

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

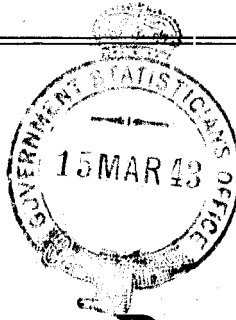
1940-41

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Victorian Year-Book

1940-41

By

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GOVERNMENT STATIST

SIXTY-FIRST ISSUE

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PREFACE.

THIS is the sixty-first 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; to provide essential data for economists, sociologists and students generally in their researches; to furnish producers with facts and figures relating to their own and allied industries, and to inform the public on matters associated with the life and industry of the people in general and of Victoria in particular.

The first part contains a history of the Constitution, an epitome of Acts passed by the State Parliament in the year 1939, lists of members of Parliament, and details of Parliamentary Elections. Parts V., IX., and VIII. deal with the wealth and progress of the community, as indicated by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, and the growth of the population, &c. In Parts VI. 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 VII. 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 production of the State. The various parts (with the exception of part "Population") 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 1941, and in a few instances to a later date.

Some limit is placed upon the manner of presentation of statistics in the *Year-Book* by the desire to preserve comparability with former issues. If changes are made, due regard is paid to this feature, which is preserved, as far as practicable, or discarded only because a new form of presentation possesses merits which outweigh the advantage of comparability.

In continuance of the series "Insects of Victoria", Mr. J. Clark, Entomologist, National Museum of Victoria, contributes a further instalment (Termites, Part IV.) in this issue.

Although there has been no publication of the Statistical Register since the year 1916, the annual compilation of most of the matter formerly contained therein 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.

The publication in this volume of some information has been restricted by censorship. In particular, statistics of trade usually published in Part IX. do not appear.

Difficulties associated with war conditions have prevented the preparation and publication of Part "Population" for 1940-41, but, in order to prevent breaking the range of subjects hitherto covered by the *Year-Book*, the corresponding part for 1939-40 has been incorporated.

Delays in obtaining essential material, pressure of work and a depleted staff have caused this volume to appear later than usual.

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. In particular I desire to acknowledge the co-operation of the Commonwealth Statistician and his staff.

Responsible officers of Commonwealth and State Government Departments, Boards, Commissions, and Municipal and semi-Governmental 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 valuable work under difficult conditions, 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, 11th January, 1943.

Victorian Year-Book, 1940-41.

PART I.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Area of Victoria. Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and 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-five years ended with 1940, the maximum temperature in the shade recorded at the Melbourne Observatory and at the Weather Bureau was 114.1 deg. Fahr., on the 13th January, 1939; the minimum was 27 deg., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean 58.5 deg. Upon the average, on only four days during the year does the thermometer rise above 100 deg. in the shade, and on only nineteen 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 highest temperature in the shade on record in the State was 123.5 deg. at Mildura on the 5th January, 1906, and the lowest 0.0 deg. at Hotham Heights on the 4th July, 1925. 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-five years ended with 1940, 30.013 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell each year was 140, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.57 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, was published 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, although, according to a list which appears in the *Ycar-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. Although the peaks and higher plateaus are covered with snow during the winter, it is not perpetual and disappears during the spring.

Rivers.

The Rivers of the State form two main systems—those flowing north into or toward the Murray River and those flowing south toward the sea. The chief use of these streams is as suppliers of water for irrigation to towns and townships, and for domestic and stock purposes, either by direct diversion or after storage in reservoirs. Owing to the variability of the season and the absence of perpetual snow, the flows vary greatly from season to season and year to year. The longest stream in Australia is the Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the State and has a total length of 1,520 miles, of which 1,065 miles are along the border. Its waters are under an Interstate agreement shared by New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The longest and one of the most reliable streams in Victoria is the Goulburn, which enters the Murray near Echuca. The average annual flow of the Goulburn is 2,300,000 acre feet, and it has varied from 6,000,000 acre feet in 1917 to 567,000 in 1914. Other streams show more variation, thus the Loddon which is next in length to the Goulburn, has an average flow of 186,000 acre feet but has varied from 600,000 acre feet in 1893 to 11,700 in 1938.

Prior to the construction of railways throughout the State, the Goulburn and the Murray in the north and the Latrobe, Mitchell, Tambo and Snowy in Gippsland were used to some extent for navigation in their lower reaches, but the only remaining river traffic is that on the Murray below Swan Hill. The tidal portion of the Yarra River, which forms part of the port of Melbourne, is used extensively by shipping.

Lakes. Victoria contains numerous lakes and lagoons. These have been added to by the aforementioned water supply reservoirs, several of which, both in size and beauty, compare most favourably with the natural lakes. The lakes have various origins, some, such as Corangamite and Colac in the south west, are of volcanic origin; others, such as the Kerang Lakes, form part of old river courses and are filled at flood periods. The Gippsland Lakes on the other hand form an estuary for a number of rivers, and are separated from the sea by only a narrow belt of sand dunes.

The main lakes formed by reservoirs are at Eildon, Nagambie, and Waranga in the Goulburn River system, at the Hume, Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, and Mildura on the Murray River, and at Lonsdale and Wartook in the Grampian Mountains.

In addition there are five main reservoirs (Yan Yean, Toorourrong, Maroondah, O'Shannassy and Silvan No. 1) forming part of the Metropolitan water supply system.

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

THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

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

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF 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 1st July, 1940, to 30th June, 1941, were as follow:—

1940—13th July	..	Mr. C. Mutton elected at by-election as member for Coburg in the Legislative Assembly.
18th July	..	Announced that Judge Wasley, senior County Court judge, had retired.
13th August	..	Three senior Federal Ministers (Hon. G. A. Street, M.C., Hon. Sir H. S. Gullett, K.C.M.G., and Hon. J. V. Fairbairn), the Chief of the General Staff (Lt-Gen. Sir Brudenell White, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.), and six others were killed when an R.A.A.F. bomber in which they were travelling crashed about two miles from the Canberra aerodrome.

23rd August	Mr. A. M. McDonald, M.L.A. for Polwarth, resigned from the State Parliament for the purpose of contesting the election for the Federal Parliament, to which he was subsequently elected.
27th August	.. The Premier (Hon. A. A. Dunstan) in presenting the State Budget announced that there had been a surplus for the year 1939-40.
29th August	.. Death announced of Dr. W. Maloney, M.H.R., for Melbourne since 1904.
21st September	.. The general elections for the 16th Federal Parliament were held.
1st October	.. To conserve supplies and preserve exchange, petrol rationing was introduced throughout Australia.
24th October	.. The Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners announced that a new three-mile channel with a low-water depth of 40 feet will be dredged at Port Melbourne at a cost of about £400,000.
27th October	.. Reconstruction of the Federal Government, involving creation of a new Ministry and extensive reshuffling of portfolios, was announced by the Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.C.).
2nd November	.. Mr. E. F. Guye elected at by-election as member for Polwarth in the Legislative Assembly.
8th November	.. Announced that a British cargo ship sank off the coast of Victoria after an explosion believed to have been caused by a mine. One life was lost.
8th November	.. The American freighter <i>City of Rayville</i> sank after striking a mine in Bass Strait. One life was lost.
9th November	.. Announced by Navy Office that Bass Strait temporarily closed to shipping owing to presence of an enemy minefield.
20th November	.. Rammed by a large outward-bound liner, the Australian minesweeper <i>Goorangai</i> sank inside Port Phillip Heads with the loss of the entire crew of 24.
21st November	On a trip from Sydney to Melbourne the interstate liner <i>Orungal</i> went aground on a reef off Barwon Heads. No lives were lost. The vessel later caught fire and was reduced to a total wreck.
23rd November	.. Death announced of Hon. Sir S. S. Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S., leader of the State Opposition and former Premier.
18th December	.. Officially announced that Australian troops were engaged in action against the Italians in the western desert of North Africa.
31st December	.. Of the nine vessels sunk by enemy raiders in or close to Australian waters, the Navy Minister announced the rescue of the 496 survivors who were marooned by the Germans in the Pacific on 21st December.

- 1941—15th January .. Mr. H. E. Thonemann declared elected as member for Toorak in the Legislative Assembly.
- 7th February .. Reflecting their grave doubts about the future impact on the Australian economy of war developments, judges of the Full Arbitration Court unanimously refused to grant an increase in the basic wage in the light of the then situation.
- 3rd March .. Mr. Justice Lowe appointed Chancellor of Melbourne University in succession to Sir John Latham, who had been appointed Australian Minister to Japan.
- 8th April .. Mr. R. H. Beers, P.M., appointed by the Governor in Council as Rent Controller for the metropolitan area. The appointment was made under amended Commonwealth regulations which pegged rents at the level at which they stood on 31st December, 1940. In the country, local Police magistrates were appointed to act as Fair Rent Boards.
- 10th April .. Over 100 Victorian soldiers—casualties of the Libyan Campaign—returned to Melbourne.
- 5th May .. Assembled from components imported from England, the first Australian—built Beaufort bomber made a successful experimental flight.
- 6th May .. The Commonwealth Government's £35,000,000 War Loan officially launched in Victoria by Mr. Fadden (Acting Prime Minister).
- 11th May .. Under the leadership of the Premier (Mr. Dunstan) the State Government established a new record for length of office.
- 13th May .. The Governor-in-Council approved of the appointments of Mr. J. Harnetty as Chairman, for a term of one year, and Mr. W. A. W. Kell as a "Member" of the Public Service Board, for a term of five years. Elections were held for members to represent the General Service, Teachers, and Mental Hygiene. The first meeting of the Board was held on Monday, 19th May, 1941, at 10.30 a.m.
- 24th May .. The second session of the 34th State Parliament opened by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Winstan Dugan).
- 27th June .. At a conference in Canberra the State Premiers rejected the Federal Government's proposal that the States vacate the income tax field.
- 30th June .. The Commonwealth Government Printer issued the first all-Australian *Hansard*. Australian materials and machinery were used in every stage of its production.

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

FURTHER ADDENDA TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.

The following list gives the native and introduced plants recorded for the first time in Victoria, together with new records of regional distribution and the changes in botanical nomenclature during the year 1940-41.

Twenty-two native species not previously recorded for this State have been added to the Victorian Flora :—

POLYPODIACEAE (FERNS).

- Asplenium adiantoides* (L) C. Christ "Handsome Spleenwort".
- Blechnum filiforme* (A. Cunn) Etting "Climbing Blechnum".
- Diplazium japonicum* (Thunb) Bedd "Tender Spleenwort".
- Lindsaya microphylla*, Swartz "Small Wedge Fern".

GRAMINEAE (GRASSES).

- Echinopogon caespitosus*, Hubb. "Tufted Hedgehog Grass".
- Echinopogon intermedius*, Hubb. "Slender Hedgehog Grass".

CYPERACEAE (SEDGES).

- Carex Blakei*, Nelves "Snow Plain Sedge".
- Carex hebes*, Nelves "Little Torch Sedge".
- Carex Raleighii*, Nelves "Cobungra Sedge".
- Carpha nivicola*, F.v.M. "Broad-leaf flowered rush".
- Cyperus victoriensis*, C. B. Clarke "Fish-bone Leaf-rush".
- Eleocharis minuta*, Boeck. "Variable Spike-rush".
- Eleocharis pallens*, (Benth) S. T. Blake "Pallid Spike-rush".
- Scirpus australiensis*, (M & B) S. T. Blake "Keeled Club-rush".
- Scirpus congruus* (Nees) S. T. Blake "Hyaline Club-rush".
- Scirpus platycarpus*, S. T. Blake "Glistening-fruited Club-rush".
- Uncinia flaccida* S. T. Blake "Buffalo Hook-sedge".

ORCHIDACEAE (ORCHIDS).

- Pterostylis Baptistii*, Fitz "Majestic Green-hood".
- Pterostylis reflexa*, R.Br., "Small Autumn Green-hood".

CHENOPODIACEAE (SALTBUSHES).

- Arthrocnemum Iylici* (E & W) J. M. Black "Lyle's Glasswort".

MYRTACEAE (MYRTLES).

Eucalyptus Yangoura, W. Blakely "Yangoura Gum".

CAMPANULACEAE (BLUEBELLS).

Laurentia rivalis, Wimm "River Laurentia".

NEW REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION.

Pultenaea prostrata, Benth., add North East.

Thelymitra Mattheusii, Hook f (syn. *T. D'Altonii*, Rogers), read South West, South and East.

EXOTICS.

Four new alien plants have been recorded:—

Euphorbia terracina, L. "Terracina Spurge".

Panicum capillare, L. "Witch Grass".

Polygonum lanigerum, R.Br., "Woolly Knotweed".

Psilocaulon bicornis (Sond) Schwantes "Glasswort Moonflower".

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, was published 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.

Other articles on the fauna of Victoria by members of the Museum staff have appeared in previous issues of the *Year-Book*. The titles of the articles, the names of the contributors, and the year of publication are as follow:—

1932-33, "Mammals of Victoria", Mr. C. W. Brazenor.

1933-34, "Birds of Victoria", Mr. George Mack.

1934-35, "Reptiles of Victoria", Mr. C. W. Brazenor.

1935-36, "Fishes of Victoria", Mr. George Mack.

1936-37, "Freshwater Crayfishes and Yabbies of Victoria",
Miss Ellen Clark.

1937-38, "Insects of Victoria", Part I. (Ants), Mr. J. Clark.

1938-39, "Insects of Victoria", Part II. (Bees and Wasps),
Mr. J. Clark.

1939-40, "Insects of Victoria", Part III. (Butterflies),
Mr. J. Clark.

INSECTS OF VICTORIA.

PART IV. (TERMITES).

By J. Clark, Entomologist, National Museum, Melbourne.

Termites are widely distributed throughout the warm regions of the world, and are abundant in Australia. More than one hundred species are recorded from the Commonwealth, and over a dozen species are found in Victoria, but they are not as abundant or troublesome as in the northern States. Timber and other vegetable matter are the food of Termites. Some feed only on dead and decaying wood, some on dry seasoned wood, a few on living trees, and a large number on grass.

Although frequently called "White Ants" these insects have no relationship with the Ants, but, like ants, live in large nests and have, as a rule, various castes or phases in each nest. Three castes are found in a Termite nest; the workers, the soldiers, and the winged forms, males and females. The workers, as the name suggests, do all the work in constructing the nest and securing food. They too are responsible for the damage to timber, as their strong jaws enable them to bite through the hardest wood and to tunnel galleries in wood or in the ground.

The soldiers do little if any of the work in the nest. Their duty appears to be to defend the other members from the attack of ants and other probable invaders to the nest. Unlike the workers, they have a very large head and very long, powerful jaws. Most species have an organ on the head from which they exude a fluid which is repellant to other insects and, at the same time, helps in their defence. Both workers and soldiers are blind, having no traces of eyes.

The winged males and females are abundant in the nests during spring and summer, and on suitable evenings, usually before or just after rain, they swarm out in huge masses. The wings are broken off after the flight, but very few survive to start a new nest.

All Termites live in permanent nests, which are of different types and are constructed by the workers. The most commonly known nest is the mound which, in Victoria, may range in height from a few inches to several feet, while, in Northern Australia, there are giant mounds some of which are twenty feet high. Most of our mounds are low and dome-shaped, but a few rise to about five feet and are conical. All are constructed on a somewhat similar plan. The interior is composed of a huge series of galleries, while the shell or outer portion is composed of earth and fine particles of debris and chewed wood cemented together with a salivary secretion by the workers. Some species do not make a conspicuous mound, but construct a large series of galleries underground; others live in logs and a few in growing trees. Termites which nest in the ground

will die soon if cut off from access to the ground, but those living in logs and trees can continue their existence without ground connexion. In ordinary nests there may be upwards of a million inhabitants.

The largest of our Termites is *Porotermes grandis*; the soldier is fully half an inch long, and has a very large, brownish head and long, powerful jaws. The worker has a much smaller head and shorter but powerful jaws. This Termite is found in rotten logs on the hills. The soldiers and workers of *Porotermes adamsoni* are somewhat similar but much smaller and live under the same conditions.

Stolotermes victoriensis is common in old stumps and logs in the bush; the soldiers are one-fourth of an inch long with dark head and jaws, while the workers are slightly smaller; the males and females are brown and the wings almost black.

Three species of *Calotermes* are known here; they are large Termites found generally in growing trees and frequently without indications of their presence until the tree has been cut. The largest species is *Calotermes insularis*, which measures almost half an inch long; the soldier has a large, yellowish, polished head and strong, brown jaws, while the worker is the same size but has a smaller head and jaws.

The large Family MESOTERMITIDAE contains most of our destructive species which do so much damage to the woodwork of buildings, bridges and fences. One of the commonest and most abundant species is *Coptotermes lacteus*: it is yellowish white with brown head and strong jaws; the soldier is fully one-fourth of an inch long, while the worker is similar in length but the head is not darker than the rest of the body. This species build a conical mound sometimes four feet high and four or five feet wide at the base. From this mound, or nest, the workers construct, or tunnel, underground galleries in all directions in search of food. The galleries extend to roots, old stumps and logs sometimes three hundred feet from the nest. Some of the galleries are close to the surface of the ground and others are ten or twelve inches underground. Frequently the presence of Termites in wooden buildings can be traced by these galleries to the mounds. It has been demonstrated that one ounce of Paris Green injected into the mound will destroy the Termites. Other two species *Coptotermes sedulus* and *Coptotermes flavus* are found here although they are not so plentiful and not so commonly seen. Their habits, however, are similar.

Heterotermes ferox is a widely distributed pest which lives in small colonies. The nests are found in various situations, often in the walls of *Coptotermes* mounds, but more frequently in or under decayed logs and under large stones. They attack all kinds of timber. This is a small Termite, the largest soldiers measuring less than one-fourth of an inch long, with long, slender, sharp jaws.

The worker is slightly smaller with more powerful jaws. The species of *Microcerotermes* are similar in general appearance to those of *Heterotermes*, but appear to feed mainly on the surface of the timber. Their presence is indicated by small, external, covered ways or galleries composed of chewed wood and small particles of debris. They attack wooden buildings, bridges, fences and timber lying on the ground. As a rule painting the wood will prevent this Termite from attacking as they will not penetrate the paint.

The Family TERMITIDAE is represented by some very destructive species. *Eutermes exitiosus* is a small, mound-building species which was described from Western Australia in 1925, but has since been recorded from many places in Southern Australia and is widely distributed. The soldier, less than one-fourth of an inch long, has a dark, very sharp pointed head, while the worker is smaller and the head is not sharp pointed as in the soldier. This Termite builds a low mound generally about ten or twelve inches high and about three feet in diameter and containing upwards to two million individuals. They construct underground galleries outwards in all directions in search of food and travel two hundred to three hundred feet. They attack all timbers and are of considerable economic importance. The genus *Hamitermes* contains about thirty-five species throughout Australia, but is poorly represented in Victoria. Some of the species are wood-eaters and are of economic importance; other species feed on grass and others on vegetable debris. Generally the grass-eaters emerge from the nest during the night and cut the grass into short lengths, usually about half an inch long. This cut grass is carried into the nest and stored in the galleries. Two grass-eating species are found here, *Hamitermes neogermanus* and *Hamitermes victoriensis*. They construct their nests underground. Frequently there is little evidence on the surface to indicate the nest. Some species build very large mounds. The well known compass, meridional or magnetic mounds of North Australia belong to this group. These mounds are sometimes fifteen to twenty feet high.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Constitutional History.

Regular Government of the district of Port Phillip, then part of the Crown Colony of New South Wales, was first established in 1836, when Captain Lonsdale was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate. On 1st July, 1851, following upon an Act of the Imperial Parliament, dated 5th August, 1850, and entitled "An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies", the district of Port Phillip was separated from New South Wales and erected into and formed a separate colony known and designated as the Colony of Victoria.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act afore-mentioned, the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed the Victoria Electoral Act of 1851, which provided that the Legislative Council of Victoria should consist of 30 members, ten to be appointed by Her Majesty and twenty to be elected.

In 1852 the Imperial Government decided to invite each of the Australian Colonies to frame such a Constitution for its government as its representatives might deem best suited to its own peculiar circumstances.* The Constitution framed in Victoria, approved by the British Parliament and proclaimed in Victoria on the 23rd November, 1855, was avowedly based upon that of the United Kingdom. It provided for the establishment of two Houses of Legislature with power "to make laws, in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever" subject to the assent of the Crown as represented generally by the Governor of the Colony; the Legislative Council, or Upper House, to consist of thirty, and the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, of sixty members: members of both Houses to be elective and to possess property qualifications: electors of both Houses to possess either property or professional qualifications, the property qualification of both members and electors being lower in the case of the Assembly than in that of the Council: the Council not to be dissolved, but five members to retire every two years and to be eligible for re-election: the Assembly to be dissolved every five years, or oftener, at the discretion of the Governor: certain officers of the Government, four at least of whom should have seats in Parliament, to be deemed "Responsible Ministers": any member of either House accepting an office of profit under the Crown to vacate his seat, but to be capable of being re-elected.

Modifications of the Constitution to meet changing conditions or to improve the machinery of government were made from time to time up to 1900, the more important of which may be summarized chronologically as follow:—

- 1856. The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
- 1857. The property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- 1857. Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
- 1858. Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78 and of electoral districts to 49.
- 1869. Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.

* *Vide* article on the Constitution of Victoria by Edward Carlike, Esq., Barrister at Law, Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly and formerly Parliamentary Draftsman of Victoria, p. 610, *et seq.*, *Year-Book 1883-84.*

1876. By the *Electoral Act Amendment Act* 1876 (40 Vict. No. 548) the number of electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly was increased from 49 to 55 and the number of members thereof from 78 to 86.
1881. Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of Provinces and members increased, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
1886. Reimbursement of the expenses of members of the Legislative Assembly in relation to their attendance in the discharge of their Parliamentary duties of £300 per annum provided for by Act No. 888.
1888. The number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48 by Act 52 Vict. No. 995. The number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 95 and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so that their number should be 84 and so that—with a few exceptions—only one member should represent each Constituency, by Act 52 Vict. No. 1008.
1899. Plural voting in the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act No. 1606.
1900. Voting by post introduced by Act No. 1701. The Act was to apply for a term of three years: subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910, when the Electoral Act (No. 2288) of that year made permanent provision for voting by post.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (63 and 64 Vict. Chapter 12) which constituted the Commonwealth as from the 1st January, 1901, was given the Royal assent on 9th July, 1900. This Act may be regarded as the culmination of the labours of the Federal Council constituted by the *Federal Council of Australasia Act* 1885 (48 and 49 Vict. Cap. 60). The Acts passed by the Council had force only in those colonies which were specially legislated for, until repealed by the Federal Council.

Section 106 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* provided that, subject to that Constitution, the Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth should continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth until altered in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

Following the inauguration of the Commonwealth, the need for reducing the numbers of members in the States' Houses and for the reform of their constitutions was made manifest. Accordingly, in Victoria, there was passed the *Constitution Act* 1903, which provided for a reduction in the number of responsible ministers from ten to eight, and their salaries from £10,400 to £8,800; in the number of

members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, but an increase in the number of electoral provinces from 14 to 17, each being represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election when one half of the members were to be elected for only three years. The property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £110 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68 and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65.

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

Although modifications of the Constitution of 1903 have been made from time to time, its essential framework is very little changed. A detailed description of the present Constitution will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 9 to 16. The principal modifications since 1903 are as follow :—

- The present Constitution.**
1908. The *Adult Suffrage Act* 1908, No. 2185, conferred the suffrage on women aged 21 years and upwards for all elections of the Assembly, and also placed them on an equality with men at elections of the Legislative Council.
1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910, No. 2288, now incorporated in The Constitution Act, provided (a) that every person of the full age of 21 years, a natural born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, and who had resided in Victoria for the six months and in any district for one month immediately preceding the date of any electoral canvass or of his claim for enrolment was entitled to be enrolled as an elector for the Legislative Assembly; and (b) for voting by post at elections for the Legislative Council or Assembly.
1911. The preferential system of voting at elections for the Assembly was provided for by Act No. 2321. (In 1921, by Act No. 3139, this system was made applicable at elections for the Council.)

1920. *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1919* (No. 3044) provided for the payment to any member of the Assembly who is for the time being the Leader of His Majesty's Opposition (in addition to reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance in the discharge of his parliamentary duties) of any sum provided by Parliament as an allowance in consideration of his services as such leader.
1920. *The Constitution Act Amendment Act, 1920* (No. 3118) (a) increased the amount for Ministerial salaries to £10,000; (b) increased the amount of reimbursement of expenses of each member of the Assembly to £500 per annum.
1922. *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1922* (No. 3218) provides for reimbursement of expenses of each member of the Council at the rate of £200 per annum.
1923. *The Parliamentary Elections (Woman Candidates) Act 1923* (No. 3337) provided that no woman by reason only of sex or marriage should be disqualified or disabled from or be incapable of being a candidate at any election whether for the Council or the Assembly or being elected a member of the Council or the Assembly or voting therein if elected.
1926. *The Compulsory Voting (Assembly Elections) Act 1926* (No. 3488) made it compulsory for every elector to record his vote at every election for which he is entitled to vote. (The compulsory provision was extended to elections of the Legislative Council by the *Legislative Council Elections Act 1935* (No. 4350)).
1927. *The Electoral (Absent Voters) Act 1927* (No. 3525) provided for the voting by absent voters at elections for the Assembly. (This provision was extended to elections of the Council by the *Legislative Council Elections Act 1935* (No. 4350)).
1935. *The Parliamentary Elections (Railway Employés and Civil Servants) Act 1935* (No. 4334) allows Railway Employés and Civil Servants to contest any parliamentary election without having first to resign from the service.
1936. *The Responsible Ministers of the Crown Act 1936* (No. 4367) increased the maximum number of salaried responsible Ministers of the Crown from eight to nine, and the maximum total amount of salaries paid to such Ministers from £10,000 to £11,250.

1937. The *Constitution (Reform) Act 1937* (No. 4533) altered the procedure to be adopted in the event of a disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament. In addition, the qualifications of members of the Council were widened by reducing the age of qualification from 30 to 21 years, and the property qualifications from £50 to £25. The deposit required from a candidate for election to the Council was reduced from £100 to £50.
1940. The *Statute Law Revision Act, 1940* (No. 4726) by amendment of section 27 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act, 1928* (No. 3660), as amended by section 3 of the *Members of Parliament (Disqualification) Act 1939* (No. 4718) provided that it shall be lawful for the holders of the offices of (a) the Unofficial Leader of the Council and (b) "the Leader in the Assembly of any recognized party which consists of fifteen members at least of the Assembly of which party no member is a responsible Minister of the Crown," to receive (in addition to reimbursement of their expenses in relation to their attendance in discharge of their parliamentary duties) any sum provided by Parliament as an allowance in consideration of their services in such offices.

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, 1866 ..	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	3rd March, 1873 ..	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ..	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (Acting) ..	3rd January, 1875 ..	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	11th January, 1875 ..	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879 ..	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	18th April, 1884 ..	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ..	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)	9th March, 1889 ..	17th October, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrain	16th November, 1889 ..	27th November, 1889
Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889 ..	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (Acting)	26th January, 1893 ..	11th May, 1893
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	27th March 1895 ..	24th October, 1895
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (Acting)	25th October, 1895 ..	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (Acting)	29th December, 1896 ..	16th February, 1897
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G. F.R.S.	27th September, 1897 ..	10th October, 1897
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (Acting)	23rd March, 1898 ..	21st October, 1898
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	15th January, 1900 ..	10th December, 1901
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (Acting)	10th December, 1901 ..	24th November, 1903
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	24th November, 1903 ..	25th April, 1904
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (Acting)	25th April, 1904 ..	6th July, 1908
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	20th March, 1907 ..	18th November, 1907
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (Acting)	6th July, 1908 ..	27th July, 1908
Sir Arthur Herbert Temyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.*	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 ..	24th October, 1923
Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Temyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.*	8th April, 1926 ..	27th June, 1926
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor	28th June, 1926 ..	23rd June, 1931
Captain The Right Hon. William Charles Arcedeckne, Baron Hunting- field, K.C.M.G.†	26th April, 1929 ..	27th October, 1929
Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	3rd October, 1930 ..	21st January, 1931
Major-General Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	24th June, 1931 ..	14th May, 1934
	14th May, 1934 ..	5th April, 1939
	20th May, 1937 ..	28th September, 1937
	29th March, 1938 ..	24th September, 1938
	5th April, 1939 ..	17th July, 1939
	17th July, 1939 ..	

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, there were 45 Ministries. 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.
„ „ Sir 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.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1941.

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
	Hon. G. Bolster	1946
Bendigo ..	Hon. J. H. Lienhop	1943
	Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. V. Lansell, C.M.G., V.D.	1946
Doutta Galla ..	Hon. P. J. Clarey	1943
	Hon. P. Jones	1946
East Yarra ..	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Chairman of Committees)	1943
	Hon. C. H. A. Eager, K.C.	1946
Gippsland ..	Hon. W. MacAulay	1943
	Hon. J. M. Balfour	1946
Higinbotham ..	Hon. J. A. Kennedy	1943
	Hon. J. S. Disney	1946
Melbourne ..	Hon. D. L. McNamara	1943
	Hon. W. J. Beckett	1946
Melbourne North..	Hon. H. H. Olney	1943
	Hon. A. M. Fraser	1946
Melbourne West ..	Hon. J. H. Disney	1943
	Hon. P. J. Kennelly	1946
Monash	Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E. (President) ..	1943
	Hon. A. Crofts	1946
Northern ..	Hon. G. J. Tuckett (Minister without Portfolio)	1943
	Hon. R. Kilpatrick	1946
North-Eastern ..	Hon. P. P. Inchbold	1943
	Hon. Sir John Harris, K.B.E., (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health)	1946
North-Western ..	Hon. Sir G. L. Goudie (Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works)	1943
	Hon. H. Pye (Minister without Portfolio) ..	1946
Southern ..	Hon. G. L. Chandler	1943
	Hon. Sir W. Angliss	1946
South-Eastern ..	Hon. C. P. Gartside	1943
	Hon. C. E. Isaac	1946
South-Western ..	Hon. G. S. McArthur	1943
	Hon. A. E. McDonald	1946
Western ..	Hon. L. R. Rodda	1943
	Hon. R. C. Rankin	1946

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1941—*continued.*

VICTORIA—THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. W. Slater.

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	W. D. Hodson.
Caulfield	Colonel Hon. H. E. Cohen, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.
Clifton Hill	H. M. Cremean.
Coburg	C. Mutton.
Collingwood	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe.
Dandenong	F. Field.
Dundas	Hon. W. Slater (Speaker).
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	L. H. Hollins.
Heidelberg	H. P. Zwar.
Kara Kara-Borung	F. A. Cameron.
Kew	Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1941—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Korong-Eaglehawk ..	Hon. A. A. Dunstan (Premier, Treasurer, and Solicitor-General).
Lowan	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	E. F. Guye.
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	H. E. Thonemann.
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 was published 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 1940.

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
Thirty-third	1937-40	848	403	47·5

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR VICTORIA.

An Article on the "Agent-General for Victoria" was published in the *Year-Book* for 1937-38, pages 21 and 22.

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

VICTORIA—STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1940.

The following is a synopsis of each Act passed by the State Parliament during the year 1940:—

Act No. Date (1940).

- 4721 .. 13th May .. The *Freezing Works (Overdraft Guarantee) Act* 1940 authorizes the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the payment to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia by the Amalgamated Freezing Company (Victoria) Proprietary Limited of moneys advanced by the said Bank to the said Company by way of overdraft for the purposes of its undertakings at Ballarat and Bendigo during the financial year 1940-1941, and the payment of interest on such moneys.
- 4722 .. 13th May .. The *Public Works Loan and Application Act* 1940 authorizes the raising of money for Public Works and other purposes and sanctions the issue and application for such purposes of the money so raised or of money in the State Loans Repayment Fund, and for other purposes.

