270,400	35,563,879
1934-35	33,947,056	36,644,621
1935-36	34,194,608	37,678,298
1936-37	36,213,626	38,948,268
1937-38	36,868,289	40,339,541

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery, plant, land and buildings increased by 10·4 per cent. between 1928-29 and 1937-38.

In the appended table the number of accidents in factories is given for the past ten years. The particulars in the table relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

VICTORIA—ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees
1928	137,244	1,224	·891
1929	136,025	1,129	·829
1930	104,926	890	·848
1931	110,692	677	·611
1932	125,670	809	·644
1933	134,842	956	·709
1934	148,155	1,162	·784
1935	159,912	1,290	·807
1936	170,084	1,513	·889
1937	179,650	2,432	1·354

Manufactures— The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to work of various kinds done at the Pentridge Penal Department and Blind Institute. At the former establishment the manufacture of wire netting, clothing, brushware, boots, mats, blankets, flannel, underclothing, and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the output for 1937-38 was £54,055, and, of the materials used, £36,031. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments. The work carried on by the latter establishment is the manufacture of brushware, brooms, basketware, mats, and matting, and gives employment to 164 persons (145 males and 19 females). The value of the work turned out for the period under review was £45,869.

Factory Statistics by Municipalities. Although approximately 70 per cent. of the factories in Victoria are located within the Metropolitan area, some of the municipalities outside Greater Melbourne also have important manufacturing industries.

The following table gives factory statistics in the metropolitan and the more important extra-metropolitan municipalities for the year 1937-38.

VICTORIA—FACTORY STATISTICS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1937-38.

Municipality.	Number of Factories.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Articles Produced or Work Done.
		Males.	Females.					
Melbourne	2,383	29,743	22,858	£ 9,540,373	£ 11,147,019	£ 6,440,089	£ 19,320,196	£ 36,882,381
Brunswick	342	6,272	5,135	1,795,983	1,341,199	1,098,844	2,829,017	5,905,854
Essendon	124	629	285	160,308	196,228	103,895	360,237	611,470
Coburg	93	1,728	1,422	478,409	336,844	324,143	965,207	1,829,570
Preston	85	1,775	348	439,302	538,388	228,855	870,947	1,549,251
Northcote	113	1,203	378	285,128	308,593	168,182	469,241	954,670
Fitzroy	313	5,343	3,715	1,515,375	1,297,900	857,681	2,776,028	5,838,826
Collingwood	388	9,625	7,767	2,825,831	2,370,383	2,002,065	5,775,927	10,292,845
Kew	47	160	59	38,882	68,615	28,002	61,260	115,128
Camberwell	100	507	338	128,770	148,708	68,641	185,850	405,872
Hawthorn	171	1,074	717	281,656	387,657	193,095	423,752	905,531
Richmond	337	9,379	5,297	2,597,146	2,492,497	1,889,048	5,053,095	9,879,951
Prahran	317	2,938	2,569	915,647	915,082	393,365	2,261,711	4,056,194
Malvern	141	595	232	146,575	208,097	68,218	209,459	414,813
Caulfield	150	609	206	143,507	176,546	56,872	225,134	435,607
Oakleigh	25	424	5	92,573	103,585	110,221	136,603	341,400
Sandringham	40	224	248	73,761	85,081	22,772	120,221	241,414
Brighton	91	602	367	177,056	188,553	228,088	255,903	564,838
St. Kilda	133	975	473	249,859	246,161	95,966	360,612	738,972
South Melbourne	451	13,696	3,457	3,509,798	2,985,196	2,208,502	7,075,330	13,619,447
Port Melbourne	84	2,560	540	611,238	789,427	801,286	1,556,572	3,175,795
Footscray	231	8,751	1,701	2,131,044	2,499,694	3,027,051	8,301,010	12,605,624
Williamstown	69	5,988	302	1,463,503	1,820,627	2,228,533	2,338,679	4,823,544
Braybrook	53	5,041	753	1,283,922	1,167,255	1,070,344	2,313,912	4,532,306
Heidelberg	56	665	175	176,186	280,209	390,119	631,335	1,261,973
Box Hill	42	353	47	78,392	87,727	123,609	143,604	260,748
Moorabbin	34	284	116	65,695	56,210	40,586	110,659	213,710
Mordialloc	23	73	20	15,094	23,851	31,179	26,397	54,080
Chelsea	10	83	7	15,488	15,616	6,352	25,516	47,643
Total Metropolitan ..	6,446	111,299	59,537	31,236,501	32,282,948	24,305,603	65,183,414	122,559,907

Production.

VICTORIA—FACTORY STATISTICS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1937-38—*continued.*

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Municipality.	Number of Factories.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Articles Produced or Work Done.
		Males.	Females.					
Werribee	21	138	8	£ 35,888	£ 141,756	£ 155,126	£ 523,932	£ 1,017,311
Blackburn and Mitcham	27	471	77	97,639	73,734	81,101	53,088	243,147
Dandenong	35	726	97	164,851	146,660	158,299	454,296	733,906
*Geelong	250	5,319	1,927	1,381,888	2,005,028	2,265,699	2,972,001	6,126,061
Castlemaine	26	695	153	175,832	66,384	160,586	198,516	469,283
†Ballarat	211	2,253	1,024	583,165	644,486	598,127	1,137,266	2,108,504
Colac	57	369	27	84,581	120,178	86,534	604,437	789,957
Hampden	38	344	24	82,845	95,768	107,065	699,888	872,492
†Warrnambool	62	882	346	219,332	458,992	475,350	1,228,493	1,691,024
Hamilton	42	215	25	45,194	46,653	50,932	178,941	270,318
Horsham	41	213	23	46,244	99,727	69,739	183,836	256,841
†Stawell	44	272	121	65,602	45,798	91,299	173,873	292,791
Dimboola	33	106	4	20,611	24,905	37,590	116,304	161,435
†Mildura	88	950	246	215,575	210,534	222,533	284,001	661,182
Swan Hill	54	251	34	54,065	70,001	75,046	115,680	217,224
Bendigo (including Eaglehawk)	161	947	517	146,054	234,976	206,935	667,105	1,017,892
Rodney	38	349	215	125,075	140,626	114,549	718,160	928,376
†Shepparton	50	431	143	129,866	233,660	99,387	681,343	980,899
Benalla	31	154	11	34,293	32,654	26,130	110,609	162,760
†Wangaratta	42	227	119	58,585	73,706	79,978	303,995	369,660
Bairnsdale	35	191	14	39,488	40,405	31,135	131,176	194,694
Morwell	21	825	15	211,946	939,714	4,274,010	195,162	1,931,224
Others Municipalities	1,388	8,533	922	1,973,423	2,110,248	3,095,536	9,005,962	13,003,837
Total Country	2,795	24,861	6,092	5,992,042	8,056,593	12,562,686	20,743,064	34,490,818
Total State	9,241	136,160	65,629	37,228,543	40,339,541	36,868,289	85,926,478	157,050,725

* Includes Corio, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell.

† Includes Shire of same name.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION.

The value of production as estimated hereunder is based to a large extent on returns received annually from individual producers throughout the State. As a measure of total production it is incomplete, as it does not include the building and construction industry, it omits small manufacturers with factories employing less than four hands (unless power-driven machinery is used) and excludes agriculturists with holdings of less than 1 acre.

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. In cases where primary products are absorbed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. Care is taken to prevent as far as possible all overlapping or double counting. The primary value of dairy production, in accordance with the above definition, is the price paid at the factory for milk or cream sold by the farmer; the value added by the process of manufacture into butter, &c., is included in manufacturing production.

VICTORIA—GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Division of Industry.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	17,664,072	15,793,092	19,079,008	24,038,124	24,106,207
Pastoral	17,735,382	14,969,013	19,484,164	21,948,704	21,147,151
Dairying	7,905,988	9,368,531	11,376,604	13,018,154	12,989,517
Poultry and Bees ..	3,532,776	3,613,119	3,697,004	4,128,136	4,866,129
Trapping	499,245	581,647	890,078	953,046	922,930
Forestry	836,616	901,099	908,579	1,121,312	1,231,322
Fisheries	160,952	169,182	197,009	214,212	220,682
Mining	1,549,928	1,580,867	2,106,334	2,448,262	2,558,880
Manufacturing* ..	44,201,645	48,762,591	54,043,690	58,712,281	64,889,390
Total	94,086,604	95,739,141	111,782,470	126,582,231	132,932,208

* Manufacturing is included at its net or added value because the gross or wholesale selling value contains so much duplication of products, the finished article of one class of manufacture forming in numerous cases the raw material for others.

The ultimate aim of the valuation of production is to arrive at the sum available for distribution among those concerned in each class of industry, i.e.—

- (a) Workers in all grades of the industry.
- (b) Proprietors (including landlords) of any of the instruments of production concerned.
- (c) Providers of capital, including debenture holders and mortgagees.

It is, therefore, necessary to deduct from the gross values of realization all costs of marketing and production, the former including freight, cartage, brokerage, commission, insurance, and containers, and the latter such items as stock feed, seed costs, manures, spraying, animal dips, power and water used, and depreciation. Complete details of these costs are not yet available for the forestry and fishing industries in Victoria, but the following table gives the value of production in detail after deduction of marketing costs, and may be considered to represent with a fair degree of accuracy the value of Victorian production at the place of production.

VICTORIA—VALUE AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.

Industry and Produce.	Value in—				
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<i>Agricultural.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Barley	184,297	184,545	259,568	393,249	421,823
Maize	91,405	131,945	137,654	189,679	165,572
Oats	578,994	468,622	544,655	672,456	743,829
Wheat	5,241,554*	4,119,773*	6,560,446*	10,161,533	7,859,971
Onions	113,176	191,540	167,063	223,446	118,524
Potatoes	538,677	670,372	578,870	489,632	638,268
Hay and Straw	3,226,707	3,180,923	3,007,610	3,749,928	5,043,540
Fruit—					
Orchards	832,810	1,007,729	1,188,958	1,285,249	1,387,257
Vineyards	1,417,827	1,196,262	1,464,927	1,670,006	1,916,952
Other Crops	1,899,545	1,869,541	1,953,306	1,985,626	1,981,038
Total	14,124,992	13,021,752	15,863,037	20,820,804	20,276,774
<i>Pastoral.</i>					
Wool	8,735,183	5,519,469	8,991,206	10,618,371	8,922,596
Sheep Slaughtered	3,915,441	4,700,644	4,613,721	5,451,803	5,442,794
Cattle Slaughtered	3,658,574	3,402,232	4,392,228	4,235,861	5,169,525
Horses	19,270	66,764	47,180	..	8,708
Total	16,328,468	13,689,109	18,044,335	20,306,535	19,543,633
<i>Dairying.</i>					
Cream for Butter	4,192,361	5,317,537	6,433,169	6,882,750	7,340,263
Milk for Cheese	146,208	201,991	253,857	319,157	461,248
Milk for Condensing and Concentrating	318,374	387,682	471,853	682,889	941,233
Whole Milk consumed	1,526,572	1,860,126	1,975,344	2,130,446	2,205,338
Pigs	1,853,665	1,154,966	1,781,393	2,399,681	1,487,321
Total	7,537,080	8,922,302	10,915,616	12,414,923	12,435,403
<i>Poultry and Bees.</i>					
Eggs	2,399,122	2,626,542	2,612,853	3,037,782	3,654,860
Poultry	848,501	668,857	717,767	728,532	714,303
Honey and Beeswax	17,345	39,540	77,505	45,360	59,930
Total	3,264,968	3,334,939	3,408,125	3,811,674	4,429,093
<i>Trapping, etc.</i>					
Rabbits and Hares	149,064	230,202	164,397	140,710	214,094
Rabbit and Hare Skins, Etc.	267,926	250,621	643,538	741,751	635,321
Total	416,990	480,823	807,935	882,461	849,415
<i>Forestry.</i>					
Forest Sawmills	88,017	99,190	101,707	343,625	426,381
Firewood	419,384	486,980	529,043	489,996	533,232
Bark for tanning	81,436	78,630	61,459	69,486	69,011
Total	588,837	664,800	692,209	903,107	1,029,174
<i>Fisheries.</i>					
Fish	126,625	131,103	136,464	153,349	159,251
Crayfish	5,776	9,446	10,468	8,647	8,334
Oysters	51	..	14	3	19
Total	132,452	140,549	146,946	161,999	168,095

* Inclusive of wheat bounties.

VALUE AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Produce.	Value in—				
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold	445,804	594,115	764,751	1,013,770	1,260,432
Coal—					
Black	328,704	215,413	282,253	253,835	171,369
Brown	271,360	264,192	249,476	323,914	325,950
Other Metals and Minerals	12,145	11,421	89,204	93,410	153,517
Quarrying	322,905	374,454	407,965	462,359	403,838
Total	1,380,918	1,459,595	1,793,649	2,147,288	2,315,106
Total Primary	43,774,705	41,713,869	51,671,902	61,502,791	61,046,693
Manufacturing	44,201,645	48,762,591	54,043,690	58,712,281	64,889,390
Grand Total	87,976,350	90,476,460	105,715,592	120,215,072	125,936,083

The values of production of the various classes of industry, as they appear in the previous table for the year 1937-38, are shown hereunder, together with the costs of production where available. The difference between the two figures represents the net value of production or the net return available to the producers for wages, rent, interest and profits. As previously explained, the deductions are incomplete, but the margin of error is considered to be small in view of the comparative unimportance of the industries concerned from the point of view of production costs.

VICTORIA—COSTS OF PRODUCTION, 1937-38.

Industry.	Value at Place of Production.	Cost of Production.†	Net Value.	Net Value per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	20,276,774	5,314,362	14,962,412	8 0 10
Pastoral	19,543,633	1,010,410	18,533,223	9 19 2
Dairying	12,435,403	1,940,398	10,495,005	5 12 10
Poultry and Bees	4,429,093	1,467,137	2,961,956	1 11 10
Miscellaneous	2,046,684	*	2,046,684	1 2 0
Mining	2,315,106	588,769	1,726,337	0 18 6
Manufacturing	64,889,390	..	64,889,390	34 17 4
Total	125,936,083	10,321,076	115,615,007	62 2 6

* Not available.

† Costs of production include stockfeed, seed costs and pickling, manures, spraying, sheep and cattle dips, and power and water used in irrigation, &c.

Depreciation. While depreciation of assets used must be considered as a legitimate charge against the value of production, the problem of exact measurement presents much difficulty. Depreciation may generally be considered as proportionate to the life of the asset, but this cannot always be accurately measured, particularly with machinery where obsolescence might be suddenly accentuated by new invention. Care and expertness in handling and proper repairing must influence the effective life of machinery, while managerial policy and methods of determining depreciation affect annual amounts actually written off.

In these circumstances there is no certainty that depreciation will vary in direct proportion to annual production as in the case of other production costs, but it is considered that some attempt at measurement of the annual amount chargeable against production should be made.

The table hereunder shows details of the fixed capital invested in certain of Victorian industries and the estimated depreciation thereon for the year 1937-38 :—

VICTORIA—DEPRECIATION, 1937-38.