Act No.	Date (1940).	
4723	.. 13th May	.. The <i>Grain Elevators (Financial) Act 1940</i> increases by £500,000 the amount that may be borrowed under the Grain Elevators Acts.
4724	.. 13th May	.. The <i>Railways (Sick Leave) Act 1940</i> authorizes the Governor in Council to make regulations for the granting to daily paid employés who have been employed continuously in the railway service for not less than two years of six days sick leave with pay in respect of each financial year.
4725	.. 13th May	.. The <i>Melbourne Harbor Trust (Tolls) Act 1940</i> . The object of this Act is to clarify by the amendment of Section One hundred and ten of the <i>Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1928</i> the law as to what goods of the Crown and of State instrumentalities are exempt from tolls and rates chargeable by The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners.
4726	.. 13th May	.. The <i>Statute Law Revision Act 1940</i> makes corrections and drafting amendments in various Acts, and provides for the incorporation of such amendments in subsequent issues of such Acts.
4727	.. 13th May	.. The <i>Dairy Produce Act 1940</i> , by amendment of section 4 of the <i>Dairy Produce Act 1935</i> , permits the Minister to take into account reports by Commonwealth officers as well as by State officers as to the quality of butter and cheese produced when he is considering the cancellation of a butter or cheese factory licence.
4728	.. 13th May	.. The <i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1940</i> amends provisions of the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Acts relating to the election of Commissioners and to the enforcement of charges by the sale of land, debentures, sinking funds, and depreciation funds.
4729	.. 13th May	.. The <i>Fisheries Act 1940</i> prohibits fishing without a licence by means of long lines or for non-indigenous salmon, and amends provisions of the Fisheries Acts relating to penalties, inspectors, and the protection from pollution of waters containing fish and oysters.
4730	.. 13th May	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £1,320,201 to the service of the year One thousand nine hundred and forty and One thousand nine hundred and forty-one.
4731	.. 1st August	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,977,546 to the service of the year One thousand nine hundred and forty and One thousand nine hundred and forty-one.

Act No. Date (1940).

4732 .. 26th August .. The *Survey Co-ordination Act 1940* provides for the establishment in the Department of Crown Lands and Survey of a Central Plan Office and a Central Plan Register.

All Government Departments and public authorities are required to forward to the Surveyor-General lists of all plans of surveys in their possession and notice of all surveys intended to be made; the Surveyor-General may require any such new survey to be connected to an existing survey or to any specified permanent marks, and may require any plan of any survey to be forwarded to him.

The Central Plan Register is to contain a record of such of the lists and plans forwarded to the Surveyor-General as appear to him to be of general value, and the Surveyor-General may require any plan of special general value to be lodged in the Central Plan Office.

Provision is made for safeguarding plans of surveys, for access to inspection of and taking copies of plans of surveys, and for the co-ordination of plans lodged in the Office of Titles with plans registered in the Central Plan Office.

Where the Commonwealth survey authority has completed a tertiary triangulation or basic standard traverse of any area the Surveyor-General may establish a standard traverse for the convenient connexion of local or general surveys with the Commonwealth survey, and thereafter all local or general surveys in the area are to be connected with the standard traverse.

The Surveyor-General is charged with taking steps to avoid duplication of surveys, and is empowered to carry out any surveys necessary for the purposes of the Act.

Provision is made for the establishment maintenance and protection of permanent marks, for standards of measurement and accuracy, for an annual report by the Surveyor-General on the administration of the Act, and for the exemption (where secrecy is desirable) of plans of surveys from the operation of the Act.

4733 .. 9th September .. The *National Security (Emergency Powers) Act 1940* continues for a further period of twelve months the operation of the *National Security (Emergency Powers) Act 1939*.

4734 .. 9th September .. The *Melbourne Harbor Trust (Chairman) Act 1940* protects the rights under the Public Service Acts and Superannuation Acts of any public servant appointed Chairman of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners.

- | Act No. | Date (1940). | |
|---------|------------------|--|
| 4735 | .. 9th September | .. The <i>Connewarre Land Act</i> 1940 provides for the revocation of the reservation of certain Land in the Parish of Connewarre permanently reserved as a site for public purposes. |
| 4736 | .. 9th September | .. The <i>Farm Produce Agents Act</i> 1940 exempts certain persons from lodging a fidelity bond with the Director of Agriculture when applying for the grant or renewal of a farm produce agent's licence. |
| 4737 | .. 9th September | .. The <i>Farmers Protection Act</i> 1940 provides that any action execution process or proceeding in respect of any debt of a farmer (whether incurred before or after the commencement of the Act) which is commenced proceeded with or put in force against the farmer or his property during the period of two years after the commencement of the Act shall be void and of no effect unless the creditor has given 21 days' notice thereof to the farmer. |

A copy of every such notice is to be delivered by the creditor to the Farmers Debts Adjustment Board which on the application of the farmer may issue to the farmer a temporary protection order of not more than three months' duration in relation to the debt if incurred before the commencement of the Act. During the operation of the temporary protection order the farmer is not to dispose of or encumber his assets without the consent of the Board, and the Board is to endeavour by negotiation to secure an adjustment of the farmer's debts to the creditor.

Failing such an adjustment the Board may issue to the farmer a conditional protection order of not more than twelve months' duration in relation to the creditor subject to such conditions as to the maintenance of the assets of the farmer, the meeting in whole or in part of the debt to the creditor, and such other material matters as the Board thinks proper.

During the operation of any protection order any action execution process or proceeding commenced proceeded with or put in force against the farmer or his property in respect of the debt in relation to which the order was issued or in respect of any security therefor shall be void and of no effect, but the time prescribed by any statute of limitations shall not run against the creditor.

Act No. Date (1940).
4737 .. 9th Sept.—*contd.*

Provision is made for the extension cancellation gazettal and registration of protection orders, for inquiries inspections and valuations, for the protection of guarantors predecessors in title trustees and statutory corporations, and for nullifying agreements designed to prevent farmers from obtaining the benefits of the Act.

The Act is expressed to bind the Crown.

- 4738 .. 9th September .. The *Local Government (Rates) Act 1940* extends to lands held under contract of sale under Part IV. of the *Closer Settlement Act 1938* or any corresponding previous enactment the provisions of the *Local Government (Rates) Act 1938* which remitted payment of municipal rates accrued on certain lands and provided that subsequent municipal rates in respect of such lands should be charged on such lands.
- 4739 .. 16th September .. The *Boilers Inspection (Air and Gas Receivers) Act 1940* extends provisions of the *Boilers Inspection Act 1928* to air receivers and gas receivers.
- 4740 .. 16th September .. The *Water (Rates and Charges) Act 1940* provides for the remission of interest on accrued arrears of rates and charges payable to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in respect of lands not in any urban district, and for the payment by instalments of such arrears.
- 4741 .. 16th September .. The *Margarine Act 1940* prohibits the manufacture of margarine otherwise than by the holder of a licence granted under the Act and in accordance with the conditions of such licence. Licences may be for the manufacture of either table margarine or cooking margarine.

The amount of table margarine to be manufactured in Victoria in any year is limited to 1,196 tons, and the annual production by each holder of a table margarine licence is limited accordingly, but permits may be granted to manufacture additional table margarine for export beyond Australia.

Both table margarine and cooking margarine are not to be manufactured at the same premises, but the holder of a cooking margarine licence is permitted to manufacture a specified type of table margarine for sale only in bulk to prescribed classes of persons such as pastry-cooks.

The Act makes provision with respect to the granting transfer and cancellation of licences, fees for licences, the manufacture packing and labelling of margarine, the inspection of margarine and premises where margarine is manufactured, stored or sold, the inspection of books and accounts, returns by manufacturers of margarine, and the seizure of margarine manufactured or packed in contravention of the Act.

Act No.	Date (1940).	
4742 ..	16th September	This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £134,969 to the service of the year One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and One thousand nine hundred and forty.
4743 ..	30th September	The <i>Melbourne Orphanage Act 1940</i> extends the objects of the Melbourne Orphanage to the maintenance of destitute children other than orphans.
4744 ..	30th September	The <i>Superannuation (Life Assurance Policies) Act 1940</i> . Section 60 of the <i>Superannuation Act 1928</i> provides that any officer whose life is assured on the 29th November, 1925 may, with the consent of the Superannuation Board, transfer the policy (if unencumbered) to the Board, which will pay the premiums and will on maturity pay to the officer or his personal representatives the sum received on the policy less the premiums paid by the Board and interest thereon. This Act extends the operation of that section to the case of policies taken out after the 29th November, 1925, and to certain temporary employes who are not officers. The Act also enables policies to be re-transferred by the Board before maturity on receipt of moneys equivalent to the premiums paid by the Board together with interest.
4745 ..	30th September	This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,840,201 to the service of the year One thousand nine hundred and forty and One thousand nine hundred and forty-one.
4746 ..	30th September	The <i>Local Government (Chelsea Street Construction) Act 1940</i> makes provision for payment by the owners of certain Lands in the City of Chelsea of certain sums in respect of the construction of certain streets in the said City, and to make the payment of the said sums a charge upon the said Lands and to validate the raising of a certain Loan for the purposes of the construction of the said streets and to make provision with respect to the redemption of the said Loan.
4747 ..	30th September	The <i>Ordinary Life Assurance Act 1940</i> affords to holders of ordinary life assurance policies which have a surrender value protection against forfeiture of the policies for non-payment of premiums or of interest on money advanced on the security of the policies.

Act No. Date (1940).

4747 .. 30th Sept.—*contd.*

The Act prescribes the conditions on which holders of ordinary life assurance policies are entitled to be granted paid-up policies or surrender values of policies, and the method of calculating the amount of such paid-up policies and surrender values. The provisions of the Act with respect to surrender values may be suspended during any time of financial emergency, and the provisions of the Act with respect to calculating the amount of paid-up policies and surrender values may be modified with respect to any particular policy or class of policies.

4748 .. 30th September

The *Police Offences (Raffles) Act 1940* makes legal raffles in aid of patriotic or Red Cross funds if conducted with the consent of and in accordance with any conditions imposed by the Attorney-General.

4749 .. 8th October

The *Factories and Shops (Butchers' Shops) Act 1940* alters the hours during which butchers' shops in the Metropolitan District may remain open.

4750 .. 15th October

The *Marketing of Primary Products Act 1940* amends the interpretation of "producer" for the purposes of the Marketing of Primary Products Acts; permits larger deductions to be made for reserve funds from the sale of commodities by marketing boards; lowers the qualification for voting by producers of eggs; and makes special provision with respect to payments by buyers to producers of eggs egg pulp and other commodities which are not the produce of seasonal operations, and with respect to the vesting in marketing boards of commodities produced by producer agents.

4751 .. 28th October

The *Public Service Act 1940*, provides for the appointment of a Public Service Board to be the successor in law of the Public Service Commissioner whose office is to be abolished. The Board will consist of three members of whom two are to be appointed by the Governor in Council. The third member is to be one of three persons each of whom is to be elected by a different section of the Public Service. The Act prescribes which of these three persons is to sit as a member of the Board on any particular occasion according to the nature of the matter on which the Board is engaged and the section of the Public Service principally affected.

Provision is made for the saving of public service and superannuation rights of members of the Board, payment to members, suspension of members, the term of office of members, the filling of vacancies on the Board, deputies of members, and proceedings of the Board.

Act No.	Date (1940).	
4751 ..	28th Oct.— <i>contd.</i>	The Director of Mental Hygiene is superseded by the Public Service Board in respect of the administration of the Public Service Acts in relation to officers and employes of the Department of Mental Hygiene.
		Certain officers appointed under the <i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1928</i> and the <i>Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1928</i> are brought into the Public Service as temporary officers.
4752 ..	28th October ..	The <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1940</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the provisions of the <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1932</i> (No. 2). That Act provided temporarily that fees for licences to drive motor cars should be credited to Consolidated Revenue instead of to the Country Roads Board Fund, and also suspended temporarily the annual payment of £50,000 from Consolidated Revenue into that fund.
4753 ..	28th October ..	The <i>Transport Regulation (Compensation) Act 1940</i> enables certain holders of commercial goods vehicle licences under the Transport Regulation Acts who have been engaged in long distances motor road transport for some years to make application to the Transport Regulation Board for compensation in consideration of the surrender of their licences. The compensation is to be fixed by the Governor in Council, and if the holder of the licence is satisfied with the amount thereof he may notify the Board accordingly, whereupon the surrender of the licence is to be accepted and the amount of the compensation paid out of the Consolidated Revenue.
4754 ..	28th October ..	The <i>State Forests Loan Application Act 1940</i> is an Act to sanction the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for State Forests.
4755 ..	28th October ..	The <i>Public Trustee Act 1940</i> empowers any person who is entitled to a grant of administration or probate to authorize the Public Trustee to obtain such grant; authorizes executors administrators trustees and others to appoint the Public Trustee to act in their stead or to discharge their duties; and empowers the Public Trustee, where he is entitled to a grant of probate or administration of an estate which he estimates to be worth less than £400, to proceed by the alternative method of an election to administer.
4756 ..	4th November ..	The <i>Administration and Probate (War Service) Act 1940</i> provides that, where any person who has enlisted for service overseas with the naval military or air forces dies while on service and his estate or any part thereof passes to his widow or any lineal descendant or ancestor, probate duty shall not be payable on the first £5,000 of the estate or part of the estate so passing.

- | Act No. | Date (1940). | |
|---------|------------------|---|
| 4757 | .. 4th November | .. The <i>Financial Emergency (Grants and Funds) Act</i> 1940 provides for the transfer, as on 30th June, 1941, to the Consolidated Revenue of the surplus of the Licensing Fund, and continues for the financial year 1940-41 the suspension of payments out of the Consolidated Revenue for the endowment of municipalities and the reduction by 20 per cent. of the amount to be paid into the Forestry Fund out of the Consolidated Revenue. |
| 4758 | .. 4th November | .. This Act declares the rates of Income Tax (including Special Tax) for the year beginning 1st July, 1940. |
| 4759 | .. 4th November | .. This Act declares the rate of Land Tax for the year ending the 31st December, 1941. |
| 4760 | .. 4th November | .. The <i>Melbourne (Widening of Streets) Act</i> 1940 empowers the Melbourne City Council to widen the footways of certain streets by acquiring land from owners of adjoining premises. Provision is made for the cantilevering of the upper stories of buildings so as to project over the footways. |
| 4761 | .. 18th November | .. The <i>Water Act</i> 1940 adjusts as between the State and certain districts the liability for the cost of certain water works. The Carrum waterworks district is created a drainage district and its capital liability is transferred to the State.
Amendments are made to provisions of the Water Acts relating to registers of lands in irrigation and water supply districts, the alteration of water rights, the subdivision of land in irrigation and water supply districts and in drainage districts, depreciation funds for machinery plant and perishable structures in irrigation and water supply districts and in drainage districts, the constitution of flood protection districts, officers of waterworks trusts, the alteration of boundaries of urban districts urban divisions and flood protection districts, and the provision of moveable plant for use in various districts. |
| 4762 | .. 18th November | .. The <i>Workers' Compensation Act</i> 1940 amends provisions of the Workers' Compensation Acts relating to certified schemes of compensation, appeals from medical practitioners as to questions of disablement by industrial disease, agreements as to the amount of compensation payable or as to the amount of any lump sum payable in redemption of weekly payments, and the investment of moneys payable by way of compensation to dependants or infants. |

Act No.	Date (1940).	
4763	.. 18th November ..	The <i>Public Works Loan and Application Act</i> 1940 (No. 2) authorizes the raising of further money for public works and other purposes and to sanction the issue and application for such purposes of the money so raised or of money in the State Loans Repayment Fund, and for other purposes.
4764	.. 18th November ..	The <i>Hawthorn Returned Sailors and Soldiers Trust Act</i> 1940 vests in the City of Hawthorn the real and personal property governed by the trusts contained in a certain trust deed relating to a club for the use of Hawthorn returned sailors and soldiers and to provide for the carrying out of the said trusts by the Council of the said city, and for other purposes.
4765	.. 18th November ..	The <i>Stamps (Increased Duty Continuance) Act</i> 1940 continues for a further period of twelve months the increased stamp duties on bills of exchange payable on demand (cheques, &c.), receipts, conveyances and transfers on sale of real property, partitions of real property, leases, sub-leases, deeds of settlement and gift, and annual licences in relation to insurance business.
4766	.. 18th November ..	The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1940 extends for a further period of twelve months the provisions of Part III. of the <i>Finance Act</i> 1930 which temporarily imposed additional duties on the estates of deceased persons and on certain settlements.
4767	.. 18th November ..	The <i>Public Service (Commonwealth Elections) Act</i> 1940 empowers the Governor in Council to re-appoint to the Public Service or Railway Service any person who (whether before or after the commencement of the Act) has resigned therefrom to contest an election for the Commonwealth Parliament and has not been elected thereat, and preserves the public service and superannuation rights of any person so re-appointed.
4768	.. 26th November ..	The <i>Education (Patriotic Ceremonies) Act</i> 1940 requires the regular observance by State School pupils of a prescribed patriotic ceremony and loyal declaration.
4769	.. 26th November ..	The <i>Police Offences (Dog Racing) Act</i> 1940 limits the number of grounds on which dog races may be held and the number of days on which and the hours during which dog races may be held on such grounds, and requires the licensing of promoters of dog races on such grounds. Provision is made in the Act for the issue renewal and transfer of licences, fees for licences, penalties, and the lodging of returns.

- | Act No. | Date (1940). | |
|---------|------------------|--|
| 4770 | .. 26th November | .. The <i>State Electricity Commission (Trading) Act 1940</i> enables the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and Undertakers under the <i>Electric Light and Power Act 1928</i> to trade in electrical apparatus and to instal electrical wiring and fittings and service lines. |
| 4771 | .. 2nd December | .. The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1940</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for irrigation works, water supply works, drainage and flood protection works in country districts, and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts. |
| 4772 | .. 2nd December | .. The <i>Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1940</i> declares the rates of Unemployment Relief Tax for the year ending on the 30th June, 1941. |
| 4773 | .. 2nd December | .. The <i>Industrial Life Assurance Act 1940</i> prevents the avoidance of industrial life assurance policies on the ground of any incorrect statement written by any agent or servant of the insurance company in any proposal for assurance, unless the company proves that the proponent in fact made such statement; requires the insertion in industrial life assurance policies of certain statements as to bonuses, forfeiture, and rights to paid-up policies and to surrender values; and requires premium receipt books to be issued, and prescribes the entries to be made therein and the conditions on which any such book and certain other documents may be taken possession of by the company. |

The Act also provides for the cancellation of industrial life assurance policies on prompt objection being taken thereto; renders void agreements whereby the guarantors of agents of a company are required to pay the amounts of commissions repayable by agents on account of lapsed policies, as well as provisions in agreements whereby the production of a certificate signed by an officer of a company is deemed conclusive evidence of the amount of the indebtedness of any agent to the company; provides for the prohibition of the issue of industrial life assurance policies by companies whose financial affairs or arrangements are unsatisfactory; regulates accounts, financial statements, and the distribution of profits of industrial life assurance companies; and requires information with respect to industrial life assurance business to be furnished to the Minister.

Act No. Date (1940).

- 4774 .. 2nd December .. The *Fitzroy Land Act* 1940 provides for the closing of a portion of a certain street and of a portion of a certain right-of-way in the city of Fitzroy and for the vesting in His Majesty of the Lands upon which the said portion of the said street and the said portion of the said right-of-way are set out and for the grant of the said Lands to the Mother Rectress of St. Vincent's Hospital and certain other members of the religious order known as the Sisters of Charity administering the affairs of the said Hospital.
- 4775 .. 2nd December .. The *Superannuation Act* 1940 repeals the *Superannuation Act* 1938 which, because of the abandonment by the Commonwealth of its National Insurance legislation, never came into operation.
- Amendments are made to provisions of the Superannuation Acts relating to the number of units for which officers are to contribute and the rate payable for certain units ; and provision is made with respect to the increase of units of contributors absent on war service.
- The Act empowers the Superannuation Board to make a payment to the widow of an officer who dies after absence from duty on the ground of incapacity, and amends provisions of the Superannuation Acts relating to payment in cases of desertion by a male pensioner of his wife or child and the transfer of life policies to the Board.
- 4776 .. 2nd December .. The *Police Offences Act* 1940 amends provisions of the Police Offences Acts relating to the prevention of soliciting for prostitution and the suppression of brothels.
- 4777 .. 2nd December .. The *Stock Foods Act* 1940 extends the definition of "Stock" in the *Stock Foods Act* 1928 to include birds kept in captivity.
- 4778 .. 2nd December .. The *Cemeteries (Spring Vale Necropolis) Act* 1940 increases the borrowing powers of the trustees of the Spring Vale Necropolis.
- 4779 .. 2nd December .. The *Fire Brigades (Financial) Act* 1940 empowers the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board to spend money, borrowed by it for certain purposes, on purposes other than that for which it was authorized to borrow money.
- 4780 .. 2nd December .. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £1,412,710 to the service of the year 1940 and 1941.

- | Act No. | Date (1940). | |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 4781 | 9th December | <p>.. The <i>Bendigo Land Act</i> 1940 provides for the revocation of the reservation of certain land at Bendigo as a site for public baths and public convenience and for the revocation of the Crown Grant of the said land to the Mayor Councillors and Citizens of the City of Sandhurst and for the closing of portions of certain streets adjacent to the said land, and to authorize the borrowing of certain money by the Council of the City of Bendigo for the purchase of the said land and the said portions of streets, and to provide for the Crown Grant thereof to the said City, and for other purposes.</p> |
| 4782 | 9th December | <p>.. The <i>Drought Relief Act</i> 1940 provides for the application by the State of Victoria and the ultimate repayment (with interest) to the Commonwealth of certain moneys to be advanced to the State by the Commonwealth to enable advances to be made to farmers who are in necessitous circumstances and have sustained loss in the drought of 1940.</p> <p>The advances to farmers are to be made by the Board of Land and Works for the purchase of live stock implements and machinery for replacement and of other goods necessary for farming operations, for the agistment of live stock, for the payment of wages for essential labour, and for the provision of living allowances to farmers and their families. Advances to farmers are to be free of interest for 12 months and thereafter are to bear interest at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum, and are to be repaid within such time and in such amounts as the Board of Land and Works determines.</p> <p>The Act contains the necessary financial provisions and applies with modifications the provisions of the <i>Farmers Advances Act</i> 1935.</p> |
| 4783 | 9th December | <p>.. The <i>Income Tax (Assessment) Act</i> 1940 exempts from liability to income tax the pay and allowances of members of the naval military and air forces who serve outside Australia; and adds to the list of gifts which under the <i>Income Tax (Assessment) Act</i> 1936 are allowable deductions from income, gifts to public institutions or funds established for the comfort recreation or welfare of the Commonwealth naval military or air forces, and gifts to the Commonwealth for defence purposes.</p> <p>The State is authorized to make arrangements with the Commonwealth for the use of tax stamps, issued by the Commonwealth, in the joint collection by instalments of State and Commonwealth income tax, and for the allocation between the State and the Commonwealth of the proceeds of the sale of such stamps and such joint collection and for other matters incidental thereto; and consequential amendments and modifications are made to the <i>Income Tax (Assessment) Act</i> 1936.</p> |

Act No. Date (1940).

4784 .. 9th December .. The *Factories and Shops (Bread) Act* 1940 alters the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Acts* relating to the days and hours on which bread may be carted and baked.

4785 .. 9th December .. The *Pawnbrokers Act* 1940 amends the provisions of the *Pawnbrokers Act* 1928 relating to the issue of pawnbrokers' licences; doubles the fee payable on the issue of a pawnbroker's licence; reduces the maximum rate of interest chargeable by pawnbrokers; amends the provisions of the *Pawnbrokers Act* 1928 relating to the period for which pledges are to be kept by pawnbrokers for redemption, and the sale by auction or other disposal of unredeemed pledges; and makes provision for the entry by authorized persons without warrant upon pawnbrokers' premises, the inspection of articles and documents therein, and the seizure and return of such articles.

4786 .. 9th December .. The *Soil Conservation Act* 1940 provides for the constitution of a Soil Conservation Board with the objects of the prevention and mitigation of soil erosion, the promotion of soil conservation, and the utilization of lands on such a manner as will tend towards the attainment of these objects.

The immediate functions of the Board are to carry out surveys investigations experiments and demonstrations in respect of soil erosion and reclamation, to record and publish the results thereof, to give information instruction and assistance to landholders in respect of soil erosion soil conservation and reclamation, and to co-ordinate the policies and activities of Government departments and public authorities with respect to the alienation occupation and utilization of Crown lands and with respect to soil conservation and reclamation. The Board, so far as practicable, is to carry out its functions through the Agriculture, Lands, Water, Forests and Mines Departments, all of which are represented on the Board.

The Act provides for an annual report by the Board, and requires the Board within two years after the commencement of the Act to make a special report containing a detailed recommendations as to any further legislation required to carry out the objects for which the Board is constituted.

Provision is made for inquiries and inspections; for the appointment and functions of regional advisory committees; and for the invitation of experts to attend meetings of the Board.

- | Act No. | Date (1940). | |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| 4787 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Nurses Act 1940</i> increases from nine to eleven the number of members of the Nurses Board, and alters the representation of the various bodies represented thereon.

The representatives of nurses and the midwives' representative on the Board are to be elected by nurses and midwives respectively, instead of being nominated as previously provided. |
| 4788 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Financial Emergency (Mortgages) Act 1940</i> makes it clear that the reduction under the <i>Financial Emergency (Mortgages) Acts</i> of the rate of interest on any mortgage continues during the whole of the period for which the mortgage in fact continues. |
| 4789 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Railway Loan and Application Act 1940</i> , authorizes the raising of money for railway purposes and sanctions the issue and application of the money so raised and of other money available for railways under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund. |
| 4790 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Companies (Special Investigations) Act 1940</i> which is of unlimited duration, is similar to two previous Acts of limited duration which have ceased to operate.

The Act authorizes the Governor in Council, without any application made in that behalf, to appoint inspectors to investigate and report upon the affairs of certain companies. Provision is made for payment from consolidated revenue of the costs of investigations, for the conduct of investigations, and for penalties for hindering investigations.

During the investigation of the affairs of any company certain actions and proceedings by the company and certain actions and proceedings on instruments negotiated by the company are suspended. The Supreme Court is empowered to wind up any company on the petition of the Attorney-General at any time after a report has been made in respect of such company by inspectors appointed under the Act. |
| 4791 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Carriages Act 1940</i> provides that the power to make by-laws under the Carriages Acts for licensing hackney carriages and owners drivers and conductors thereof shall be deemed to include a power to make by-laws for cancelling revoking or suspending such licences. |

- | Act No. | Date (1940). | |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| 4792 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Local Government Act 1940</i> relaxes in the case of municipal councillors who are on war service certain requirements of the Local Government Acts relating to the time within which the oath of office must be taken, the forfeiture of office for non-attendance at council meetings, and the signing of candidates' nomination papers. Councils are empowered to remit rates and also interest on private street construction charges in the case of persons on war service, to construct or provide air-raid shelters and borrow money for that purpose, and to expend a limited amount on tourists' resorts and facilities. |
| 4793 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Supreme Court (Officers) Act 1940</i> amends the provisions of the <i>Supreme Court Act 1928</i> relating to the qualifications necessary for appointment to the offices of Acting Master-in-Equity and of Clerk of the Supreme Court. |
| 4794 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Farmers Protection (Amendment) Act 1940</i> provides that proceedings by municipal councils to recover rates or other moneys by taking possession of or selling the land concerned shall not be deemed to be proceedings for the purposes of the <i>Farmers Protection Act 1940</i> (No. 4737 <i>ante</i>); and authorizes the making of regulations under that Act prescribing methods of service (including substituted service) of notices under that Act. |
| 4795 | .. 9th December | .. The <i>State Relief Committee Act 1940</i> provides for the constitution of the State Relief Committee. The Committee is empowered to collect money and commodities and to distribute commodities to benevolent societies, to public assistance committees and (but so as not to compete with benevolent societies and public assistance committees) to persons in distress in Victoria owing to sickness unemployment fire flood drought or any other emergency.

The Act makes provision with respect to collections by the Committee, the accounts to be kept by the Committee, and the audit of such accounts. |

Act No Date (1940).

4796 .. 9th December .. The *Local Government (Building Regulations) Act 1940* provides for the constitution of a Building Regulations Commission with the objects of the provision of standard specifications and uniform regulations in connexion with the construction of buildings, the reduction of the cost of construction of buildings, and the improvement of buildings and living conditions and of the methods of construction of buildings. The functions of the Commission are to investigate and report to the Minister on how these objects can best be attained, and on any matter with respect to buildings referred to the Commission by the Minister for inquiry, and to prepare (in co-operation with Government departments, the Municipal Association of Victoria, municipal councils, and public authorities) draft regulations for submission to the Minister.

The Governor in Council, after consideration by the Minister of any report and draft regulations submitted by the Commission to the Minister, may make regulations with respect to regulating restricting restraining or prohibiting the construction pulling down and removal of buildings and any matters connected therewith.

The regulations are to have effect in all cities and towns and in any other district to which their operation is extended, and are to over-ride not only conflicting by-laws and regulations made under any other Act but also any conflicting provision of any Act relating to local government; but the regulations are not to permit the construction of any building contrary to the provisions of regulations under the *Slum Reclamation and Housing Act 1938*. The regulations are to be administered by municipal councils or, where expressly so provided, by Government departments and public authorities. Provision is made for the enforcement of the performance by municipal councils of their powers and duties under the regulations.

4797 .. 9th December .. This Act applies a sum not exceeding £7,820,485 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1941.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Elections for the Legislative Council, 1940.

The triennial elections for the Legislative Council, were held on 15th June, 1940, when eight 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 15TH JUNE, 1940.

Province.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.	Informal Votes.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
					%
Ballaarat*	20,787	..	..	..	..
Bendigo*	22,382	..	..	..	..
Doutta Galla	39,001	27,565	457	254	70·68
East Yarra*	38,897	..	..	..	..
Gippsland*	19,198	..	..	..	..
Higinbotham	35,924	26,107	544	500	72·67
Melbourne*	33,717	..	..	..	..
Melbourne North	42,435	32,993	536	853	77·75
Melbourne West	34,227	26,431	422	205	77·22
Monash*	40,599	..	..	..	..
Northern	19,237	15,641	118	274	81·31
North-Eastern*	17,025	..	..	..	..
North-Western*	19,135	..	..	..	..
Southern*	24,319	..	..	..	..
South-Eastern	23,059	16,319	236	1,108	70·77
South-Western	22,331	17,605	185	599	78·84
Western	19,570	16,005	325	320	81·78
Total number of electors ..	471,843	..	..	..	..
Less uncontested provinces (9)	236,059	..	..	..	..
Total contested provinces ..	235,784	178,666	2,823	4,113	75·78

* Uncontested.

Elections, Legislative Assembly, 1940.

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly, held on 16th March, 1940, there were contests in 44 of the 65 constituencies. The number of electors on the rolls was 1,162,967—565,002 males and 597,965 females. In contested districts 93·41 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 93·65 per cent. and for females 93·19 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 16TH MARCH, 1940.

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	10,480	13,836	24,316	9,944	12,643	22,587	94·89	91·38	92·89
Allandale	5,208	4,748	9,956	4,998	4,486	9,484	95·97	94·48	95·26
Ballaarat	7,934	9,810	17,744	7,519	9,218	16,737	94·77	93·97	94·32
Barwon	6,449	6,788	13,237	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benalla	5,930	5,260	11,190	5,377	4,910	10,287	90·67	93·35	91·93
Benambra	4,934	4,188	9,122	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bendigo	8,308	9,642	17,950	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boroondara	15,313	18,885	34,198	14,291	17,411	31,702	93·33	92·19	92·70
Brighton	13,988	17,353	31,341	13,401	16,132	29,533	95·80	92·96	94·23
Brunswick	13,208	14,218	27,426	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulla and Dalhousie	5,215	4,726	9,941	4,799	4,434	9,233	92·02	93·82	92·88
Carlton	10,389	11,143	21,532	9,209	9,916	19,125	88·64	88·99	88·82
Castlemaine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyneton	5,415	5,396	10,811	5,074	5,158	10,232	93·70	95·59	94·64
Caulfield	13,066	16,372	29,438	12,142	15,181	27,323	92·93	92·73	92·82
Clifton Hill	11,280	12,851	24,131	10,543	11,885	22,428	93·47	92·48	92·94
Coburg	13,265	15,833	29,098	12,468	14,651	27,119	93·99	92·53	93·20
Collingwood	11,197	11,821	23,018	10,164	10,784	20,948	90·77	91·23	91·01
Dandenong	15,991	17,167	33,158	15,211	15,867	31,078	95·12	92·43	93·73
Dundas	6,356	6,008	12,364	6,038	5,709	11,747	95·00	95·02	95·01
Essendon	12,478	14,078	26,556	11,993	13,348	25,341	96·11	94·81	95·42
Evelyn	6,160	5,713	11,873	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flemington	11,205	12,073	23,278	10,391	11,122	21,513	92·74	92·12	92·42
Footscray	14,492	14,049	28,541	..	..	..	..	..	..
Geelong	9,259	10,235	19,494	8,961	9,653	18,614	96·78	94·31	95·49
Gippsland East	4,475	3,411	7,886	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland North	5,595	5,438	11,033	5,090	5,072	10,162	90·97	93·27	92·11
Gippsland South	6,644	5,404	12,048	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland West	6,357	5,086	11,443	5,876	4,760	10,636	92·43	93·59	92·95
Goulburn Valley	6,712	5,984	12,696	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grant	5,921	4,937	10,858	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunbower	6,113	5,116	11,229	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hampden	5,710	5,380	11,090	5,443	5,079	10,522	95·32	94·41	94·88
Hawthorn	11,312	14,567	25,869	10,328	13,925	24,253	91·30	95·66	93·75
Heidelberg	15,393	16,672	32,065	14,749	15,813	30,562	95·82	94·85	95·31
Kara Kara and Borung	5,588	5,200	10,788	5,285	4,994	10,279	94·58	96·04	95·28
Kew	12,707	16,972	29,679	11,675	15,858	27,533	91·88	93·44	92·77
Korong and Eaglehawk	5,831	5,271	11,102	5,455	4,914	10,369	93·55	93·23	93·40
Lowan	6,360	6,038	12,398	6,053	5,718	11,771	95·17	94·70	94·94
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daylesford	5,520	5,541	11,061	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melbourne	10,280	10,310	20,590	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mildura	7,056	5,978	13,034	6,590	5,531	12,121	93·40	92·52	93·00
Mornington	7,435	6,850	14,285	6,631	6,280	12,911	89·19	91·68	90·38
Northcote	11,598	13,094	24,692	10,997	12,393	23,390	94·82	94·65	94·73
Nunawading	12,069	14,184	26,253	11,299	13,249	24,548	93·62	93·41	93·51
Oakleigh	15,610	18,267	33,877	14,864	17,183	32,047	95·22	94·07	94·60

VICTORIA.—NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 16TH MARCH, 1940—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.
Ouyen	5,647	4,430	10,077	5,213	4,188	9,401	92·31	94·54	93·29
Polwarth	6,279	5,603	11,882	5,902	5,313	11,215	94·00	94·82	94·39
Port Fairy and Glenelg	6,391	5,822	12,213	6,154	5,547	11,701	96·29	95·28	95·81
Port Melbourne .. .	10,585	10,877	21,462	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prahran	11,495	14,441	25,936	10,395	13,092	23,487	90·43	90·66	90·56
Richmond	11,457	12,312	23,769	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rodney	6,279	5,714	11,993	5,824	5,318	11,142	92·75	93·07	92·90
St. Kilda	13,388	17,532	30,920	12,548	15,901	28,449	93·73	90·70	92·01
Stawell and Ararat .. .	6,018	5,749	11,767	5,711	5,428	11,139	94·90	94·42	94·66
Swan Hill	5,335	3,841	9,176	4,996	3,634	8,630	93·65	94·61	94·05
Toorak	10,370	14,647	25,017	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Goulburn	5,160	4,447	9,607	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Yarra	8,148	7,711	15,859	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walhalla	6,643	5,310	11,953	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wangaratta and Ovens	5,978	5,437	11,415	5,560	5,008	10,568	93·01	92·11	92·58
Waranga	4,863	4,157	9,020	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warrenheip and Grenville	5,436	4,962	10,398	5,102	4,711	9,813	93·86	94·94	94·37
Warrnambool	6,408	6,198	12,606	6,142	5,836	11,978	95·85	94·16	95·02
Williamstown	12,025	12,284	24,309	11,239	11,462	22,701	93·46	93·31	93·39
Wonthaggi	5,291	4,608	9,899	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	565,002	597,965	1,162,967	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less twenty-one uncontested districts .. .	161,733	159,370	321,103	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	403,269	438,595	841,864	377,644	408,715	786,359	93·65	93·19	93·41

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 general elections directly following upon a dissolution of the Council 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 15 of the 44 contested districts in the Legislative Assembly election of 16th March, 1940, there were more than two candidates. In eight of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In one of the other seven contests the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences were distributed.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTIONS.

By-elections held in Victoria during 1940-41 were as follows:—
Legislative Assembly—

13th July, 1940 .. Mr. C. Mutton elected for
Coburg.
2nd November, 1940.. Mr. E. F. Guye elected for
Polwarth.
11th January, 1941 .. Mr. H. E. Thonemann elected
for Toorak.

PARTICULARS OF BY-ELECTIONS, 1940-41.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Coburg Electoral District.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	14,643	16,061	30,704
Number of electors who voted	12,592	13,820	26,412
Electors who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	85·99	86·05	86·02

Polwarth Electoral District.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	6,326	5,831	12,157
Number of electors who voted	5,635	5,339	10,974
Electors who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	89·08	91·56	90·27

Toorak Electoral District.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	11,440	16,180	27,620
Number of electors who voted	8,979	13,957	22,936
Electors who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	78·48	86·26	83·04

Proportion of voters at elections.

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, 1856-1940.

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	*	1886	64·70	1917	54·21
1859	*	1889	66·58	1920	63·70
1861	*	1892	65·12	1921	57·26
1864	*	1894	70·99	1924	59·24
1866	55·10	1897	70·33	1927	91·76†
1868	61·59	1900	63·47	1929	93·72
1871	65·02	1902	65·47	1932	94·20
1874	61·00	1904	66·72	1935	94·39
1877	62·29	1907	61·26	1937	93·96
1880 (Feb.)	66·56	1908	53·64	1940	93·41
1880 (July)	65·85	1911	63·61		
1883	64·96	1914	53·92		

* 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.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ON 30TH JUNE, 1940.

Electoral Province.	Number of Electors on Rolls.								
	Ratepayers' Roll.			General Rolls.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ballaarat	14,827	5,910	20,737	34	16	50	14,861	5,926	20,787
Bendigo	15,337	6,894	22,231	74	77	151	15,411	6,971	22,382
Doutta Galla	28,578	10,293	38,871	59	71	130	28,637	10,364	39,001
East Yarra	27,417	11,100	38,517	144	236	380	27,561	11,336	38,897
Gippsland	14,256	4,325	18,581	591	26	617	14,847	4,351	19,198
Higinbotham	26,442	9,384	35,826	53	45	98	26,495	9,429	35,924
Melbourne	23,457	10,140	33,597	44	76	120	23,501	10,216	33,717
Melbourne North	31,390	8,110	39,500	1,347	1,588	2,935	32,737	9,698	42,435
Melbourne West	25,574	8,327	33,901	88	238	326	25,662	8,565	34,227
Monash	28,183	12,299	40,482	72	45	117	28,255	12,344	40,599
Northern	14,494	4,505	18,999	107	131	238	14,601	4,636	19,237
North-Eastern	12,649	4,225	16,874	67	84	151	12,716	4,309	17,025
North-Western	14,205	4,473	18,678	265	192	457	14,470	4,665	19,135
Southern	16,745	7,489	24,234	69	11	85	16,814	7,506	24,319
South-Eastern	16,215	6,809	23,024	24	11	35	16,259	6,820	23,059
South-Western	17,021	5,266	22,287	28	16	44	17,049	5,282	22,331
Western	14,681	4,697	19,378	95	97	192	14,776	4,794	19,570
Grand Total	341,471	124,246	465,717	3,161	2,965	6,126	344,632	127,211	471,843

NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN VICTORIA ON 30TH JUNE, 1940—*continued.*

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, ON 30TH JUNE, 1941.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Joint Rolls.	Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Joint Rolls.
Albert Park	25,350	Heidelberg	34,222
Allandale	9,655	Kara Kara and Borung ..	9,859
Ballarat	17,548	Kew	31,686
Barwon	13,339	Korong and Eaglehawk ..	10,552
Benalla	10,801	Lowan	12,024
Benambra	9,323	Maryborough and Dayles-	10,763
Bendigo	17,804	ford	
Boroondara	35,741	Melbourne	18,308
Brighton	33,292	Mildura	12,547
Brunswick	27,615	Mornington	14,427
Bulla and Dalhousie ..	9,750	Northcote	25,140
Carlton	20,528	Nunawading	27,345
Castlemaine and Kyneton..	10,625	Oakleigh	35,688
Caulfield	30,451	Ouyen	9,207
Clifton Hill	24,058	Polwarth	11,921
Coburg	30,394	Port Fairy and Glenelg ..	12,264
Collingwood	20,958	Port Melbourne	21,361
Dandenong	35,407	Prahran	28,459
Dundas	12,387	Richmond	24,234
Essendon	27,926	Rodney	11,766
Evelyn	11,986	Stawell and Ararat	11,473
Flemington	23,500	St. Kilda	30,978
Footscray	30,487	Swan Hill	8,672
Geelong	19,398	Toorak	26,339
Gippsland East	7,687	Upper Goulburn	9,718
" North	10,590	" Yarra	16,278
" South	12,371	Walhalla	12,329
" West	11,507	Wangaratta and Ovens ..	11,274
Goulburn Valley	12,464	Waranga	8,738
Grant	11,015	Warrenheip and Grenville..	10,063
Gunbower	10,602	Warrnambool	12,569
Hampden	11,039	Williamstown	24,965
Hawthorn	27,129	Wonthaggi	9,868
		Total	1,177,767

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 although the procedure was entirely remoulded by *The Judicature Act* 1883 (now incorporated in the *Supreme Court Act* 1928), its constitution and powers remain practically unaltered. There were in 1940, six Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges.

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

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1936 TO 1940.

Heading.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Number of Places at which Sittings were held	5	5	5	7	7
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages	6	4	5	6	14
For Trial	156	143	167	169	152
Number of Causes Tried—					
By Juries of Six	16	20	14	23	20
By a Judge	64	52	30	50	24
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	55	54	27	59	32
Defendant	20	19	17	14	12
Amount Awarded £	29,369	25,525	8,810	15,914	26,573
Writs of Summons issued	626	679	699	747	616
Other Original Proceedings	288	302	274	140	122
Appellate Proceedings (other than Criminal Appeals heard and determined)—					
By Full Court	30	36	41	45	45
By a Judge	62	70	49	57	42
Fees Collected £	3,274	3,322	3,891	3,901	3,537

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 1940 there were 81 sessions, which were held in 27 places. Particulars of litigation in each of the last five years are as follows:—

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.					Number of Causes Tried.	Amount Sued For.	Amount Awarded.
						£	£
1936	..	..	..	..	1,350	522,100	211,643
1937	..	..	..	..	1,385	560,926	199,972
1938	..	..	..	..	1,390	569,575	207,455
1939	..	..	..	..	1,210	605,738	216,929
1940	..	..	..	..	1,352	616,248	207,527

Petty Sessions civil business. In 1940, Courts of Petty Sessions by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices were held at 224 places in Victoria. 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 as follows:—

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES,
ETC., 1936 TO 1940.

Heading.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Civil Cases—					
Number heard	101,024	100,818	103,718	112,423	97,811
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed £	877,991	835,370	915,052	824,288	881,744
Awarded £	610,411	607,495	710,492	705,971	646,197
Other Cases—					
Appeals against Rates ..	493	617	575	716	1,020
Children's Maintenance ..	9	36	62	23	104
Ejectment Cases	3,351	2,766	2,765	2,917	2,601
Examination of Lunatics ..	255	241	187	210	150
Fraud Summonses	5,556	5,562	4,641	6,248	4,893
Garnishee Cases	3,526	3,475	3,838	4,354	4,611
Licences and Certificates ..	17,931	18,219	18,824	17,479	15,384
Maintenance Cases	1,553	1,802	1,995	1,943	1,828
Prohibition Cases	86	69	74	80	91
Show Cause Summonses ..	} 7,501	9,361	10,827	{ 6,570	5,150
Other .. ..								{ 5,985	5,338

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, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.	King's Writs against Person and Property.	Subjects' Writs against—		Total.
		The Person.	Property.	
1936	25	5	152	182
1937	24	5	120	149
1938	17	8	108	133
1939	8	7	109	124
1940	10	1	110	121

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, 1941, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Acts 1924-1933*, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating thereto were as follows:—

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

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.				
1937 ..	227	12	103	342
1938 ..	255	9	121	385
1939 ..	295	7	129	431
1940 ..	266	6	160	432
1941 ..	190	11	112	313
LIABILITIES.				
	£	£	£	£
1937 ..	227,043	66,050	146,899	439,992
1938 ..	250,282	11,217	199,581	461,080
1939 ..	211,630	11,747	206,235	429,612
1940 ..	188,926	24,742	193,683	407,351
1941 ..	149,908	7,933	145,215	303,056
ASSETS.				
	£	£	£	£
1937 ..	29,924	13,601	91,465	134,990
1938 ..	74,138	5,553	114,401	194,092
1939 ..	64,087	13,063	133,329	210,479
1940 ..	6,205	17,986	126,869	151,060
1941 ..	34,128	6,183	97,058	137,369

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 husbands and wives respectively, and the number of decrees granted for divorce, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the year 1940 :—

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, 1940.

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husbands.	Wives.	Total.	Husbands.	Wives.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage	396	494	890	358	459	817
Judicial Separation .. ..	..	5	5	..	2	2
Nullity of Marriage .. ..	..	2	2	1	3	4
Total	396	501	897	359	464	823

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1940 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, GROUNDS OF, 1940.

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	92	86	..	..	..	..
Bigamy .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cruelty, repeated acts of .. ..	..	4	..	1	..	..
Desertion	253	345	..	1	..	..
Desertion and adultery	3	4	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness (habitual)	1	8	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness and cruelty .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Impotence .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Insanity	9	6	..	..	..	..
Sentences for Crime .. ..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Total	358	459	..	2	1	3

**Divorces,
1861 to 1940.**

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 1940.

**VICTORIA—DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS,
1861 TO 1940.**

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
1938	820	3
1939	794	4
1940	817	2
Total—1891 to 1940	15,601	66
Total—1861 to 1940	15,949	137

RACECOURSE LICENCES.

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

**Racecourse
licences and
percentage
fees.**

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, 1931-32 TO 1940-41.

Year ended 30th June.			Amount.	Year ended 30th June.			Amount.
			£				£
1932	..	..	16,457	1937	..	..	15,718
1933	..	..	15,575	1938	..	..	16,627
1934	..	..	15,050	1939	..	..	17,191
1935	..	..	14,885	1940	..	..	16,710
1936	..	..	15,554	1941	..	..	15,420

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 1940 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 1940 relate, as in previous years, to all offences with which a person was charged. The statistics for the last eight 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. The particulars include cases (other than arrests of neglected children) disposed of in Children's Courts.

VICTORIA—OFFENCES AND DRUNKENNESS, 1890 TO 1940.

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
1936	1,503	6,865	10,390	63,360	82,118
1937	1,351	7,244	10,433	55,194	74,222
1938	1,412	8,320	11,311	58,013	79,056
1939	1,308	8,104	11,609	61,837	82,858
1940	1,346	7,698	11,619	65,624	86,287
	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
1936	·81	3·72	5·62	34·29	44·44
1937	·73	3·90	5·62	29·74	39·99
1938	·76	4·45	6·06	31·06	42·33
1939	·69	4·31	6·17	32·86	44·03
1940	·71	4·06	6·12	34·61	45·50

* See paragraph "Alteration in method of tabulation" on page 51.

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 1940 only 109 of such charges out of a total of 65,624 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 1940.

VICTORIA—ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1940.

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	12	..	..	8	..	2	2
Manslaughter	9	..	..	4	..	4	1
Shooting at, wounding, &c.	55	2	..	22	3	28	..
Assaults	1,098	581	46	379	61	27	4
Others	172	33	1	12	2	116	8
Total	1,346	616	47	425	66	177	15
Against Property—							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	940	240	2	89	2	584	23
Larceny and similar offences	5,253	3,431	302	913	60	501	46
Wilful damage	353	264	14	69	3	1	2
Others	1,152	712	24	331	21	61	3
Total	7,698	4,647	342	1,402	86	1,147	74
Forgery and Offences against the Currency ..	86	1	..	8	..	74	3
Against Good Order—							
Drunkenness*	11,619	10,111	1,329	161	18	..	..
Others	7,526	5,468	580	1,273	201	4	..
Total	19,145	15,579	1,909	1,434	219	4	..
Other Offences—							
Breaches of—							
Education Act	6,623	4,681	1,362	443	137	..	..
Licensing Act	7,291	5,082	726	1,080	403	..	..
Motor Car Act	14,111	13,003	452	637	19	..	..
Traffic Regulations ..	15,668	14,436	765	406	61	..	..
Vermyn and Noxious Weeds Act	621	334	75	149	63	..	..
Miscellaneous	13,698	10,575	1,080	1,798	196	44	5
Total	58,012	48,111	4,460	4,513	879	44	5
Grand Total	86,287	68,954	6,758	7,782	1,250	1,446	97

* See footnote on page 55.

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, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.	Arrest Cases.		Summons Cases.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1936	18,798	2,218	56,471	4,631	82,118
1937	18,534	2,070	50,108	3,510	74,222
1938	20,893	2,292	52,085	3,786	79,056
1939	21,121	2,369	54,726	4,642	82,858
1940	20,666	2,406	57,516	5,699	86,287

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, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.
1936	82,118	70,752	9,884	1,482
1937	74,222	64,772	7,905	1,545
1938	79,056	68,841	8,199	2,016
1939	82,858	72,186	8,895	1,777
1940	86,287	75,712	9,032	1,543
Number per 10,000 of Population.				
1936	444·4	382·9	53·5	8·0
1937	399·9	349·0	42·6	8·3
1938	423·3	368·6	43·9	10·8
1939	440·3	383·6	47·3	9·4
1940	455·0	399·3	47·6	8·1

NOTE.—The convictions in respect of drunkenness include those cases in which offenders were discharged by magistrates on a first appearance. Prior to 1936 such cases were not treated as convictions.

Children's Courts. The jurisdiction of Children's Courts is limited to children under the age of seventeen years. In 1939, the office was re-organized and the appointment was made of a Stipendiary Special Magistrate with jurisdiction throughout the State. He has the assistance of two Stipendiary Probation Officers who investigate problem cases which come before the Court. A clinic has been established for the purpose of dealing with cases referred to it by the Court.

The table which follows shows the number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts during the year 1940.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES DISPOSED OF, 1940.

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	60	36	..	18	4	2	..
Others	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
Total	70	46	..	18	4	2	..
Against Property—							
Larceny, &c.	3,031	2,561	71	395	4	..	..
Wilful Damage	136	113	1	20	1	1	..
Others	114	77	1	36	..	..	..
Total	3,281	2,751	73	451	5	1	..
Against Good Order—							
Drunkenness	9	6	1	2	..	..	..
Others	234	165	7	57	5	..	..
Total	243	171	8	59	5	..	..
Other Offences, &c.—							
Traffic Offences	589	530	11	48	..	..	..
Other Offences	346	260	16	64	6	..	..
Neglected Children	558	203	163	110	82	..	..
Total	1,493	993	190	222	88	..	..
Grand Total	5,087	3,961	271	750	102	3	..

The number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts, in each of the last five years is given in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES DISPOSED OF
1936 TO 1940.

Nature of Offence.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Against the Person—					
Assaults	98	86	98	65	60
Others	25	9	2	3	10
Against Property—					
Larceny, &c.	1,991	2,475	3,249	3,076	3,031
Wilful Damage	226	199	210	128	136
Others	41	30	36	73	114
Against Good Order—					
Drunkenness	9	13	5	5	9
Others	382	294	165	244	234
Traffic Offences		954	1,162	862	589
Other Offences	2,187	538	627	425	346
Neglected Children		582	697	610	558
Total	4,959	5,180	6,251	5,491	5,087
Summarily Convicted	4,003	4,212	5,394	4,585	4,232
Summarily Dismissed, &c.	954	966	851	905	852
Committed for Trial	2	2	6	1	3

The following statement gives particulars of the manner in which the cases in the Children's Courts were disposed of by magistrates in 1940.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES, HOW DEALT
WITH, 1940.

How dealt with.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adjourned for period without probation	886	47	933
Released on probation	1,214	77	1,291
Committed to care of Children's Welfare Department	368	108	476
Committed to reformatory	94	1	95
Committed to care of a private person or institution	18	4	22
Fined	589	20	609
Released under Section 356 of <i>Crimes Act 1928</i>	17	..	17
Dismissed on payment of costs or damages or both	91	1	92
Discharged upon surety	11	..	11
Sentenced to term of imprisonment	3	..	3
Sentenced to imprisonment, the execution of which has been suspended	51	..	51
Convicted and discharged	426	8	434
Discharged with a caution	181	3	184
Otherwise dealt with	12	2	14
Summarily Convicted	3,961	271	4,232
Summarily Dismissed, &c.	750	102	852
Committed for Trial	3	..	3
Grand Total	4,714	373	5,087

Children's Courts—Probation Cases. 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,
1936 TO 1940.

Year.	Cases Released on Probation.	Results of Probation.		
		Satisfactory.	Fair.	Unsatisfactory.
		%	%	%
1936	924	82	8	10
1937	1,113	84	7	9
1938	1,743	86	5	9
1939	1,401	90	4	6
1940	1,291	82	8	10

Arrest cases summarily disposed of by magistrates.

The following is a statement of the arrest cases summarily disposed of by magistrates during 1940.

VICTORIA—ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF
BY MAGISTRATES, 1940.

Sentence	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	5,436	465	5,901
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	3,866	675	4,541
1 month and under 6 months	1,297	182	1,479
6 months and under 12 months	178	11	189
1 year and under 2 years	27	3	30
2 years	1	..	1
Admonished	5,311	606	5,917
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety	441	107	548
Sent to Reformatory Schools, &c.	235	5	290
Otherwise dealt with	291	18	309
Total Convicted	17,133	2,072	19,205
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out	2,207	254	2,461
Total summarily disposed of	19,340	2,326	21,666

Committals for Trial—Convictions.

The following table shows the offences of distinct persons who were convicted in the Supreme Court and in Courts of General Sessions during 1940. Where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS FOR TRIAL, DISTINCT PERSONS CONVICTED, 1940.

Offence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Against the Person—			
Murder	1	..	1
Manslaughter	3	..	3
Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm, &c.	9	..	9
Rape and other offences against females	55	..	55
Unnatural offences	22	..	22
Bigamy	10	5	15
Suicide, attempt to commit	1	1	2
Demanding money with menaces .. .. .	..	1	1
Other	3	1	4
Against Property—			
Robbery and Stealing from the Person..	30	..	30
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.	211	7	218
Stealing Horses, Cattle, and Sheep	8	..	8
Other Larceny	144	14	158
Fraud and False Pretences	39	3	42
Receiving	39	3	42
Arson and attempts at	4	1	5
Other	3	..	3
Forgery and offences against the Currency	14	..	14
Other offences—			
Perjury and Subornation	3	2	5
Effecting a Public Mischief	1	..	1
Conspiracy	3	1	4
Breaches of <i>Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1928</i>	2	2	4
Other	4	1	5
Total	609	42	651

Offence and age of distinct persons convicted after commitment for trial. The following table contains for the year 1940 a classification according to offence and age of distinct persons 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	8	7	19	19	25	22	3	104	
Against Property	54	93	112	71	77	66	5	478	
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	1	3	3	1	3	2	1	14	
Other Offences	1	2	1	2	3	4	..	13	
Total	1	64	105	135	93	108	94	9	609	
FEMALES.										
Against the Person	2	2	3	1	..	8	
Against Property	3	6	5	1	6	6	1	28	
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	
Other Offences	2	..	2	2	..	6	
Total	3	6	9	3	11	9	1	42	

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

VICTORIA—PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.	Number of Persons—			Number per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total	
1936	10,339	51	10,390	5·62
1937	10,409	24	10,433	5·62
1938	11,282	29	11,311	6·06
1939	11,577	32	11,609	6·17
1940	11,590	29	11,619	6·12

The continuity of the above statistics has not been materially affected by the alteration in the method of tabulation referred to on page 51.

Drunkness—Comparison with previous years. If the amount of drunkness 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:—

VICTORIA—DRUNKENNESS, 1874 TO 1940.

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	1933-37	36
1898-1902	84	1938	41
1903-07	77	1939	42
1908-12	68	1940	42
1913-17	59		

A considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown for the five years 1893-97, which was a period of general depression, followed by an increase in the subsequent five-yearly period. A similar trend is shown for the depression years 1923-32 and subsequent years. 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.

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, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.	Number.	Number per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1936	96	14·93
1937	108	16·72
1938	95	14·06
1939	126	19·24
1940	142	21·52

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, 1940, 1,836 hotels had been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. Of these hotels 530 were located in metropolitan districts, and the compensation paid in respect thereof amounted to £581,662, or an average of £1,097 each. Of the 1,306 hotels closed in country districts, compensation amounted to £679,789—an average of £520 each. The total sum paid in compensation in all districts of the State was £1,261,451, or an average of £687 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, 9 grocers' and 92 Australian wine licences have been taken away, for which compensation to the amount of £19,016 has been awarded.

A section of the Board's work which has grown rapidly in extent and importance since 1922 is the consideration given to enforcing 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 thereof being £5,996,060 exclusive of the cost of sewerage and new equipment.

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels, including roadside licences, in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and 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, 1940.

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
1938	1,873,760	1,706	1,098
1939	1,887,356	1,700	1,110
1940	1,918,660†	1,691	1,135
Increase, 1885 to 31st December, 1940 ..	949,460	..	912
Decrease, 1885 to 31st December, 1940..	..	2,648	..

* Including Roadside Licences. † Subject to Revision.

While the population since 1885 has increased by 102 per cent. the number of hotels has decreased by 61 per cent. The average number of persons to an hotel is now 409 per cent. more than it was in that year. During the period 1885 to 31st December, 1940, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,836 were deprived of or surrendered their licences, and 664 were closed voluntarily. During the period 1907 to 31st December, 1940, 79 new licences were granted.

Licensing Fund.

The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1941, amounted to £310,040. The amounts received from the various sources were:—Licences, certificates, &c., £286,711; interest on investments, £10,982; fees and fines, £12,309; and miscellaneous, £38. The expenditure which totalled £310,040 consisted of the following items:—Annual payments to municipalities, £59,304; compensation, £18,035; 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. 4757, £191,070; and salaries, expenses, &c., £18,631. The amount at credit of the fund at 30th June, 1941, was £410,976, 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 1938, compensation paid to the 227 hotels closed as the result of local option polls amounted to £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. Particulars relating to the number of votes recorded at each of these polls appears in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 71.

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, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Year.		Quantity of Beer Consumed.	Per head of Population.
		gallons.	gallons.
1936-37	..	20,750,800	11·20
1937-38	..	23,099,800	12·41
1938-39	..	23,555,700	12·56
1939-40	..	24,524,500	12·97
1940-41	..	26,364,500	13·90

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

Gaols and prisoners. There are five gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, and the Cooriemungle Prison Camp.

There are also sixty-seven police gaols which are used for the detention of prisoners undergoing short sentences. The following statement contains information (other than for police gaols) for the year 1940 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, 1940.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received (including transfers).		In Confinement at end of year. (a)	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Pentridge ..	908	83	668·1	52·3	5,057	830	642	49
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	64	3	68·7	·6	172	3	59	1
Ballarat Gaol ..	66	18	32·6	..	242	2	25	..
Beechworth Reformatory Prison	78	..	60·5	..	32	..	60	..
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	91	..	84·4	..	127	..	74	..
Cooriemungle Prison Camp	32	..	24·8	..	74	..	31	..
Geelong Gaol ..	179	..	125·9	..	392	..	94	..
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	21	..	6·6	..	3	..	4	..
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	53	..	48·6	..	42	..	46	..
Sale Gaol ..	26	9	7·8	..	62	2	6	..
Total ..	1,518	113	1,128·0	52·9	6,203	837	1,041	50

(a) Including 43 males and 2 females awaiting trial.

Prisoners received and discharged. 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 1940 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM GAOLS AND REFORMATORY PRISONS, 1940.
(Exclusive of Police Gaols.)

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in Confinement at 31st December, 1940—			
Convicted	1,107	37	1,144
Awaiting trial	61	5	66
Total	1,168	42	1,210
Received during 1940—			
Convicted of—			
Felony	1,260	102	1,362
Misdemeanour	2,723	545	3,268
Other offences	277	20	297
Transfers from—			
Other Gaols and Reformatory Prisons ..	577	..	577
Hospitals, Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c.	50	4	54
For Trial, not subsequently convicted ..	1,316	166	1,482
Total	6,203	837	7,040
Discharged during 1940—			
By remission of sentence	503	24	533
On expiration of sentence and payment of fines	3,604	618	4,222
Bailed to appeal	26	5	31
On bond from Court, Judge's Order, Attorney-General's Order, &c.	13	3	16
By special authority	6	3	9
On parole	188	1	189
Died .. .. .	..	..	..
Executed .. .. .	..	..	..
Deported	9	..	9
Absconded	13	..	13
Transfers to—			
Other Gaols and Reformatory Prisons ..	576	1	577
Hospitals, Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c.	52	5	57
Unconvicted	1,334	169	1,503
Total	6,330	829	7,159
Number in Confinement at 31st December, 1940—			
Convicted	998	48	1,046
Awaiting trial	43	2	45
Total	1,041	50	1,091

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

Prisoners under Sentence.

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE, 1931 TO 1940.

At 31st December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number per 10,000 of Population.	At 31st December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number per 10,000 of Population.
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	955	34	989	5·32
1933	1,297	50	1,347	7·38	1938	1,043	41	1,084	5·71
1934	1,191	34	1,225	6·67	1939	1,107	37	1,144	6·06
1935	1,118	41	1,159	6·29	1940	998	48	1,046	5·45

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 1940, 42 per cent. less than in 1901, and 6 per cent. less than the yearly average in the quinquennial period 1926-30.