Industry.	Capital Value.	Depreciation.	Per Cent.
	£	£	
Agriculture—Machinery and implements ..	8,750,000	875,000	10
Pastoral machinery and implements ..	860,000	43,000	5
Dairying machinery	480,000	24,000	5
Agriculture, dairying and pastoral—buildings and fences	41,000,000	1,640,000	4
Manufacturing—Land, buildings, plant and machinery	75,362,000	3,612,000	4·8

The estimated percentages of depreciation on agricultural, pastoral, and dairying machinery and on the value of buildings and fences in those industries have been arbitrarily fixed by Australian Statisticians in the interests of uniformity. The amount of depreciation on factory buildings, &c., is the total written off as shown by the returns rendered by manufacturers.

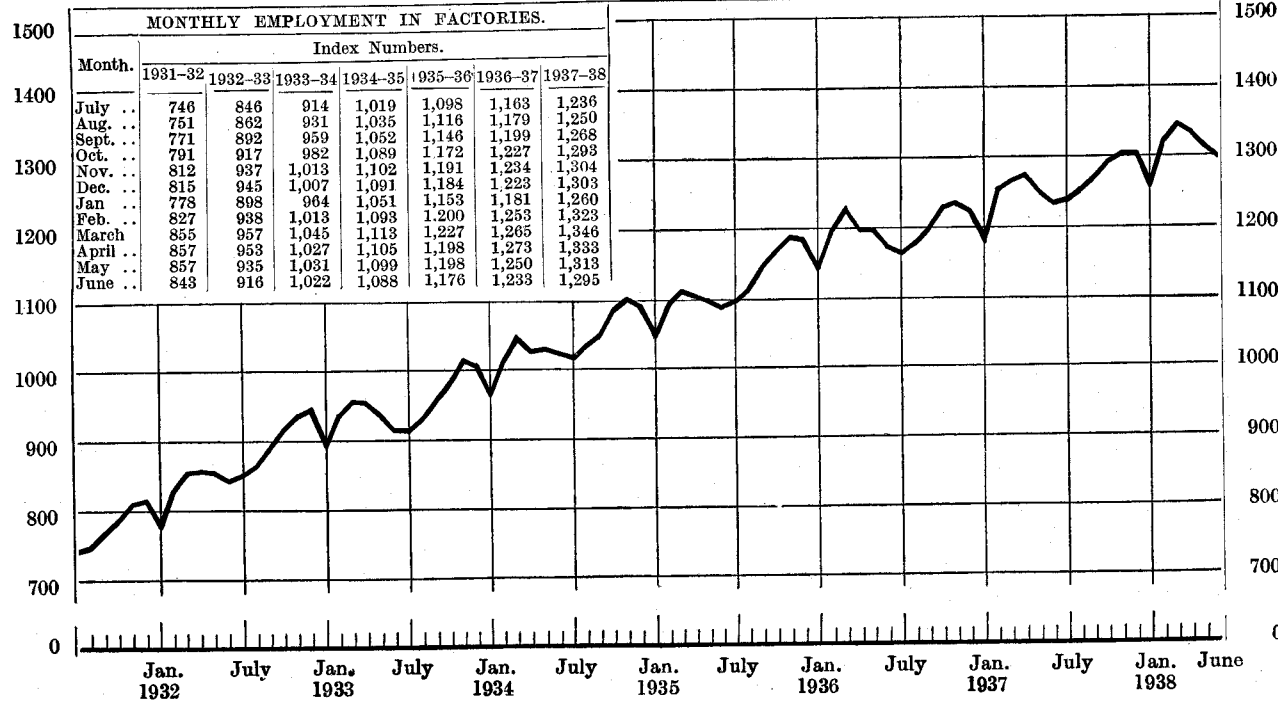
Monthly employment in factories. An analysis has been made of the number of employees in factories in Victoria on the pay day nearest the 15th day of each month for the past seven years. The monthly totals have been converted into index numbers which are given hereunder with an accompanying graph. This shows clearly the progress made in factory employment from the low level of January, 1931. The total number employed in March, 1938, was the highest recorded.

MONTHLY INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIAN FACTORIES FROM 1ST JULY, 1931, TO 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Average for 1927-28 = 1000.

Index
Number

Index
Number



Monthly
employment
in factories.

Statistics furnished by manufacturers include information relating to the number of employees on factory pay-rolls on the pay day nearest the 15th day of each month, including managers, clerks, engine-drivers, operatives, carters, and

VICTORIA—MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Aerated waters	404	420	456	510
Agricultural implements	4,064	4,165	4,377	4,486
Art metal	636	640	645	656
Bacon curing	532	532	526	529
Bags and sacks	184	183	188	198
Bags, trunks, &c.	796	815	818	865
Bakeries	2,666	2,670	2,663	2,634
Basketware	93	149	156	155
Bedding and mattress	669	663	660	656
Biscuits	1,115	1,147	1,138	1,143
Boiling down, tallow, &c.	339	344	346	401
Boot accessories	722	742	748	754
Boot repairing	223	225	224	227
Boots and shoes	9,004	9,331	9,714	9,715
Boxes and cases	831	836	879	922
Brass and copper	1,838	1,852	1,835	1,870
Breweries	1,374	1,371	1,390	1,421
Bricks, tiles, firebricks	1,885	1,923	1,944	1,940
Brooms and brushware	343	341	341	341
Butter and cheese	2,592	2,690	3,049	3,268
Cabinet, furniture	3,158	3,131	3,143	3,158
Cement and cement goods	1,137	1,204	1,188	1,162
Cereal foods	865	893	874	863
Chaffcutting	339	383	333	344
Chemical fertilizers	889	871	874	859
Chemicals, drugs	1,722	1,735	1,722	1,736
Condiments, coffee	1,032	1,100	1,112	1,047
Confectionery	3,016	2,983	2,968	2,918
Cooperage	252	252	249	250
Cotton	1,716	1,726	1,757	1,762
Cutlery and small tools	305	306	316	324
Cycle and motor accessories	1,181	1,191	1,174	1,164
Die sinking and engraving	81	81	81	80
Distilleries	57	78	62	56
Dressmaking	7,416	7,879	8,150	8,233
Dried fruit	720	607	622	632
Dyeworks and cleaning	907	899	925	1,064
Earthenware, china, &c.	1,042	1,059	1,066	1,097
Electric light—Government	952	982	987	998
" Local authority	223	223	231	235
" Companies	72	72	73	73
Electrical installations	3,447	3,438	3,379	3,437
Electrotyping and stereotyping	78	77	79	77
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	8,841	8,860	9,043	9,134
Explosives	1,852	1,897	1,909	1,916

messengers and all others engaged in work connected with manufacturing.

This information has been tabulated, and the monthly totals for each industry are set out in the following table :—

IN FACTORIES, 1937-38.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June
569	669	620	625	572	534	483	455
4,514	4,457	4,488	4,583	4,640	4,599	4,558	4,521
651	657	671	688	680	668	685	664
524	537	527	521	512	528	540	532
214	207	196	206	210	208	218	245
901	844	783	841	842	839	843	850
2,660	2,675	2,669	2,691	2,713	2,739	2,771	2,773
161	166	177	159	155	156	160	164
658	691	689	691	696	693	711	680
1,160	1,149	1,063	1,103	1,081	1,059	1,141	1,167
419	423	406	419	369	371	344	346
739	686	664	713	721	729	748	750
227	225	229	231	232	230	231	231
9,740	8,640	7,566	9,096	9,532	9,657	9,784	9,646
953	949	898	918	928	904	883	871
1,860	1,868	1,847	1,863	1,881	1,882	1,867	1,826
1,429	1,450	1,424	1,427	1,425	1,428	1,438	1,441
1,972	1,910	1,956	2,041	2,081	2,167	2,094	2,050
339	337	334	343	342	343	345	343
3,444	3,460	3,238	2,986	2,877	2,775	2,683	2,649
3,222	3,297	3,075	3,205	3,255	3,282	3,312	3,256
1,200	1,187	1,224	1,235	1,259	1,262	1,278	1,285
858	859	840	847	859	886	934	918
322	338	395	398	394	400	414	352
878	867	851	1,135	1,487	1,370	1,142	1,052
1,745	1,757	1,678	1,735	1,724	1,724	1,750	1,743
1,162	1,103	1,013	994	968	1,067	1,127	1,085
2,928	2,859	2,544	2,672	2,737	2,827	3,158	3,234
249	255	251	255	242	248	249	249
1,766	1,766	1,771	1,810	1,814	1,837	1,859	1,874
333	340	330	338	343	352	358	360
1,179	1,228	1,235	1,286	1,329	1,330	1,321	1,289
80	78	79	78	78	79	77	77
78	66	73	71	71	88	114	102
8,188	7,999	6,918	8,067	8,218	8,038	7,882	7,442
588	499	542	831	1,655	1,837	1,092	864
1,033	1,065	1,054	1,065	1,088	1,098	1,064	1,053
1,114	1,106	1,085	1,121	1,119	1,123	1,116	1,129
986	992	980	983	1,000	988	1,014	1,001
239	237	232	229	229	231	230	228
74	73	75	76	76	76	72	72
3,496	3,495	3,458	3,468	3,491	3,549	3,587	3,658
78	79	76	77	78	79	83	85
9,228	9,265	9,237	9,367	9,333	9,388	9,473	9,446
1,965	2,001	1,981	1,974	1,984	2,001	2,047	2,087

VICTORIA—MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Extracting and refining—other metals ..	57	56	57	58
Fellmongery	278	259	284	635
Furnishing, drapery	461	467	468	466
Furriers	643	651	662	682
Galvanized iron working	2,602	2,634	2,706	2,733
Gas fittings and meters	210	209	208	208
Gasworks—Local authorities	72	72	70	72
" Companies	685	692	678	658
Glass (including bottles)	1,228	1,262	1,298	1,361
Gold, silver, and electroplating	1,123	1,117	1,143	1,146
Grain milling	981	975	996	990
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c.	577	595	623	604
Hats and caps	1,438	1,471	1,487	1,492
Horse-drawn vehicles	355	353	358	354
Hosiery and knitting	11,561	11,631	11,875	12,164
Ice, refrigerating	1,438	1,560	1,621	2,776
Ice cream	96	118	183	241
Inks, polishes, &c.	368	361	359	368
Jams and fruit preserving	1,665	1,707	1,711	1,902
Jewellery	485	494	501	500
Joinery	1,447	1,462	1,537	1,590
Lime, plaster, and asphalt	949	953	977	977
Machine belting	71	71	70	69
Malting	325	322	333	316
Margarine	79	79	84	83
Marble, slate, &c.	374	362	371	375
Meat and fish preserving	209	234	219	266
Millinery	1,324	1,392	1,438	1,434
Modelling	25	22	24	24
Motor body building	3,463	3,299	3,225	3,108
Motor construction and assembly	2,194	2,162	2,189	2,249
Motor repairs	4,019	4,027	4,010	4,014
Musical instruments	84	87	92	91
Newspapers	2,406	2,405	2,413	2,495
Oils, mineral	167	160	163	159
Oils, vegetable	165	154	143	130
Paper, paper bags, and boxes	2,564	2,579	2,587	2,590
Perambulators	115	119	121	127
Photo engraving	347	344	349	344
Pickles and sauces	252	274	282	295
Picture frames	44	47	48	47
Printing and bookbinding	6,158	6,214	6,273	6,310
Rope and cordage	1,078	1,070	1,105	1,053
Rubber tyres, &c.	2,397	2,391	2,467	2,384
Rubber goods (other)	494	522	525	514
Saddlery, harness	82	79	74	76
Sausage skins	241	243	243	385
Sawmills—forest	1,635	1,637	1,696	1,707
" Town	1,794	1,798	1,828	1,872
Ship and boat building	434	422	344	446

FACTORIES, 1937-38—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
60	60	58	59	63	59	61	66
608	563	600	295	302	284	277	266
469	469	448	456	471	472	476	483
703	733	737	824	869	874	854	763
2,841	3,000	2,919	3,023	2,986	2,823	2,734	2,773
208	208	209	229	208	208	211	210
71	71	72	71	73	72	72	73
653	585	592	583	582	652	676	699
1,376	1,265	1,226	1,236	1,264	1,184	1,287	1,266
1,155	1,147	1,104	1,104	1,100	1,099	1,109	1,108
1,038	1,175	1,203	1,124	1,094	1,102	1,112	1,100
594	557	443	516	512	549	544	526
1,500	1,506	1,404	1,476	1,464	1,484	1,506	1,464
360	371	359	364	365	366	354	351
12,238	12,328	12,241	12,568	12,594	12,567	12,256	12,113
2,848	2,750	2,589	2,594	2,381	1,981	1,764	1,537
288	297	318	282	241	173	110	104
376	384	363	367	365	361	362	361
2,014	3,037	3,382	5,402	5,848	4,087	1,952	1,741
495	487	482	503	499	500	521	512
1,588	1,578	1,495	1,524	1,499	1,493	1,475	1,485
1,008	1,037	1,019	1,034	1,086	1,065	1,071	1,050
70	66	63	69	69	70	68	68
306	301	275	263	246	335	360	353
88	86	86	86	76	84	83	82
381	387	378	374	381	395	403	395
270	290	259	184	284	274	245	252
1,388	1,159	1,110	1,347	1,358	1,358	1,280	1,194
22	22	21	22	23	25	23	23
3,012	3,180	3,150	3,276	3,499	3,640	3,637	3,412
2,197	2,288	2,226	2,237	2,292	2,317	2,356	2,191
4,076	4,159	4,194	4,260	4,325	4,339	4,368	4,344
96	94	91	87	86	88	85	86
2,458	2,480	2,480	2,477	2,445	2,447	2,470	2,476
161	161	159	151	153	156	151	152
131	110	140	159	186	182	141	142
2,615	2,605	2,504	2,570	2,556	2,627	2,624	2,648
136	140	135	135	128	124	126	121
350	355	351	352	354	355	364	364
309	365	313	362	409	302	315	332
47	51	51	48	47	46	44	42
6,381	6,283	6,119	6,248	6,258	6,284	6,355	6,266
1,098	1,990	1,058	1,058	1,070	1,097	1,129	1,118
2,445	2,483	2,414	2,464	2,493	2,483	2,471	2,372
527	523	518	510	527	529	548	527
78	80	78	77	76	76	79	75
377	390	352	314	297	298	287	251
1,754	1,723	1,684	1,813	1,801	1,795	1,708	1,682
1,915	1,936	1,924	1,904	1,903	1,879	1,884	1,876
327	334	373	310	495	340	359	467

VICTORIA—MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Shirts, collars, &c.	4,701	4,803	4,839	4,903
Silk, natural and artificial	511	528	518	525
Smelting, iron rolling	4,307	4,337	4,422	4,500
Soap and candle	697	709	711	719
Stationery	1,036	1,017	1,038	1,051
Stoves and ovens	970	947	964	971
Surgical instruments	273	276	277	279
Tailoring	7,693	7,830	7,986	8,114
Tanning and leather dressing	2,372	2,387	2,366	2,314
Tents and sailmaking	177	183	186	194
Tobacco and cigarettes	2,063	2,135	2,123	2,113
Toys, games, &c.	688	688	722	718
Tram and railway workshops	5,896	5,904	5,924	5,948
Umbrellas	47	48	42	41
Watches and clocks	437	448	460	457
Waterproof clothing	264	268	260	265
White lead, paint, &c.	338	327	324	322
Window blinds, &c.	53	53	55	57
Wireless apparatus	1,253	1,137	1,148	1,113
Wireworking	1,007	1,031	1,045	1,048
Wood turning	413	415	414	417
Woollen mills	9,564	9,604	9,558	9,693
Other factories	7,299	7,366	7,378	7,435
All Industries Total	184,928	187,021	189,692	193,447

BUILDING STATISTICS, 1937-38.

In view of the great importance of statistics of building and construction, their collection was undertaken in Victoria in 1929.

The particulars given below for the year 1937-38 were obtained from returns furnished by 962 builders.

The absence of any system of registration of builders makes it difficult to ensure that a return is obtained from every builder in the State. It is suspected that a number of builders do not render returns. The statistics presented hereunder cannot, therefore, be considered as an absolute measure of the value of the work done but merely as an indication of the trend of building operations. The figures, however, do provide valuable information relating to the division of the expenditure amongst the various trades engaged in and those dependent upon the industry, and also supply important data not otherwise available relating to the contribution of the building trade to the national income.

The value of building work done in each of the past five years, according to the returns received, was as follows :—

FACTORIES, 1937-38—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
4,896	4,795	3,817	4,657	4,649	4,603	4,632	4,679
521	528	511	499	528	549	614	604
4,521	4,512	4,432	4,533	4,558	4,572	4,548	4,533
725	721	688	712	713	774	729	737
1,050	1,047	1,029	1,018	992	993	991	1,005
957	978	967	1,017	1,053	1,040	1,034	1,043
281	279	270	270	275	274	273	272
8,153	8,170	7,789	8,177	8,362	8,325	8,105	8,009
2,250	2,114	2,028	2,213	2,269	2,286	2,319	2,230
208	218	208	210	205	195	196	196
2,117	2,159	2,143	2,124	2,130	2,141	2,167	2,218
767	755	707	740	733	746	718	734
6,012	5,967	5,646	5,978	6,018	5,811	5,990	5,993
46	47	51	51	52	52	54	54
447	447	410	444	452	461	477	487
281	278	289	307	305	302	309	317
327	328	326	334	333	336	339	323
57	59	57	59	58	55	54	54
1,146	1,229	1,213	1,285	1,214	1,199	1,260	1,221
1,035	1,048	1,060	1,077	1,102	1,117	1,097	1,107
423	427	427	448	444	456	436	445
9,717	9,761	9,908	9,779	9,958	9,909	9,830	9,762
7,489	7,570	7,574	7,792	7,946	8,154	8,222	8,255
195,055	194,997	188,461	197,977	201,372	199,419	196,421	193,785

VICTORIA—VALUE OF BUILDING WORK.

—	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of returns..	717	877	965	982	962
	£	£	£	£	£
New buildings ..	2,172,128	3,714,072	4,759,178	5,378,287	5,951,979
Repairs and additions	798,146	1,105,798	1,369,274	1,417,867	1,651,290
Other construction..	122,053	170,514	138,679	226,111	211,511
Total ..	3,092,327	4,990,384	6,267,131	7,022,265	7,814,780

The number of persons employed and the total salaries and wages paid are shown hereunder for the year 1937-38.

† Persons Employed.	Number.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Average Salary or Wage.
		£	£ s. d.
Working proprietors	1,072	284,468	265 7 3
Managers	122	44,885	367 18 2
Clerks—			
Male	80	15,328	191 12 0
Female	61	6,555	107 9 2
Others	5,686	1,323,634	232 15 9

† Excluding Sub-contractors and their Employees.

VICTORIA—PAYMENTS TO SUB-CONTRACTORS, 1937-38.

Plasterers, including fibrous	£ 368,585	Bricklayers	£ 183,337
Plumbers	359,277	Tilers	107,222
Painters	177,069	Others	426,197
Electricians	141,246		
Carpenters and Joiners ..	224,389	Total	1,987,322

The term "Others" in this statement includes sub-contractors for excavations, concreting, asphaltting, &c. The term "sub-contractor" is intended to mean sub-contractor for "labour and material" only. Persons compiling returns were instructed to include sub-contractors for "labour only" under the heading of "persons employed," and the amount of the contract under "wages paid."

Materials used.

The value of materials used has been, in most cases, carefully dissected, but some builders have been unable to give the details asked for. This is regrettable, as it is important that complete statistics in regard to materials used should be available. Where the details could not be supplied it was necessary to include the total cost of all materials used under the heading of "Other materials." The value of the materials used is shown below.

Materials.	Value.				
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
Timber	496,441	771,914	948,150	1,225,656†	1,315,540†
Bricks	225,616	359,921	463,113	472,547	500,426
Iron and Steel	*	*	301,538	384,747	537,007
Tiles	53,889	82,975	104,725	106,675	117,874
Cement and lime	135,202	209,812	257,597	324,496†	391,501†
Other materials	634,982	1,042,863	943,201	913,332	829,282
Total	1,546,130	2,467,485	3,018,324	3,427,453	3,691,630

* Included in "Other materials."

† Includes joinery.

‡ Includes sand.

In addition to payments for wages, materials, and sub-contracts, there are numerous other expenses incidental to building, such as fuel, insurance, building fees of various kinds, &c. These have been included under the heading of "Other expenses," and totalled £32,122 in 1933-34, £46,586 in 1934-35, £59,496 in 1935-36, £73,629 in 1936-37, and £78,921 in 1937-38.

Capital invested in plant and machinery amounted to £72,635 in 1933-34, £92,890 in 1934-35, £83,695 in 1935-36, £103,390 in 1936-37, and to £114,759 in 1937-38; capital invested in land and buildings

used as workshops amounted to £79,920 in 1933-34, £83,397 in 1934-35, £68,514 in 1935-36, to £78,349 in 1936-37, and to £74,418 in 1937-38.

The following table is an analysis of the buildings completed during the years 1934-35 to 1937-38. As some of these buildings were doubtless commenced in the previous year, the total value is not a measure of the value of building construction for each respective year. The table published at the beginning of this review shows the total value of construction and repair work done for those years.

VICTORIA—BUILDINGS COMPLETED DURING 1934-35 TO 1937-38.

	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Business premises ..	295	£ 1,327,426	421	£ 1,445,080	484	£ 1,514,018	513	£ 1,790,363
Other buildings ..	..	658,510	..	896,384	..	1,141,676	..	1,218,497
Dwellings—								
Brick ..	1,009	1,202,968	1,433	1,580,634	1,388	1,729,927	1,376	1,756,265
Wood ..	715	883,267	1,049	604,405	1,316	818,424	1,577	992,120
Total Value ..	..	3,572,171	..	4,526,503	..	5,204,045	..	5,757,245

Information collected with regard to dwellings was confined to those constructed of brick and of wood as representative of the most common types of houses built in Victoria.

The table hereunder summarizes the result.

VICTORIA—DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED, 1937-38.

Number of Rooms.	Brick Dwellings.			Wooden Dwellings.		
	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.
		£	£		£	£
Three rooms ..	18	7,148	397	82	24,455	298
Four rooms ..	130	88,148	678	367	169,859	463
Five rooms ..	582	554,129	952	940	630,665	671
Six rooms ..	345	397,968	1,154	143	111,682	781
Seven rooms ..	80	138,367	1,730	31	33,407	1,078
Eight rooms ..	58	104,144	1,796	9	13,325	1,481
Nine rooms ..	27	58,127	2,153	3	5,150	1,717
Ten rooms ..	70	142,695	2,039	1	1,677	1,677
Over ten rooms..	66	265,539	4,023	1	1,900	1,900
Total ..	1,376	1,756,265	1,276	1,577	992,120	629

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1938.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Net Migration (Excess of Arrivals over Departures).	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.				
1836	224	186	38	..	1	3	..
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	4,309	358	198	177
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	8,049	2,673	780	969
1860	538,234	330,302	207,932	6,360	22,863	12,061	4,351
1870	723,925	397,230	326,695	10,432	27,151	10,420	4,732
1880	858,605	450,558	408,047	2,352	26,148	11,652	5,286
1890	1,133,728	595,519	538,209	9,224	37,578	18,012	9,187
1900	1,196,213	601,773	594,440	-7,892	30,779	15,215	8,308
1910	1,301,408	646,482	654,926	7,685	31,437	14,736	10,240
1915	1,424,445	694,210	730,235	-29,930*	35,010	15,823	12,832
1916	1,404,663	666,245	738,418	-37,532*	34,239	16,489	11,341
1917	1,417,060	671,075	745,985	-6,083*	33,035	14,555	9,506
1918	1,437,245	684,243	753,002	3,761*	31,601	15,177	9,156
1919	1,503,035	739,956	763,079	53,539*	31,621	19,370	11,706
1920	1,527,909	753,803	774,106	5,492	36,214	16,832	14,898
1921	1,550,727	765,306	785,421	3,390	35,593	16,165	13,676
1922	1,590,273	789,517	800,756	18,414	36,288	15,156	12,996
1923	1,625,465	807,884	817,571	16,525	35,876	17,219	13,126
1924	1,657,151	825,919	831,232	12,060	36,139	16,503	13,296
1925	1,684,051	840,817	843,234	6,814	35,922	15,836	13,370
1926	1,711,987	855,035	856,952	8,909	35,362	16,335	13,405
1927	1,741,832	870,718	871,114	11,544	35,074	16,773	13,608
1928	1,761,746	879,478	882,268	3,124	34,498	17,708	13,186
1929	1,778,269	886,472	891,797	-364	33,604	16,717	12,935
1930	1,792,605	892,422	900,183	-2,832	33,127	15,959	11,641
1931	1,803,570	896,429	907,141	-2,334	30,332	17,033	10,182
1932	1,813,387	900,663	912,724	-842	27,464	16,805	11,744
1933	1,824,479	905,050	919,429	156	28,392	17,456	12,668
1934	1,837,990	910,373	927,117	3,831	27,828	18,648	13,862
1935	1,843,023	911,710	931,313	-3,895	27,884	18,456	15,409
1936	1,851,593	915,304	936,289	-1,535	28,883	18,778	15,915
1937	1,859,487	918,665	940,822	-3,224	29,731	18,613	16,226
1938	1,873,760	925,892	947,868	2,884	30,344	18,955	17,113

* Includes departure and return of members of Australian Imperial Forces.

VICTORIA—STATE FINANCE.

Year ended June—	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Expenditure by Government from Loan Funds and on account of Loans. †	Expenditure from Loan Funds and on account of Loans† on—		
				Railways.	Country Water Supply.	Closer Settlement (including Soldier Settlement).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836*	..	2,165	..	..	..	..
1840*	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..
1850*	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..
1860*	3,082,461	3,315,307	..	..	..	..
1870*	3,261,883	3,428,382	..	..	..	..
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,477,002	1,209,892	81,507	..
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,134,106	3,260,244	361,885	..
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636	1,005,889	595,543	144,149	63,985
1910	8,760,305	8,742,293	1,209,505	657,666	286,823	198,946
1911	9,372,637	9,362,291	2,657,271	1,230,381	311,709	956,900
1912	10,181,840	10,171,386	2,974,149	1,703,453	259,281	889,000
1913	10,508,945	10,479,741	2,693,844	1,700,309	267,560	576,610
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	3,276,994	2,361,660	229,127	303,935
1915	10,529,017	11,706,968	5,351,830	2,809,926	304,766	173,752
1916	11,470,875	11,683,363	4,473,569	2,440,317	347,135	86,938
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	2,440,966	1,266,352	302,893	103,647
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	1,931,679	761,705	302,955	273,494
1919	13,044,088	13,023,407	2,932,521	878,384	412,267	1,157,230
1920	15,866,184	15,852,459	7,601,266	982,182	570,028	5,204,308
1921	19,054,475	19,041,698	11,095,157	1,685,329	692,659	6,894,557
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	11,804,990	3,478,021	968,047	4,431,854
1923	21,634,677	21,611,309	8,825,471	1,674,643	1,210,484	2,655,163
1924	23,075,968	22,950,968	8,873,380	1,395,282	1,415,109	2,530,896
1925	24,304,887	24,170,483	7,862,765	1,483,720	1,471,566	1,536,733
1926	25,269,756	25,559,583	7,875,567	1,384,747	1,521,533	1,536,978
1927	27,128,700	27,744,903	9,096,180	1,823,777	1,659,898	1,729,469
1928	27,357,917	27,521,270	9,657,411	1,674,906	1,674,411	2,115,925
1929	28,156,034	28,104,947	7,225,704	1,229,521	1,516,023	1,493,127
1930	27,323,842	28,496,712	6,467,067	947,527	1,208,568	1,267,657
1931	25,575,504	28,029,702	3,552,767	455,293	696,146	709,179
1932	24,565,272	26,173,594	2,042,043	163,402	351,119	529,467
1933	24,905,985	25,747,486	2,852,556	156,728	488,072	588,847
1934	24,777,739	25,546,979	2,808,738	194,770	315,870	639,308
1935	25,805,557	25,956,754	2,688,521	218,419	260,736	475,387
1936	26,583,510	26,699,971	3,889,452	280,900	285,473	465,002
1937	27,704,918	27,675,995	3,303,501	361,893	360,792	252,829
1938	28,938,052	28,907,107	3,230,451	492,208	353,606	28,130
Total to date	..	..	208,480,275	46,499,520§	26,681,270	41,554,154

* Year ended 31st December.

† This Loan Expenditure differs from that charged to Loan Funds shown in issues of the Year Book prior to 1931-32.

‡ Details for each year prior to 1872-73 are not available.

§ Reduced by £29,134,658 in accordance with Act No. 4429 of 1936.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT; DWELLINGS; MUNICIPALITIES.

Year.	State Public Debt* at End of Financial Year.	Number of Dwellings in Victoria.		Municipalities.†	
		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Number.	Capital Improved Value of Rateable Property.
	£				£
1857	1,458,700	96,662†	4,724†	35	19,410,710
1861	6,835,060	129,196†	5,017†	108	30,606,787
1871	12,134,800	150,618†	6,997†	171	50,166,078
1881	22,944,602	170,086†	9,049†	174	87,642,459
1891	43,610,265	224,021†	15,846†	197	203,351,360
1901	53,072,275	241,410†	11,629†	208	185,101,993
1911	57,983,764	272,635†	11,231†	207	265,083,727
1913	62,776,724	305,575	6,643	208	287,872,434
1914	66,130,726	314,759	7,255	208	301,917,686
1915	73,083,927	320,244	6,912	193	314,610,747
1916	76,775,032	323,378	6,533	190	318,960,116
1917	78,125,395	327,825	5,981	191	326,415,110
1918	79,595,646	333,611	4,804	191	331,336,715
1919	82,031,929	337,802	3,263	191	340,604,233
1920	87,647,739	345,265	2,451	193	357,437,822
1921	97,317,831	331,290†	14,994†	192	399,502,745
1922	109,099,199	358,393	2,324	192	426,485,383
1923	118,562,029	370,703	2,625	192	455,209,974
1924	124,108,326	382,377	3,576	192	499,967,961
1925	131,169,565	392,710	3,764	194	538,711,198
1926	140,264,989	404,179	3,647	194	571,683,489
1927	149,546,966	414,185	4,312	195	606,322,402
1928	158,183,470	422,057	5,357	196	636,746,560
1929	159,552,653	428,477	8,304	196	661,889,314
1930	162,288,994	427,843	10,971	196	680,649,613
1931	167,016,596	427,645	11,460	196	676,690,841
1932	169,833,964	429,624	8,900	196	629,896,344
1933	171,399,031	432,872†	18,757†	196	604,791,333
1934	175,132,749	447,662	9,159	195	592,383,467
1935	174,160,663	456,148	6,180	195	602,561,400
1936	175,058,285	463,943	5,215	195	613,522,880
1937	176,597,010	472,367	4,289	195	630,085,550
1938	177,228,495	..	..	..	..