VICTORIA—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1940.

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
1936 ..	1,179	43	1,222	17·56	·61	8·91
1937 ..	1,072	41	1,113	15·94	·58	8·10
1938 ..	1,084	45	1,129	16·02	·64	8·16
1939 ..	1,193	49	1,242	17·50	·69	8·91
1940 ..	1,128	53	1,181	16·47	·74	8·41

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 to 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, 1936–37 TO 1940–41.**

Name of Reformatory Prison.	Year Ended 30th June.				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	64	56	71	73	59
Beechworth Reformatory Prison	65	59	52	65	55
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	77	100	90	97	58
Geelong Reformatory Prison	18	16	10	6	6
McLeod Settlement, French Island	55	48	50	49	47
Total	279	279	273	290	225

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, 1941, admissions to the several reformatories totalled 4,532 (4,483 males and 49 females). Particulars of those released on parole or probation (inclusive of cases released more than once) and of those otherwise dealt with during the same period are given hereunder :—

Heading.	Number.	Per Cent.
Reconvicted or returned to prison	1,644	36·28
Probation satisfactorily completed	1,843	40·67
Still on parole or probation	398	8·78
Deaths—		
In institutions	22	0·49
On parole or probation	26	0·57
Escapes *	167	3·68
Released by Special Authority, deported, &c.	207	4·57
In institutions at 30th June, 1941	225	4·96
Total admissions to 30th June, 1941	4,532	100·00

* Of 167 who escaped, 147 were subsequently recaptured.

POLICE PROTECTION.

Numerical
Strength of
Police Force
in Victoria.

The following table shows the numbers in the various ranks of the police force in Victoria on 31st December, 1940.

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE, CLASSIFICATION AND
NUMERICAL STRENGTH AT 31st DECEMBER, 1940.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner	1	..	1
Superintendents	3	7	10
Inspectors	7	6	13
Sub-Inspectors	21	7	28
Sergeants, First class	34	11	45
Sergeants, Second class	35	14	49
Senior Constables	169	75	244
Senior Constables (brevet rank)	3	..	3
First Constables	597	337	934
Constables	585	114	699
Total	1,455	571	2,026
<i>Detectives.</i>			
Superintendent	1	..	1
Inspector	2	..	2
Sub-Inspectors	2	..	2
Sub-Inspectors (brevet rank)	2	..	2
Sergeants, First class	4	..	4
Sergeants, Second class	7	..	7
Senior Detectives	19	2	21
First Detectives	59	14	73
Detectives	32	..	32
Total	128	16	144
<i>Mounted.</i>			
First Constables	14	76	90
Constables	22	37	59
Total	36	113	149
Grand Total	1,619	700	2,319

The above particulars include 8 police-women, but exclude 33 members with Defence Forces, 16 recalled police pensioners, 3 matrons and 1 black tracker.

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.

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE, NUMERICAL STRENGTH,
1931 to 1940.

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.
1931	2,107	856	1936	2,289	809
1932	2,121	855	1937	2,280	815
1933	2,148	849	1938	2,271	825
1934	2,170	847	1939	2,313*	816
1935	2,247	820	1940	2,319*	827

* Excluding members with Defence Forces but including recalled Police Pensioners.

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 last five years.

Expenditure on police, Gaols, &c.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS,
1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on—					Amount per Head of Population.
	Maintenance, &c.		Buildings.		Total.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.		
	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
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
1939 ..	780,068	119,254	35,665	7,101	942,088	10 1
1940 ..	799,450	122,260	32,527	9,306	963,543	10 2
1941 ..	800,071	129,850	32,143	6,204	968,328	10 2

Executions. During the thirty-five years ended with 1940 there were only thirteen 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, two in 1936, and two in 1939. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 181 criminals (177 males and 4 females) have been executed within the State on account of the following offences:—Murder, 141; 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, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.	Inquests into the Deaths of—			Total Persons per 1,000 Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total Persons.	
1936	1,239	511	1,750	93·2
1937	1,255	483	1,738	93·4
1938	1,234	535	1,769	93·3
1939	1,346	630	1,976	98·0
1940	1,190	509	1,699	83·7

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 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 5,398,420 original entries have been made in the indexes, of which 1,541,820 relate to marriages, 2,590,990 to births, and 1,265,610 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 each 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 of the early church records, prior to 1st July, 1853, the fee is 1s., a further sum of 1s. being payable if a certificate be required.

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, since when the Marriage Act was amended by Acts No. 4561 and 4839 of 1938 and 1941 respectively, and the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act by Act No. 4553 of 1938 and 4858 of 1941.

Marriages may be celebrated by any minister of religion who ordinarily officiates 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. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is valid. Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted in part 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 any 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. Registration of death must be effected within 21 days by a person present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased or, in the case of illness, inability or default of such person, by the occupier of the house or tenement in which the death occurred. 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.

Summary of
Vital Statistics,
1940.

The principal numbers and rates relating to Vital Statistics are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1940.

Division.	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 ..	..	16,501	12,076	655	..	15.54	11.37	39.69
Remainder of the State	..	15,461	8,217	606	..	18.53	9.85	39.20
Victoria	22,299	31,962	20,293	1,261	11.76	16.86	10.70	39.45

MARRIAGES.

**Marriages—
Numbers and
rates.**

Marriages in Victoria in 1940 reached the record figure of 22,299, an increase of 4931 over the previous high record number (17,368) registered in 1939. The rate per 1000 of population in 1940 was 11·76 as compared with rates of 9·23 in 1939, 9·16 in 1938, 8·74 in 1937 and 8·61 in 1936. The rate for 1940 was the highest recorded in Victoria. The lowest rate recorded in the history of the State was 5·66 in 1931—a year of acute economic depression. There has been a marked increase since that year, the rate in 1940 being 108 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 1940.

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
1935-39..	16,406	3,699	4,484	3,414	4,809	8·83
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
1938 ..	17,113	3,844	4,994	3,454	4,821	9·16
1939 ..	17,368	3,527	4,452	3,751	5,638	9·23
1940 ..	22,299	5,001	5,430	5,896	5,972	11·76

* Not available.

The ordinary marriage rate—per 1,000 of the total population—like birth and death rates similarly estimated, is apt to be misleading in the early settlement stages of countries like Australia, but it affords a ready and approximate comparison between years not widely separated.

Marriage rates — Australian States and New Zealand. 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.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1936	8·61	8·57	8·49	8·82	9·43	8·97	8·66	9·25
1937	8·74	8·61	8·44	9·06	9·18	8·73	8·70	9·55
1938	9·16	9·03	8·85	9·26	9·03	8·83	9·05	10·09
1939	9·23	9·27	8·99	9·51	9·02	9·51	9·23	11·12
1940	11·76	10·95	10·09	11·66	11·25	10·36	11·11	11·28

Ages of bridegrooms and brides.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1940 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1940.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.														Total Bridegrooms.				
	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	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
17	2	3	5	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
18	3	9	20	25	13	3	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	88
19	2	10	41	52	42	34	40	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226
20	2	11	39	74	82	73	133	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	428
21 to 24 ..	1	3	43	153	371	587	745	3,321	817	77	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,127
25 to 29	5	14	85	170	334	441	3,612	2,972	453	58	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	8,156
30 to 34	1	10	15	37	78	102	916	1,467	792	179	28	7	3	..	..	..	..	3,635
35 to 39 ..	1	1	1	4	5	13	19	229	490	489	326	95	27	4	..	..	..	1	1,705
40 to 44	1	..	2	3	7	55	139	185	176	117	51	15	4	1	..	..	756
45 to 49	4	..	17	34	74	118	89	73	29	6	2	2	1	449
50 to 54	6	21	23	52	55	53	43	13	4	..	2	273
55 to 59	1	..	1	2	9	9	18	32	35	31	23	7	1	1	170
60 to 64	1	..	..	..	1	7	11	16	17	17	20	15	3	2	110
65 to 69	5	3	12	10	11	17	10	1	69
70 to 74	1	..	1	2	5	6	9	7	12	51
75 and over	1	..	..	..	2	5	6	9	5	..	6
Total Brides	2	19	102	363	744	1,158	1,426	8,344	5,970	2,114	953	448	288	165	95	58	29	21	22,299

Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 722 were older and 179 younger than their brides, and 99 were of the same age.

In 1940 the oldest bridegroom was aged 83 years, and the oldest bride 80 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 1940 is shown, in varying age groups, in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PROPORTIONS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1940.

Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—		Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.		Bridegrooms.	Brides.
Under 16 ..	..	·94	35 to 39 ..	76·46	42·74
16 ..	·13	4·57	40 to 44 ..	33·90	20·09
17 ..	·85	16·28	45 to 49 ..	20·14	12·92
18 ..	3·95	33·36	50 to 54 ..	12·24	7·40
19 ..	10·14	51·93	55 to 59 ..	7·62	4·26
20 ..	19·19	63·95	60 and over	11·84	4·84
21 to 24 ..	274·77	374·19			
25 to 29 ..	365·76	267·73		1,000·00	1,000·00
30 to 34 ..	163·01	94·80			

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 1936 to 1940.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS.

Year.	Age in Years.							Total.	
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Bridegrooms.									
1936	14	54	165	269	502	3·15
1937	2	16	73	147	304	542	3·34
1938	5	19	89	180	252	545	3·18
1939	2	18	72	151	295	538	3·10
1940	3	19	88	226	428	764	3·43
Brides.									
1936	2	17	99	261	590	818	2,493	15·66
1937	1	21	104	316	518	714	2,568	15·83
1938	4	24	99	307	577	785	2,681	15·67
1939	2	17	94	286	596	844	2,743	15·79
1940	2	19	102	363	744	1,158	3,814	17·10

The proportion of minors marrying steadily decreased from 1931 to 1936. There was little fluctuation during the following three years, but in 1940 an increase was recorded, mainly due to the number of brides who were under 21 years of age.

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, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Divorced.	Widowers.	All Bridegrooms.	Spinsters.	Divorced.	Widows.	All Brides.
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
1938 ..	28·05	40·15	49·35	29·49	25·13	35·20	44·99	26·05
1939 ..	27·97	39·41	49·31	29·36	25·06	34·83	44·90	26·00
1940 ..	27·64	38·57	49·58	28·90	24·80	34·89	44·16	25·71

In 1940 the mean age at marriage of bridegrooms of brides under 45 was 28·08 years, while for brides under 45 the age was 24·89 years.

The most popular age at marriage in 1940 for bridegrooms was 24 years and for brides 21 years.

Birthplaces of persons marrying. Marriage records for 1940 show that 89·5 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 93·5 per cent. of the brides married in Victoria were Australian born, while 7·8 per cent. of the grooms and 4·7 per cent. of the brides were born in Great Britain and Ireland. Of all persons married 91·5 per cent. were born in Australia, 7 per cent. in New Zealand, 6·3 per cent. in Great Britain and Ireland, and 3 per cent. in other British Possessions. Only a small proportion (1·2 per cent.) were natives of foreign countries. The birthplaces of the people married in Victoria in the years 1920 and 1940 are shown in the subjoined table :—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1920 AND 1940.

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1920.	1940.	1920.	1940.
Australia	13,116	19,964	13,602	20,849
New Zealand	100	175	75	142
England and Wales	1,126	1,247	811	760
Scotland	204	379	225	236
Ireland	121	123	66	56
Other British Possessions	49	96	42	47
Germany	22	47	5	26
Russia	23	6	8	7
Italy	16	75	5	44
United States	30	22	15	13
Other Foreign Countries and unspecified	91	165	44	119
Total	14,898	22,299	14,898	22,299

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 1936 to 1940, and the proportions in each condition for periods since 1900.

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS
MARRYING, 1936 TO 1940.

Period.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.				Total Marriages.
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Deserted.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Deserted.	
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
1938 ..	15,763	902	439	9	16,088	554	460	11	17,113
1939 ..	16,018	882	462	6	16,304	585	463	16	17,368
1940 ..	20,724	975	591	9	20,950	705	623	21	22,299

VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES AND PERCENTAGE OF
PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION,
1910 TO 1940.

Marriages Between—	1940.		Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of Total—			
	Number.	Percentage.		1910-19.	1920-29.	1930-39.	1940.
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	19,872	89·12	Bachelors Widowers Divorced	Bridegrooms.			
Bachelors and Widows ..	376	1·69		92·7	92·1	92·3	93·0
Bachelors and Divorced Women ..	476	2·13		6·5	6·3	5·5	4·4
Widowers and Spinsters ..	609	2·73		·8	1·6	2·2	2·6
Widowers and Widows ..	278	1·25	Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Widowers and Divorced Women ..	88	·39	Spinsters Widows Divorced	Brides.			
Divorced Men and Spinsters	469	2·10		94·2	93·6	94·4	94·0
Divorced Men and Widows	51	·23		4·8	4·9	3·4	3·2
Divorced Men and Divorced Women ..	80	·36		1·0	1·5	2·2	2·8
Total Marriages	22,299	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 6·5 and 4·7 respectively in 1910-14 to 5·0 and 3·2 in 1936-40. During the same period the proportion of remarriages of divorced men increased from ·7 to 2·5, and of divorced women from ·9 to 2·6. 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 and of remarriages of divorced men and of divorced women for various periods 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
1930-39	6,059	3,172	3,099

In 1940 decrees granted numbered 817, and remarriages of men and women 591 and 623 respectively.

Marriages in religious denominations. In 1940 the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 20,970 representing 94 per cent. of the total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 1329, or 6 per cent. of the total.

The numbers and proportions of civil marriages and of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations for the years 1920, 1930, and 1940, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL.

	1920.		1930.		1940.	
	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.
Church of England	4,403	29·56	3,211	27·58	6,817	30·57
Roman Catholic Church	2,618	17·57	2,238	19·23	4,296	19·27
Presbyterian Church	2,865	19·23	1,965	16·88	4,194	18·81
Methodist Church ..	2,061	13·84	1,577	13·55	3,332	14·94
Baptist Church ..	687	4·61	565	4·85	826	3·70
Church of Christ ..	325	2·18	272	2·34	547	2·45
Congregational Church	1,179	7·91	312	2·68	336	1·51
Salvation Army ..	64	·43	62	·53	155	·70
Lutheran Church ..	39	·26	69	·59	100	·45
Hebrew ..	38	·26	44	·38	139	·62
Other Sects ..	170	1·14	102	·88	228	1·02
Civil Marriages ..	449	3·01	1,224	10·51	1,329	5·96
Total ..	14,898	100·00	11,641	100·00	22,299	100·00

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

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES, 1931 TO 1940.

Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
1931 .	1,143	11·23	1936 ..	1,398	8·78
1932 ..	1,515	12·90	1937 ..	1,058	6·52
1933 ..	1,340	10·58	1938 ..	770	4·50
1934 ..	1,156	8·34	1939 ..	988	5·69
1935 ..	1,373	8·91	1940 ..	1,329	5·96

CIVIL MARRIAGES PERFORMED IN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT STATIST.

Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Civil Marriages.
1937 ..	409	38·66
1938 ..	570	74·03
1939 ..	863	87·35
1940 ..	1,199	90·22

NOTE.—The number of marriages performed in the office of the Government Statist has increased since 1938 mainly because of the abolition of office of certain former registrars of marriages in the metropolitan area.

Registered clergymen. The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages numbered 2,076 on 31st December, 1940. The number of ministers in each denomination (excepting Jews and Quakers) was as follows:—

VICTORIA—REGISTERED MINISTERS IN EACH DENOMINATION, 1940.

Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.	Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.
Church of England ..	428	Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	3
Roman Catholic ..	563	Catholic and Apostolic Unitarian	2
Presbyterian	338	Open Brethren	2
Methodist	312	Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland ..	2
Baptist	116	Ballarat Town Mission ..	2
Church of Christ ..	88	Particular Baptists	2
Congregational ..	62	Free Christian	1
Salvation Army ..	67	New Church	1
Lutheran	38	Greek Orthodox Church ..	1
Seventh Day Adventist ..	22	Syrian Orthodox	1
Pentecostal	6	International Bible Students' Association ..	1
Latter Day Saints ..	5		
Apostolic Church, Australia	4		
Latter Day Saints (Re-organized)	3		
Free Presbyterian ..	3	Total	2,076

In 1940 there were 13 civil registrars of marriages.

BIRTHS

Births—Numbers and rates. The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1940 was 31,962. This was 1,469 more than the number registered for the preceding year. The rate per 1,000 of population was 16·86. The lowest rate recorded was 15·16 in 1935. Stillbirths, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 895, and correspond to a ratio of 28·0 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1940. There were 1,053 male to every 1,000 female births in 1940, as compared with 1,065 in 1939, 1,063 in 1938, 1,047 in 1937, and 1,050 in 1936.

In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent 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, 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 1940.

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	7,367	7,276	16·27
1935-39	29,467	15,113	14,354	7,285	7,154	7,466	7,562	15·85
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
1938 ..	30,344	15,636	14,708	7,416	7,401	7,668	7,859	16·25
1939 ..	30,493	15,728	14,765	7,725	7,446	7,646	7,876	16·20
1940 ..	31,962	16,393	15,569	7,807	7,381	8,065	8,709	16·86

* Not available.

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

**BIRTH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND,
1936 TO 1940.**

Year.	Vic- toria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Aus- tralia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	Aus- tralia.	New Zealand.
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
1938 ..	16·25	17·39	18·98	15·88	19·87	20·82	17·46	17·93
1939 ..	16·20	17·46	20·08	16·13	19·43	21·03	17·65	18·73
1940 ..	16·86	17·81	20·02	16·80	19·60	20·90	18·02	21·20

The birth rate in England and Wales in 1940 was 14·6.

**Birthplaces
of parents
of nuptial
children.** The birth records of children born in wedlock show that, in Victoria in 1940, 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:—78·5 in Victoria; 87·7 in Australia; 0·7 in New Zealand; 6·3 in England and Wales; 1·8 in Scotland; 0·6 in Ireland; 0·6 in other British Possessions; and 2·3 in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were:—Victoria, 82·1; Australia, 92·2; New Zealand, 0·6; England and Wales, 3·9; Scotland, 1·0; Ireland, 0·3; other British possessions, 0·3; and foreign countries, 1·7.

**Ages of
parents of
nuptial
children.** The average ages of fathers and of mothers of nuptial children whose births were recorded in 1940 were 31·95 and 28·32 years respectively. These averages were 3·87 and 3·43 years respectively above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides, for the year 1940. 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, 1940.

Father.				Mother.			
Age Group.		Percentage of Total Parents.	Age Group.		Percentage of Total Parents.		
Under 20	.. ..	0·49	Under 20	.. ..	4·05
20 to 24	.. ..	10·83	20 to 24	.. ..	23·78
25 to 29	.. ..	28·86	25 to 29	.. ..	33·53
30 to 34	.. ..	28·62	30 to 34	.. ..	23·26
35 to 39	.. ..	18·39	35 to 39	.. ..	11·38
40 to 44	.. ..	8·05	40 to 44	.. ..	3·70
45 to 49	.. ..	3·27	45 and over	.. ..	0·30
50 and over	.. ..	1·49				
Total	.. ..	100·00	Total	.. ..	100·00

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1940, 57·31 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 34·64 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 39·69 and 47·01 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 nuptial births, about 40 were to mothers under 20 years and about 3 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, cities and principal towns outside Greater Melbourne, and the remainder of the State for the five-year periods 1928 to 1932 and 1933 to 1937, and for the last three years :—

Birth rates in municipalities.

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

Municipality.	Annual Number of Births.					Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,348	1,143	1,156	1,105	1,257	14·29	12·68	12·81	12·22	13·86
Box Hill ..	259	214	244	261	267	18·31	13·84	15·30	15·98	15·85
Braybrook (Part) ..	187	157	130	171	190	22·28	17·65	14·16	18·19	19·49
Brighton ..	394	358	416	464	509	13·37	11·69	12·92	14·07	15·04
Brunswick ..	974	790	874	876	833	17·52	14·53	15·93	15·91	15·06
Camberwell ..	865	759	938	1,056	1,224	17·85	14·58	16·56	17·80	18·98
Caulfield ..	941	807	942	969	1,047	14·87	12·14	13·58	13·80	14·71
Chelsea ..	127	121	118	172	139	18·66	17·46	16·74	24·16	19·04
Coburg ..	742	634	672	665	751	16·59	12·47	14·73	16·33	18·11
Collingwood ..	532	492	462	494	497	16·63	16·26	15·46	16·55	16·65
Essendon ..	766	578	695	706	771	16·59	12·47	14·73	14·83	15·98
Fitzroy ..	517	467	489	485	532	15·96	15·24	16·10	15·98	17·49
Footscray ..	875	698	778	788	782	19·13	14·97	16·33	16·33	15·26
Hawthorn ..	424	406	465	507	516	12·70	11·82	13·17	14·20	14·24
Heidelberg (Part) ..	413	340	389	412	432	16·93	14·02	15·65	16·30	16·80
Kew ..	339	284	331	346	335	13·97	11·58	13·04	13·48	12·84
Malvern ..	499	470	487	536	545	11·46	10·66	10·77	11·78	11·85
Moorabbin ..	398	359	410	374	475	23·14	19·20	20·97	18·65	22·84
Mordialloc ..	148	132	174	174	178	15·37	13·64	17·40	17·06	17·00
Northcote ..	727	576	602	610	660	17·27	13·55	14·02	14·17	15·21
Oakleigh ..	264	217	243	238	253	22·72	17·91	19·52	18·84	19·61
Port Melbourne ..	230	197	190	180	195	17·24	15·22	14·65	13·85	14·66
Prahran ..	696	624	699	719	798	13·26	11·82	12·93	13·18	14·43
Preston ..	703	581	609	649	699	23·87	18·05	18·44	19·33	20·45
Richmond ..	693	593	644	553	640	16·71	14·95	16·24	13·92	16·05
Sandringham ..	272	232	270	298	320	15·33	12·67	14·23	15·42	16·16
South Melbourne ..	660	551	571	544	591	15·06	12·81	13·25	12·60	13·63
St. Kilda ..	533	512	562	643	666	11·61	10·55	11·03	12·58	12·91
Williamstown ..	423	326	347	344	399	19·28	14·64	15·39	15·14	17·20
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne										
Ballarat ..	664	596	586	531	617	17·14	15·74	15·28	13·79	15·96
Bendigo ..	550	555	559	519	578	17·10	18·81	18·61	17·25	19·13
Geelong ..	844	693	686	655	741	19·26	17·52	17·16	16·27	18·26
Ararat ..	†	102	114	110	95	..	20·76	22·94	22·00	19·04
Castlemaine ..	105	98	120	94	99	15·16	18·70	22·68	17·74	18·57
Colac ..	†	106	115	120	131	..	20·42	20·91	21·74	23·52
Echuca ..	†	95	91	80	91	..	21·39	20·40	17·90	20·36
Hamilton ..	138	117	139	148	129	24·47	20·08	23·44	24·79	21·43
Horsham ..	†	118	116	145	124	..	22·13	21·32	26·22	22·26
Maryborough ..	118	111	114	111	115	21·35	19·62	20·00	19·37	19·90
Mildura ..	184	207	258	275	249	28·23	30·54	36·70	38·46	35·32
Sale ..	†	86	93	90	133	..	19·97	21·33	20·50	30·65
Shepparton ..	151	158	173	186	215	27·51	27·24	29·08	30·74	35·13
Stawell ..	92	85	84	82	108	19·46	17·75	17·46	16·98	22·27
Swan Hill ..	†	†	†	†	108	..	..	..	..	21·82
Wangaratta ..	†	107	100	139	133	..	22·21	20·58	28·42	26·81
Warrambool ..	176	175	183	189	187	20·17	19·40	20·04	20·52	20·17
Wonthaggi ..	141	91	93	76	78	22·44	14·95	14·24	11·67	11·98
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	15,949	13,618	14,907	15,339	16,501	16·03	13·55	14·48	14·73	15·54
Cities and Principal towns outside Greater Melbourne	3,163	3,500	3,624	3,550	3,931	19·22	18·90	19·25	18·74	20·13
Remainder of State	12,698	11,426	11,813	11,604	11,530	20·40	17·62	18·18	17·82	18·04
Victoria ..	31,805	28,544	30,344	30,493	31,962	17·85	15·52	16·25	16·20	16·86

† Not recorded.

Multiple
births.

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:—

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE BIRTHS.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.	Cases of Quadruplets.	Total Multiple Cases.	Multiple Cases, per 1,000 of Total Cases.
1936 ..	298	4	..	302	10·57
1937 ..	335	3	1	339	11·53
1938 ..	291	2	..	293	9·75
1939 ..	317	3	..	320	10·60
1940 ..	321	2	..	323	10·21

On the average of the five years 1936–40, the proportion of mothers of twins was one in 96, of mothers of triplets one in 10,706, of mothers of quadruplets one in 149,889, and of mothers of all multiple births one in 95 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 Acts make provision for the legal adoption of children under 21 years of age who have never married and for the registration of each adoption by the Government Statist.

The first registration was effected on 14th October, 1929, and, between that date and the end of the year 1940, the adoptions of 1639 male and 2,349 female children were registered. During 1940, adoptions registered comprised 273 male and 304 female children.

Children legitimated. Provision for the legitimation of children is made in the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Acts. Up to the end of 1940 advantage was taken of these Acts to legitimate 4,164 children, of whom 279 were registered in the years 1903 to 1909, 1,347 in 1910 to 1919, 1,374 in 1920 to 1929, and 1,019 in 1930 to 1939.

Legitimations during 1940 numbered 145.

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 1940 the numbers of legitimations in the several States and in New Zealand during that year were as follows:—Victoria, 13·1; New South Wales, 29·2; Queensland, 29·9; South Australia, 16·7; Western Australia, 43·6; Tasmania, 32·5; and New Zealand, 40·2.

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 1940.

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
1935-39	29,467	613	615	1,228	4·17
1936	28,883	636	636	1,272	4·40
1937	29,731	594	637	1,231	4·14
1938	30,344	647	654	1,301	4·29
1939	30,493	611	538	1,149	3·77
1940	31,962	571	535	1,106	3·46

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 3·46 in 1940.

The percentages in the various States and in New Zealand in 1940 were as follows:—Victoria, 3·46; New South Wales, 3·80; Queensland, 4·68; South Australia, 2·76; Western Australia, 3·57; Tasmania, 4·19; Australia 3·78; and New Zealand, 3·89.

A larger proportion of ex-nuptiality prevails among residents of Greater Melbourne and of the cities and principal towns outside Greater Melbourne than in the rural districts of Victoria. During the year 1940, the proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births was 4·03 per cent. in Greater Melbourne, 3·43 in the cities and principal towns outside Greater Melbourne, and 2·65 in the rural districts.

Ex-nuptiality
in town and
country.

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 1940.

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
1935-39..	18,994	10,109	8,885	4,043	4,780	5,630	4,541	10·22
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
1938 ..	18,955	10,026	8,929	4,016	4,605	5,774	4,560	10·15
1939 ..	20,169	10,779	9,390	4,320	5,048	5,982	4,819	10·72
1940 ..	20,293	10,930	9,363	4,427	4,841	6,150	4,875	10·70

* Not available.

The death rate gradually declined from 18·44 in 1860-64 to 9·50 in 1930-34, but during the quinquennium, 1935-39, it rose to 10·22. 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 was little fluctuation during the four years following 1934, but the rates for 1939 and 1940 were high, being 10·72 and 10·70 respectively.

The number of deaths in 1940 was 20,293, which was 1,299 more than the average of the preceding five years.

In 1940 there were 1,167 male to every 1,000 female deaths, the average for the last five years being 1,142. The corresponding proportion of male to female births in the quinquennium was 1,056. The natural increase for the five-year period was 54,605 (males, 26,141—females, 28,464).

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

DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1936	10·16	9·14	8·78	9·30	9·40	10·33	9·43	8·75
1937	10·03	9·36	9·10	8·91	8·95	9·51	9·44	9·08
1938	10·15	9·59	9·19	9·35	9·20	9·71	9·64	9·71
1939	10·72	9·75	9·40	9·63	9·32	10·19	9·93	9·20
1940	10·70	9·43	9·03	9·57	9·64	9·99	9·75	9·25

In 1940 the death rate in England and Wales was 14·0—non-civilian male deaths excluded.

Death rates in municipalities. Compiled on the basis of allotment of all deaths to the place of usual residence, the following table shows the number of deaths, and the deaths per 1,000 of the mean population in Greater Melbourne, cities and principal towns outside Greater Melbourne, and the remainder of the State, for the five-year periods 1928 to 1932 and 1933 to 1937, and for the last three years.

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

Municipality.	Annual Number of Deaths.					Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,091	1,120	1,135	1,208	1,209	11·57	12·42	12·58	13·36	13·33
Box Hill ..	125	155	160	156	176	8·81	9·99	10·03	9·55	10·45
Braybrook(Part)..	56	58	55	65	83	6·70	6·57	5·99	6·91	8·51
Brighton ..	272	316	324	343	386	9·22	10·33	10·06	10·40	11·40
Brunswick ..	532	560	570	582	621	9·57	10·30	10·39	10·57	11·22
Camberwell ..	430	494	571	587	627	8·87	9·49	10·08	9·89	9·72
Caulfield ..	552	656	718	783	755	8·72	9·87	10·35	11·15	10·61
Chelsea ..	63	83	92	85	92	9·24	12·02	13·05	11·94	12·60
Coburg ..	287	317	328	357	385	8·06	8·19	8·19	8·76	9·28
Collingwood ..	363	377	391	407	428	11·36	12·47	13·09	13·63	14·34
Essendon ..	429	484	520	521	550	9·30	10·46	11·02	10·94	11·40
Fitzroy ..	446	452	458	516	496	13·77	14·74	15·08	17·00	16·31
Footscray ..	402	425	459	432	504	8·79	9·12	9·63	8·95	9·83
Hawthorn ..	357	409	439	461	462	10·67	11·90	12·44	12·91	12·75
Heidelberg(Part)..	193	210	230	235	241	7·91	8·66	9·26	9·30	9·37
Kew ..	220	246	262	251	263	9·08	10·06	10·32	9·78	10·08
Malvern ..	404	489	508	571	552	9·28	11·07	11·24	12·55	12·00
Moorabbin ..	130	157	156	171	199	7·53	8·39	7·98	8·53	9·57
Mordialloc ..	85	94	103	130	133	8·86	9·67	10·30	12·74	12·70
Northcote ..	369	408	415	452	435	8·77	9·59	9·67	10·50	10·03
Oakleigh ..	101	115	118	114	127	8·72	9·49	9·48	9·03	9·84
Port Melbourne ..	137	156	147	162	121	10·28	12·08	11·33	12·46	9·10
Prahran ..	628	662	664	780	732	11·96	12·56	12·28	14·29	13·24
Preston ..	242	267	265	262	300	8·20	8·29	8·03	7·80	8·78
Richmond ..	464	465	459	476	477	11·20	11·73	11·58	11·98	11·96
Sandringham ..	161	177	192	213	227	9·08	9·63	10·12	11·02	11·46
South Melbourne..	486	507	517	523	550	11·09	11·78	11·99	12·11	12·68
St. Kilda ..	452	538	604	612	682	9·84	11·09	11·85	11·98	13·22
Williamstown ..	211	219	244	264	263	9·63	9·81	10·82	11·62	11·34
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne—										
Ballarat ..	475	501	528	591	543	12·28	13·23	13·77	15·35	14·04
Bendigo ..	421	441	468	453	432	13·08	14·93	15·61	15·06	14·30
Geelong ..	455	463	422	450	485	10·40	11·70	10·56	11·18	11·95
Ararat ..	†	63	56	58	58	..	12·79	11·27	11·60	11·62
Castlemaine ..	†	64	68	75	57	10·61	12·20	12·85	14·15	10·69
Colac ..	†	54	56	56	65	..	10·42	10·18	10·14	11·67
Echuca ..	†	49	52	48	55	..	11·01	11·66	10·74	12·30
Hamilton ..	†	62	66	68	60	10·35	10·60	11·13	11·39	9·97
Horsham ..	†	62	47	72	61	..	11·72	8·64	13·02	10·95
Maryborough ..	†	59	58	80	64	10·66	12·98	10·18	13·96	11·07
Mildura ..	†	59	80	79	88	9·05	11·74	11·24	12·31	11·21
Sale ..	†	54	66	53	46	..	12·59	15·14	12·07	10·60
Shepparton ..	†	55	77	65	67	72	9·96	13·29	10·92	11·07
Stawell ..	†	51	53	64	60	73	10·87	10·98	13·32	12·42
Swan Hill ..	†	†	†	†	51	..	..	..	..	10·30
Wangaratta ..	†	62	60	63	65	..	12·81	12·34	12·88	13·10
Warrnambool ..	†	91	97	95	96	10·46	10·81	10·62	10·31	10·36
Wonthaggi ..	†	47	50	51	49	60	7·45	8·17	7·81	9·22
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	9,688	10,616	11,104	11,719	12,076	9·74	10·56	10·78	11·26	11·37
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne	1,845	2,305	2,303	2,426	2,422	11·22	12·45	12·23	12·81	12·40
Remainder of State	5,311	5,469	5,548	6,024	5,795	8·53	8·44	8·54	9·25	9·07
Victoria ..	16,844	18,390	18,955	20,169	20,293	9·45	10·00	10·15	10·72	10·70

† Not recorded.

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 1940 :—

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1940.

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 ..	450	119	37·22	9·84	47·06	6·27
Box Hill ..	31	11	17·61	6·25	23·86	2·49
Braybrook (Part) ..	23	7	27·71	8·43	36·14	3·08
Brighton ..	59	18	15·28	4·66	19·94	2·27
Brunswick ..	183	44	29·47	7·08	36·55	4·10
Camberwell ..	98	23	15·63	3·67	19·30	1·88
Caulfield ..	146	43	19·34	5·69	25·03	2·66
Chelsea ..	20	10	21·74	10·87	32·61	4·11
Coburg ..	100	17	25·97	4·42	30·39	2·82
Collingwood ..	143	41	33·41	9·58	42·99	6·16
Essendon ..	121	24	22·00	4·36	26·36	3·01
Fitzroy ..	185	63	37·30	12·70	50·00	8·15
Footscray ..	192	24	38·10	4·76	42·86	4·21
Hawthorn ..	86	33	18·62	7·14	25·76	3·28
Heidelberg (Part) ..	79	14	32·78	5·81	38·59	3·62
Kew ..	35	13	13·31	4·94	18·25	1·84
Malvern ..	85	28	15·40	5·10	20·50	2·46
Moorabbin ..	48	15	24·12	7·54	31·66	3·03
Mordialloc ..	34	7	25·56	5·27	30·83	3·92
Northcote ..	130	27	29·89	6·21	36·10	3·62
Oakleigh ..	33	9	25·98	7·09	33·07	3·26
Port Melbourne ..	40	10	33·06	8·26	41·32	3·76
Prahran ..	195	57	26·64	7·79	34·43	4·56
Preston ..	99	15	33·00	5·00	38·00	3·34
Richmond ..	152	42	31·86	8·81	40·67	4·86
Sandringham ..	49	12	21·58	5·29	26·87	3·08
South Melbourne ..	191	36	34·73	6·54	41·27	5·23
St. Kilda ..	175	32	25·66	4·69	30·35	4·01
Williamstown ..	88	12	33·46	4·56	38·02	4·31

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1940—*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.	
CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE—						
Ballarat	169	46	31·12	8·47	39·59	5·56
Bendigo	149	34	34·49	7·87	42·36	6·06
Geelong	163	20	33·61	4·12	37·73	4·51
Ararat	28	8	48·28	13·79	62·07	7·21
Castlemaine ..	24	8	42·11	14·03	56·14	6·00
Colac	32	10	49·23	15·38	64·61	7·54
Echuca	28	4	50·91	7·27	58·18	7·16
Hamilton	30	2	50·00	3·33	53·33	5·32
Horsham	26	4	42·62	6·56	49·18	5·39
Maryborough ..	34	6	53·13	9·37	62·50	6·92
Mildura	45	5	56·96	6·33	63·29	7·09
Sale	22	2	47·82	4·35	52·17	5·53
Shepparton ..	27	5	37·50	6·94	44·44	5·23
Stawell	30	5	41·10	6·85	47·95	7·22
Wangaratta ..	34	3	52·31	4·61	56·92	7·46
Warrnambool ..	37	4	38·54	4·17	42·71	4·42
Wonthaggi ..	23	2	38·33	3·33	41·66	3·84
SUMMARY—						
Greater Melbourne	3,270	806	27·08	6·67	33·75	3·84
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne ..	901	168	38·00	7·09	45·09	5·47
Remainder of State	1,584	306	27·10	5·23	32·33	2·92
Victoria	5,755	1,280	28·36	6·31	34·67	3·69

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.	1939.	1940.
Greater Melbourne ..	24·3	27·0	29·5	27·7	25·5	27·1
Remainder of State ..	17·0	21·2	23·7	26·3	24·7	30·2
Victoria	20·4	24·3	27·0	27·1	25·2	28·4

In 1940 the number of deaths in all public institutions was 7,035, of which 4,076 were of residents of Greater Melbourne.

Deaths in
metropolitan
public
institutions.

The number of deaths in each metropolitan public institution in 1940 is given in the subjoined table :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1940.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
HOSPITALS—GENERAL—		SANATORIA—	
Royal Melbourne	836	Heatherton	25
Alfred	709	Greenvale	29
Hamilton Russell Com- munity	41	Gresswell	30
Children's	271	Total Sanatoria	84
St. Vincent's	550		
St. Vincent's Intermediate ..	41		
Austin	469	BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS—	
Women's	256	Melbourne (Cheltenham)	
Prince Henry's	153	Asylum	262
Infectious Diseases	110	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	205
Caulfield Repatriation	128	Convent of Little Sisters of the Poor	69
Queen Victoria	101	Old Colonists' Homes	6
Jessie McPherson Com- munity	39	Total Benevolent Institu- tions	542
Williamstown	62		
Caulfield Convalescent	6		
Eye and Ear	7		
Police	2		
After Care Home	5		
Total General Hospitals	3,786	FOUNDLING HOMES, REFUGES—	
		Broadmeadows	11
		East Melbourne	3
		The Haven, Fitzroy	1
		Children's Welfare Depot ..	1
		Total Refuges, &c.	16
HOSPITALS—MENTAL—			
Kew	65	Total Hospitals and other Institutions	4,659
Mont Park	71		
Receiving House, Royal Park Repatriation—Bundoora ..	90		
	5		
Total Mental Hospitals ..	231		

Of the 4,659 deaths in the above institutions, 2,729 were of males and 1,930 were of females.

In Greater Melbourne, in the decade 1931-40, there was an average of 10·58 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 53,000 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 1931-40 with those for the decennium 1892-1901.

Decrease in
metropolitan
death rate.

DEATH RATES—GREATER MELBOURNE.

Cause of Death.	Average Annual Deaths per 1,000,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1931-40.	Decrease.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1,654	473	1,181
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	446	67	379
Typhoid Fever	293	5	288
Scarlet Fever	33	11	22
Measles	215	9	206
Diphtheria	196	49	147
Total	2,837	614	2,223

The figures show that the mortality from the six diseases mentioned declined by 78 per cent.—the decline representing a rate of 2,223 per million of the population.

The mortality from all causes showed a net decline of 5,180 per million of the population.

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to births, reveals a constant decline since 1890—the death per 1,000 children born having fallen from 133 in 1885-89 to 38 in 1936-40—a reduction of 71 per cent. In other words, where 100 infants died in the earlier period, only 29 died in the latter.

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 Infant Welfare 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 1940.

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
1935-39..	543	37·9	574	37·9	1,117	37·9
1936 ..	605	44·1	617	40·7	1,222	42·3
1937 ..	538	37·1	553	36·3	1,091	36·7
1938 ..	508	34·1	530	34·3	1,038	34·2
1939 ..	495	32·3	590	38·9	1,085	35·6
1940 ..	655	39·7	606	39·2	1,261	39·5

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 44·5 in 1931 to 39·5 in 1940, a decrease of 11 per cent. During each year of the period 1931 to 1936 the rate was over 40, but in 1937 a pronounced fall occurred, the rate dropping to 36·7. This was followed by a further drop in 1938, the new record low rate of 34·2 being recorded. In 1939 the rate rose to 35·6, and was followed by a further rise to 39·5 in 1940.

Infantile deaths in municipalities. Deaths of infants under one year of age, and the deaths per 1,000 births in Greater Melbourne, cities and principal towns outside Greater Melbourne, and the remainder of the State

for the five-year periods 1928-32 and 1933-37, and for the last three years, were as follows:—

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

Municipality.	Annual Number of Deaths under One Year					Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.				
	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1928-1932.	1933-1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	86	55	46	40	67	63·95	48·45	39·79	36·20	53·30
Box Hill ..	10	8	13	8	63	37·04	38·25	53·28	30·65	11·24
Braybrook (Part) ..	6	8	6	4	10	33·19	49·68	46·15	23·39	52·63
Brighton ..	15	11	8	18	17	39·11	30·15	19·23	38·79	33·40
Brunswick ..	60	32	31	24	42	61·63	40·23	35·47	27·40	50·42
Camberwell ..	30	26	34	25	33	34·68	33·74	36·25	23·67	26·96
Caulfield ..	39	27	24	31	39	41·87	33·47	25·48	31·99	37·25
Chelsea ..	6	5	2	3	4	47·32	43·12	16·95	17·44	23·78
Coburg ..	33	26	23	17	25	44·47	40·38	34·23	25·56	33·29
Collingwood ..	38	28	19	18	27	71·78	57·27	41·13	36·44	54·33
Essendon ..	33	23	26	28	22	42·83	40·51	37·41	39·66	28·53
Fitzroy ..	41	26	25	19	33	79·33	56·98	51·12	39·17	62·03
Footscray ..	41	29	25	34	48	47·34	40·99	32·13	43·15	61·38
Hawthorn ..	16	18	15	12	22	37·23	44·31	32·26	23·67	42·64
Heidelberg (Part) ..	20	11	13	10	15	49·37	32·37	33·42	24·27	34·72
Kew ..	15	9	9	8	18	43·66	30·32	27·19	23·12	53·73
Malvern ..	19	17	13	14	15	38·91	35·71	26·69	26·12	27·52
Moorabbin ..	14	14	13	13	17	34·17	37·93	31·71	34·76	35·79
Mordialloc ..	8	7	8	10	6	55·48	54·55	45·98	57·47	33·71
Northcote ..	38	24	13	15	27	51·73	41·65	21·59	24·59	40·91
Oakleigh ..	12	9	8	3	1	46·18	43·36	32·92	12·60	3·95
Port Melbourne ..	16	11	5	9	4	71·24	56·91	26·32	50·00	20·52
Prahran ..	41	29	23	28	19	58·62	46·44	32·90	38·94	23·81
Preston ..	31	23	21	14	32	44·08	40·29	34·48	21·57	45·78
Richmond ..	46	29	19	20	30	65·53	49·27	29·56	36·17	46·88
Sandringham ..	17	9	7	9	11	35·95	37·04	25·93	30·20	34·38
South Melbourne ..	40	30	26	26	19	70·87	54·77	45·53	47·79	32·15
St. Kilda ..	22	22	20	27	34	41·67	43·78	35·59	41·99	51·05
Williamstown ..	19	13	13	8	15	44·44	38·63	37·46	23·26	37·59
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melb.—										
Ballarat ..	34	25	19	26	33	51·84	41·62	32·42	48·96	53·48
Bendigo ..	33	22	22	21	24	60·00	40·32	39·36	40·46	41·52
Geelong ..	49	34	21	27	30	53·56	48·77	30·61	41·22	40·49
Ararat ..	†	4	3	3	2	..	40·85	26·32	27·27	21·05
Castlemaine ..	†	4	6	3	1	47·80	38·62	50·00	31·92	10·10
Colac ..	†	5	4	3	4	..	45·63	34·78	25·00	30·53
Echuca ..	†	6	2	1	2	..	62·50	21·98	12·50	21·98
Hamilton ..	†	4	6	6	2	34·63	37·61	43·16	40·54	15·50
Horsham ..	†	5	3	8	1	..	40·95	25·86	55·17	8·06
Maryborough ..	†	5	4	..	5	45·84	41·59	35·09	..	43·48
Mildura ..	†	8	6	13	6	47·83	37·68	23·26	47·27	24·20
Sale ..	†	2	6	2	3	..	27·97	64·52	22·22	22·56
Shepparton ..	†	8	8	10	9	54·16	54·50	46·24	53·76	41·86
Stawell ..	†	3	3	2	4	28·26	47·06	35·71	24·39	37·04
Swan Hill ..	†	†	†	†	12	..	..	..	..	111·11
Wangaratta ..	†	7	9	12	10	..	63·91	90·00	86·33	75·19
Warrnambool ..	†	6	8	6	3	52·33	34·32	43·72	31·75	16·04
Wonthaggi ..	†	5	2	4	1	53·67	50·66	21·50	52·64	12·82
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne	812	579	508	495	655	50·94	42·55	34·08	32·27	39·69
Cities and Principal Towns outside Greater Melbourne	168	154	132	147	152	53·24	43·95	36·42	41·41	38·67
Remainder of State	535	437	398	443	454	42·12	38·24	33·69	38·18	39·38
Victoria ..	1,515	1,170	1,038	1,085	1,261	47·65	41·00	34·21	35·58	39·45

† Not recorded.

Infantile
mortality at
certain
ages.

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 1940, comprised 53 per cent. of the total infantile mortality, has varied from 21·5 in the quinquennium 1910-14 (the earliest years for which the information is available) to 23·7 in 1920-24 and 20·9 in 1936-40. Between 1910-14 and 1936-40, the mortality of infants "one week and under one month" decreased by 55 per cent. and that of infants "one month and under one year" by 72 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 twelve in 1936-40.

On the average of the years, 1936-40, the total rate for males was higher than that for females by 27·6 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 1940 :—

VICTORIA—INFANTILE MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, 1900 TO 1940.

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	
1935-39 ..	21·1	5·1	3·7	2·9	5·1	37·9	42·0	33·6	
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	
1938 ..	20·8	3·9	3·2	2·3	4·0	34·2	38·8	29·3	
1939 ..	20·7	5·4	2·8	2·2	4·5	35·6	39·2	31·8	
1940 ..	20·9	5·6	4·6	3·5	4·9	39·5	44·9	33·7	

VICTORIA—INFANTILE MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, MALES AND FEMALES, 1940.

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 ..	386	23.55	52.45	283	18.18	53.91
1 week and under 1 month ..	105	6.40	14.27	72	4.62	13.71
1 month and under 3 months ..	89	5.43	12.09	58	3.73	11.05
3 months and under 6 months ..	65	3.97	8.83	48	3.08	9.14
6 months and under 12 months ..	91	5.55	12.36	64	4.11	12.19
Total under one year ..	736	44.90	100.00	525	33.72	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 1940 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.	1938.	1939.	1940
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	12.41	7.31	4.87	3.57	.75	1.15	3.47
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	11.37	8.13	6.86	6.08	4.38	4.17	5.13
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	29.66	24.62	16.13	9.85	1.06	1.64	1.78
Congenital Malformations (157) ..	3.45	4.86	4.38	4.43	4.08	3.57	4.54
Congenital Debility (158) ..	22.24	12.74	13.09	6.77	1.48	1.64	.97
Prematurity (159) ..	13.13	14.99	15.17	15.34	11.40	12.46	12.92
Injury at birth (160) ..				2.57	2.74	4.00	3.38
Early Infancy (161) ..	21.51	12.77	7.98	3.42	4.72	3.34	3.94
Other diseases ..				4.42	2.77	2.79	2.60
Violence ..	3.16	2.47	1.07	.80	.83	.82	.72
Total, all Causes ..	116.93	87.89	69.55	57.25	34.21	35.58	39.45

VICTORIA—INFANTILE DEATH RATES, AT VARIOUS AGES,
FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1940.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.									
	Age Period.						Total.	Males.	Females.	Average Annual Rate, 1936-40.
	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 ..	..	·13	1·03	·78	1·53	3·47	3·42	3·53	2·03
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	·47	1·03	1·16	·75	1·72	5·13	6·28	3·92	5·02	
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	..	·56	·44	·34	·44	1·78	2·13	1·41	1·66
Congenital Malformations (157) ..	1·85	·91	·55	·82	·41	4·54	5·61	3·41	4·06	
Congenital Debility (158)	·50	·25	·19	·03	..	·97	1·04	·90	1·73	
Prematurity (159) ..	11·23	1·53	·13	·03	..	12·92	14·40	11·37	11·93	
Injury at Birth (160) ..	3·03	·28	·03	·04	..	3·38	4·21	2·51	3·26	
Early Infancy (161) ..	3·41	·34	·16	·03	..	3·94	4·03	3·85	4·26	
Other Diseases ..	·31	·44	·63	·56	·66	2·60	3·29	1·86	2·87	
Violence ..	·13	·06	·28	·16	·09	·72	·49	·96	·80	
Total, all Causes ..	20·93	5·53	4·60	3·54	4·85	39·45	44·90	33·72	37·62	
Average Annual Rate, 1936-40 ..	20·94	5·05	3·78	2·97	4·88	37·62	42·05	32·95	..	

The mortality of infants under one year from pre-natal causes (malformations, congenital debility, prematurity, injury at birth, &c.) was 25·2 per 1,000 births in 1936-40 and represented 67 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 1940 was 25·7, of which 78 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 8·7 in 1936–40. Deaths from diarrhoeal diseases declined from 24·6 per 1,000 births in 1901–10 to 1·7 in 1936–40, the main respiratory diseases from 8·1 to 5·0 and the infectious from 7·3 to 2·0. 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 38 per cent.; and the infectious by 72 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 1936 to 1940.

VICTORIA—DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH,
1936 TO 1940.

GREATER MELBOURNE AND WHOLE STATE.

Cause of Death.	Greater Melbourne.					Victoria.				
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases	2	3	1	3	3	4	4	1	7	4
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	29	28	30	26	25	47	45	37	45	48
Diarrhoeal Diseases	2	1	.	3	16	3	2	2	6	18
Malformations, &c. (157)	40	31	32	37	47	104	72	83	74	88
Wasting Diseases (158)	12	16	10	9	2	41	50	32	34	24
Prematurity	140	156	156	184	215	321	328	339	371	408
Injury at Birth	44	63	42	56	65	81	100	80	120	106
Early Infancy (161)	74	79	76	41	55	134	130	139	101	120
Other Diseases	7	16	13	15	10	22	36	25	30	24
Violence	6	7	7	2	4	11	10	12	7	6
Total, all Causes	356	400	367	376	442	768	777	750	795	846
Deaths per 1,000 Births	25·9	27·6	24·6	24·5	26·8	26·6	26·1	24·7	26·1	26·5

Stillbirths and infantile mortality. A survey of the mortality from pre-natal causes is not complete without taking into account the loss due to stillbirths. In Victoria stillbirths are not registered, but, in accordance with the provisions of the Cemeteries Act and the (Commonwealth) Maternity Allowance Act, cases are notified to registrars. After careful enquiry it can be stated that the percentage of stillbirths not notified is very small.

The following table contains information relating to stillbirths and infantile mortality in Victoria.

VICTORIA--STILLBIRTHS (RECORDED) AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1931 TO 1940.

Year.	Percentage of Stillbirths to--		Deaths of Infants under One Year per 1,000 Births.				*Inclusive of Stillbirths.
	Living Births.	All Births.	Exclusive of Stillbirths.				
			Under One Month.	One Month and under Twelve Months.	Total under One Year.		
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	
1938 ..	3·0	2·9	24·7	9·5	34·2	61·9	
1939 ..	2·8	2·7	26·1	9·5	35·6	62·1	
1940 ..	2·8	2·7	26·5	13·0	39·5	65·6	

* 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, 72 in every 1,000 ex-nuptial infants died within a year, as against 39 in every 1,000 nuptial children. The proportion of ex-nuptial children who died before the age of one year is, therefore, 1·8 times that of nuptial children. In the year 1940 the mortality rate of nuptial infants was 39·2 per 1,000 births. Births and deaths of ex-nuptial children numbered 1,106 and 51 respectively, the death rate being thus 46·1 per 1,000 births. The disproportion in the mortality rates of the two classes is manifested in the following table:—

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.	1940.	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1940.
Bronchitis, Broncho-Pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	6·9	6·1	5·9	4·9	18·6	12·5	13·0	12·6
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	19·8	14·2	8·9	1·8	72·6	48·6	23·1	1·8
Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, Marasmus, &c.* ..	30·3	27·2	25·0	18·4	52·1	64·9	46·9	18·1
Other Causes ..	18·3	15·3	14·7	14·1	58·7	36·6	29·3	13·6
Total, all Causes ..	75·3	62·8	54·5	39·2	202·0	162·6	112·3	46·1

* 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, 5·9 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, as compared with 1·4 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 the respiratory diseases (bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pneumonia) for ex-nuptial and nuptial children were 14·7 and 4·6 per 1,000 births respectively.

In 1940 pre-natal causes (malformations, congenital debility, prematurity, injury at birth, &c.) accounted for 26 deaths, or 51 per cent. of the total deaths of ex-nuptial infants.

Infantile mortality—Australian States and New Zealand.

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

INFANTILE DEATH RATE—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.	Vic-toria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-man-ia.	Aus-tralia.	New Zealand.
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
1938	34·21	41·84	41·28	30·50	33·80	39·74	38·26	35·63
1939	35·58	41·02	35·48	34·93	40·84	40·57	38·23	31·14
1940	39·45	39·02	35·32	35·54	44·18	35·24	38·43	30·36

In the year 1940, the infantile mortality rates recorded for the Australian States showed that Tasmania had the lowest rate and Western Australia the highest.

The infantile deaths per 1,000 births in the following capital cities in 1939 were:—Melbourne, 32·3; Sydney, 34·3; Brisbane, 33·7; Adelaide, 34·8; Perth, 38·2; Hobart, 48·0; and Wellington, 36·3.

In 1940 the infantile death rate in England and Wales was 55.

Deaths of children under 5.

In 1940 the deaths of male and of female children in Victoria under 5 years of age numbered 899 and 641 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, 1938 TO 1940.

Ages.	1938.			1939.			1940.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	607	431	1,038	616	469	1,085	736	525	1,261
1 year	55	80	135	74	72	146	79	50	129
2 years	49	44	93	38	30	68	33	26	59
3 "	34	20	54	23	24	47	28	23	51
4 "	33	20	53	26	20	46	23	17	40
5 to 9	96	62	158	101	67	168	83	68	151
10 " 14	102	48	150	87	60	147	86	66	152
15 " 19	146	100	246	150	90	240	130	89	219
20 " 24	151	141	292	183	142	325	182	155	337
25 " 29	182	183	365	200	160	360	186	145	331
30 " 34	179	175	354	202	174	376	186	160	346
35 " 39	239	230	469	239	223	462	242	182	424
40 " 44	301	249	550	309	265	574	288	263	551
45 " 49	433	369	802	463	373	836	500	373	873
50 " 54	544	423	967	596	437	1,033	644	477	1,121
55 " 59	709	537	1,246	747	523	1,270	792	513	1,305
60 " 64	878	671	1,549	895	646	1,541	993	743	1,736
65 " 69	1,145	975	2,120	1,222	1,069	2,291	1,168	989	2,157
70 " 74	1,433	1,254	2,687	1,461	1,238	2,699	1,464	1,248	2,712
75 " 79	1,342	1,301	2,643	1,548	1,476	3,024	1,520	1,446	2,966
80 " 84	920	916	1,836	1,047	1,046	2,093	1,038	1,083	2,121
85 " 89	313	471	784	410	541	951	390	495	885
90 " 94	109	179	288	115	183	298	104	190	294
95	7	20	27	10	20	30	8	11	19
96 ..	5	9	14	5	17	22	5	11	16
97 ..	5	7	12	4	13	17	5	4	9
98 ..	3	5	8	4	7	11	4	3	7
99 ..	1	5	6	2	..	2	5	2	7
100 ..	..	2	2	..	2	2	2	3	5
101 ..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..
102 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
103 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
104 ..	1	1	2	..	2	2	1	..	1
105 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Unknown	3	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	1
Total ..	10,026	8,929	18,955	10,779	9,390	20,169	10,930	9,363	20,293

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

Of the 59,417 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years 9,782 (or approximately 16 per cent.) were aged 80 years and upwards, and 25—ten males and fifteen females—were stated as having attained or passed the age of 100 years. In 1888 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 causes of death in Victoria and Greater Melbourne according to the international abridged classification (1938 revision) for the year 1940 are shown in the following table:—

International Abridged Classification. (Detailed List Numbers in Parentheses.)	Deaths—1940.			
	Victoria.		Greater Melbourne.	
	Number.	Deaths per Million of Population.	Number.	Deaths per Million of Population.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers (1, 2) ..	3	1·6	1	·9
2. Plague (3) ..	..	..	..	..
3. Scarlet Fever (8) ..	..	..	..	..
4. Whooping Cough (9) ..	15	7·9	12	11·3
5. Diphtheria (10) ..	120	63·3	80	75·4
6. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (13)	26	13·7	17	16·0
7A. Tuberculosis of the Meninges and Central Nervous System (14) ..	727	383·4	477	449·3
7B. All other forms of Tuberculosis (15-22) ..	27	14·2	14	13·2
8. Malaria (28) ..	57	30·1	33	31·1
9. Syphilis (30) ..	1	·5	..	..
10A. Influenza with Respiratory Complications (33A) ..	140	73·8	101	95·1
10B. Influenza without Respiratory Complications (33B) ..	51	26·9	23	21·7
11. Smallpox (34) ..	29	15·3	17	16·0
12. Measles (35) ..	..	..	..	..
13. Typhus Fever (39) ..	14	7·4	3	2·8
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases ..	..	..	..	..
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours (45-55)	113	59·6	53	49·9
16. Non-malignant Tumours or Tumors of undetermined Nature (56, 57) ..	2,528	1,333·2	1,589	1,496·6
17. Chronic Rheumatism and Gout (59, 60) ..	117	61·7	72	67·8
18. Diabetes Mellitus (61) ..	62	32·7	37	34·9
19. Chronic or Acute Alcoholism (77) ..	381	200·9	230	216·6
20. Vitamin-deficiency Diseases, other General Diseases, Diseases of the Blood, and Chronic Poisonings ..	16	8·4	13	12·2
21. Meningitis (non-meningococcal) and Diseases of the Medulla and Spinal Cord (81, 82) ..	312	164·5	192	180·8
22. Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin (83)	101	53·3	59	55·6
23. Other Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ..	1,719	906·5	1,045	984·3
24. Diseases of the Heart (90-95) ..	192	101·3	120	113·0
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	5,094	2,686·4	3,064	2,885·9
26A. Acute Bronchitis (106 A and C) ..	775	408·7	523	492·6
26B. Chronic Bronchitis (106 B and D) ..	45	23·7	19	17·9
27. Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia (107- 109) ..	198	104·4	125	117·7
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	1,366	720·4	780	734·7
29A. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) (119) ..	317	167·2	174	163·9
29B. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over) (120) ..	73	38·5	41	38·6
30. Appendicitis (121) ..	68	35·9	38	35·8
31A. Cirrhosis of Liver (124) ..	116	61·2	58	54·6
31B. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passages (125-127) ..	109	57·5	77	72·5
32A. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction (122) ..	146	77·0	92	86·7
32B. Other Diseases of the Digestive System ..	175	92·3	97	91·4
33. Nephritis (130-132) ..	304	160·3	192	180·8
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (133-139) ..	1,310	690·8	799	752·6
35. Puerperal Infection (140, 147) ..	377	198·8	234	220·4
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium (141-146, 148-150) ..	70	36·9	50	47·1
37. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, Bones, and Organs of Movement (151-156) ..	58	30·6	24	22·6
38. Congenital Malformations and Debility, Pre- mature Birth, and Diseases peculiar to the First Year of Life (157-161) ..	76	40·1	51	48·0
	846	446·1	435	409·7

International Abridged Classification. (Detailed List Numbers in Parentheses.)	Deaths—1940.			
	Victoria.		Greater Melbourne.	
	Number.	Deaths per Million of Population.	Number.	Deaths per Million of Population.
39. Senility, Old-age (162)	794	418·7	348	327·8
40. Suicide (163, 164)	144	75·9	70	65·9
41. Homicide (165-168)	12	6·3	10	9·4
42. Automobile Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles (170))	471	248·4	311	292·9
43. Other Violent or Accidental Deaths	537	283·2	261	245·8
44. Causes of Death Ill-defined, Unknown, or Unspecified (199, 200)	61	32·2	15	14·1
	20,293	10,701·7	12,076	11,373·9

Typhoid fever. In 1940, deaths from typhoid fever numbered 3, being equivalent to a rate of 1·6 per million of population, as compared with rates of 4 in 1939, 3 in 1938, 5 in 1937, 5 in 1936, 31 in 1920-24, 108 in 1905-09, and 301 in 1895-99. Cases of typhoid fever reported in 1940 numbered 25, or 13 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.

Scarlet fever. In 1940 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 15, which corresponded to a rate of 8 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 5 in 1939, 5 in 1938, 3 in 1937, 8 in 1936, and 3 in 1935. During 1940 there were 4,363 cases reported as against 3,020 in 1939, 1,714 in 1938, 2,567 in 1937, and 2,122 in 1936. For the five years mentioned the deaths were less than 1 per cent. of the cases. Fifty-one per cent. of these deaths were of children under 10 years of age.

Whooping cough. Whooping cough was responsible for 120 deaths in 1940, which equalled a rate of 63 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 1 in 1939, 3 in 1938, 20 in 1937, and 27 in 1936. The rate in 1940 was the highest recorded since 1926. 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 89 of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and all except seven of the deaths were of children under 5 years of age.

Diphtheria. A very great reduction has taken place since 1890 in the proportion of diphtheria cases which ended fatally. On the average of the five years 1936 to 1940, 50 per cent. of those who died were under 5 years, and 84 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 1940.

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
1935-39	3,202	171·5	65	3·5	2·0
1936	5,218	282·4	99	5·4	1·9
1937	3,040	163·8	52	2·8	1·7
1938	1,824	97·7	36	1·9	2·0
1939	1,617	85·9	42	2·2	2·6
1940	1,365	72·0	26	1·4	1·9
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
1935-39	1,864	182·4	36	3·5	1·9
1936	3,299	325·8	57	5·6	1·7
1937	1,683	165·0	28	2·7	1·7
1938	962	93·4	13	1·3	1·4
1939	915	87·9	23	2·2	2·5
1940	824	77·6	17	1·6	2·1

The cases of diphtheria which occurred in the metropolitan area, the three principal cities outside Greater Melbourne 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 1938, 1939, and 1940, are given in the subjoined table:—

VICTORIA—CASES OF DIPHTHERIA.