* Including corporations guarantee loans.

† As enumerated at Census. During intercensal periods the particulars of unoccupied dwellings are given as furnished by municipal authorities.

‡ Including road districts until 1874.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON ROADS BY THE COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

(Excluding Grants to Municipalities under section 38 of the *Country Roads Act 1928*, No. 3662).

Year.	Main Roads.		State Highways— Construction and Maintenance.	Develop- mental Roads— Con- struction.‡	Other Road Works.	Total.
	Con- struction.*	Main- tenance.†				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913-14	24,440	9,490	..	..	..	33,930
1914-15	342,681	49,888	..	..	..	392,569
1915-16	464,787	98,879	..	..	..	563,666
1916-17	226,603	130,537	..	..	..	357,140
1917-18	226,395	173,785	..	1,703	..	401,883
1918-19	284,734	179,133	..	47,561	..	511,428
1919-20	336,331	192,303	..	315,701	..	844,335
1920-21	271,850	221,335	..	693,245	..	1,186,490
1921-22	288,937	267,969	..	626,998	..	1,183,904
1922-23	275,810	288,129	..	435,187	57	999,183
1923-24	207,274	343,233	..	589,086	12,511	1,152,104
1924-25	228,871	463,065	5,117	830,698	..	1,527,751
1925-26	279,179	441,625	414,072	922,903	..	2,057,779
1926-27	350,400	426,709	672,840	692,728	22,261	2,164,938
1927-28	291,892	510,089	684,611	729,144	4,434	2,220,170
1928-29	216,053	509,776	671,728	643,443	1,490	2,042,490
1929-30	232,225	680,177	892,129	704,385	2,563	2,511,479
1930-31	161,504	613,729	379,862	462,339	..	1,617,434
1931-32	36,146	422,927	265,250	187,597	..	911,920
1932-33	205,799	485,087	426,301	498,787	..	1,615,974
1933-34	235,889	594,090	419,875	329,056	..	1,578,910
1934-35	166,002	700,074	360,503	323,220	..	1,549,799
1935-36	235,015	679,066	484,673	578,084	..	1,976,838
1936-37	299,362	752,628	412,541	463,087	1,701	1,929,319
1937-38	187,922	749,946	425,047	542,240	2,844	1,907,999
Total	6,076,101	9,983,729	6,514,549	10,617,192	47,861	33,239,432

NOTE.—Expenditure on Unemployment Relief, &c., has been classified in accordance with the above headings.

* One-half of this expenditure is repaid by the municipalities over a period of 31½ years, subject to relief provided for under the *Country Roads Board Fund (Amendment) Act 1936*.

† The municipalities concerned are liable for one-half of this expenditure incurred prior to 1st January, 1925, and one-third of expenditure incurred subsequent to that date.

‡ The municipalities pay a proportion of the interest on the expenditure incurred in making these roads, subject to relief provided for under the *Country Roads Board Fund (Amendment) Act 1936*, and they maintain the roads after they have been constructed.

VICTORIA—BANKING.

Year.	No. of Banks.	Joint Stock Banks (excluding Commonwealth Bank).				Savings Banks in Victoria.*	
		Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	Accounts Open.	Amount on Deposit at end of year.
		£	£	£	£	No.	£
1854	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,909	5,068,792	2,761	180,020
1860	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731	7,225,728	10,135	484,501
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	41,738	1,047,147
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	92,115	1,661,409
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,292,065	281,509	5,262,105
1900	11	13,746,458	41,755,928	31,895,571	30,638,285	375,070	9,110,793
1910	11	13,933,729	47,341,431	44,746,441	43,188,975	560,515	15,417,887
1911	12	14,529,658	49,343,205	48,158,503	47,485,600	595,424	17,274,423
1912	12	14,529,735	49,543,884	47,836,052	47,258,048	641,736	19,662,465
1913	16	23,677,252	50,335,420	49,255,216	48,686,121	703,084	22,232,196
1914	16	25,074,076	51,996,067	51,819,656	50,896,536	748,652	24,533,519
1915	16	25,112,160	59,449,407	55,813,235	54,040,102	781,490	26,996,025
1916	17	26,519,044	63,435,125	60,195,632	59,202,831	821,208	28,789,426
1917	17	27,006,166	59,737,528	65,329,672	64,042,657	869,058	31,581,266
1918	16	27,013,981	75,489,092	78,296,932	76,390,503	913,875	34,603,286
1919	16	28,155,048	70,903,238	80,028,961	78,518,187	966,543	38,772,023
1920	17	35,915,745	88,536,893	88,049,750	86,085,423	1,014,223	42,317,863
1921	16	36,001,087	84,033,765	83,741,022	82,249,429	1,072,554	48,970,989
1921-22	15	36,872,469	74,659,508	78,100,614	76,546,572	1,127,892	52,131,032
1922-23	15	38,914,827	83,170,293	86,657,683	85,135,739	1,188,437	56,101,260
1923-24	15	41,627,576	84,248,711	85,937,244	84,301,488	1,268,629	58,028,190
1924-25	15	45,581,952	86,530,137	87,377,627	85,674,995	1,337,093	59,551,895
1925-26	15	45,928,051	92,845,850	91,953,493	90,067,719	1,396,438	63,253,526
1926-27	14	51,706,539	99,961,588	93,538,580	91,923,909	1,455,581	65,352,618
1927-28	14	54,338,895	101,926,003	93,414,007	91,916,458	1,515,097	68,826,768
1928-29	14	55,197,989	105,036,480	100,035,499	98,457,790	1,575,089	72,706,991
1929-30	14	48,461,495	105,529,578	90,227,553	88,959,734	1,619,940	69,367,253
1930-31	14	48,740,685	118,055,154	92,964,023	91,754,071	1,620,560	63,242,527
1931-32	13	47,825,431	133,330,107	114,523,288	113,108,273	1,557,556†	65,680,220
1932-33	12	47,373,283	132,455,266	106,488,445	105,285,163	1,586,508†	67,813,544
1933-34	12	44,147,476†	143,102,080	115,404,500	114,138,817	1,623,489†	69,971,410
1934-35	12	43,617,487†	132,719,413	110,644,546	109,514,113	1,666,480†	72,018,712
1935-36	12	43,617,487†	129,001,403	110,924,212	109,729,144	1,714,060†	73,890,119
1936-37	12	43,617,487†	127,948,290	119,607,135	118,341,912	1,762,302†	75,720,457
1937-38	12	43,617,487†	130,339,769	121,635,257	120,216,373	1,809,257†	78,876,999

* Including (1) Trustees Savings Banks, established in 1842, and Post Office Savings Banks, opened in 1865—both of which were merged into the State Savings Bank of Victoria in 1897; (2) the State Savings Bank of Victoria from 1897; and (3) the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria, which commenced business on 15th July, 1912.

† Excluding particulars relating to the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris previously included.

‡ Figures for 1931-32 and subsequent years exclude the inoperative accounts of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

VICTORIA—COMMERCE.

Year.	Recorded Value of Oversea Imports.	Recorded Value of Oversea Exports.	Total Value of Oversea Trade.	Value of Australian Produce Exported Oversea.
	£	£	£	£
1859 ..	12,873,360	12,558,129	25,431,489	*
1860 ..	12,736,535	11,390,445	24,126,980	*
1870 ..	10,608,267	11,236,300	21,844,567	*
1880 ..	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,336	*
1890 ..	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387	*
1900 ..	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008	11,855,052
1910 ..	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842	17,388,708
1911 ..	21,850,963	18,915,716	40,766,679	17,936,017
1912 ..	25,081,074	19,113,121	44,194,195	18,366,092
1913 ..	24,387,073	17,837,591	42,224,664	16,750,278
1914 (to 30th June) ..	12,718,794	8,994,698	21,713,492	8,746,861
1914-15 ..	21,050,310	12,349,662	33,399,972	12,009,497
1915-16 ..	26,761,922	14,748,730	41,510,652	14,279,482
1916-17 ..	25,474,839	19,030,146	44,504,985	18,668,224
1917-18 ..	21,113,588	20,716,688	41,830,276	20,270,842
1918-19 ..	35,026,311	28,095,159	63,121,470	27,682,262
1919-20 ..	33,788,287	43,124,940	76,913,227	42,236,835
1920-21 ..	57,608,777	34,871,961	92,480,738	33,890,767
1921-22 ..	36,352,056	34,644,182	70,996,238	33,681,068
1922-23 ..	46,729,100	33,768,701	80,497,801	33,148,563
1923-24 ..	49,592,643	29,612,548	79,205,191	29,088,613
1924-25 ..	54,289,690	41,641,979	95,931,669	41,066,355
1925-26 ..	50,327,055	33,317,301	83,644,356	32,855,314
1926-27 ..	55,560,936	34,556,433	90,117,369	34,130,233
1927-28 ..	47,911,131	31,591,878	79,503,009	30,770,969
1928-29 ..	46,005,650	39,090,707	85,096,357	38,253,152
1929-30 ..	42,301,093	36,499,943	78,801,036	36,019,351
1930-31 ..	20,305,201	26,754,761†	43,665,000	26,252,256†
1931-32 ..	16,043,817	27,764,310†	37,897,000	27,393,055†
1932-33 ..	21,516,988	29,809,418†	45,322,000	29,518,676†
1933-34 ..	22,404,232	30,519,726†	46,774,000	30,195,377†
1934-35 ..	26,345,073	28,119,827†	48,799,000	27,776,969†
1935-36 ..	30,616,131	34,982,544†	58,008,000	34,593,245†
1936-37 ..	32,593,726	43,587,646†	67,399,000	43,221,283†
1937-38 ..	39,222,998	41,243,667†	72,159,000	40,847,621†

* Information not available.

† From 1930-31 onwards the values of exports and of Australian produce exported overseas are shown in Australian Currency, all other values are shown in British Currency.

VICTORIA—COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			
	Butter.		Wool.	
	Quantity.	Value. †	Quantity.	Value. †
	lb.	£	lb.	£
1850 ..	..	..	17,780,000	815,892
1860 ..	705,040	27,974	24,216,847	2,021,396
1870 ..	137,475	4,704	51,830,526	3,199,309
1880 ..	1,096,401	29,996	111,509,915	6,372,306
1890 ..	1,297,777	47,972	131,041,074	5,862,011
1900 ..	32,087,739	1,243,260	100,743,853	4,164,656
1910 ..	39,698,122	1,780,044	164,213,073	7,190,789
1911 ..	51,304,010	2,361,587	159,955,473	6,255,599
1912 ..	31,451,378	1,545,771	166,859,531	6,990,918
1913 ..	34,542,925	1,681,987	143,391,292	6,282,291
1914* ..	9,373,252	475,898	44,626,388	1,979,174
1914-15 ..	16,630,637	800,385	115,234,566	5,251,177
1915-16 ..	11,417,311	719,653	100,526,942	6,203,565
1916-17 ..	30,706,719	2,189,052	84,127,550	6,149,212
1917-18 ..	24,323,648	1,664,299	87,681,189	6,820,006
1918-19 ..	23,969,104	1,860,415	146,762,561	10,968,651
1919-20 ..	24,170,187	2,089,296	156,458,960	12,800,519
1920-21 ..	32,813,204	4,027,256	118,862,086	8,909,004
1921-22 ..	45,985,904	3,026,447	193,425,056	11,185,526
1922-23 ..	41,653,344	3,190,805	204,143,606	16,115,971
1923-24 ..	35,578,812	2,751,312	118,152,098	13,067,701
1924-25 ..	53,731,160	4,051,632	117,325,046	14,446,378
1925-26 ..	32,874,047	2,542,626	194,663,036	15,402,800
1926-27 ..	34,403,562	2,181,415	177,553,535	14,305,946
1927-28 ..	32,412,438	2,311,094	158,117,113	15,243,335
1928-29 ..	41,321,453	2,811,204	191,971,504	15,343,225
1929-30 ..	40,305,160	2,668,755	160,674,506	7,889,140
1930-31 ..	61,751,348	3,183,231	175,419,800	6,960,714
1931-32 ..	81,068,322	4,149,713	182,978,607	7,694,531
1932-33 ..	95,492,925	3,865,321	214,621,692	8,638,936
1933-34 ..	76,470,363	2,411,892	189,521,493	13,511,750
1934-35 ..	93,643,352	3,428,217	191,192,361	8,911,908
1935-36 ..	91,714,538	3,751,294	203,451,217	13,299,702
1936-37 ..	90,717,838	4,056,443	195,135,300	15,731,887
1937-38 ..	77,695,589	3,577,351	188,253,625	11,524,625

* For period of six months to 30th June.

† Australian Currency.

VICTORIA—COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—				
	Tallow.		Wheat.		Frozen Meats.
	Quantity.	Value. †	Quantity.	Value. †	Value. †
	cwt.	£	bushels.	£	£
1850	87,763	130,397	85	21	..
1860	6,029	15,687	328	165	..
1870	197,420	358,092	5,294	1,458	..
1880	134,022	191,531	2,378,097	539,421	..
1890	162,140	156,535	505,025	95,930	..
1900	153,340	171,327	6,246,645	874,323	432,120
1910	248,735	378,924	15,319,971	3,091,079	888,001
1911	334,937	480,256	20,351,479	3,592,534	941,406
1912	229,638	324,497	9,183,280	1,836,387	889,297
1913	258,969	371,316	11,220,525	2,053,454	1,565,061
1914*	156,470	227,759	17,579,763	3,260,551	710,018
1914-15	143,695	192,400	786,432	160,642	1,779,952
1915-16	24,831	45,214	9,974,218	2,767,099	140,973
1916-17	106,260	246,091	18,089,912	4,177,726	630,494
1917-18	44,819	133,577	10,050,700	2,776,635	478,921
1918-19	177,489	467,529	15,070,085	3,923,715	891,297
1919-20	265,870	1,037,986	28,675,295	7,983,987	4,096,685
1920-21	101,400	282,306	21,760,063	10,086,400	1,036,982
1921-22	203,829	336,869	32,268,626	9,182,731	1,132,230
1922-23	278,058	451,405	9,252,600	2,498,066	2,448,056
1923-24	99,118	188,767	16,762,086	3,922,823	707,179
1924-25	215,726	441,986	31,777,857	10,413,976	1,123,529
1925-26	205,879	399,783	10,110,257	3,132,983	1,528,751
1926-27	210,945	355,498	24,750,755	6,976,711	1,322,723
1927-28	132,068	224,643	5,224,235	1,489,426	840,778
1928-29	257,526	463,438	24,217,935	5,969,821	1,724,271
1929-30	150,833	256,863	2,720,463	690,247	1,672,823
1930-31	108,475	133,801	25,673,857	3,016,409	1,523,016
1931-32	209,957	220,611	28,021,268	4,246,048	1,615,924
1932-33	240,598	240,262	24,517,332	3,621,571	2,090,745
1933-34	137,134	131,024	9,884,533	1,431,842	2,287,658
1934-35	255,701	263,558	11,234,238	1,617,923	2,873,692
1935-36	149,948	212,409	16,227,157	2,917,377	3,244,422
1936-37	217,497	269,929	20,975,867	5,346,703	3,764,208
1937-38	188,258	211,448	27,292,450	6,144,958	4,075,871

* Period of six months to 30th June
 † Australian Currency.