Locality.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.			
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1910-19.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Greater Melbourne	3,299	1,683	962	915	824	39·3	9·3	8·8	7·8
Ballarat ..	159	49	38	26	11	24·3	9·9	6·8	2·9
Bendigo ..	63	43	19	53	32	84·6	6·3	17·6	10·6
Geelong ..	206	182	157	116	51	43·4	39·3	28·8	12·6
Remainder of State	1,491	1,083	648	507	447	25·7	8·9	6·0	6·2

Tuberculosis (all forms). The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1940 was 811, the rate per million of population being 428. The lowest rate for Victoria is 409, recorded in 1938.

Death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system. The deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1940 numbered 727—436 being of males and 291 of females—and equalled a rate of 383 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 402 in 1939, 362 in 1938, 384 in 1937, 412 in 1936, 660 in 1918-22, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-92. In 1940 tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 90 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system at various ages. The number of 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.				
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
0-9	4	8	1	3	9	7	2	2	4	5
10-14	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	3
15-19	8	7	4	5	8	27	15	22	16	20
20-24	21	23	13	23	19	57	41	41	42	34
25-29	26	19	25	22	26	60	52	49	51	44
30-34	35	33	27	32	31	53	41	49	47	38
35-39	37	44	42	35	39	34	42	26	31	26
40-44	54	47	36	54	39	40	20	30	24	28
45-49	52	51	48	52	54	18	26	14	24	13
50-54	40	48	31	49	45	17	13	17	16	16
55-59	35	36	46	48	47	10	14	14	14	11
60-64	33	40	32	39	45	13	12	12	10	13
65-69	29	27	31	34	32	16	9	12	13	12
70 and over ..	19	25	34	37	41	14	14	16	29	28
Unknown .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	394	410	371	433	436	368	303	306	323	291

For the year 1940, the average age of those who died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 48.1 years for males and 39.6 years for females.

Tubercular diseases (tuberculosis of the respiratory system excepted).

In 1940 there occurred in Victoria 84 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system). This number represented a rate of 44 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 48 in 1939, 47 in 1938, 51 in 1937, 59 in 1936, 134 in 1918-22, 182 in 1908-12 and 379 in 1890-92.

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.

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	4.4	.8	.8	6.9	5.6	11.5	5.0
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
1938 ..	4.4	4.2	9.3	2.3	.6	1.0	.3	.5	5.0	5.2	9.3	2.8
1939 ..	4.6	7.5	7.3	4.7	.5	.5	.3	1.0	5.1	8.0	7.6	5.7
1940 ..	4.5	5.9	8.3	3.9	.4	.3	.3	.5	4.9	6.2	8.6	4.4

† Not calculated.

Influenza.

The deaths from influenza in 1940 numbered 80. This corresponded to a rate of 42 per million of the population as compared with rates of 106 in 1939, 53 in 1938, 43 in 1937, 45 in 1936, 2,407 in 1919, 71 in 1913-17, 109 in 1908-12, and 381 in 1890-92.

The rate of mortality in 1940 was 44 per cent. below the average of the previous quinquennium.

Of the deaths recorded in 1940, 64 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 1940, 61 per cent. were of persons over 50 years of age.

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 has never spread among the people of the State. During the years 1853 to 1940, 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. There were 14 deaths from measles in 1940, representing a rate of 7 per million of population. Rates per million of population were 35 in 1939, 0 in 1938, 1 in 1937, and 1 in 1936. The disease chiefly affects children. On the average of the five years, 1936 to 1940, 26 per cent. of those who died from the disease were under 2 years, and 51 per cent. were under 5 years of age.

Other infectious and parasitic diseases. Deaths in 1940, from diseases included under this heading (cause No. 14, on page 103) were cerebro-spinal meningitis 9, erysipelas 7, tetanus 14, septicaemia 16, dysentery 6, acute poliomyelitis 7, acute infectious encephalitis 2, hydatid disease 17, hodgkin's disease 26, and other diseases 9.

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. In the 1937-38 epidemic there were 2,096 cases, the number of deaths being 113.

Poliomyelitis was responsible for 7 deaths in 1940, 9 in 1939, 41 in 1938, 77 in 1937, 4 in 1936, 7 in 1935, 9 in 1934, 7 in 1933, 4 in 1932, and 16 in 1931.

Hydatids. In 1940, there were 9 male and 8 female deaths from hydatids, of which 6 of males and 6 of females were attributed to hydatid tumour of the liver. The deaths from hydatids in 1940 were equivalent to a rate of 9 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 16 in 1939, 6 in 1938, 11 in 1937, 9 in 1936, 16 in 1918-22, 22 in 1908-12, and 51 in 1890-92.

**Cancer—
Death rates.** Deaths from cancer in 1940 numbered 2,528, and represented a death rate of 1,333 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 1,332 in 1939, 1,226 in 1938, 1,267 in 1937, 1,238 in 1936, 934 in 1918-22, 833 in 1908-12, and 584 in 1890-92.

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

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
0-14	9	6	4	6	9	3	4	6	4	5
15-24	6	4	3	5	9	9	4	5	1	4
25-34	20	17	24	19	15	14	18	16	17	21
35-44	29	50	50	35	49	90	95	88	94	67
45-54	114	113	119	128	130	194	177	190	196	222
55-64	252	227	263	241	266	304	260	237	274	283
65-74	436	429	413	422	390	338	371	377	418	394
75-84	221	276	268	295	322	189	236	252	281	274
85 and over ..	25	25	14	29	32	35	39	36	42	36
Total	1,112	1,147	1,158	1,180	1,222	1,176	1,204	1,207	1,327	1,306

Ninety-three per cent. of the deaths from cancer in 1940 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 1940 the average age of those who died from the former was 65·9 years for males and 64·1 years for females, while the corresponding averages for the latter were 48·1 years for males and 39·6 years for females.

Seat of cancer. The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1940 :—

VICTORIA—SEAT OF CANCER, 1940.

Seat of Cancer.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	78	20	98
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum—			
Oesophagus	56	26	82
Stomach and Duodenum	329	220	549
Intestines other than Duodenum or Rectum	161	171	332
Rectum	77	61	138
Liver and Biliary Passages	38	58	96
Pancreas	45	38	83
Peritoneum	10	4	14
Other Digestive Organs	1	..	1
Respiratory System	86	28	114
Uterus .. .. .	..	183	183
Other Female Genital Organs .. .. .	..	71	71
Breast	6	269	275
Male Genital Organs	146	..	146
Urinary Organs	56	43	99
Skin	41	31	72
Brain and other parts of the Nervous System—			
Glioma (not specified as benign)	11	9	20
Other	6	..	6
Other or Unspecified Organs	75	74	149
	1,222	1,306	2,528

Diabetes. The rate of mortality from diabetes shows a marked increase, the average of the last five years being 76 per cent. higher than that for the period 1908–12.

During 1940 diabetes was responsible for 150 male and 231 female deaths, representing a rate of 201 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 206 in 1939, 199 in 1938, 164 in 1937, 168 in 1936, 130 in 1918–22, and 107 in 1908–12.

Vitamin-deficiency diseases, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings. Deaths in 1940 from diseases in this category (cause No. 20 on page 103) were acute rheumatic fever 81, exophthalmic goitre 38, other diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands 13, pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias 47, other anaemias 19, leucaemia 53, and other diseases 61.

Meningitis (non-meningococcal) and diseases of the medulla and spinal cord.

In 1940, deaths from these causes numbered 101, the rate per million of population being 53, as compared with rates of 42 in 1939, 60 in 1938, 46 in 1937, and 48 in 1936.

Intra-cranial lesions of vascular origin.

In 1940, 698 male and 1,021 female deaths were ascribed to these causes, the total—1,719—corresponding to a rate of 906 per million of the population. Of the 1,719 deaths in 1940, 1,028 were due to cerebral haemorrhage, 19 to cerebral embolism, 510 to cerebral thrombosis, 16 to softening of the brain, 131 to hemiplegia and unspecified paralysis, and 15 to other intra-cranial effusions.

Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs.

In this category (cause No. 23 on page 103) in 1940 were 16 deaths from encephalitis (non-epidemic), 31 from epilepsy, 28 diseases of the ear and mastoid process, and 117 from other diseases.

Diseases of the heart.

During 1940 there were 5,094 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 8 due to pericarditis, 541 to endocarditis, 3,047 to disease of the myocardium, 1,010 to diseases of coronary arteries, 105 to angina pectoris, 76 to angina pectoris with record of coronary disease, and 307 to other diseases of the heart. The total causes in 1940 represented a rate of 2,686 per million of the population, the rates for previous years being 2,663 in 1939, 1,347 in 1922-26, and 1,441 in 1908-12.

Other diseases of the circulatory system.

Deaths under this heading (cause No. 25 on page 103), in 1940 were arterio-sclerosis 637, and other diseases 138. Of the deaths from arterio-sclerosis, 71 per cent. were of persons aged 70 years and over.

Diseases of the respiratory system.

In 1940 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,926, which represented a rate of 1,016 per million of the population as compared with rates of 883 in 1939, 893 in 1938, 881 in 1937, and 977 in 1936. Of the deaths in the year under review, 45 were due to acute bronchitis, 198 to chronic bronchitis,

786 to broncho-pneumonia, 281 to lobar pneumonia, 299 to pneumonia unspecified, 66 to pleurisy, 144 to congestion, edema, embolism, etc., of lungs, 55 to asthma, and 52 to other diseases. Further details will be found under causes Nos. 26 to 28 on page 103.

In 1940 the greatest mortality from the respiratory diseases occurred during the months of July, August, and September.

Diseases of the digestive system. In 1940 there were 543 male and 448 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 523 per million of the population, as against rates of 536 in 1939, 523 in 1938, 524 in 1937, 572 in 1936, 807 in 1922-26, and 2,382 in 1890-92. Deaths from the principal diseases in 1940 were: 198 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 141 from diarrhoeal diseases, 116 from appendicitis, 61 from hernia, 114 from intestinal obstruction, 109 from cirrhosis of the liver, 70 from biliary calculi, 55 from other diseases of the gall bladder and biliary passages, and 127 from other diseases. Further rates and details are given under causes Nos. 29 to 32 on page 103.

The 141 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in 1940 correspond to a rate of 74 per million of the population as compared with rates of 81 in 1939, 81 in 1938, 81 in 1937, 108 in 1936, 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 1940, 57 were of infants under one year of age, 16 were between the ages of one and two years, 4 between two and five years, while 25 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 1940 there were 1,687 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 890 per million of the population, as against rates of 891 in 1939, 803 in 1938, 787 in 1937, 762 in 1936, 670 in 1918-22, and 700 in 1909-12. In 1940, acute and chronic nephritis were responsible for 1,310 deaths, other diseases of the kidney and ureters for 81, diseases of the prostate for 201, and other genito-urinary diseases for 95.

Maternal deaths.

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 infection and all other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium for the year 1940 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—MATERNAL DEATHS, 1871 TO 1940.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Deaths from—						Rate per 10,000 Live Births from—					
	Puerperal Infection.			Other Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium. (Detailed List No. 141-146, 148-150).	Total.		Puerperal Infection.			Other Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium.	Total.	
	Infection during Childbirth and the Puerperium. (Detailed List No. 147).	Post-abortion Infection (Detailed List No. 140).			Including Criminal Abortion.	Excluding Criminal Abortion.	Infection during Childbirth and the Puerperium. Detailed List No. 147).	Post-abortion Infection (Detailed List No. 140).			Including Criminal Abortion.	Excluding Criminal Abortion.
		Spontaneous, Therapeutic, or Unspecified.	Criminal Abortion.					Spontaneous, Therapeutic, or Unspecified.	Criminal Abortion.			
1871-1880	46			127	173		17·12			47·26	64·38	
1881-1890	64			121	185		20·48			38·71	59·19	
1891-1900	66			117	183		20·20			35·81	56·01	
1901-1910	52			114	166		16·93			37·12	54·05	
1911-1920	53			94	147		15·42			27·35	42·77	
1921-1925	43			102	145		11·96			28·37	40·33	
1926-29..	44	12	21	121	198	177	12·78	3·46	5·92	34·86	57·02	51·10
1930-34..	33	9	27	91	160	133	11·08	3·13	9·17	30·99	54·37	45·20
1935-39..	18	6	41	74	139	98	5·97	1·90	14·05	25·25	47·17	33·12
1940 ..	19	1	50	58	128	72	5·95	·31	15·64	18·15	40·05	22·53

Note—See following table regarding deaths from Criminal Abortion.

The following tables give information in age groups for the year 1940 relating to the causes of death of women in childbirth, and the total number of children born to married mothers.

VICTORIA—MATERNAL DEATHS, 1940.

Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.						Total.	No. of Married Mothers.	No. of Unmarried Mothers.
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and over.			
140. Post-abortive Infection—									
(a) Spontaneous, Therapeutic or Unspecified	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
(b) Criminal Abortion	..	..	..	9	4	5	50	32	18
141. Abortion without mention of Septic Conditions—									
(a) Spontaneous, Therapeutic or Unspecified	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
(b) Criminal Abortion	..	2	1	..	2	1	6	6	..
142. Ectopic Gestation	..	..	2	1	2	1	6	6	..
143. Haemorrhage of Pregnancy	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..
144. Toxaemias of Pregnancy—									
(a) Eclampsia of Pregnancy	..	2	3	..	..	1	6	5	1
(b) Albuminuria and Nephritis of Pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
(c) Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver Associated with Pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy	..	..	2	1	1	..	4	4	..
145. Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..
146. Haemorrhage of Childbirth and the Puerperium	..	3	1	1	1	2	8	7	1
147. Infection during Childbirth and the Puerperium—									
(a) Puerperal Infections	..	2	3	3	..	2	10	9	1
(b) Puerperal Thrombophlebitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Puerperal Embolism and Sudden Death	..	..	2	4	3	..	9	9	..
148. Puerperal Toxaemias—									
(a) Puerperal Eclampsia	2	3	..	1	..	2	8	8	..
(b) Puerperal Albuminuria and Nephritis	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	3	..
(c) Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver (Post-partum)	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
(d) Other puerperal Toxaemias	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..
149. Other Accidents of Childbirth—									
(a) Caesarean Section	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
(b) Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
(c) Others	..	1	..	..	3	..	6	5	1
150. Other or Unspecified Diseases of Childbirth and the Puerperium—									
(a) Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	30	33	25	16	16	128	106	22
No. of Married Mothers	4	19	31	22	14	16	106	..	..
No. of Unmarried Mothers	4	11	2	3	2	..	22	..	..
Issue of Married Mothers	6	17	51	51	53	71	249	..	..

Of the 249 children born to the 106 married women who died, 238 were living at the time of their mother's death, or an average of 2.2 children per mother.

First confinements were responsible for 37, or 34·9 per cent. of the total deaths of married mothers, as compared with 37·1 per cent. in 1939, 37·1 per cent. in 1938, 38·4 per cent. in 1937, and 36·3 per cent. in 1936.

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 1938, 1939, and 1940, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MATERNAL DEATHS, 1926 TO 1940.

Age Group.	Mothers.							
	Deaths.				Deaths per 10,000 children born alive.			
	1926-30.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1926-30.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Under 20 years ..	41	5	4	8	47·1	31·1	24·0	51·6
20 to 24 „ ..	150	27	27	30	39·1	35·7	36·6	38·9
25 „ 29 „ ..	231	32	23	33	46·5	33·5	23·4	31·2
30 „ 34 „ ..	226	32	28	25	56·8	47·3	41·2	34·3
35 „ 39 „ ..	226	31	25	16	88·1	86·5	69·7	44·6
40 years and over	111	9	11	16	117·8	69·8	87·4	125·5
Total ..	985	136	118	128	57·4	44·8	38·7	40·0

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

Senile decay. During the year 1940, the deaths of 467 men and 427 women were ascribed to senile decay, as compared with 413 men and 423 women in 1939. Prior to 1927, deaths from ill-defined causes, *i.e.*, heart failure, debility, &c., of those persons over 65 years of age, were classified as senile decay. In that year, however, only deaths of persons over 70 years of age from such causes were so classified.

Suicide. In the year 1940, 109 males and 35 females took their lives. The deaths represented a rate of 76 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 77 in 1939, 73 in 1938, 86 in 1937, 107 in 1936, 87 in 1918-22, 102 in 1908-12, and 109 in 1890-92. Of the 109 male deaths in 1940 from suicide, 45 or 41 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 28 per cent. of that of the latter.

Homicide. The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1940 numbered 12, of which 10 were of males and 2 of females. These represented a rate of 6 per million of the population, as against rates of 8 in 1939, 13 in 1938, 10 in 1937, 10 in 1936, 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 maternal causes.

Accidental deaths. In 1940 there were 1,008 accidental deaths (757 male, 251 female). These represented a rate of 532 per million of population. This proportion was approximately 6 per cent. below the rate (564) for the previous five years. The numbers of deaths from various accidents are given in the appended table:—

VICTORIA—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1936 TO 1940.

Deaths from—	Number.						
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents on Railways	36	35	22	26	23	2	25
Motor Vehicle Accidents	395	456	441	487	370	101	471
Other Road Transport Accidents ..	65	60	59	54	25	13	38
Water Transport Accidents	6	10	6	3	7	..	7
Air Transport Accidents	6	7	23	9	9	1	10
Accidents in Mines and Quarries ..	14	28	20	9	8	..	8
Agricultural and Forestry Accidents	*	*	*	*	23	..	23
Accidents caused by Machinery, N.E.I.	14	10	10	15	7	2	9
Food Poisoning	2	..	3	2	1	..	1
Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gases	3	5	9	11	1	3	4
Other Acute Accidental Poisoning ..	5	4	7	10	10	4	14
Conflagration	5	3	10	74	10	2	12
Accidental Burns	49	44	50	30	22	19	41
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation..	6	10	8	16	5	10	15
Accidental Drowning	128	125	127	131	98	31	129
Accidental Injury by Firearms	25	30	29	29	35	4	39
Accidental Injury by Fall	108	128	100	162	55	45	100
Accidental Injury by Crushing	20	17	14	21	4	2	6
Injury by Animals	4	2	10	6	3	..	3
Excessive Cold	3	..	1	3	1	..	1
Excessive Heat	2	4	1	33	1	..	1
Lightning	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Electricity	2	11	8	9	10	..	10
Snakebite	1	1	3	2	..	1	1
Other Venomous Bites and Stings ..	2	..	..	..	29	..	..
Other Accidents	87	59	79	103	..	11	40
	990	1,050	1,041	1,245	757	251	1,008

* Not available.

Note.—The high number of deaths recorded in 1939 from conflagration and effects of heat are directly related to the bush fires and heat wave of January of that year.

On the average of the last five years, the female mortality rate from accidents was about 32 per cent. of the rate for males.

Transport accidents. In 1940 deaths from transport accidents numbered 551 as against 579 in 1939, 551 in 1938, 568 in 1937, 508 in 1936, 440 in 1935, 385 in 1934, 350 in 1933, 350 in 1932, and 373 in 1931.

During the year 1940, deaths connected with transport represented 55 per cent. of the total deaths from accidents.

In the following table details are given of deaths due to collisions between various types of transport and other fatal accidents in which transport was concerned, for the year 1940.

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS, 1940.

	Collisions.										Other Accidents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
	Railway vehicle. Tramcar.	Motor car.	Motor lorry, &c.	Motor cycle.	Horse-drawn vehicle, &c.	Bicycle.	Horse.	Fixed object.	Aeroplane.	Other Vehicle.					Total.
Railway vehicle	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	*24	32	30	2	
Tramcar	6	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	10	12	22	16	6	
Motor-car	19	25	32	5	32	..	29	..	142	181	323	239	84	
„ omnibus	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	10	8	2	
„ lorry, &c.	1	16	1	14	..	6	..	38	43	81	70	11	
„ cycle	4	1	2	2	7	..	17	24	41	37	4	
Horse - drawn vehicle	1	..	1	12	13	10	3	
Bicycle	1	..	..	1	11	12	8	4	
Aeroplane	1	..	1	9	10	9	1	
Water transport	7	7	7	..	
Total	30	31	55	7	50	3	44	..	1	221	330	551	434	117

* Includes rail accidents to 7 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 1931 to 1940, were as follows :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES,
1931 TO 1940.

Year.	Number of Motor Vehicles (30th June.)	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Per 1,000,000 of Population
1931	168,231	296	17·6	165
1932	167,952	262	15·6	145
1933	179,602	255	14·2	140
1934	188,256	294	15·6	161
1935	200,759	338	16·8	184
1936	219,925	395	18·0	214
1937	233,573	456	19·5	246
1938	250,455	441	17·6	236
1939	261,855	487	18·6	259
1940	266,677	471	17·7	248

The mortality per 10,000 vehicles was 18·3 for the period 1936–40 as compared with a rate of 16·0 in 1931–35. The mortality per million of population was 248 in 1940, 259 in 1939, 236 in 1938, 246 in 1937, 214 in 1936, and 172 in 1930. The mortality rate in 1939 was the highest on record.

On the average of the five years, 1936 to 1940, motor cars, &c., were involved in 18·6 deaths per 10,000 cars registered, and motor cycles in 33·4 deaths per 10,000 motor cycles registered.

NATURAL INCREASE.

Natural increase per 1,000 of population in Australian States and in New Zealand.

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 various 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
1935-39	5·63	7·91	10·06	6·12	9·85	10·36	7·67	8·37
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
1938 ..	6·10	7·80	9·79	6·53	10·67	11·11	7·82	8·22
1939 ..	5·48	7·71	10·68	6·50	10·11	10·84	7·72	9·53
1940 ..	6·16	8·38	10·99	7·23	9·96	10·91	8·27	11·95

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	1935-39	10,473	15·85	10·22	5·63
1895-99	15,625	26·76	13·81	12·95					
1900-04	14,859	25·08	12·78	12·30	1936 ..	10,105	15·63	10·16	5·47
1905-09	16,062	24·76	11·93	12·83	1937 ..	11,118	16·02	10·03	5·99
1910-14	18,795	25·42	11·57	13·85	1938 ..	11,389	16·25	10·15	6·10
1915-19	16,818	23·13	11·38	11·75	1939 ..	10,324	16·20	10·72	5·48
1920-24	19,647	22·89	10·40	12·49	1940 ..	11,669	16·86	10·70	6·16

PART IV.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Legislation. The history of local government in Victoria prior to the passing of the *Local Government Act 1874* (which prescribed the present form of local government in Victoria) will be found on pages 631 and 632 of the *Year-Book*, 1883-84.

A statement of the provisions of the laws in force on 16th September, 1929, will be found 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* in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34 on pages 127 and 128.

During the year ended 31st December, 1940, the State Parliament passed several Acts affecting local government, and details of their principal provisions are given in Part I. of this *Year-Book*, pages 22 to 38. The numbers and the titles of the principal Acts are as follow :—

- No. 4732.—*Survey Co-ordination Act 1940.*
- No. 4738.—*Local Government (Rates) Act 1940.*
- No. 4757.—*Financial Emergency (Grants and Funds) Act 1940.*
- No. 4791.—*Carriages Act 1940.*
- No. 4792.—*Local Government Act 1940.*
- No. 4794.—*Farmers Protection (Amendment) Act 1940.*
- No. 4796.—*Local Government (Building Regulations) Act 1940.*

Municipalities in Victoria. The total number of municipalities throughout the State at 30th September, 1940, was 197. Of these, 34 ranked as cities, 5 as towns, 20 as boroughs, and 138 as shires. The only unincorporated areas of the State are French Island, in Westernport Bay, containing about 42,000 acres; and Julia Percy Island, off Port Fairy, containing 650 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 1935-36 to 1939-40.

VICTORIA—PROPERTIES RATED AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

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*							
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
1937-38 ..	334,896	382,968	19,028,980	354,026,910	265,936	1,214	6,337
1938-39 ..	334,430	385,029	19,899,043	368,150,780	271,940	1,127	6,089
1939-40 ..	342,037	399,371	20,643,224	380,382,670	278,340	1,239	6,995
Municipalities outside Greater Melbourne—							
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
1937-38 ..	293,860	416,544	14,712,202	293,906,590	215,448	2,625	3,068
1938-39 ..	304,529	424,944	14,955,076	298,414,000	217,423	2,897	3,222
1939-40 ..	302,462	426,532	15,258,855	304,480,630	219,215	3,282	2,533
Total—							
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
1937-38 ..	628,756	799,512	33,741,182	647,933,500	481,384	3,839	9,405
1938-39 ..	638,959	809,973	34,854,119	666,564,780	489,363	4,024	9,311
1939-40 ..	644,499	826,403	35,902,079	684,863,300	497,555	4,521	9,528

* 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.

In 1939-40 the estimated capital improved value of rateable property reached its highest point (£684,863,300). This figure represents an increase of 0.6 per cent. compared with the year 1929-30 when the value had reached its previously recorded highest total.

The following table shows, for each municipality in Victoria, the general rate levied in the £, the estimated value of rateable property, the amount of loans outstanding at 30th September, 1940, the Municipal Fund receipts, and the estimated number of dwellings.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1939-40.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1940.	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	264,455	4,667,240	187,369 ^c	53,562	4,538	4
Brighton ..	2 4	662,637	13,252,740	217,294	112,674	9,549	12
Brunswick ..	0 7 a	687,773	10,590,380	197,692	186,113	13,486	49
Camberwell ..	0 4½ a	1,196,300	21,255,380	380,475	161,796	18,436	90
Caulfield ..	0 4½ a	1,099,359	20,111,640	311,019	147,351	19,901	..
Chelsea ..	0 6½ a	96,952	1,588,370	35,443 ^d	30,927	2,736	..
Coburg ..	0 6 a	463,816	7,823,470	371,575	121,786	10,453	10
Collingwood ..	2 2	500,854	10,017,080	85,229	86,311	7,280	..
Essendon ..	0 6 a	676,187	10,970,970	268,992	129,021	12,706	..
Fitzroy ..	2 1	467,061	9,341,220	118,442	73,326	7,065	197
Footscray ..	2 3	661,658	13,233,160	291,738	153,571	12,041	..
Hawthorn ..	2 3	659,324	13,186,480	132,063	91,719	10,171	25
Heidelberg ..	2 6	431,143	8,622,860	247,575	109,310	7,742	14
Kew ..	2 6	451,394	9,027,880	177,812	82,096	6,936	16
Malvern ..	2 4	979,348	19,586,960	247,630	142,463	12,576	10
Melbourne ..	1 11	4,919,283	98,385,660	3,983,000	745,834	20,471	491
Moorabbin ..	2 6	305,749	6,114,980	177,057 ^e	57,850	6,010	10
Mordialloc ..	0 4½ a	148,464	2,783,000	96,409 ^f	37,930	2,931	..
Northcote ..	2 6	485,148	9,702,960	192,032	133,978	10,984	37
Oakleigh ..	0 5½ a	170,854	2,848,160	87,045	38,281	3,350	6
Port Melbourne ..	2 6	216,110	4,322,200	69,876	42,382	3,317	43
Prahran ..	1 9	1,330,054	19,950,810	211,677	156,682	16,015	..
Preston ..	2 6	406,334	8,126,680	369,696	103,424	9,253	60
Richmond ..	2 6	578,379	8,675,680	234,243	115,200	9,659	20
Sandringham ..	0 5 a	304,743	5,245,450	212,768 ^g	58,848	5,875	..
South Melbourne ..	2 6	833,288	16,665,760	231,895	139,701	10,539	46
St. Kilda ..	2 0	1,152,752	14,409,400	308,600	136,748	15,588	92
Williamstown ..	2 3	283,435	5,668,700	141,437	84,456	6,065	7
<i>Shire.</i>							
Braybrook ..	2 0 b	210,370	4,207,400	65,467	44,059	2,667	..
Total Municipalities in Greater Melbourne ..	..	20,643,224	380,382,670	9,651,550	3,577,399	278,340	1,239

a Levied on unimproved value of land.

b Differential general rates levied.

c Including £5,363 due by Shire of Blackburn and Mitcham.

d Excluding £4,208 due to Shire of Dandenong.

e Including £6,623 due by the Cities of Mordialloc and Sandringham; but excluding £3,687 due to the City of Sandringham.

f Excluding £4,830 due to Cities of Moorabbin and Sandringham.

g Including £7,374 due by Cities of Moorabbin and Mordialloc; but excluding £5,480 due to City of Moorabbin.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1939-40—continued.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1940.	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>	£	£	£	£		
Ballaarat ..	2 6	422,301	8,446,020	65,055 ^b	136,027	9,858	120
Bendigo ..	2 4	306,657	6,133,140	105,112	93,243	6,966	94
Geelong ..	2 9	310,239	6,204,780	131,877	72,406	4,281	..
Geelong West ..	2 8	143,082	2,873,640	67,271 ^c	30,554	3,740	20
Mildura ..	2 11	128,933	2,578,660	195,450 ^d	43,927	1,819	100
Warrnambool ..	2 2	124,805	2,496,100	58,452	23,068	2,294	12
<i>Towns.</i>							
Ararat ..	2 3	43,520	870,400	123,513	18,668	1,065	30
Hamilton ..	2 1	81,902	1,638,040	13,680	21,057	1,652	6
Horsham ..	2 6	72,956	1,459,120	69,877	24,567	1,492	27
Newtown and Chilwell ..	0 5 ^a	130,071	2,459,980	35,078	20,971	2,339	5
Sale ..	2 6	54,478	959,140	17,222	13,203	1,076	60
<i>Boroughs.</i>							
Castlemaine ..	2 9	50,438	1,008,760	14,838	14,617	1,430	12
Clunes ..	1 9	10,497	209,040	9,772	4,352	339	9
Colac ..	2 3	66,188	1,323,760	9,525 ^e	14,793	1,315	6
Daylesford ..	3 0	26,410	528,200	10,316	12,062	846	..
Eaglehawk ..	2 6	21,994	439,980	431	14,843	1,113	..
Echuca ..	2 3	51,579	1,031,580	8,054	11,985	1,076	40
Inglewood ..	2 0	7,881	157,620	18,418	4,679	272	5
Koroit ..	2 3	18,229	364,580	..	6,133	387	2
Maryborough ..	2 3	47,424	948,480	10,250	19,917	1,598	3
Port Fairy ..	2 3	22,312	446,240	4,915	7,205	483	5
Portland ..	0 5 ^a	47,701	810,310	15,808	12,974	885	5
Queenscliffe ..	2 9	23,229	464,580	10,701	4,866	689	..
Ringwood ..	2 8	54,039	1,080,780	33,776 ^f	13,805	961	7
Sebastopol ..	2 9	10,875	217,500	..	7,890	476	3
Shepparton ..	2 9	94,750	1,895,000	40,073 ^g	29,005	1,705	12
St. Arnaud ..	2 6	32,432	648,640	29,357	9,667	814	6
Stawell ..	2 9	36,756	735,120	80,322	16,367	1,267	10
Swan Hill ..	1 6	55,133	1,102,660	..	7,777	1,042	5
Wangaratta ..	2 6	70,240	1,404,800	42,639	18,349	1,277	..
Wonthaggi ..	3 0	32,407	648,140	8,584	11,090	1,323	15
<i>Shires.</i>							
Alberton ..	2 5	108,299	2,165,980	12,944	18,150	1,422	65
Alexandra ..	2 6	58,265	1,165,300	2,308	11,990	975	3
Arapiles ..	1 9	58,816	1,176,320	4,235	6,784	517	14
Ararat ..	1 6	200,801	4,016,020	..	22,156	1,339	..
Avoca ..	2 0	44,857	897,140	1,280	8,527	870	..

^a Levied on unimproved value of land.

^b Excluding £777 due to Shire of Bungaree.

^c Excluding £10,075 due to Shire of Corio.