VICTORIA—COMMERCE ; SHIPPING.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			Shipping.			
	Flour.		Hides and Skins.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Quantity.	Value.†	Value.†	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	tons.	£	£				
1850 ..	..	..	1,245	555	108,030	508	87,087
1860 ..	995	17,713	141,194	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
1870 ..	1,077	13,423	23,141	1,759	630,474	1,834	645,571
1880 ..	11,742	113,404	86,127	1,648	1,006,478	1,688	1,028,721
1890 ..	7,323	68,036	163,258	2,076	2,119,171	2,078	2,128,895
1900 ..	21,672	132,398	271,691	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
1910 ..	68,766	609,960	1,296,516	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773
1911 ..	79,684	629,427	1,089,451	2,335	5,148,184	2,347	5,156,952
1912 ..	68,782	600,267	1,329,400	2,399	5,426,146	2,385	5,410,801
1917-18	84,689	710,416	1,688,409	2,481	5,950,035	2,469	5,902,277
1914* ..	48,113	398,442	552,211	1,281	3,150,689	1,297	3,208,400
1914-15	21,058	191,214	885,075	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817
1915-16	55,600	653,490	534,440	2,392	4,935,129	2,385	4,902,245
1916-17	101,991	1,213,751	548,736	1,962	4,042,819	1,967	4,050,095
1917-18	135,180	1,529,789	478,236	1,721	2,871,343	1,724	2,873,770
1918-19	144,073	1,707,399	1,078,163	1,730	2,870,974	1,709	2,815,938
1919-20	207,616	3,259,296	1,947,747	1,792	3,987,262	1,809	4,021,188
1920-21	87,422	1,900,888	784,421	2,246	4,663,126	2,248	4,651,818
1921-22	145,127	2,157,754	768,010	2,442	5,506,127	2,436	5,518,393
1922-23	178,812	2,024,921	1,562,572	2,634	6,611,352	2,634	6,618,968
1923-24	211,685	2,175,854	1,704,857	2,666	6,782,495	2,676	6,749,873
1924-25	177,778	2,408,542	2,158,241	2,577	6,807,357	2,605	6,876,355
1925-26	162,081	2,177,935	2,273,963	2,470	6,485,561	2,447	6,494,779
1926-27	167,260	2,123,361	2,106,123	2,667	7,187,147	2,666	7,180,748
1927-28	177,547	2,115,398	2,882,783	2,589	6,844,809	2,608	6,869,313
1928-29	216,905	2,260,895	2,938,220	2,474	6,793,092	2,466	6,815,305
1929-30	179,452	1,880,057	1,982,804	2,499	6,911,048	2,488	6,877,418
1930-31	190,269	1,221,250	1,341,673	2,166	6,161,699	2,181	6,238,325
1931-32	217,872	1,347,302	694,125	2,097	5,996,094	2,101	6,018,664
1932-33	241,612	1,564,396	873,096	2,343	6,688,911	2,296	6,674,138
1933-34	216,124	1,285,088	1,749,009	2,393	6,791,063	2,359	6,775,019
1934-35	263,884	1,734,520	1,361,076	2,603	7,435,416	2,585	7,407,121
1935-36	257,699	1,875,692	2,106,673	2,719	7,939,719	2,711	7,907,632
1936-37	233,283	2,292,958	2,703,492	2,848	8,098,613	2,849	8,070,031
1937-38	279,494	2,644,037	2,387,840	3,019	8,537,857	2,991	8,520,864

* Period of six months to 30th June.

† Australian Currency.

VICTORIA—STATE RAILWAYS.

Year.	Miles Con- structed.	Capital Cost of Lines Opened.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Miles Run.
		£	£	£	
1880 ..	1,199	18,041,295	1,492,917	814,075	4,380,802
1889-90 ..	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	11,773,152
1899-1900 ..	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549
1909-10 ..	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866
1910-11 ..	3,576	44,021,212	4,909,062	3,109,323	13,319,572
1911-12 ..	3,675	45,603,114	5,233,979	3,455,086	14,203,681
1912-13 ..	3,700	47,076,911	5,222,271	3,605,001	14,648,489
1913-14 ..	3,888	49,311,907	5,581,474	3,886,348	15,570,098
1914-15 ..	3,928	51,620,187	5,183,687	4,528,316	15,880,677
1915-16 ..	4,153	54,560,106	5,730,743	4,141,588	14,424,357
1916-17 ..	4,176	55,808,163	5,980,638	4,305,958	14,594,775
1917-18 ..	4,205	56,694,141	6,593,873	4,603,905	14,147,896
1918-19 ..	4,245	57,658,557	6,476,076	4,474,771	13,587,968
1919-20 ..	4,270	58,496,357	8,287,063	6,265,754	15,687,177
1920-21 ..	4,322	60,012,250	9,851,908	8,093,869	16,583,638
1921-22 ..	4,372	63,186,759	10,857,853	8,287,146	15,830,605
1922-23 ..	4,389	64,938,085	11,413,782	8,442,214	16,323,481
1923-24 ..	4,488	66,212,984	12,025,987	8,982,880	17,245,219
1924-25 ..	4,537	67,470,720	12,830,283	9,704,455	18,172,188
1925-26 ..	4,681	69,181,724	12,743,566	9,833,240	18,267,000
1926-27 ..	4,692	70,668,661	13,760,769	10,521,032	18,781,264
1927-28 ..	4,749	72,658,978	12,953,039	10,166,136	19,302,971
1928-29 ..	4,751	73,438,071	13,262,387	9,833,459	19,022,771
1929-30 ..	4,764	74,612,008	12,088,013	9,598,893	18,708,773
1930-31 ..	4,773	74,717,834	10,089,884	7,770,341	16,957,378
1931-32 ..	4,777	74,827,429	9,530,812	6,401,519	16,269,092
1932-33 ..	4,777	75,116,987	9,520,870	6,572,789*	16,235,292
1933-34 ..	4,777	75,638,229	9,249,866	6,431,790*	16,222,395
1934-35 ..	4,777	75,864,803	9,498,705	6,691,490*	16,456,104
1935-36 ..	4,777	76,212,430	9,769,463	6,925,960*	17,345,725
1936-37 ..	4,777	76,722,152	10,221,003	7,326,841*	18,171,670
1937-38 ..	4,777	50,683,029†	9,809,158	7,900,053*	18,889,686

N.B.—Above information includes particulars of the following activities under the control of the Railways Commissioners:—(a) Electric Street Tramways, which were established in 1906, and (b) Road Motor Services, which commenced operations on 30th November, 1925.

* Additional amounts were charged to Unemployment Relief Funds as follow:—1932-33, £69,135; 1933-34, £251,104; 1934-35, £171,939; 1935-36, £137,871; 1936-37, £162,061; 1937-38, £148,233 and £297,400 charged to Public Account Advances Account Act No. 4499.

† Written down from £77,357,293 in accordance with Act No. 4429 of 1936.

VICTORIA—EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State Element- ary.	Regis- tered.	Total.	State Element- ary.	Regis- tered.	Total.	Number of Matri- culated Students.	Number of Graduates (Direct degrees).
1860	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
1870	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
1880	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
1890	2,170	791	2,961	250,097	40,181	290,278	154	99
1900	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
1910	2,036	641	2,677	235,042	54,740	289,782	287	201
1911	2,059	587	2,646	234,766	55,893	290,659	283	243
1912	2,093	548	2,641	238,111	56,035	294,146	315	184
1913	2,127	519	2,646	241,042	57,698	298,740	287	260
1914	2,175	512	2,687	246,447	58,886	305,333	364	305
1915	2,227	509	2,736	250,264	60,865	311,129	316	347
1916	2,225	495	2,720	257,726	64,830	322,556	364	302
1917	2,202	495	2,697	254,033	64,369	318,402	373	241
1918	2,272	493	2,765	240,664	63,476	304,140	430	295
1919	2,280	486	2,766	235,292	63,106	298,398	636	204
1920	2,333	489	2,822	247,337	66,445	313,782	746	387
1921	2,334	486	2,820	247,204	68,048	315,252	610	380
1922	2,405	486	2,891	248,882	67,673	316,555	548	514
1923	2,460	486	2,946	253,307	70,615	323,922	496	573
1924	2,503	490	2,993	254,144	71,925	326,069	509	619
1925	2,525	495	3,020	255,101	71,772	326,873	600	644
1926	2,529	493	3,022	255,779	73,249	329,028	605	551
1927	2,564	483	3,047	258,205	72,561	330,766	664	426
1928	2,566	500	3,066	257,562	75,139	332,701	612	479
1929	2,601	501	3,102	258,872	75,886	334,758	621	427
1930	2,598	502	3,100	260,319	75,944	336,263	678	456
1931	2,590	505	3,095	261,673	73,342	335,015	686	471
1932	2,613	504	3,117	262,417	73,710	336,127	693	435
1933	2,609	508	3,117	264,697	73,845	338,542	697	498
1934	2,617	510	3,127	259,750	75,783	335,533	672	493
1935	2,606	518	3,124	256,564	78,014	334,578	686	497
1936	2,600	520	3,120	250,070	79,793	329,863	670	532
1937	2,589	520	3,109	234,228	78,903	313,131	728	514

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ; OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Year.	Friendly Societies.*				Old-age and Invalid Pensions.†		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Funds at end of Year.	Old-age.	Invalid.	Amounts Expended.
			£	£	No.	No.	£
1860 ..	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	..	..	..
1870 ..	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	..	..	..
1880 ..	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	..	..	..
1890 ..	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	..	..	..
1900 ..	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	..	..	..
1910 ..	1,475	139,308	534,616	2,122,602	20,218	..	470,656
1915 ..	1,533	158,746	634,649	2,775,787	28,365	6,054	839,718
1916 ..	1,522	157,819	672,650	2,912,178	28,446	6,869	908,159
1917 ..	1,516	158,035	653,055	3,017,503	29,064	7,921	1,070,386
1918 ..	1,496	153,870	658,435	3,073,083	29,159	8,901	1,168,498
1919 ..	1,489	146,919	664,526	3,056,666	29,179	9,337	1,199,787
1920 ..	1,475	143,651	681,232	3,173,678	29,565	10,277	1,348,100
1921 ..	1,464	143,421	763,031	3,375,050	30,385	11,174	1,533,430
1922 ..	1,467	145,254	790,788	3,549,798	30,958	11,444	1,581,898
1923 ..	1,469†	150,264†	1,193,550†	3,838,052†	31,248	11,707	1,589,362
1924 ..					32,603	12,220	1,968,878
1924-25	1,470	154,609	800,028	4,065,808	33,845	12,950	2,051,151
1925-26	1,467	156,599	820,550	4,280,400	36,800	14,062	2,382,819
1926-27	1,473	159,115	907,025	4,513,972	38,702	15,327	2,688,366
1927-28	1,481	161,130	951,700	4,758,383	40,642	16,398	2,917,180
1928-29	1,484	163,079	1,051,104	4,931,020	42,795	17,557	3,004,907
1929-30	1,471	164,603	885,246 §	5,120,417	45,495	18,641	3,182,375
1930-31	1,469	163,124	879,325 §	5,291,238	49,999	19,925	3,445,803
1931-32	1,473	160,184	856,884 §	5,411,154	52,795	20,785	3,255,709
1932-33	1,443	158,718	826,183 §	5,486,050	49,449	20,191	3,059,773
1933-34	1,449	159,666	842,114 §	5,589,769	57,253	15,193	3,053,247
1934-35	1,444	163,734	881,030 §	5,704,060	58,059	17,253	3,213,895
1935-36	1,449	169,235	924,084 §	5,848,236	60,548	17,741	3,463,701
1936-37	1,459	176,434	948,685 §	5,979,548	62,755	18,282	3,750,068
1937-38	1,478	184,342	1,018,606 §	6,163,347	65,203	18,817	4,218,918

* The figures prior to 1880 do not represent particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that year and subsequent years the returns are complete.

† Old-age pensions were first granted in Victoria on 18th January, 1901, and the Commonwealth Government took over the administration on 1st July, 1909. The figures relate to the financial year ended 30th June

‡ The figures for 1923-24 relate to a period of eighteen months ended 30th June, 1924.

§ Excluding inter-fund transfers. In years previous to 1929-30 such transfers were not excluded.

VICTORIA—CRIME (ARREST CASES ONLY).

Year.	Number.					
	Taken into Custody.*	Summarily Disposed of by Magistrates.		Committed for Trial.	Distinct Persons Convicted after Commitment.	Executed.
		Convicted.	Discharged.			
1860 ..	29,030	†	†	1,329	796	3
1870 ..	22,527	14,662	6,957	908	573	5
1880 ..	22,843	15,045	7,118	680	398	1
1890 ..	37,330	23,609	12,601	1,129	662	..
1900 ..	26,104	17,177	8,352	575	374	1
1910 ..	19,070	11,655	6,912	503	354	..
1915 ..	20,276	11,742	7,973	561	391	..
1916 ..	17,599	10,494	6,596	509	343	2
1917 ..	12,689	7,627	4,622	440	276	..
1918 ..	10,346	6,087	3,919	340	209	2
1919 ..	11,993	7,094	4,393	506	307	..
1920 ..	14,582	9,010	4,813	759	442	..
1921 ..	15,249	9,631	4,903	715	483	..
1922 ..	16,163	10,466	5,013	684	434	1
1923 ..	17,223	11,207	5,446	570	361	..
1924 ..	17,786	11,628	5,644	514	347	1
1925 ..	17,922	11,839	5,435	648	451	..
1926 ..	18,853	12,642	5,492	719	436	..
1927 ..	19,507	13,181	5,579	747	458	..
1928 ..	18,559	12,483	5,385	691	498	..
1929 ..	18,637	12,340	5,387	910	609	..
1930 ..	17,295	12,511	3,899	885	683	..
1931 ..	16,191	11,771	3,405	1,015	678	..
1932 ..	16,464	12,627	2,896	941	628	1
1933 ..	19,874	14,900	3,695	1,279	594	..
1934 ..	18,289	13,282	3,571	1,436	550	..
1935 ..	19,944	15,452	3,026	1,466	596	..
1936 ..	21,016	17,775†	1,851†	1,390	533	2
1937 ..	20,604	17,104†	2,070†	1,430	565	..

* The figures for the years prior to 1900 and those for 1933 and subsequent years represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged; particulars for the years 1900 to 1932 represent distinct arrests.

† Information not available.

‡ See footnote (*) on page 49.

VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Produced.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals (excluding Salt).	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
1870	oz. gross. 1,304,304	£ 5,217,216	tons. 100	£ 100	£ 24,421	£ 5,241,737
1880	829,121	3,316,484	..	..	30,936	3,347,420
1890	588,560	2,354,240	14,601	13,899	16,311	2,384,450
1900	807,407	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017*	3,380,244
1910	oz. fine. 570,383	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,434	2,751,156
1911	504,000	2,140,855	653,864	298,829	178,107	2,617,791
1912	480,131	2,039,464	589,143	258,455	201,796	2,499,715
1913	434,932	1,847,475	593,912	274,371	222,898	2,344,744
1914	413,218	1,755,236	617,536	288,535	235,238	2,279,009
1915	329,068	1,397,793	588,104	274,770	282,884	1,955,447
1916	256,643	1,090,194	417,183	216,292	229,901	1,536,387
1917	201,872	857,500	466,220	335,259	307,473	1,500,232
1918	158,827	674,655	439,575	349,696	317,971	1,342,322
1919	135,427	575,260	423,946	372,075	382,791	1,330,126
1920	152,792	648,969	442,241	464,739	493,937	1,607,645
1921	104,512	443,938	514,859	603,323	495,893	1,543,154
1922	106,872	453,962	559,284	664,251	547,668	1,665,881
1923	95,403	405,245	476,823	525,270	601,912	1,532,427
1924	67,167	285,316	518,315	569,555	613,784	1,468,655
1925	47,296	200,958	534,246	596,117	791,598	1,588,673
1926	49,078	208,471	591,001	657,798	915,277	1,781,546
1927	38,538	163,699	684,245	762,530	900,649	1,826,878
1928	33,917	144,068	658,323	953,199	830,742	1,928,009
1929	26,275	111,609	703,828	1,050,878	820,966	1,983,453
1930	24,119	102,456	703,487	1,039,263	505,834	1,647,553
1931	43,637	262,488	571,342	545,589	472,902	1,280,979
1932	47,745	351,586	432,353	417,219	571,407	1,340,212
1933	58,183	448,228	523,000	492,141	609,559	1,549,928
1934	70,196	597,040	356,958	329,937	653,890	1,580,867
1935	87,609	768,401	476,495	435,128	902,805	2,106,334
1936	117,596	1,018,670	426,725	390,743	1,038,849	2,448,262
1937	145,799	1,266,507	257,945	254,126	1,038,247	2,558,880
1938	144,243	1,273,351	307,258	†	†	†

* Since 1900 the production of stone quarries has been included in the value of mineral production; previously it was included in the output of manufacturing industries.

† Not available.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Cultivation.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	52,341	28,510	5,008	2,102	24	..	..
1860-61	407,740	161,252	86,337	4,123	1,650	112	662
1870-71	762,031	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366
1880-81	1,742,949	977,285	134,089	68,630	1,769	1,569	23,378
1890-91	2,417,527	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	948	25,992
1900-01	3,717,002	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	9,389	823	7,812
1910-11	5,386,247	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	20,151	2,640	11,068
1911-12	5,109,849	2,164,066	302,238	53,541	18,223	1,098	11,535
1912-13	5,706,579	2,085,216	439,242	71,631	19,986	1,428	11,875
1913-14	6,129,893	2,565,861	442,060	83,351	17,962	1,779	12,630
1914-15	5,969,304	2,863,535	434,815	62,492	19,433	1,955	12,944
1915-16	7,069,603	3,679,971	353,932	61,400	22,258	3,137	8,563
1916-17	6,750,894	3,125,692	441,598	93,015	23,076	3,481	9,956
1917-18	5,782,954	2,690,216	293,214	84,931	20,987	1,597	11,899
1918-19	5,491,020	2,214,490	342,867	100,198	22,559	982	12,398
1919-20	5,358,351	1,918,269	559,547	85,323	23,474	784	9,655
1920-21	6,425,250	2,295,865	443,636	93,954	24,149	1,717	7,655
1921-22	6,583,276	2,611,198	318,681	100,127	23,227	1,320	9,423
1922-23	7,049,429	2,644,314	492,356	102,773	25,846	1,291	12,287
1923-24	6,976,441	2,454,117	520,654	56,564	29,104	899	12,195
1924-25	6,976,664	2,705,323	517,229	63,764	23,126	1,029	12,787
1925-26	6,890,628	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	21,913	978	15,055
1926-27	7,304,194	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	20,046	864	11,476
1927-28	7,634,302	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	17,645	791	12,176
1928-29	8,189,113	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	16,077	711	8,038
1929-30	8,061,920	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	17,640	854	10,253
1930-31	9,306,289	4,600,200	371,024	87,518	16,227	959	9,311
1931-32	7,552,928	3,565,872	439,626	66,381	15,714	754	9,446
1932-33	7,749,032	3,230,955	368,846	93,555	16,425	1,480	12,509
1933-34	7,809,956	3,052,931	525,976	106,339	19,538	1,114	15,364
1934-35	6,894,147	2,458,583	506,638	87,599	18,727	1,325	9,386
1935-36	6,797,538	2,323,753	505,623	116,371	20,377	1,117	8,285
1936-37	6,890,475	2,393,827	381,069	100,003	20,115	1,185	7,780
1937-38	7,266,910	2,686,057	394,436	139,777	20,879	1,051	8,294
1938-39	..	2,748,362	657,999	175,891	..	1,109	..

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Cultivation.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	2,838	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
1860-61	24,841	1,029	1,229	..	90,921	6,021	..
1870-71	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
1880-81	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
1890-91	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
1900-01	38,477	636	507	2,815	502,105	18,975	184
1910-11	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467
1911-12	47,692	797	658	3,652	860,205	75,177	399
1912-13	47,575	1,121	627	4,977	1,203,728	84,460	506
1913-14	74,574	952	470	6,121	977,684	98,963	531
1914-15	65,495	893	563	8,937	895,755	139,654	595
1915-16	56,910	1,091	758	9,294	1,330,455	60,426	805
1916-17	73,618	860	524	6,324	897,186	49,667	658
1917-18	66,966	690	500	5,134	748,808	55,903	664
1918-19	51,620	581	407	5,512	984,479	73,641	536
1919-20	53,918	547	460	6,863	1,116,998	89,802	295
1920-21	62,687	524	410	8,000	1,333,397	79,524	392
1921-22	63,895	560	401	6,158	1,159,135	89,410	615
1922-23	61,741	684	433	6,954	1,261,408	102,451	739
1923-24	59,306	854	538	4,714	1,277,606	107,371	608
1924-25	61,295	736	238	4,504	1,120,312	99,531	309
1925-26	63,369	1,046	624	5,379	1,013,613	107,873	528
1926-27	66,185	690	286	8,471	1,080,993	87,241	540
1927-28	77,649	568	207	7,659	908,804	94,895	576
1928-29	68,412	429	243	7,673	1,005,063	107,351	589
1929-30	58,789	486	243	7,828	865,015	169,253	469
1930-31	67,590	360	248	6,286	1,277,398	126,347	344
1931-32	69,929	416	193	5,306	955,839	119,006	434
1932-33	69,783	381	264	7,109	1,044,523	107,732	442
1933-34	60,856	554	269	6,785	1,196,259	121,737	405
1934-35	54,214	599	556	5,928	1,261,552	115,037	429
1935-36	44,287	651	272	5,441	1,140,361	111,056	480
1936-37	45,627	758	562	5,969	1,181,612	102,744	492
1937-38	41,105	532	454	6,036	1,079,039	121,839	294
1938-39	..	..	..	..	1,104,558	..	..

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

Year.	Area under each Description of Cultivation.							Sown Pastures. acres.
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To-bacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	..	..	..	162	..	..	..	..
1860-61	..	..	91	1,138	579	7,298	20,457	11,640
1870-71	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
1880-81	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
1890-91	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
1900-01	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
1910-11	1,295	121	329	23,412	5,291	68,153	1,434,177	991,195
1911-12	1,188	122	356	24,193	4,785	70,316	1,469,608	1,041,772
1912-13	2,429	131	138	24,579	6,084	73,623	1,627,223	1,085,346
1913-14	1,452	117	284	22,435	6,135	77,960	1,738,572	1,094,566
1914-15	149	115	196	21,801	6,195	87,237	1,346,545	1,202,130
1915-16	2,435	107	160	22,353	5,711	91,499	1,358,343	1,182,995
1916-17	1,769	87	73	23,264	6,654	93,833	1,899,559	1,292,817
1917-18	2,312	64	82	25,236	5,842	95,180	1,672,729	1,268,310
1918-19	2,152	71	167	26,072	7,443	96,724	1,548,121	1,269,493
1919-20	1,235	72	406	27,441	6,757	98,969	1,357,536	1,062,244
1920-21	1,872	93	95	29,255	6,309	99,969	1,935,747	1,051,290
1921-22	1,800	104	604	33,175	6,684	103,795	2,052,964	1,032,104
1922-23	1,468	194	890	38,892	7,705	100,122	2,186,881	957,454
1923-24	1,306	224	1,047	42,599	10,656	101,782	2,294,297	938,547
1924-25	1,424	269	1,228	42,467	5,845	99,978	2,215,270	843,095
1925-26	1,290	312	1,179	40,712	5,762	99,274	2,457,136	820,337
1926-27	854	196	1,154	41,162	6,414	100,966	2,569,021	952,239
1927-28	758	294	1,176	40,988	7,359	100,381	2,692,044	1,005,513
1928-29	1,486	281	1,317	41,565	7,088	97,952	2,683,462	1,154,718
1929-30	1,670	201	1,822	40,594	8,064	102,030	2,482,662	1,141,157
1930-31	2,000	185	2,650	38,720	8,606	99,687	2,590,629	1,234,612
1931-32	3,278	167	12,191	38,215	7,722	96,620	2,145,819	1,412,846
1932-33	5,502	151	13,418	39,144	8,104	95,422	2,633,287	1,514,582
1933-34	3,529	159	8,900	40,485	8,758	96,955	2,543,043	1,620,870
1934-35	5,840	112	4,765	41,180	8,231	96,982	2,216,464	1,909,443
1935-36	8,222	123	5,840	41,081	9,000	96,421	2,358,777	2,252,541
1936-37	9,406	142	5,492	41,895	11,084	97,550	2,483,163	2,466,887
1937-38	9,358	142	4,736	41,883	11,556	94,886	2,604,556	2,815,770
1938-39	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,543,225	..

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1850-51	556,167	99,535	40,144	4	..	..	5,613
1860-61	3,459,914	2,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	11,973	77,258
1870-71	2,870,409	2,237,010	240,825	20,028	14,856	73,449	127,579
1880-81	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,262
1890-91	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155
1900-01	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	604,180	11,989	146,357	123,126
1910-11	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	982,103	32,647	223,284	163,312
1911-12	20,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,584	792,660	9,981	181,113	119,092
1912-13	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	715,299	17,141	232,856	191,112
1913-14	32,936,245	8,890,321	1,812,890	800,529	19,029	226,564	176,602
1914-15	3,940,947	1,608,419	600,599	1,018,419	13,415	124,612	189,225
1915-16	58,521,706	9,328,894	1,734,511	999,886	42,857	151,508	173,821
1916-17	51,162,438	8,289,289	1,799,784	1,172,330	42,953	162,951	187,992
1917-18	37,737,552	6,141,287	1,970,650	1,152,787	17,021	213,840	182,195
1918-19	25,239,871	5,274,984	2,028,635	711,679	7,428	160,419	137,533
1919-20	14,858,380	6,603,067	1,528,654	878,922	8,547	128,639	145,888
1920-21	39,468,625	10,907,191	2,495,762	1,065,880	21,359	146,150	171,628
1921-22	43,867,596	6,082,258	2,336,248	951,960	14,442	182,579	173,660
1922-23	35,697,220	8,093,459	2,442,041	879,915	15,718	238,552	148,354
1923-24	37,795,704	9,366,205	1,455,435	1,464,731	11,151	253,908	238,520
1924-25	47,364,495	9,572,003	1,444,823	891,987	13,000	274,391	139,043
1925-26	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	768,761	10,788	185,551	160,729
1926-27	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	685,407	10,443	217,151	162,909
1927-28	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	757,780	11,122	160,515	230,348
1928-29	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	679,810	10,994	125,960	140,158
1929-30	25,412,587	5,058,541	2,183,325	533,719	11,068	211,499	171,747
1930-31	53,814,369	6,893,827	1,983,130	692,896	10,199	171,937	173,341
1931-32	41,955,856	6,450,281	1,256,678	611,902	7,966	142,910	206,489
1932-33	47,843,129	6,363,853	1,995,446	477,145	16,360	190,703	182,471
1933-34	42,613,106	6,778,754	1,888,981	644,033	14,314	232,632	142,132
1934-35	25,850,528	5,248,787	1,609,518	719,360	14,190	145,817	109,329
1935-36	37,552,062	6,365,056	2,314,427	638,643	9,733	133,509	104,125
1936-37	42,844,816	6,107,885	2,143,109	794,506	10,388	165,736	196,623
1937-38	48,173,191	5,327,199	2,708,519	783,835	10,291	138,537	134,712
1938-39	18,104,369	2,909,260	1,671,809	..	4,735	..	..

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

Year.	Produce.							
	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chi-cory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To-bacco.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.	cwt.
1850-51	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..	..
1860-61	13,446	6,405	1,309	144,211	..	..	..	1,257
1870-71	10,521	10,363	1,645	183,708	1,349	2,652	318	467
1880-81	12,640	4,335	4,979	300,581	960	26,320	2,744	17,333
1890-91	14,676	8,556	13,961	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931	326
1900-01	7,670	4,514	12,766	677,757	233	35,084	2,741	311
1910-11	17,654	7,481	37,484	1,292,410	432	16,262	737	1,090
1911-12	9,568	4,953	20,911	1,032,288	333	9,503	777	3,686
1912-13	14,615	5,628	28,641	1,572,933	500	23,206	1,387	661
1913-14	15,642	3,166	24,755	1,350,374	360	16,349	961	2,037
1914-15	9,921	2,249	31,528	568,956	380	1,100	903	1,192
1915-16	13,067	4,938	37,587	2,341,094	595	24,087	855	596
1916-17	10,307	2,025	28,163	1,232,721	515	13,174	975	410
1917-18	7,826	2,809	21,745	949,545	518	22,059	838	526
1918-19	9,818	2,412	24,211	1,113,861	485	15,443	522	1,825
1919-20	6,388	2,121	27,032	1,242,489	148	8,625	691	2,669
1920-21	6,742	2,289	42,985	1,984,854	310	11,555	1,199	908
1921-22	7,768	2,134	31,586	1,548,453	468	12,226	1,812	3,735
1922-23	8,120	1,878	44,409	1,665,089	640	7,859	2,071	4,151
1923-24	13,569	4,222	31,683	1,541,287	690	6,466	2,481	1,165
1924-25	10,022	1,847	26,555	1,492,588	314	8,597	4,240	3,199
1925-26	10,333	2,758	21,728	929,068	430	7,330	3,934	7,871
1926-27	6,715	1,994	43,928	1,387,971	257	5,876	1,169	3,454
1927-28	9,451	1,629	32,936	1,001,241	646	4,852	3,843	9,055
1928-29	5,301	2,079	29,700	1,267,437	353	20,844	3,676	9,375
1929-30	5,539	1,798	43,646	963,089	319	25,696	3,713	11,353
1930-31	5,167	3,003	41,193	1,605,900	358	28,744	2,660	11,335
1931-32	5,067	2,179	17,946	1,069,276	368	31,442	1,892	59,451
1932-33	3,836	2,128	41,013	1,386,028	356	59,124	2,547	36,371
1933-34	9,154	2,440	46,068	1,353,796	372	30,285	3,071	13,132
1934-35	10,126	1,531	36,187	1,464,264	460	53,214	2,042	13,405
1935-36	7,164	1,147	26,143	1,346,953	412	74,158	2,080	25,706
1936-37	8,775	3,942	46,130	1,403,049	625	108,791	2,450	15,658
1937-38	7,277	3,148	45,583	1,244,935	352	72,397	1,405	20,860
1938-39	..	..	..	892,975	..	..	..	..

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce from Vines.					
	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine.	Raisins.		Currants.
				Lexias.	Sultanas.	
	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1850-51	..	..	4,621	..	..	..
1860-61	7,979	..	12,129	..	..	..
1870-71	26,296	98,642	629,219	..	..	..
1880-81	24,817	79,045	484,028	..	..	..
1890-91	63,535	293,775	2,008,493	1,105		30
1900-01	235,268	396,644	2,578,187	27,533		2,546
1910-11	397,808	194,630	1,362,420	29,878	49,440	26,394
1911-12	542,761	140,489	983,423	42,102	60,882	46,789
1912-13	564,991	168,588	1,206,111	34,945	74,732	48,337
1913-14	675,388	161,105	1,131,491	41,146	79,157	62,098
1914-15	528,468	92,408	605,636	23,789	87,219	28,527
1915-16	898,991	185,775	1,380,367	45,800	134,304	70,556
1916-17	827,967	185,230	1,302,660	39,849	103,121	66,449
1917-18	623,935	135,635	800,068	31,393	73,518	53,799
1918-19	804,124	215,255	1,349,309	39,965	95,095	68,234
1919-20	1,071,319	253,118	1,634,680	54,470	156,837	55,661
1920-21	717,069	355,698	2,222,305	33,150	83,737	62,919
1921-22	1,101,880	212,959	1,335,066	49,080	141,317	75,042
1922-23	1,607,502	272,462	1,717,490	67,850	217,670	98,081
1923-24	2,320,800	386,929	2,177,127	71,993	366,834	150,867
1924-25	1,925,959	216,390	1,368,765	70,695	296,304	104,948
1925-26	1,973,258	280,626	1,637,274	54,021	297,485	123,733
1926-27	3,169,722	417,502	2,346,314	75,296	582,418	135,464
1927-28	1,964,403	311,367	2,353,890	75,672	326,649	73,101
1928-29	3,841,828	275,929	1,942,701	94,520	676,599	189,985
1929-30	3,849,105	191,125	1,363,575	95,255	688,399	178,226
1930-31	2,451,067	188,835	1,254,615	84,210	363,336	156,689
1931-32	2,996,854	218,977	1,530,061	65,151	528,893	156,651
1932-33	3,971,322	229,056	1,610,649	92,744	758,617	156,291
1933-34	3,366,740	212,305	1,691,391	86,655	592,581	149,519
1934-35	3,067,405	172,255	1,276,176	78,532	514,209	176,023
1935-36	3,251,018	212,184	1,683,049	92,481	617,237	88,414
1936-37	3,660,843	242,587	1,818,917	90,243	655,090	152,202
1937-38	4,698,443	198,814	1,433,637	106,501	863,579	178,960

VICTORIA—PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Year.	Wool (greasy).	Bacon and Hams Cured.	Cheese made.	Butter made.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1891 ..	*	*	3,311,012	16,703,786
1900 ..	*	13,204,547	4,284,170	55,604,118
1910 ..	101,803,644	16,581,361	4,530,893	70,603,787
1911 ..	110,463,041	19,617,212	4,549,843	86,500,474
1912 ..	88,762,612	20,094,206	4,176,778	67,655,834
1913 ..	106,833,690	19,340,878	4,856,321	73,381,567
1914 ..	95,406,867	18,861,755	4,395,502	62,421,288
1915 ..	82,330,198	13,705,004	3,497,278	42,345,113
1916-17 ..	94,845,024	18,146,328	5,869,562	59,568,771
1917-18 ..	105,424,682	21,324,846	5,285,003	64,405,711
1918-19 ..	126,647,061	22,212,395	6,055,964	66,240,403
1919-20 ..	132,847,167	19,385,509	7,735,023	60,218,945
1920-21 ..	90,250,971	15,139,100	3,636,571	64,938,458
1921-22 ..	103,512,777	17,396,798	5,675,909	82,981,570
1922-23 ..	102,467,950	19,269,124	3,754,958	84,355,939
1923-24 ..	82,513,361	22,540,974	7,216,938	86,888,723
1924-25 ..	106,787,897	21,993,869	6,193,135	100,849,382
1925-26 ..	112,260,814	21,213,925	5,279,009	81,747,291
1926-27 ..	121,299,621	20,952,310	5,997,648	81,995,815
1927-28 ..	118,803,036	20,605,148	5,621,945	84,270,812
1928-29 ..	149,878,588	19,401,447	5,505,932	93,728,516
1929-30 ..	146,056,889	18,888,537	6,953,949	90,639,652
1930-31 ..	133,511,466	18,232,219	8,064,463	110,006,619
1931-32 ..	145,201,743	18,287,404	7,723,328	132,131,802
1932-33 ..	158,512,193	18,101,958	9,189,018	144,564,666
1933-34 ..	150,170,125	17,735,453	8,363,233	134,942,177
1934-35 ..	150,945,884	16,334,018	10,095,139	147,651,179
1935-36 ..	163,397,896	18,165,168	10,973,804	148,132,507
1936-37 ..	163,048,510	17,571,792	13,350,124	154,769,391
1937-38 ..	178,890,131	16,696,404	16,466,038	141,321,445

* Not available.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1905-06	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	88,167	1,641,936	597,426	133,638
1906-07	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	70,496	1,681,768	333,678	79,800
1907-08	2,443,906	791,162	241,507	87,973	3,023,128	383,145	108,155
1908-09	4,405,303	989,844	253,309	116,402	3,256,308	411,840	138,408
1909-10	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	119,725	2,432,840	517,775	98,325
1910-11	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	96,166	2,455,560	534,515	63,723
1911-12	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	147,357	3,200,109	614,540	177,744
1912-13	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	119,305	4,010,979	678,448	176,142
1913-14	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	121,234	2,565,740	573,227	138,257
1914-15	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	234,597	4,181,827	800,269	167,098
1915-16	10,972,820	942,607	294,597	191,645	4,098,664	1,017,563	105,244
1916-17	10,232,488	828,929	299,481	163,638	2,033,990	550,086	118,423
1917-18	7,547,510	965,973	373,379	243,766	2,801,158	519,605	141,343
1918-19	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	190,522	4,622,523	1,079,496	236,451
1919-20	5,726,667	1,848,903	477,573	336,920	8,304,475	1,328,640	274,375
1920-21	14,307,377	1,295,229	447,352	186,529	5,259,863	586,458	131,104
1921-22	10,509,945	931,346	401,600	194,358	4,413,091	555,111	157,930
1922-23	8,031,875	1,416,355	436,237	205,314	6,327,338	1,040,662	139,888
1923-24	8,189,069	1,455,331	262,210	253,276	5,229,162	701,229	215,444
1924-25	11,993,546	934,538	354,006	137,948	3,639,496	682,878	209,803
1925-26	6,665,150	684,320	290,166	172,825	3,497,253	1,309,470	267,793
1926-27	9,546,812	653,291	295,739	152,055	4,719,925	671,673	110,839
1927-28	4,724,369	688,804	297,327	121,368	3,683,272	388,537	188,186
1928-29	8,364,675	627,521	222,504	136,067	3,502,862	1,189,349	187,233
1929-30	3,559,063	554,547	300,202	112,686	2,998,282	691,273	74,704
1930-31	4,478,732	426,936	168,787	95,634	2,649,735	335,910	61,447
1931-32	5,742,409	467,591	144,911	103,417	2,232,114	587,356	187,384
1932-33	5,411,525	431,991	186,814	92,157	2,841,357	541,519	88,177
1933-34	5,241,554	578,994	184,297	91,405	3,192,702	538,677	113,176
1934-35	4,119,773	468,622	184,545	131,945	3,145,257	670,872	191,540
1935-36	6,560,446	544,655	259,568	137,684	2,963,105	578,870	167,063
1936-37	10,161,533	672,456	393,249	189,679	3,712,145	489,632	223,446
1937-38	7,859,971	743,829	421,823	165,572	4,979,740	638,268	118,524

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production— <i>continued.</i>						
	Green Forage.	Raisins.	Currants.	Fruit (including Grapes for table consumption).	Market Gardens.	All Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05	74,755	49,526	9,757	405,263	197,600	295,437	6,216,213
1905-06	85,103	89,346	11,952	406,495	183,325	263,875	7,728,421
1906-07	91,255	180,473	21,994	524,962	197,650	267,808	7,576,547
1907-08	149,742	110,248	19,296	458,453	225,550	333,189	8,375,454
1908-09	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,286
1909-10	141,465	130,558	49,334	489,738	255,350	417,890	11,097,333
1910-11	179,565	132,262	48,829	586,084	269,450	397,695	11,412,586
1911-12	187,943	195,560	88,899	639,104	258,275	311,535	10,293,691
1912-13	211,150	213,818	60,421	696,029	260,350	373,633	12,429,657
1913-14	247,408	176,026	71,413	803,536	269,425	368,623	11,701,737
1914-15	418,962	181,177	37,085	536,797	323,375	352,819	9,184,630
1915-16	181,278	361,879	123,473	808,802	284,475	382,081	19,765,128
1916-17	149,001	227,448	91,355	633,718	268,650	359,317	15,956,524
1917-18	167,709	191,523	92,803	783,293	284,050	289,061	14,401,173
1918-19	368,205	317,668	139,880	934,677	405,790	435,485	16,362,104
1919-20	449,010	632,936	139,153	1,330,550	442,155	592,688	21,884,045
1920-21	397,620	348,305	157,298	1,090,751	427,035	555,429	25,190,350
1921-22	447,050	570,473	187,605	1,236,707	500,340	432,302	20,538,158
1922-23	512,255	687,367	171,642	1,254,788	493,780	479,525	21,197,026
1923-24	536,855	750,975	285,135	1,249,783	810,600	550,193	20,489,262
1924-25	497,655	791,786	110,099	1,146,825	731,000	471,327	21,700,907
1925-26	539,365	750,417	93,972	1,337,126	830,450	548,071	16,986,378
1926-27	436,205	1,294,263	182,536	1,055,290	887,550	560,944	20,567,122
1927-28	474,475	699,341	152,171	1,281,297	949,200	539,106	14,187,453
1928-29	535,755	940,848	273,186	1,152,747	931,500	387,916	18,452,163
1929-30	846,265	894,187	186,406	967,861	1,060,500	439,015	12,684,991
1930-31	631,735	776,658	194,039	888,425	1,009,850	527,043	12,244,931
1931-32	595,030	1,258,111	282,620	917,846	989,300	1,504,464	15,012,553
1932-33	538,660	1,202,961	224,341	1,258,405	912,450	1,220,910	14,951,267
1933-34	330,633	1,084,717	232,037	866,378	1,000,500	669,922	14,124,992
1934-35	304,786	884,631	226,983	1,035,185	1,036,400	621,213	13,021,752
1935-36	303,025	1,218,509	136,058	1,226,077	1,031,650	736,377	15,863,087
1936-37	285,117	1,344,330	206,938	1,329,346	1,039,500	773,433	20,820,804
1937-38	319,491	1,591,107	211,019	1,438,633	990,950	797,847	20,276,774

NOTE.—The above figures represent values at the place of production. These are obtained by deducting all costs of marketing from the gross values. As seed costs, in addition to marketing charges, were deducted in the years prior to 1930-31 these values are not comparable with those of latter years.

VICTORIA—PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairy Production.								
	Wool.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Whole Milk Consumed.*	Butter.	Cheese.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05 ..	3,543,810	198,456	1,740,767	1,429,970	380,616	696,972	2,414,695	89,022	10,494,308
1905-06 ..	3,313,550	176,267	2,064,000	1,599,800	331,140	753,510	2,496,580	102,563	10,837,410
1906-07 ..	3,869,000	335,538	2,480,226	1,913,202	325,381	817,317	2,978,860	116,860	12,836,384
1907-08 ..	3,878,431	273,700	2,056,198	1,716,908	424,660	850,126	2,855,305	109,948	12,165,276
1908-09 ..	3,556,168	15,274	298,606	597,880	380,650	845,004	2,388,743	126,252	8,208,577
1909-10 ..	4,044,755	261,268	1,602,858	1,317,320	470,081	891,755	2,493,990	130,670	11,212,697
1910-11 ..	4,318,100	388,556	1,860,888	1,298,740	541,785	1,020,360	3,109,510	105,340	12,643,279
1911-12 ..	4,142,747	520,580	2,344,680	1,558,170	454,815	1,317,484	3,860,100	106,160	14,304,736
1912-13 ..	3,751,083	328,020	1,165,430	709,660	389,350	1,805,320	3,478,640	125,480	11,752,983
1913-14 ..	4,032,954	454,820	2,277,170	1,572,420	678,355	1,694,826	3,341,920	126,670	14,179,135
1914-15 ..	3,410,913	..	1,766,473	1,134,678	735,065	1,821,580	2,998,820	117,210	11,984,739
1915-16 ..	4,066,003	..	226,480	784,575	472,050	2,295,376	2,528,360	129,110	10,501,954
1916-17 ..	5,927,814	262,020	4,774,610	3,928,860	825,450	2,451,170	4,224,420	223,040	22,617,384
1917-18 ..	6,410,077	70,880	5,270,940	3,641,630	1,002,250	2,786,890	4,229,310	197,750	23,609,727
1918-19 ..	7,621,410	97,640	5,383,660	3,288,330	884,280	3,395,040	4,868,670	257,880	25,796,910
1919-20 ..	7,908,010	..	4,856,100	2,782,290	1,139,960	3,973,020	4,945,480	344,210	25,949,070
1920-21 ..	4,729,400	..	5,269,650	1,750,220	1,250,680	4,583,650	7,043,950	189,070	24,816,620

Statistical Summary.

VICTORIA—PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairy Production.								
	Wool.	Horses.	Cattle.†	Sheep.†	Pigs.†	Whole Milk Consumed.*	Cream Used for Making Butter.	Milk Used for Making Cheese.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921-22 ..	4,662,750	71,800	3,099,300	1,991,600	1,277,730	4,181,790	5,127,570	203,620	20,616,160
1922-23 ..	6,380,600	..	3,384,270	3,752,260	1,289,040	3,557,530	6,660,600	163,180	25,178,480
1923-24 ..	7,695,000	..	1,413,310	2,600,450	1,507,600	3,816,835	6,491,310	253,795	23,778,300
1924-25 ..	11,440,240	..	3,538,240	4,390,880	1,588,620	3,558,045	6,618,240	204,890	31,339,155
1925-26 ..	7,082,820	..	3,707,000	3,316,660	1,720,740	3,955,010	6,182,120	227,660	26,192,010
1926-27 ..	7,876,683	..	2,330,830	2,585,770	1,343,750	3,979,740	6,233,400	270,620	24,620,793
1927-28 ..	9,701,660	..	3,308,880	3,740,310	1,189,410	4,266,230	6,675,700	244,140	29,126,330
1928-29 ..	10,252,002	..	5,299,000	3,262,707	2,311,959	2,725,272	6,257,929	189,420	30,298,289
1929-30 ..	5,694,019	..	4,892,894	3,054,581	1,856,421	2,591,329	5,875,567	194,216	24,159,027
1930-31 ..	4,374,933	11,051	3,111,614	2,510,845	1,558,396	2,127,171	5,305,327	189,086	19,188,423
1931-32 ..	4,813,663	9,301	2,417,432	1,809,447	1,209,528	1,813,612	5,706,408	171,963	17,951,354
1932-33 ..	4,880,066	7,379	2,516,130	1,210,382	1,312,045	1,744,070	5,988,609	180,806	17,839,487
1933-34 ..	8,735,183	19,270	3,658,574	3,915,441	1,353,565	1,844,946	4,192,361	146,208	23,865,548
1934-35 ..	5,519,469	66,764	3,402,232	4,700,644	1,154,966	2,247,808	5,317,537	201,991	22,611,411
1935-36 ..	8,991,206	47,180	4,392,228	4,613,721	1,781,393	2,447,197	6,433,169	253,857	28,959,951
1936-37 ..	10,618,871	..	4,235,861	5,451,803	2,481,841	2,813,335	6,882,750	319,157	32,803,618
1937-38 ..	8,922,596	8,708	5,169,535	5,442,794	1,487,321	3,146,571	7,340,263	461,248	31,979,036

* Includes milk used for condensing and for other dairy products, except butter and cheese.

† In the year 1927-28 and subsequent years, increases or decreases in the numbers have not been taken into consideration in the valuation of live stock, which is now based on the number slaughtered each year.

NOTE.—In 1928-29 the basis for the valuation of dairy products, which were sold to factories for manufacture into butter, cheese, &c., was altered. Prior to that year values were based on the wholesale selling prices, at the factories, for the goods produced. Since 1928-29 the values given to these dairy products are the prices paid to the primary producers for the milk or cream. All value added by the process of manufacture is credited to manufacturing production.

VICTORIA—LIVE STOCK.

As at March.	Live Stock.				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	All Other.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1861	76,536	722,332		5,780,896	61,259
1871	167,220	197,814	523,282	10,761,887	130,946
1881	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891	436,469	395,091	1,387,887	12,692,843	282,457
1901	392,237	483,650	1,118,734	10,841,790	350,370
1911	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
1912	507,813	699,555	947,572	13,857,804	348,069
1913	530,494	655,939	852,150	11,892,224	240,072
1914	562,331	656,080	872,473	12,113,682	221,277
1915	552,053	610,517	752,025	12,051,685	243,196
1916	493,779	451,088	592,516	10,545,632	192,002
1917	514,403	488,086	687,012	12,576,587	254,436
1918	514,061	534,388	836,661	14,760,013	323,159
1919	523,788	592,079	1,004,465	15,773,902	267,819
1920	513,500	623,652	1,007,468	14,422,745	186,810
1921	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
1922	496,124	719,473	1,030,896	12,325,818	230,770
1923	494,947	794,898	990,762	11,765,520	294,962
1924	486,075	738,149	853,218	11,059,761	259,795
1925	473,236	760,207	845,347	12,649,898	288,509
1926	463,051	727,940	785,847	13,740,500	339,601
1927	447,988	673,089	762,672	14,919,653	284,271
1928	428,666	626,139	700,938	15,557,067	212,785
1929	412,877	615,092	689,334	16,498,222	222,084
1930	393,015	619,416	715,826	17,427,203	265,978
1931	379,872	669,132	760,788	16,477,995	281,245
1932	375,459	775,538	861,992	16,376,217	286,780
1933	372,907	887,996	1,012,926	17,512,394	287,627
1934	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530
1935	357,877	951,849	1,133,231	16,783,631	265,006
1936	356,106	987,676	1,103,570	17,457,291	314,301
1937	357,158	968,555	1,037,204	17,663,103	318,673
1938	359,106	952,906	927,523	18,862,467	285,259
1939	343,828	889,259	808,036	17,007,352	252,462

VICTORIA—FACTORIES (EXCLUSIVE OF QUARRIES).

Year.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Machinery, Plant. Land & Buildings.	Value of Output.
			£	£	£
1860 ..	566	5,467	..	..	..
1870 ..	1,579	17,630	..	..	..
1880 ..	2,468	38,178	..	7,465,328	13,370,836
1890 ..	3,104	56,369	..	16,773,48	22,390,251
1900 ..	3,097	64,207	..	11,894,949	19,478,780
1910 ..	4,873	102,176	7,600,932	16,613,348	36,660,854
1911 ..	5,126	111,948	8,911,019	18,257,889	41,747,863
1912 ..	5,263	116,108	10,102,244	19,457,795	45,410,773
1913 ..	5,613	118,744	10,714,336	20,775,738	47,936,647
1914 ..	5,650	118,399	11,099,940	21,975,616	49,439,985
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	11,036,345	22,529,072	51,466,093
1916-17 ..	5,445	116,970	11,833,517	23,784,289	60,047,284
1917-18 ..	5,627	118,241	12,502,601	25,460,282	67,066,715
1918-19 ..	5,720	122,349	14,080,403	27,318,735	80,195,677
1919-20 ..	6,038	136,522	17,702,173	30,804,520	101,475,363
1920-21 ..	6,532	140,743	21,377,216	35,492,735	106,008,294
1921-22 ..	6,753	144,876	23,846,495	40,992,280	106,243,181
1922-23 ..	7,096	152,625	25,547,192	46,423,240	111,286,343
1923-24 ..	7,289	156,162	27,472,084	53,196,475	113,921,927
1924-25 ..	7,425	154,158	29,057,052	61,031,975	118,177,398
1925-26 ..	7,461	152,959	29,329,400	60,396,500	119,988,439
1926-27 ..	7,690	161,639	31,822,589	63,850,005	127,397,951
1927-28 ..	8,245	160,357	32,087,051	67,507,020	128,465,317
1928-29 ..	8,197	156,568	31,533,586	69,909,370	127,897,463
1929-30 ..	8,195	151,009	30,517,535	72,011,020	122,811,099
1930-31 ..	8,199	126,016	23,279,689	70,990,071	93,425,795
1931-32 ..	8,204	128,265	21,258,599	68,350,575	93,388,617
1932-33 ..	8,612	144,428	23,096,512	67,827,428	102,085,429
1933-34 ..	8,896	156,334	24,819,143	68,834,279	108,496,310
1934-35 ..	9,100	169,691	27,318,815	70,591,677	117,182,857
1935-36 ..	9,160	183,390	30,593,707	71,872,906	134,043,170
1936-37 ..	9,165	191,383	33,192,904	75,161,894	142,692,192
1937-38 ..	9,241	201,789	37,228,543	77,207,830	157,050,725

VICTORIA—LIFE ASSURANCE.

Year.	Ordinary Policies in Force.				Industrial Policies in Force.			
	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Average Amount of Policy.	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Average Amount of Policy.
		£'000	£'000	£		£'000	£'000	£
1894	131,210*	23,096*	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	172,713*	26,316*	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910	157,730	33,776	1,162	214	134,325	2,719	153	20
1911	164,651	35,167	1,205	214	147,044	3,019	173	21
1912	173,673	36,823	1,260	212	158,173	3,310	194	21
1913	179,843	37,920	1,299	211	171,407	3,627	220	21
1914	187,441	39,410	1,351	210	181,040	3,896	243	22
1915	192,646	40,287	1,389	209	188,460	4,115	261	22
1916	197,772	41,469	1,463	210	203,819	4,676	296	23
1917	204,655	43,272	1,534	211	220,826	5,117	337	23
1918	211,994	45,668	1,594	215	241,730	5,896	391	24
1919	222,284	48,802	1,697	220	262,681	6,854	453	26
1920	238,414	53,287	1,860	223	286,106	8,119	529	28
1921	247,241	56,344	1,953	228	315,091	9,759	622	31
1922	259,503	60,817	2,103	234	348,337	11,530	726	33
1923	271,216	65,459	2,264	241	379,216	13,231	821	35
1924	277,892	69,194	2,403	249	411,819	15,080	936	37
1925	280,096	72,595	2,512	259	440,566	16,733	1,034	38
1926	277,154	75,350	2,607	272	470,037	18,404	1,136	39
1927	281,089	79,165	2,737	282	500,025	20,229	1,245	40
1928	284,369	82,483	2,837	290	527,467	21,932	1,346	42
1929	288,847	86,827	2,992	301	552,943	23,582	1,442	43
1930	289,242	89,441	3,090	309	552,707	23,874	1,440	43
1931	274,792	85,979	2,940	313	543,084	23,389	1,417	43
1932	274,484	87,048	2,961	317	566,131	24,399	1,472	43
1933	276,809	89,190	3,015	322	594,660	25,641	1,541	43
1934	283,476	92,539	3,121	326	633,951	27,418	1,650	43
1935	296,987	99,388	3,351	335	676,621	29,523	1,773	44
1936	317,151	107,419	3,706	339	726,869	31,992	1,921	44
1937	337,306	115,424	3,905	342	780,090	34,725	2,084	45

* Includes particulars relating to Industrial Policies.

VICTORIA—INSURANCE (OTHER THAN LIFE).

Year.	Revenue in Victoria.			Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Management Expenses.		Total.
					Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904..	614,283	36,963	651,246	254,059	243,853		497,912
1905..	613,530	41,604	655,134	276,932	248,410		525,342
1906..	658,973	40,854	699,827	265,035	265,941		530,976
1907..	725,538	39,796	765,334	371,724	295,378		667,102
1908	..	..	..	Not collected	..		..
1909..	795,890	38,416	834,306	367,050	322,251		689,301
1910..	851,949	40,198	892,147	353,348	340,297		693,645
1911..	897,185	42,989	940,174	391,324	369,500		760,824
1912..	956,677	44,440	1,001,117	423,737	408,186		831,923
1913..	1,048,271	58,259	1,106,530	414,541	444,658		859,199
1914..	1,336,103	53,286	1,389,389	663,504	515,353		1,178,857
1915..	1,426,456	57,919	1,484,375	569,695	516,215		1,085,910
1916..	1,561,437	66,495	1,627,932	679,312	580,151		1,259,463
1917..	1,645,632	68,565	1,714,197	458,367	624,982		1,083,349
1918..	1,768,511	77,784	1,846,295	477,949	676,131		1,154,080
1919..	1,940,085	86,124	2,026,209	794,499	753,912		1,548,411
1920..	2,324,700	101,210	2,425,910	676,486	317,982	598,823	1,593,291
1921..	2,501,200	120,604	2,621,804	891,573	328,221	706,656	1,926,450
1922..	2,512,430	130,495	2,642,925	833,576	352,039	697,120	1,882,735
1923..	2,702,081	117,995	2,820,076	1,107,396	377,242	698,777	2,183,415
1924..	3,014,988	133,142	3,148,130	1,499,664	408,841	788,623	2,697,128
1925..	3,166,387	127,385	3,293,772	1,733,234	448,042	833,471	3,014,747
1925-26	3,209,767	164,266	3,374,033	1,884,518	455,444	851,774	3,191,736
1926-27	3,463,648	182,641	3,646,289	1,712,495	501,391	891,295	3,105,181
1927-28	3,493,037	163,232	3,656,269	1,645,649	498,834	921,728	3,066,211
1928-29	3,571,986	186,894	3,758,880	1,507,074	530,069	971,552	3,008,695
1929-30	3,569,734	200,143	3,769,877	1,975,075	538,633	961,606	3,475,314
1930-31	3,240,266	190,309	3,430,575	1,587,632	486,566	953,672	3,027,870
1931-32	3,069,444	174,665	3,244,109	1,335,781	435,310	908,826	2,679,917
1932-33	3,078,295	181,242	3,259,537	1,204,754	448,509	871,858	2,525,121
1933-34	3,112,691	190,907	3,303,598	1,233,843	456,662	867,654	2,558,159
1934-35	3,234,259	206,413	3,440,672	1,313,394	488,566	869,228	2,671,188
1935-36	3,551,378	205,689	3,757,067	1,516,927	522,631	889,490	2,929,048
1936-37	4,004,098	215,529	4,219,627	1,842,139	562,528	936,656	3,341,323
1937-38	4,411,492	232,980	4,644,472	1,913,732	605,306	1,005,420	3,524,458

NOTE.—Particulars not obtained prior to year 1904.

APPENDIX.

PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1938.

Division.	Mean Population.	Number of—				Rate per 1,000 of Population.			Infantile Mortality.
		Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under One Year.	Marriage.	Birth.	Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.
Greater Melbourne	1,029,800	..	14,907	11,104	508	..	14.47	10.78	34.08
Remainder of the State ..	838,018	..	15,437	7,851	530	..	18.42	9.37	34.33
Victoria	1,867,818	17,113	30,344	18,955	1,038	9.16	16.25	10.15	34.21

Appendix

PART X.—PRODUCTION.

VICTORIA—AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1938-39.

Crop.	Area.		Produce.
	acres.		bushels.
Wheat	2,748,362*		18,104,369
Oats	657,999		2,909,260
Barley—			
Malting (2 row)	150,984		1,411,139
Other (6 row)	24,907		260,670
Rye	1,109		4,735
Peas	5,029		43,332
Hay—			tons.
Wheaten	258,839		194,759
Oaten	722,528		561,922
Lucerne, &c.	36,838		45,905
Grass	86,353		90,389

* Principal varieties sown were—Ghurka, 1,436,646 acres; Rancee (incl. 4H), 612,733 acres; Dunder, 319,291 acres; Free Gallipoli, 252,758 acres; Bencubbin, 87,194 acres; and Sepoy, 59,425 acres.

LIVE STOCK—VICTORIA, MARCH, 1939.

No.			No.		
Horses	343,828		Sheep—		
Dairy Cows	889,259		Ewes	9,173,967	
Other Cattle	808,036		Wethers	4,518,532	
Pigs	252,462		Lambs	3,112,075	
			Rams	202,778	
			Total Sheep .	17,007,352	

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL PRODUCED, 1938-39.

Shorn.		Wool Clipped (including Crutchings).		Average.		Estimated Total Production (including Wool Stripped from and Exported on Skins, &c.).
Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lambs'.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.	
No.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
16,319,184	3,368,603	124,666,402	6,799,493	7.64	2.02	170,465,895

Part X.—Production—continued.

COAL PRODUCTION—VICTORIA, 1938.

—	Quantity.	(a) Value at Pit's Mouth. (b) Cost of Production.
	tons.	£
Black Coal	307,258	(a) 188,101
Brown Coal	3,675,450	(b) 351,721

* Subject to revision.

GOLD PRODUCTION—AUSTRALIA, 1938.

State—Territory.	Quantity.	Value in Australian Currency.
	Fine oz.	£
New South Wales	88,698	780,958
Victoria	144,243	1,273,351
Queensland	149,671	1,319,344
Western Australia	1,167,792	10,286,358
Other States	40,002	352,403
Total	1,590,406	14,012,414

* Subject to revision.

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