^d Excluding £5,244 due to Shire of Mildura.

^e Excluding £8,585 due to Shire of Colac.

^f Excluding £651 due to Shire of Lillydale.

^g Excluding £2,924 due to Shire of Shepparton.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1939-40—continued.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1940.	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>	£	£	£	£		
Avon ..	2 0	56,278	1,125,560	1,000	8,315	703	10
Bacchus Marsh ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	64,525	1,290,500	3,433	9,004	885	..
Bairnsdale ..	1 9	159,924	3,198,480	28,248	33,779	2,090	60
Ballan ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	64,592	1,291,840	..	7,502	902	..
Ballarat ..	1 6	71,845	1,436,900	1,071	8,605	788	5
Bannockburn ..	1 9	52,617	1,052,340	..	5,796	610	39
Barrabool ..	1 9	57,573	1,151,460	5,691	7,724	528	..
Bass ..	2 6	59,215	1,184,300	10,621 <i>c</i>	13,551	1,098	2
Beechworth ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	42,092	841,840	27,990	8,898	1,080	10
Belfast ..	1 6 <i>b</i>	72,223	1,444,460	44	9,602	503	..
Bellarine ..	2 0	57,717	1,154,340	1,340	8,089	1,220	..
Benalla ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	199,245	3,984,900	38,319	30,131	2,059	30
Berwick ..	2 3 <i>b</i>	145,442	2,908,840	16,809	29,754	3,108	20
Bet Bet ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	40,831	816,620	9,471	13,844	1,138	..
Birchip ..	1 6	49,823	996,460	1,216	6,862	490	4
Blackburn and Mitcham ..	2 10	117,284	2,345,680	21,157 <i>d</i>	23,662	2,093	3
Bright ..	2 0	44,741	894,820	11,680	9,247	1,211	5
Broadford ..	1 11 <i>b</i>	26,197	523,940	3,000	5,562	436	12
Broadmeadows ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	147,580	2,951,600	28,824	24,729	1,659	7
Bulla ..	1 9	41,482	829,640	10,329	4,700	427	9
Buln Buln ..	2 6	83,727	1,714,540	1,686	16,085	1,765	15
Bungaree ..	1 9	32,015	640,300	3,128 <i>e</i>	3,857	566	4
Buninyong ..	2 0	57,379	1,147,580	3,909	8,227	1,168	40
Charlton ..	1 10 <i>b</i>	81,065	1,621,300	2,869	12,020	652	6
Chiltern ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	34,936	698,720	5,712	5,136	537	11
Coluna ..	1 9	56,072	1,121,440	8,101 <i>f</i>	10,814	820	10
Colac ..	2 3	230,688	4,613,760	17,308 <i>g</i>	23,356	1,888	20
Corio ..	2 3	129,759	2,595,180	64,247 <i>h</i>	26,367	990	7
Cranbourne ..	2 3 <i>b</i>	112,978	2,259,560	21,465	27,043	1,745	100
Creswick ..	1 6 <i>b</i>	69,240	1,384,800	2,745	15,121	1,218	..
Dandenong ..	a 0 3 <i>b</i>	149,413	2,839,570	170,860 <i>i</i>	49,694	3,235	..
Deakin ..	1 6	92,777	1,855,540	2,825	8,673	1,054	34
Dimboola ..	1 6 <i>b</i>	172,491	3,449,820	15,855 <i>j</i>	20,604	1,500	25
Donald ..	1 9	89,495	1,789,900	17,478	10,667	809	..
Doncaster and Templestowe ..	2 3	53,791	1,075,820	980	8,762	854	5
Dundas ..	2 0	142,639	2,852,780	..	20,088	893	6
Dunmunkle ..	1 9	157,198	3,143,960	16,485	20,332	1,160	25
East Loddon ..	1 6	63,586	1,271,720	20	6,178	433	6
Eltham ..	2 6	62,815	1,256,300	15,009	19,174	1,772	..
Euroa ..	2 3 <i>b</i>	82,514	1,650,280	17,378	15,943	1,014	..
Fern Tree Gully ..	3 0	154,265	3,085,300	106,968	48,798	4,667	350
Flinders ..	2 9	107,026	2,140,520	21,042	23,415	2,517	6

a Levied on unimproved value of land.

b Differential general rates levied.

c Including £2,921 due by Shire of Phillip Island.

d Excluding £5,363 due to City of Box Hill.

e Including £777 due by City of Ballarat.

f Excluding £183 due to Shire of Kerang.

g Including £8,585 due by Borough of Colac.

h Including £10,075 due by City of Geelong West.

i Including £4,208 due by City of Chelsea.

j Excluding £313 due to Shire of Karkaroc.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1939-40—continued.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1940.	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>		
Frankston and Hastings ..	2 9	141,198	2,823,960	60,156	63,287	2,850	7
Gisborne ..	1 9 b	42,252	845,040	9,274	5,601	608	72
Glenelg ..	1 10	143,468	2,869,360	31,442	21,016	1,381	2
Glenlyon ..	1 9	43,291	865,820	2,298	7,253	877	86
Gordon ..	1 9	105,723	2,114,460	6,002	12,978	837	8
Goulburn ..	1 6	47,110	942,200	4,298	5,228	504	4
Grenville ..	1 9	60,320	1,206,400	2,154	12,863	756	27
Hampden ..	2 3	309,582	6,191,640	3,325	47,744	2,798	25
Healesville ..	3 0	44,774	837,340	15,514	13,081	851	..
Heytesbury ..	2 3	131,509	2,630,180	7,421	19,608	1,297	10
Huntly ..	1 9	56,073	1,121,460	6,518	7,522	877	10
Kaniva ..	1 8	86,914	1,738,280	10,200	9,126	590	..
Kara Kara ..	1 6	107,043	2,140,860	3,271	11,664	631	37
Karkaroc ..	1 6	124,162	2,483,240	11,479c	13,894	1,432	50
Keilor ..	1 9	68,013	1,360,260	5,014	9,969	644	3
Kerang ..	2 0 b	177,220	3,544,400	75,671d	24,266	2,125	12
Kilmore ..	2 0 b	24,669	493,380	10,030	4,365	444	4
Korong ..	1 9	94,254	1,885,080	19,903	13,808	1,149	24
Korumburra ..	2 3 b	116,313	2,326,260	3,473	22,589	1,794	8
Kowree ..	2 0	112,053	2,241,060	149	14,916	894	6
Kyneton ..	1 9 b	98,332	1,966,640	17,685	19,011	1,823	30
Leigh ..	1 6	58,869	1,177,380	264	5,380	377	39
Lexton ..	1 9	43,577	871,540	1,653	6,475	429	6
Lillydale ..	3 0	155,263	3,105,260	61,724e	36,651	3,538	..
Lowan ..	1 7 b	133,414	2,668,280	9,087	14,621	990	..
Maffra ..	1 11	130,757	2,615,140	5,309	17,916	1,440	..
Maldon ..	1 9 b	36,178	723,560	..	7,265	716	10
Mansfield ..	2 4 b	92,393	1,847,860	9,540	13,967	1,024	3
Marong ..	1 6	98,555	1,971,100	4,061	16,923	1,384	40
Melton ..	1 9	46,818	936,360	5,588	5,147	426	2
Metcalfe ..	1 9 b	45,900	918,000	..	9,843	823	10
Mildura ..	1 9	238,550	4,771,000	51,416f	43,390	4,345	90
Minhamite ..	2 0 b	84,296	1,685,920	4,948	10,765	513	..
Mirboo ..	3 0	31,047	620,940	7,193	7,276	393	1
Mornington ..	2 6	74,123	1,482,460	17,514	12,110	749	285
Mortlake ..	1 9	185,439	3,708,780	1,304	19,841	834	6
Morwell ..	2 3	82,200	1,644,000	7,721	14,226	2,376	6
Mount Rouse ..	1 6 b	106,209	2,124,180	..	11,492	669	..
Mulgrave ..	2 8	69,782	1,395,640	46,647	14,735	961	..
McIvor ..	1 9	66,697	1,333,940	7,188	9,241	745	25
Narracan ..	2 3	112,603	2,252,060	7,048	22,061	2,363	5
Newham and Woodend ..	2 0	31,744	634,880	..	6,574	578	..
Newstead and Mt. Alexander ..	2 0	27,854	557,080	528	6,252	691	6
Numurkah ..	1 6 b	142,161	2,843,220	13,565	17,200	1,456	83
Omeo ..	2 3	50,606	1,012,120	780	10,595	700	10
Orbost ..	2 3	78,005	1,560,100	33,268	13,833	1,311	15
Otway ..	3 0	41,359	827,180	..	9,281	1,010	..

b Differential general rates levied.

c Including £313 due by Shire of Dimboola.

d Including £183 due by Shire of Cobuna.

e Including £651 due by Borough of Ringwood.

f Including £5,244 due by City of Mildura.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPALITIES, 1939-40—continued.

Municipality.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1940.	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	76,367	1,527,340	7,363	14,310	1,108	2
Phillip Island ..	2 6	21,336	426,720	15,969 ^e	4,419	274	2
Portland ..	2 0	113,416	2,268,320	1,482	17,292	1,510	40
Pyalong ..	2 0	26,704	534,080	..	2,822	180	..
Ripon ..	1 6 <i>b</i>	101,468	2,029,360	20,227	15,101	947	8
Rochester ..	1 6	156,228	3,124,560	10,925	19,456	1,472	66
Rodney ..	2 0	181,948	3,638,960	33,487	29,213	2,266	2
Romsey ..	2 0	64,271	1,285,420	7,121	8,824	797	24
Rosedale ..	0 1 <i>a</i>	135,699	2,672,360	241	14,607	1,055	60
Rutherford ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	59,244	1,184,880	8,246	9,680	865	18
Seymour ..	1 6 <i>b</i>	75,517	1,510,340	27,822	21,660	1,075	..
Shepparton ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	124,687	2,493,740	23,717 ^d	21,890	1,279	10
South Barwon ..	2 3	69,659	1,393,180	33,668	12,949	1,528	6
South Gippsland ..	2 9	65,850	1,317,000	9,255	15,100	1,162	5
Stawell ..	2 0	78,627	1,572,540	3,212	10,574	858	30
Strathfieldsaye ..	1 9	35,640	712,800	..	12,727	937	8
Swan Hill ..	1 6	104,620	3,292,400	88,320 ^e	21,553	2,852	20
Talbot ..	2 0	28,572	571,440	1,877	4,105	375	..
Tambo ..	2 3	57,579	1,151,580	1,772	9,367	1,054	6
Towong ..	2 0	94,259	1,885,180	4,935	12,775	1,171	3
Traralgon ..	2 0	65,273	1,305,460	20,918	11,518	1,039	..
Tullaroop ..	1 9	41,978	839,560	840	6,300	562	16
Tungamah ..	1 6	130,024	2,600,480	14,841	13,913	1,165	20
Upper Murray ..	2 0	58,113	1,162,260	6,818	7,922	595	2
Upper Yarra ..	3 0	42,242	844,840	2,715	12,876	1,338	20
Violet Town ..	2 0	50,753	1,015,060	2,384	6,890	416	..
Walpeup ..	1 6	95,797	1,915,940	35,073	14,980	1,552	100
Wangaratta ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	56,084	1,121,680	2,052	6,337	586	..
Wannon ..	1 6	133,177	2,663,540	1,521	12,801	870	10
Waranga ..	2 0	101,318	2,026,360	6,388	15,707	1,353	15
Warracknabeal ..	2 6	159,227	3,184,540	27,771	23,144	1,341	50
Warragul ..	2 6 <i>b</i>	113,140	2,262,800	23,158	20,510	1,431	6
Warnambool ..	1 7 <i>b</i>	263,276	5,265,520	79	33,270	1,896	4
Werribee ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	136,964	2,739,280	77,258	30,095	2,103	..
Whittlesea ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	77,437	1,548,740	4,906	11,047	899	..
Wimmera ..	1 9 <i>b</i>	140,454	2,809,080	1,865	14,857	959	..
Winchelsea ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	106,129	2,122,580	5,347	15,368	983	7
Wodonga ..	2 9	45,817	916,340	15,154	10,219	926	..
Woorayl ..	1 9	112,084	2,241,680	16,783	21,990	1,557	..
Wycheproof ..	1 6	148,664	2,973,280	50,911 ^f	17,434	1,389	30
Yackandandah ..	2 0	57,542	1,150,840	..	8,792	714	10
Yarrowonga ..	2 3 <i>b</i>	69,886	1,397,720	43,373	14,744	779	7
Yea ..	0 2 <i>a</i>	62,922	1,225,890	9,932	8,130	706	21
Total Municipalities outside Greater Melbourne ..	..	15,258,855	304,480,630	3,258,695	2,818,381	219,215	3,282
Total—Victoria ..	..	35,902,079	684,863,300	12,910,245	6,395,780	497,555	4,521

a Levied on unimproved value of land.

b Differential general rates levied.

c Excluding £2,921 due to Shire of Bass.

d Including £2,924 due by Borough of Shepparton.

e Including £1,563 due by Shire of Wycheproof.

f Excluding £1,563 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 1939-40.

VICTORIA—RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1939-40.

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 1939-40 on Unimproved Capital Value.	Percentage Unimproved Capital Value to Capital Improved Value.
	£	£	£	d.	s. d.	£	%
<i>In Greater Melbourne.</i>							
CITIES—							
Brunswick ..	10,590,380	2,999,518	678,527	7	2 7	87,486	28·32
Camberwell ..	21,255,380	6,274,894	1,193,531	4½	2 1	124,191	29·52
Caulfield ..	20,111,640	6,049,682	1,096,297	4½	2 1	113,431	30·08
Chelsea ..	1,588,370	598,488	96,173	6½	3 3	15,586	37·68
Coburg ..	7,823,470	2,652,069	463,816	6	2 10	66,302	33·90
Essendon ..	10,970,970	3,379,080	676,187	6	2 6	84,477	30·80
Mordialloc ..	2,783,000	1,131,334	148,464	4½	2 10	21,212	40·65
Oakleigh ..	2,848,160	965,991	169,200	5½	2 9	23,143	33·92
Sandringham ..	5,245,450	1,914,453	304,743	5	2 7	39,884	36·50
<i>Outside Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Newtown and Chilwell Town ..	2,459,980	705,888	129,671	5	2 3	14,706	28·69
Portland Borough	810,310	267,220	47,336	5	2 4	5,567	32·98
SHIRES—							
Dandenong ..	2,839,570	1,246,465	148,718	3*	2 1	15,581	43·90
Rosedale ..	2,672,360	1,313,420	135,699	1½	1 3	8,209	49·15
Yea ..	1,225,890	575,602	62,922	2½	1 9	5,396	46·95

* Differential general rates levied.

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

The following table summarizes for 1939-40 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, 1939-40.

(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..	745,834	2,831,565	2,818,381	6,395,780	753,215	2,801,034	2,867,991	6,422,240
Business Undertakings—								
Electric Light Undertakings	815,087	768,025	229,039	1,812,151	741,729	775,022	217,163	1,733,914
Gasworks ..	..	68,178	29,630	97,808	..	67,763	28,847	96,610
Waterworks ..	..	..	46,620	46,620	..	..	48,622	48,622
Abattoirs ..	80,736	..	18,655	99,391	77,656	..	18,256	95,912
Quarries ..	..	13,660	10,364	24,024	..	15,007	11,735	26,742
Hydraulic Power	19,810	..	..	19,810	18,354	..	..	18,354
Railway ..	..	..	5,044	5,044	..	..	5,572	5,572
Total ..	1,661,467	3,681,428	3,157,733	8,500,628	1,590,954	3,658,826	3,198,186	8,447,966

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 1939-40 are given below :—

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND RECEIPTS, 1939-40.

(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	460,137	1,811,515	1,610,985	3,882,637
Other .. ..	..	273	3,862	4,135
Interest on overdue rates ..	482	12,819	17,792	31,093
Licences and Registration Fees—				
Dog	572	19,611	23,950	44,133
Health, Dairy, Slaughtering, and Noxious Trades ..	1,151	2,199	5,955	9,305
Hackney Carriages	421	339	382	1,142
Petrol Pump	312	4,962	5,477	10,751
Dancing Saloon	50	71	10	131
Other .. ..	..	..	754	754
Total Taxation	463,125	1,851,789	1,669,167	3,984,081
Public Works and Services—				
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage ..	10,257	24,389	128,170	162,816
Other	1,373	5,611	8,848	15,832
Council Properties—				
Markets	121,924	16,159	30,750	168,833
Halls	6,753	16,948	26,205	49,906
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and other Recreational Facilities	21,019	38,227	17,429	76,675
Weighbridges	3,716	166	13,489	17,371
Sale of Materials .. ..	..	34,220	29,041	63,261
Plant Hire .. ..	..	3,707	57,817	61,524
Grazing Fees	541	..	5,590	6,131
Pounds	41	223	3,659	3,923
Other	11,013	44,589	51,707	107,309
Contributions for Road and Pavement Works	15,202	98,657	45,770	159,629
Other Services—				
Car Parking	18,348	1,455	89	19,892
Sheep Dipping .. ..	..	..	1,576	1,576
Building Fees	3,789	13,416	3,604	20,809
Other .. ..	..	5,576	6,000	11,576
Total Public Works and Services	213,976	303,343	429,744	947,063

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND RECEIPTS, 1939-40—continued.

Items of Receipts.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
Miscellaneous—	£	£	£	£
Police Court Fines ..	4,917	3,907	2,759	11,583
Interest on Investments ..	401	2,549	1,269	4,219
Supervision of Private streets ..	..	14,810	1,112	15,922
Contributions from municipalities on account of severance adjustments ..	..	2,085	5,154	7,239
Other	1,153	14,293	15,772	31,218
Total Miscellaneous ..	6,471	37,644	26,066	70,181
Transfers from Business Undertakings (excluding Loan Recoups and Administration Refunds)	50,000	171,059	5,932	226,991
Government Grants—				
Roads	1,918	23,795	39,001	64,714
Parks, Gardens, &c.	1,290	5,758	19,227	26,275
Underground Drainage .. .. .	..	2,270	912	3,182
River Works .. .. .	..	..	13,256	13,256
Infectious Diseases Treatment .. .. .	..	..	3,523	3,523
Infant Welfare Centres	338	8,481	5,485	14,304
Licences Equivalent	8,716	13,265	37,460	59,441
Vermin Destruction .. .. .	..	..	1,358	1,358
Sustenance, Sustenance Materials and Administration, and Farm Labourers' Scheme .. .. .	..	283,490	428,919	712,409
Other .. .. .	..	160	28,166	28,326
Total Government Grants	12,262	337,219	577,307	926,788
Trust Receipts—				
Refunds of Advances .. .. .	..	26,429	43,931	70,360
Contractors' Deposits .. .. .	..	19,475	31,373	50,848
Other .. .. .	..	84,607	34,861	119,468
Total Trust Receipts .. .. .	..	130,511	110,165	240,676
Grand Total	745,834	2,831,565	2,818,381	6,395,780

Of the total Municipal Fund receipts (excluding sustenance, &c., and trust items) during 1939-40, 73·2 per cent. was derived from taxation (72·0 per cent. from rates and 1·2 per cent. from licences and registration fees); 17·4 per cent. from public works and services; 4·2 per cent. from transfers from business undertakings; 3·9 per cent. from Government grants; and 1·3 per cent. from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (£3,984,081) was equivalent to £2 1s. 10d. per head of population or to £6 3s. 8d. per distinct ratepayer.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the Municipal Fund during 1939-40 are set out hereunder :—

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.
(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* ..	87,415	239,496	342,746	669,657
Debt Services—				
Redemption of Loans ..	..	248,324	124,183	372,507
Sinking Fund Instalments ..	45,025	1,783	3,568	50,376
Interest on Loans ..	127,534	228,306	103,120	458,960
Interest on Overdrafts ..	6,015	15,464	30,731	52,210
Payments to Municipalities on account of severance adjustments .. ..	..	1,711	4,387	6,098
Other	152	100	166	418
Total Debt Services ..	178,726	495,688	266,155	940,569
Public Works and Services—				
Health—				
Administration	8,769	17,505	27,708	53,982
Sanitary and Garbage ..	41,087	131,398	120,055	292,540
Statutory Contributions—				
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	11,517	37,328	3,637	52,482
Heatherton Sanatorium	1,278	4,067	133	5,478
Infant Welfare Centres ..	3,934	27,071	15,350	46,355
Infectious Diseases Treatment .. ..	..	..	11,166	11,166
Other	6,627	7,690	6,559	20,876
Council Properties—				
Markets	48,069	6,466	17,533	72,068
Halls	26,682	37,474	28,164	92,320
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and other Recreational Facilities	102,729	203,039	90,397	396,165
Weighbridges	1,791	258	9,234	11,283
Grazing Expenses .. ..	..	..	5,050	5,050
Pounds	49	1,197	5,183	6,429
Other	3,817	57,655	33,123	94,595
Plant, Furniture and Equipment .. ..	..	33,930	69,665	103,595
Roads, Streets, Footpaths, and Bridges—				
Construction, Maintenance, Cleaning, and Watering	159,051	830,187	945,980	1,935,218
Lighting	1,151	98,057	62,560	161,768

* For details see page 134.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL FUND EXPENDITURE, 1939-40—*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	28,769	1,354	145	30,268
Sheep Dipping .. .. .	..	..	1,343	1,343
River Works .. .. .	..	140	15,423	15,563
Vermin Destruction .. .. .	..	239	2,418	2,657
Underground Drainage .. .. .	..	16,107	2,252	18,359
Other .. .. .	..	6,493	34,436	40,929
Total Public Works and Services	445,320	1,517,655	1,507,514	3,470,489
Grants and Contributions—				
Country Roads Board .. .. .	..	10,535	180,695	191,230
Fire Brigades	14,822	46,801	12,928	74,551
Hospitals, Ambulances, and other Charities	6,670	22,190	22,247	51,107
Other	9,703	49,587	14,242	73,532
Total Grants and Contributions	31,195	129,113	230,112	390,420
Miscellaneous—				
Sustenance, Sustenance Administration, and Farm Labourers' Scheme	7,228	289,252	410,920	707,400
Other	3,331	9,715	9,747	22,793
Total Miscellaneous	10,559	298,967	420,667	730,193
Trust Expenditure—				
Advances .. .. .	..	30,302	38,307	68,609
Contractors' deposits refunded .. .. .	..	21,348	34,255	55,603
Other .. .. .	..	68,465	28,235	96,700
Total Trust Expenditure .. .. .	..	120,115	100,797	220,912
Grand Total	753,215	2,801,034	2,867,991	6,422,240

Of the total Municipal Fund expenditure (excluding sustenance, &c., and trust items) in 1939-40, 12·2 per cent. was for administration; 17·1 per cent. for debt services; 8·8 per cent. for health services; 7·2 per cent. for parks, gardens, &c.; 38·2 per cent. for roads, streets, &c.; 9·0 per cent. for other public works and services; 7·1 per cent. for grants and contributions; and 0·4 per cent. for miscellaneous items.

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure during 1939-40 in respect of general municipal administration are given in the appended statement. 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.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION, COST OF,
1939-40.

Heading.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
Salaries*	62,870	152,487	221,340	436,697
Mayoral and Presidential Allowances	2,500	10,275	14,247	27,022
Audit Expenses	850	2,935	5,362	9,147
Dog Registration Expenses	895	2,841	10,362	14,098
Election Expenses	624	2,825	2,177	5,626
Insurances	6,578	15,344	16,527	38,449
Legal Expenses	1,468	6,918	6,616	15,002
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Telephone	5,968	32,263	53,070	91,301
Other	5,662	13,608	13,045	32,315
Total	87,415	239,496	342,746	669,657

* Including cost of valuations and travelling expenses, but excluding health officers' salaries.

**Municipal
electric light
undertakings
and gasworks.**

In Victoria, in 1939-40, electric light undertakings were operated by 43 municipalities, and there were also nine municipally-owned gasworks. The revenue and expenditure of these undertakings are shown below:—

**VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHT UNDERTAKINGS
AND GASWORKS—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.**

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Consumers' Accounts	1,825,309	Working Expenses—	
Street Lighting	30,990	Purchase of Current and	
Sale of Residuals, &c.	17,563	Generation Costs	897,394
Other	36,097	Maintenance, Repairs, Distribu-	
		tion	175,745
		Management Charges	124,841
		Depreciation	192,588
		Debt Charges—	
		Redemption of Loans	58,532
		Sinking Fund Instalments	12,984
		Interest on Loans	74,484
		Interest on Overdrafts	1,017
		Other	377
		Transfers to Municipal Fund	216,524
		Other	76,038
Total	1,909,959	Total	1,830,524

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, 1940, 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 160 of the *Year-Book* for 1939-40.

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

**VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS—RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.**

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Water Rates (including Interest on		Administrative Expenses	3,266
Overdue Rates)	34,803	Works from Revenue	3,388
Water Sales	8,616	Maintenance and Repairs	19,651
Meter Rents	537	Depreciation Fund	3,208
Government Grants	1,684	Debt Services—	
Other	980	Redemption of Loans	4,240
		Interest on Loans	13,235
		Interest on Overdrafts	141
		Transfer to Municipal Fund	740
		Other	753
Total	46,620	Total	48,622

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 1939-40, the total revenue on account of these undertakings was £148,269 and the total expenditure amounted to £146,580. 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 *Year-Book*.

Assets and liabilities of municipalities. 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,
1935-36 TO 1939-40.**

Assets.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	£	£	£	£	£
Municipal Fund—					
Arrears of Rates—					
General and Extra ..	910,567	795,943	661,982	573,188	541,426
Other ..	69,273	21,919	20,713	23,663	19,698
Arrears of Sanitary Charges	}	57,753	53,567	53,113	50,247
Streets formed, &c., payments outstanding ..	1,266,976	1,230,938	1,114,244	1,112,012	1,060,776
Cash in hand or in Bank ..	786,887	719,667*	491,873*	387,897*	359,995*
Other Assets ..	512,952	483,892	478,803	513,710	482,026
Loan Funds—					
Sinking Funds—					
Amount at Credit ..	780,493	822,080	866,649	937,796	1,006,653
Due by other Municipalities	61,048	64,535	58,330	63,021	57,434
Due by other Bodies ..	1,125	1,125	4,185	3,075	4,905
Unexpended Balances ..	387,102	†	†	†	†
Property—					
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ..	6,176,050	6,392,480	6,755,870	7,084,320	7,207,770
Waterworks ..	377,860	393,360	391,860	406,450	406,360
Gasworks ..	281,670	261,670	270,660	271,020	289,120
Electric Light Undertakings	2,832,850	3,042,420	3,311,920	3,630,920	3,687,910
Plant and Machinery ..	611,580	625,690	643,780	656,170	684,220
Other Assets ..	230,490	281,770	327,510	348,080	415,090
Total Assets† ..	15,286,923	15,195,242	15,451,946	16,064,435	16,273,690

* 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, 1935-36 TO 1939-40—continued.

Liabilities.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	£	£	£	£	£
Municipal Fund—					
Due on Current Contracts ..	150,018	133,594	129,485	152,540	110,993
Interest overdue ..	9,713	5,602	3,439	2,441	1,312
Bank Overdrafts ..	846,400	636,664*	716,061*	788,858*	967,029*
Payments Due to Country Roads Board ..	386,943	295,009	262,343	269,793	235,207
Other Liabilities ..	775,814	793,496	818,236	933,545	1,129,526
Loan Funds—					
Loans Outstanding—					
Due to Government ..	801,209	732,269	645,567	613,217	594,460
Due to Public ..	11,944,237	11,941,701	12,046,177	12,487,661	12,315,785
Due on Loan Contracts ..	54,165	73,756	111,745	63,021	56,921
Due to other Municipalities	61,048	64,535	58,330	57,142	57,434
Total Liabilities ..	15,029,547	14,676,626	14,791,383	15,368,218	15,463,667

* 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:—£1,794,633 in 1935-36; £1,732,809 in 1936-37; £1,685,999 in 1937-38; £1,638,312 in 1938-39; and £1,569,847 in 1939-40. 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 and extra 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 AND EXTRA RATES, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

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.
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
1937-38 ..	223,249	438,733	661,982	0 11 8	1 15 10	1 1 1
1938-39 ..	213,133	360,055	573,188	0 11 1	1 8 2	0 17 11
1939-40 ..	202,339	339,087	541,426	0 10 3	1 7 0	0 16 10

As compared with the year 1928-29, the arrears of general rates per distinct ratepayer increased in 1939-40 by 40 per cent. in cities, towns, and boroughs; by 55 per cent. in shires; and by 42 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.

Endowments to municipalities.

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 1939* provided for the non-payment of endowments during 1939-40.

In the municipalities throughout the State, there were, at 30th September, 1940, 2,115 councillors viz., 357 in cities in Greater Melbourne; 294 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 not, except so far as it is otherwise expressly enacted, 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.

The following statement shows the loan receipts (exclusive of conversion loans) during each of the last five years. Particulars of loans raised for work in private streets, which are shown on page 143, are also excluded.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

(Excluding Conversion Loans.)

Year.	Gross Proceeds of Loans—		Other Receipts.	Total.
	From Government.	From Other Sources.		
1935-36	£ 795	£ 570,220	£ 184,639	£ 755,654
1936-37	14,183	540,279	177,741	732,203
1937-38	2,346	635,472	199,601	837,419
1938-39	9,756	925,867	195,748	1,131,371
1939-40	3,403	363,990	137,567*	504,960

* Including, in the City of Melbourne, £107,596 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, exclusive of expenditure on private streets (see page 143).

**VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOAN EXPENDITURE,
1935-36 TO 1939-40.**

Heading.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, Streets, and Bridges ..	233,476	280,706	420,921	319,626	258,144
Waterworks	960	12,936	982	12,918	3,405
Drainage	7,239	2,731	..	34,185	50,857
Electric Light Undertakings ..	250,208	302,382	319,726	405,651	236,621
Gasworks	4,154	7,191	5,292	5,958	5,624
Halls	90,807	63,810	65,554	114,097	37,059
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and other Recreational Facilities	124,867	66,059	75,069	113,747	59,703
Plant	24,717	19,417	26,055	13,211	19,235
Abattoirs	14,424	53,501	31,378	27,847	9,531
Markets	48,223	18,882	33,733	29,764	24,613
Infant Welfare Centres	4,769	3,566	7,120	7,961	13,978
Other Council Properties	60,456	18,164	43,021	21,598	25,166
Foreshore Improvements .. .. .	..	2,178	2,540	1,836	..
Creek Improvements	1,400	450	4,509	1,578	4,383
Housing and Reclamation	7,944	389	..	..	..
Darling-Glenwaverley Railway Trust .. .. .	..	..	21,915	..	..
Other Purposes	8,929	4,653	2,456	5,383	9,470
Total	882,573	857,015	1,060,271	1,115,360	757,789

At 30th September, 1940, there was a debit balance in loan accounts amounting to £211,741.

**Municipal
loan
liability.**

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of each of the last five years is given hereunder.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOAN LIABILITY, 1935-36 to 1939-40.

At 30th September—	Due to—		Gross Loan Liability.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.	Net Loan Liability.	
	Government.*	Public.			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1936	801,209	11,944,237	12,745,446	780,493	11,964,953	6 9 5
1937	732,269	11,941,701	12,673,970	822,080	11,851,890	6 7 8
1938	645,567	12,046,177	12,691,744	866,649	11,825,095	6 6 5
1939	613,217	12,487,661	13,100,878	937,796	12,163,082	6 9 1
1940	594,460†	12,315,785	12,910,245	1,006,653	11,903,592	6 4 7

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

† Including £47,838 due under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918, No. 2995.*

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, 1940, were raised. The information is exclusive of loans due to the Country Roads Board.

VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1940—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 ..	..	1,149,110	..	447,361	..	1,596,471	1,596,471
Gasworks ..	..	74,735	..	17,659	..	92,394	92,394
Waterworks ..	..	8,657	289,954	19,704	289,954	28,361	318,315
Private Streets and Special Improvements ..	81,490	277,926	9,373	153,020	90,863	430,946	521,809
Contributions due under Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918 ..	47,838	..	..	..	47,838	..	47,838
Closer Settlement Advances for Roads ..	1,041	..	31,964	..	33,005	..	33,005
Bush Fires—Repairs to damages caused by ..	..	..	474	..	474	..	474
Mallee Tanks ..	..	..	748	..	748	..	748
Kerang—Koonbrook Railway ..	..	..	7,438	..	7,438	..	7,438
Other Municipal Works ..	75,083	7,935,670	49,057	2,231,943	124,140	10,167,613	10,291,752
Total ..	205,452	9,446,098	389,008	2,869,687	594,460	12,315,785	12,910,245

NOTE.—At 30th September, 1940, accumulated Sinking Funds amounted to £1,006,653, viz., on account of Electric Light, £333,423; Gasworks, £11,509; Waterworks, £2,500; Private Streets and Special Improvements, £32,003; and Other Municipal Works, £627,218.

Rates of interest on municipal loans.

The following table shows the actual rates of interest which were payable by municipalities on fixed loans and Government loans outstanding at 30th June, 1940. 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 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, 1940.

Actual Rate of Interest.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
%	£	£	£	£
3	..	..	1,248	1,248
3 $\frac{1}{16}$	340,000	1,470	..	341,470
3 $\frac{5}{16}$	..	21,635	..	21,635
3 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	69,781	31,875	101,656
3 $\frac{7}{16}$	..	..	3,582	3,582
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	472,000	103,724	78,150	653,874
3 $\frac{9}{16}$	..	..	3,247	3,247
3 $\frac{5}{8}$	367,000	43,848	25,686	436,534
3 $\frac{11}{16}$	..	..	7,813	7,813
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	50,312	189,715	68,659	308,686
3 $\frac{13}{16}$	..	13,355	..	13,355
3 $\frac{7}{8}$	..	95,472	22,038	117,510
4	135,000	113,680	149,063	397,743
4 $\frac{1}{16}$	700,000	75,925	..	775,925
4 $\frac{1}{8}$	250,000	356,436	207,879	814,315
4 $\frac{3}{16}$	..	..	18,204	18,204
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	809,000	1,184,080	634,992	2,628,072
4 $\frac{5}{16}$	..	..	1,650	1,650
4 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	..	2,600	2,600
4 $\frac{7}{16}$	..	33,370	140,374	173,744
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	24,760	15,472	40,232
4 $\frac{9}{16}$	..	807,989	686,032	1,494,021
4 $\frac{5}{8}$	..	44,317	37,980	82,297
£4 13s.	..	..	2,574	2,574
4 $\frac{7}{10}$	..	..	10,910	10,910
4 $\frac{3}{5}$	..	35,613	93,444	129,057
4 $\frac{7}{8}$	..	..	18,871	18,871
5	800,000	1,946,799	893,843	3,640,642
£5 0s. 9d.	110,000	415,964	56,545	582,509
£5 2s. 8d.	..	1,000	..	1,000
£5 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	..	3,349	34,302	37,651
5 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	1,742	1,742
5 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	..	418	418
£5 8s. 6d.	..	3,361	3,678	7,039
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	9,612	630	10,242
5 $\frac{5}{8}$	..	..	3,278	3,278
5 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	17,612	544	18,156
5 $\frac{7}{8}$	..	3,432	..	3,432
6	..	2,605	18,850	21,455
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	1,829	1,829
Total	4,033,312	5,618,904	3,278,002	12,930,218
Average Rate of Interest	% 4.14	% 4.55	% 4.51	% 4.41

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, 1940, 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, 1940.

Year of Maturity.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
1940-41	410,000	45,648	39,055	494,703
1941-42 .. ..	..	25,193	54,063	79,256
1942-43	64,000	22,041	55,226	141,267
1943-44	550,000	20,844	27,244	598,088
1944-45	472,000	92,644	124,430	689,074
1945-46	85,000	139,642	48,313	272,955
1946-47 .. ..	..	168,157	105,594	273,751
1947-48 .. ..	..	161,166	120,688	281,854
1948-49	50,312	224,902	141,802	417,016
1949-50	770,000	202,365	143,664	1,116,029
1950-51 to 1954-55 ..	1,387,000	1,394,058	630,322	3,411,380
1955-56 to 1959-60 ..	245,000	2,442,266	1,033,752	3,721,018
1960-61 to 1964-65 ..	..	218,825	236,483	455,308
1965-66 to 1969-70 ..	..	510,517	202,915	713,432
1970-71 and after ..	..	..	17,971	17,971
Not stated .. ..	..	..	296,480	296,480
Total	4,033,312	5,668,268	3,278,002	12,979,582

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 1939-40 are shown below :—

**VICTORIA—PRIVATE STREETS ACCOUNTS—RECEIPTS
AND EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.**

Receipts.	£	Expenditure.	£
Proceeds of Loans—		Works	295,733
From Government .. ..	.. ..	Debt Charges—	
From Other Sources	19,000	Redemption of Loans	96,982
Owners' Contributions	333,351	Sinking Fund Instalments	1,435
Interest on Fixed Deposits	1,303	Interest on Loans	22,894
Advance from Trust Fund	9,844	Interest on Overdraft	13,891
Other	9,701	Repayment of Trust Fund	
		Advance	2,900
Total Receipts	373,199	Other	6,176
		Total Expenditure	440,011
Cash in hand or in Bank at		Bank Overdraft at 1st	
1st October, 1939	120,587	October, 1939	352,180
Bank Overdraft at 30th		Cash in hand or in Bank at	
September, 1940	395,112	30th September, 1940	96,707
	888,898		888,898

At 30th September, 1940, loans outstanding on account of private street construction amounted to £462,231, including £90,863 due to the State Government.

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.

**Special
improvement
charges.**

The particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Special Improvement Charge Accounts in 1939-40 are as follow:—

VICTORIA—SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT CHARGE ACCOUNTS
—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
£		£	
Loan Proceeds—		Works	1,921
From Public	1,000	Debt Charges—	
Special Improvement Charges	13,143	Redemption of Loans ..	6,792
Government Grant	489	Sinking Fund Instalments	1,152
Other	133	Interest on Loans and	
		Overdraft	3,213
		Other	864
		Other	467
Total Receipts	14,770	Total Expenditure	14,409
Cash in hand or in Bank at		Bank Overdraft at 1st	
1st October, 1939	6,870	October, 1939	13,871
Bank Overdraft at 30th		Cash in hand or in Bank at	
September, 1940	11,635	30th September, 1940 ..	4,995
	33,275		33,275

Loans outstanding at 30th September, 1940, for special improvements amounted to £59,578.

Length of
roads and
streets.

The following table shows the length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1940.

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS, 1940.

Type of Road or Street.	Roads and Streets (excluding State Highways).	State Highways.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Wood or stone	73	..	73
Portland cement concrete	123	1	124
Asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt ..	236	12	248
Tar or bitumen surface seal over tar or bitumen penetrated or waterbound pavements	6,903	1,720	8,623
Waterbound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	24,336	1,060	25,396
Formed, but not otherwise paved	24,854	..	24,854
Surveyed roads not formed which are used for general traffic	45,725	..	45,725
Total	102,250	2,793	105,043

**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 1940-41 amounted to £8,710 and were made up of contributions by municipalities, £6,170; and interest on credit balance of the Fund, £2,540. The amount expended from the Fund was £23,853, all of which was used for the redemption of municipal loans.

The total receipts of the Fund to the 30th June, 1941, amounted to £2,078,150. The payments out of the Fund were—redemption of municipal loans, £1,335,026; 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, 1941, was £54,487.

**Licensing
Fund.**

During the year 1940-41 a sum of £59,304 was paid out of this Fund to municipalities, as provided by Section 311 of the *Licensing Act 1928*. The payments to cities amounted to £29,917; to towns, £1,611; to boroughs, £6,074; and to shires, £21,702. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of this Fund appears in part "Law, Crime, &c.", of this issue, page 63.

**Municipal
Officers
Fidelity
Guarantee
Fund.**

A statement giving the provisions of the Act under which this fund was established will be found in the *Year-Book for 1928-29* on page 163.

The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1941, was £1,399, for guarantees amounting to £417,520. The claims paid from January, 1908, the date of the inception of the fund, to 30th September, 1941, amounted to £6,560. The amount to the credit of the fund at 30th September, 1941, was £28,720.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

With the object of improving the main roads of the State, the *Country Roads Act 1912* empowered the Governor in Council to appoint a board of three members. A summary of the principal duties of the Board will be found in the *Year-Book for 1939-40*, page 154.

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 will be found 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 1940* provides that, for the year 1940-41, 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 five years were as follows:—

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD FUND—
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Payments by Municipalities ..	278,373	302,622	318,878	335,169	312,042
Fees Motor Car Act ..	1,480,272	1,608,879	1,690,962	1,747,024	1,682,980
Fees and Registration of Traction Engines ..	1,129	1,207	1,270	1,415	1,654
Fees Motor Omnibus Act ..	10	5	..	21	13
Stores and Materials ..	165,316	208,512	233,103	215,013	199,931
Hire of Plant ..	46,402	49,596	53,724	54,705	59,979
Other Receipts (advance from Public Account for unemployment relief and other works, &c.) ..	92,043	83,184	116,071	88,521	72,506
TOTAL ..	2,063,545	2,254,005	2,414,008	2,441,868	2,329,105
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Maintenance and reconditioning of main roads, State highways, and tourists' roads ..	1,044,620	1,129,651	1,201,002	1,162,611	1,009,842
Relief to Municipalities ..	197,508	245,635	240,170	234,790	229,290
Interest and Sinking Fund ..	118,912	119,211	119,167	116,276	114,598
Recoup to Revenue (Interest, Sinking Fund, &c.) ..	317,788	323,832	308,277	368,330	351,684
Plant, Stores, and Materials ..	216,144	264,099	310,332	279,624	312,063
Other Expenditure (including administration) ..	180,725	180,209	234,192	238,773	201,279
TOTAL ..	2,075,697	2,262,637	2,413,140	2,400,404	2,218,756

The balance to the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1941, was £153,658.

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 1940-41 this Account received £575 from the State Loans Repayment Fund, and the payments for permanent works amounted to £575.

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 1940-41 there were no transactions owing to the funds having been exhausted in previous years.

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

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD—EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.**

—	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
State Highways*—					
Maintenance and reconditioning	401,337	418,905	453,708	506,551	392,510
Main Roads*—					
Construction	228,470	170,442	224,290	187,130	81,343
Maintenance.. ..	752,629	749,946	802,920	699,692	646,836
Total Main Roads	981,099	920,388	1,027,210	886,822	728,179
Developmental Roads*—					
Construction, &c.	294,170	375,632	468,122	461,661	303,985
Unemployment Relief	215,377	138,184	54,662	53,609	4,871
Tourists' Roads*—					
Construction, &c.	35,635	52,046	77,694	68,262	55,389
Murray River Bridges and Punts—					
Maintenance.. ..	1,700	2,841	4,067	8,275	3,668
Roads adjoining Commonwealth					
Areas .. ..	..	3	13,321	11,908	8,647
Commonwealth Defence Works					
Unemployment Relief .. ..	..	..	..	93,758	21,392
TOTAL	1,929,318	1,907,999	2,098,784	2,090,846	1,518,641

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

HARBOR TRUSTS.

The Port of Melbourne is under the control of this **Melbourne Harbor Trust.** The *Year-Book* for 1929-30 contains on page 145 a statement relating to the constitution, powers and functions of this Trust. The following are particulars of the ordinary revenue and ordinary and capital expenditure for the years 1936 to 1940. The loan indebtedness as at the end of each of the five years is also shown.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1936 TO 1940.

Heading.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	657,889	712,566	732,251	681,168	684,032
Rents	38,910	39,527	40,642	42,782	42,297
Interest	972	983	953	844	734
Other Revenue	87,507	93,182	106,253	119,105	128,169
	785,278	846,258	880,099	843,899	855,232
<i>Less</i> Statutory Payments to—					
Consolidated Revenue ..	135,578	146,513	150,450	140,234	142,806
Geelong Harbor Trust ..	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total	634,700	684,745	714,649	688,665	697,426
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
General Management and Expenses	42,137	44,255	42,793	41,973	53,564
Flotation and Redemption of Loans					
Expenses	32,940	3,832	3,825	3,825	3,825
Operating Expenses	29,052	32,208	34,470	35,208	37,794
Maintenance—					
Dredging	78,557	98,622	126,745	97,320	98,241
Harbor	2,323	2,213	1,998	4,164	1,361
Wharves	43,767	76,630	84,925	89,671	79,853
Approaches	4,060	8,280	7,436	5,846	12,467
Railways	2,771	1,225	1,550	2,426	3,650
Other Properties	4,980	1,681	2,396	2,091	3,023
Interest on Loans and Exchange	226,071	211,138	206,415	203,801	202,415
Depreciation, Renewals, and Insurance Account	80,000	116,000	116,000	129,160	135,688
Sinking Fund	84,111	84,868	85,657	66,849	47,146
Total	630,769	680,952	714,210	682,343	679,027
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	3,931	3,793	439	6,322	18,399
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	1,044	291	671	694	863
Deepening Waterways	13,728	..	2,235	28,013	48,837
Wharves Construction	16,904	11,285	20,305	56,930	28,565
Approaches Construction	31,050	28,944	27,102	26,661	5,894
Other Harbor Improvements	9,631	10,245	12,170	11,418	36,898
Railways	3,143	..	..	..	..
Floating and General Plant	2,266	1,313	4,169	6,997	39,212
Total	77,766	52,078	66,652	130,713	160,269
At 31st December—					
Loan Indebtedness*	4,102,400	4,179,632	4,109,476	4,018,527	4,028,880
Sinking Fund	63,900	78,700	95,760	129,557	133,471
Net Indebtedness	4,038,500	4,100,932	4,013,716	3,888,970	3,895,409

* Excluding bank overdraft as follows:—£338,311 in 1936; £133,691 in 1937; £78,900 in 1938; £141,712 in 1939; and £103,785 in 1940.

The Port of Geelong is under the control of this **Geelong Harbor Trust**. Particulars relating to the constitution and powers of the Trust are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 147, and 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 1936 to 1940. Capital expenditure during, and loan indebtedness at end of, each of the five years is also shown.

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST — REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1936 TO 1940.

Heading.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage, Tonnage and Special Berth Rates	61,075	72,178	75,059	61,110	55,606
Rents, Fees, and Licences	6,135	5,419	5,587	5,436	5,302
Freezing Works and Abattoirs	8,465	8,465	8,465	8,465	10,732
Contribution by Melbourne Harbor Trust	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Other Revenue	5,908	4,840	4,529	3,503	2,974
Total	96,583	105,902	108,640	93,514	89,614
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
Management Expenses	12,961	12,737	14,847	15,937	15,753
Maintenance—					
Wharves and Approaches	2,532	3,262	7,040	4,468	2,871
Harbor	1,412	2,159	4,516	3,597	4,625
Floating Plant	7,896	7,341	9,276	12,405	5,784
Other	2,438	2,653	3,595	2,508	2,059
Interest on Loans	15,583	12,732	12,646	14,700	17,022
Sinking Fund	4,417	4,238	4,238	3,997	3,992
Freezing Works and Abattoirs	6,489	11,064	8,913	9,700	8,550
Depreciation Reserve Account	28,092	35,740	35,837	30,748	31,594
Miscellaneous	338	250	470	425	70
Total	82,158	92,176	101,378	98,485	92,320
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	60	..	6,593	2,063	4,077
Deepening Waterways	27,144	30,315	33,342	32,730	10,093
Wharves and Approaches	74	78	3,206	21,428	5,993
Other	1,951	8,323	5,786	2,104	4,915
Total	29,229	38,716	48,927	58,325	25,078
At 31st December—					
Loan Indebtedness	580,824	557,310	535,717	529,360	526,580
Sinking Fund	11,396	15,981	20,763	25,131	30,169
Net Indebtedness	569,428	541,329	514,954	504,229	496,411

WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES.

A statement showing the names of the authorities which controlled water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria in 1940 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 160.

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, including the chairman, who is elected every four years by the other members, and is 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, 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 447 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 £26,437,279 on 30th June, 1941. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £702,655 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 last five years.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
REVENUE.					
Water Supply—	£	£	£	£	£
Water Rates (including Meter Excess)	812,287	893,865	929,663	928,774	1,003,865
Water Charges and Stations	20,526	20,747	22,196	30,429	44,237
Meter Rents	52,151	53,827	55,441	57,733	60,158
Sewerage—					
Sewerage Rates	992,240	1,032,491	1,070,401	1,121,722	1,090,930
Sanitary Charges	17,206	17,417	19,163	19,248	22,630
Metropolitan Farm—					
Grazing Fees, Rents, Pastures, &c. Balance Live Stock Account	12,797	18,251	14,035	3,886	6,254
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Drainage and River Improvement Rate	74,187	77,693	80,062	83,797	86,871
River Water Charges	8,480	10,572	6,450	5,724	7,836
Total	2,005,170	2,133,435	2,214,295	2,277,156	2,351,277
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
Water Supply—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	40,103	42,067	48,102	49,137	49,399
Maintenance	101,994	108,967	115,735	121,759	121,598
Sewerage—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	29,229	29,560	31,502	56,673	51,810
Maintenance	87,632	97,802	90,800	102,720	107,724
Metropolitan Farm—					
Administrative Expenses	687	417	495	1,116	1,095
Maintenance	38,417	46,448	49,424	54,203	59,770
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	4,074	3,950	4,863	5,062	4,562
Maintenance	11,746	15,103	16,643	16,465	14,940
Pensions and Allowances	4,563	6,963	3,892	5,424	5,677
Discount and Expenses re Loans	36,775	99,741	84,000	81,928	19,777
Interest on Overdraft	728	38	92	69	148
Interest on Loans	1,256,775	1,272,900	1,269,459	1,290,917	1,317,976
Exchange	112,277	47,091	47,052	45,944	46,126
Contribution to—					
Sinking Fund	62,813	63,563	64,269	65,351	65,601
Renewals Fund	131,970	184,381	176,000	175,000	225,000
Superannuation Fund	20,770	20,909	21,116	21,521	22,032
Fire Insurance Fund	10,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,662
Rates Equalization Reserve .. .. .	..	..	..	25,000	..
General Reserve .. .. .	..	..	..	70,000	70,000
Depreciation .. .. .	..	10,324	61,319	37,895	60,000
Contributions to Municipalities	3,850	3,850	3,850	3,850	3,850
Defence Expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	20,920	19,748
Contributions to Patriotic Funds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,520
Sundries .. .. .	..	..	1,045	332	15
Total	1,954,403	2,074,074	2,114,658	2,276,286	2,299,030
Surplus on Revenue Account	50,767	59,361	99,637	870	52,247

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 1940-41 was 7d. in the pound on the annual value of the 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 £19,568,452 in 1939-40 and £20,315,137 in 1940-41.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system. The total cost of the water supply system to 30th June, 1941, was as follows:—

	£
Original water supply works, tank, pumping station, &c.	44,787
Yan Yean system	664,460
Maroondah system	1,704,801
O'Shannassy system	3,198,095
Service reservoirs	616,182
Large mains	3,064,152
Reticulation	3,487,111
Afforestation	71,300
Investigations, future works	7,322
Total	12,858,210

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 1940 was as follows:—

	Gallons.
Yan Yean Reservoir	3,969,561,000
Maroondah Reservoir	14,624,854,000
O'Shannassy River and Silvan No. 1	13,936,951,000
Total Output	32,531,366,000

Storage and service reservoirs. There are five storage reservoirs (Yan Yean, Toorourong, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, and Silvan No. 1) with a total capacity of 23,351,305,000 gallons, and twenty-two service reservoirs (including one at the Metropolitan Farm, Werribee) and three elevated tanks, with a total capacity of 262,200,000 gallons.

Consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs. During 1940 the total consumption of water amounted to 32,541,578,000 gallons and the average consumption per day was 88,911,415 gallons. The maximum daily consumption for the year (177,221,000 gallons) occurred on 14th March and the minimum daily consumption (47,208,000 gallons) on 27th May.

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, 1936 TO 1940.

(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.	Gallons.
1936	266,909	251,507	75,176,000	70·94
1937	271,771	255,950	77,594,000	71·91
1938	278,310	261,872	86,927,000	78·67
1939	285,408	269,411	66,870,310	59·02
1940	291,261	274,974	88,911,415	76·89

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

These figures show that additional properties to the number of 5,853 were supplied with water during the year ended 30th June, 1940.

SEWERAGE.

Sewerage assessments, rates, and receipts. The Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 on the net annual value of properties in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for the year 1940-41 was 1s. 1d. in the £1. The total annual value of property in the Board's area in 1940-41 was £20,966,711, of which £19,842,136 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 1940-41 amounted to £1,113,560.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan sewerage system.

The cost of sewerage works to 30th June, 1941, was £14,615,453, classified as follows:—

	£
Farm purchase and preparation	1,328,896
Treatment works	189,621
Outfall sewers and rising mains	529,380
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	304,388
Main and Branch sewers	3,255,459
Reticulation sewers	8,186,179
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital	770,981
Sanitary depots	50,549
	<hr/>
Cost of sewerage system	14,615,453
	<hr/>

Main and subsidiary sewerage systems.

The sewerage system of the metropolis at 30th June, 1941, consisted of the main system and three subsidiary systems:—

The Main system (serving an area of 63,894 acres) the sewage from which gravitates to Spotswood Pumping Station where it is lifted to the Main Outfall Sewer at Brooklyn and thence flows to the Metropolitan Farm at Werribee.

The Sunshine system (serving an area of 846 acres in the Shire of Braybrook, including the township of Sunshine) the sewage from which is pumped to the Main Outfall Sewer.

The Kew system (serving an area of 90 acres in Kew) the sewage from which drains to a local treatment plant.

The South Eastern system (serving an area of 1,836 acres in Cheltenham, Parkdale, Mentone, and Mordialloc) the sewage from which drains to the Braeside treatment plant in the Shire of Dandenong.

Number of buildings for which sewers were provided.

The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 30th June, 1941, the number of buildings for which sewers were provided was 281,288, and the estimated population served by the system was 1,116,713.

During the year 1940-41, 7,531 new houses were erected in the Board's area, and provision was made for the sewerage of 6,314 buildings.

The following statement shows the progress of sewer connexions to 30th June, 1941 :—

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—
SEWER CONNEXIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1941.**

Municipality.	No. of Buildings for which sewers were provided on 30th June, 1941.
Blackburn and Mitcham Shire	1,006
Box Hill City	4,401
Braybrook Shire (part of)	1,921
Brighton City	9,779
Broadmeadows Shire (part of)	555
Brunswick City	14,193
Camberwell City	18,984
Caulfield City	20,778
Coburg City	10,314
Collingwood City	8,175
Essendon City	13,013
Fitzroy City	7,931
Footscray City	12,480
Hawthorn City	10,452
Heidelberg City (part of)	6,421
Keilor Shire (part of)	331
Kew City	6,862
Malvern City	13,158
Melbourne City	22,831
Moorabbin City	4,576
Mordialloc City	2,250
Mulgrave Shire	4
Northcote City	11,266
Oakleigh City	3,435
Port Melbourne City	3,507
Prahran City	16,013
Preston City	9,609
Richmond City	10,664
Sandringham City	5,668
South Melbourne City	10,208
St. Kilda City	14,225
Werribee Shire (part of)	12
Williamstown City	6,266
Total	281,288

**Pumping
stations.**

At 30th June, 1941, pumping stations had been established at Spotswood, Preston, Sunshine, Box Hill, Black Rock, Braybrook, Mordialloc, Port Melbourne, Prahran, and Kew.

**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, 1941, are as under:—

Total area of farm	..	..	..	22,634 acres.
Area used for sewage disposal	..	..	..	13,203 „
Rainfall at farm for year	..	..	..	17·60 inches.
Average rainfall over 47 years	..	..	..	18·14 „
Net cost of sewage purification for year per head of population served	..	..	..	1s. 5·773d.
Loss on cattle for year	..	..	..	£ 975
Profit on horses for year	..	..	..	£ 249
Profit on sheep for year	..	..	..	£ 29,222
Profit on agistment for year	..	..	..	£ 4,568

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 service, &c.

For the year 1940-41, the working expenses were £5,520, while interest amounted to £2,313, making a total of £7,833. The revenue was £2,804, leaving a deficiency of £5,029.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE AND RIVERS.

Under the provisions of Part VIII. of the Act (as amended by the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Rate) Act 1938*), relating to metropolitan drainage and rivers, the Board is empowered to levy a metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate not exceeding 2d. 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.

The total annual value of property assessed for Drainage and River purposes for 1940-41 was £20,843,312.

The total cost of Drainage and River Improvement works to 30th June, 1941, was £1,646,909.

The classification and length of all main drains under the control of the Board at 30th June, 1941, were as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Underground drains	89	12
Constructed open drains	11	18
Natural watercourses and unlined open drains	5	6
Total	105	36

THE BALLARAT WATER COMMISSION.

The Water Supply District of the Ballarat Water Commission, which was constituted under the provisions of the Water Acts 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 2,365,558,000 gallons.

To 31st December, 1940, the capital cost of construction was £615,758, and the loans outstanding (due to the Government) at that date were £285,507. During 1940, receipts amounted to £82,623 and expenditure to £78,504.

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, 1941, was—water supply, £753,313; sewerage, £649,263; and sewerage installation, £257,728, of which £1,015 is outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1941, was £63,866 on account of waterworks, £45,087 on account of sewerage, and £1,610 on account of Barwon River Improvement Fund. 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, 1941, the amounts so appropriated were:—sewerage, £76,558; and water supply, £81,549. Of such sums £147,852 has been used to redeem loans which have matured from time to time.

The population supplied is estimated by the Trust at 50,570. The number of buildings situate within the "Drainage Area" is 12,569; the number within the "Sewered Areas," 12,327; and the number connected with the sewers, 12,318.

Water Supply.—The catchment area of the Moorabool watersheds 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 System controlled by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to supplement the supply from the Moorabool watersheds.

Sewerage.—The sewerage system 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, and 145.7 miles of main and reticulation sewers. The sewerage 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.

During 1940 there were 109 Waterworks Trusts, constituted under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1928, functioning in Victoria. The receipts and expenditure of these Trusts are given below for the year ended 31st December, 1940.

VICTORIA—WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1940.

Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£
Water Rates (including arrears) ..	163,293
Water Sales (including arrears) ..	24,387
Meter Rents (including arrears) ..	2,379
Interest on overdue Rates ..	1,267
Transfers from Depreciation Fund ..	18,933
Government Loans ..	43,218
Government Grants—	
For Works	35,647
For Investment	10,189
Other	14,559
Total Receipts	313,872
Cash in hand or in Bank at 1st	
January, 1940	43,564
Bank Overdraft at 31st December,	
1940	25,648
383,084	383,084
	£
Administrative Expenses	23,106
Works—	
From Loans and Government	
Grants	94,306
From Revenue	31,307
Maintenance and Repairs (including	
Pumping and Purchase of Water)	55,208
Redemption of Loans	18,540
Interest on Loans	61,441
Interest on Bank Overdraft	348
Depreciation Fund	18,503
Government Grant Invested	10,348
Other	10,649
Total Expenditure	323,756
Bank Overdraft at 1st January,	
1940	13,589
Cash in hand or in Bank at 31st	
December, 1940	45,739
383,084	383,084

All loan moneys are provided by the Treasurer of Victoria. At 30th June, 1941, the loan liability of Waterworks Trusts amounted to £1,458,010 (including £45,901 on account of loans from Unemployment Relief Funds).

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 for the year ended 30th June, 1940, were as follows:—

MILDURA URBAN WATER TRUST—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Water Rates (including arrears)	4,596	Administrative Expenses ..	935
Water Sales (including arrears)	2,132	New Works	1,243
Interest on overdue Rates ..	32	Meters	420
Other	1,027	Maintenance and Repairs ..	3,079
		Redemption of Loans ..	156
		Sinking Fund Instalments ..	74
		Interest on Loans ..	510
		Depreciation Fund ..	1,068
		Other	365
Total	7,787	Total	7,850

At 30th June, 1940, the loan liability of the Trust amounted to £12,518, of which £10,518 was due to the Government.

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 Acts. At 31st December, 1940, thirty-eight 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 in 1940.

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS IN OPERATION IN VICTORIA, 1940.

Authority.	Year of Constitution.	Estimated Population Served by System.†	Number of Properties Connected to Sewers.	Sewerage Rate Levied in £ of Net Annual Municipal Value.	Capital Expenditure to End of Year Excluding House Connections).	Loans Outstanding at End of Year.	
						Sewerage Works.	House Connections.
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works*	1890	1,091,650	274,974	s. d.	£	£	£
Ararat ..	1935	4,300	1,079	1 2	14,396,033	14,290,529	..
Bairnsdale ..	1932	3,800	1,000	2 0	80,770	68,700	28,500
Ballarat ..	1920	39,300	8,741	1 4	61,123	47,518	20,302
Benalla ..	1934	3,940	1,121	1 7	454,364	435,227	16,585
Bendigo ..	1916	25,700	6,455	2 0	84,405	70,722	28,000
Castlemaine ..	1934	4,600	1,080	1 5	350,701	303,454	..
Colac ..	1923	5,400	1,425	2 0	70,003	59,602	18,544
Dandenong ..	1935	4,500	900	2 0	80,991	73,601	3,111
Echuca ..	1927	4,000	1,090	1 9	74,021	57,566	36,400
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust*	1908	49,620	12,092	2 0	66,836	61,420	..
Hamilton ..	1935	5,000	1,478	1 3	647,925	583,100	1,328
Horsham ..	1926	5,030	1,259	1 7	87,938	72,377	42,730
Kerang ..	1932	2,800	625	1 6	61,062	55,990	21,750
Kyneton ..	1933	600	109	2 3	61,395	49,344	13,800
Mildura ..	1928	6,960	1,712	2 0	43,078	39,600	24,100
Morwell ..	1939	200	61	1 4	74,895	62,665	10,937
Shepparton ..	1934	6,000	1,500	1 9	30,788	25,675	11,300
Swan Hill ..	1926	4,500	898	1 6	113,469	99,787	40,925
Wangaratta ..	1933	4,800	1,200	2 0	59,562	56,459	8,537
Warracknabeal ..	1938	2,250	548	1 7	66,054	53,411	25,437
Warrnambool ..	1929	7,500	2,037	2 0	54,097	39,530	20,000
Total ..	..	1,283,050	321,384	0 9	79,313	71,049	8,500
					17,098,823	16,677,326	380,786

* Sewerage finance only

† As estimated by the authorities concerned.

‡ In Area No. 1, 1s. 2d.; in Areas Nos. 2 and 3, 8d.

In addition to those enumerated in the above table, sewerage authorities had been constituted in the following districts, in which at the end of 1940, preliminary works or detail surveys were being carried out:—Beechworth constituted in 1939; Dimboola in 1938; Euroa in 1939; Kyabram in 1938; Leongatha in 1939; Lorne in 1938; Maffra in 1938; Mornington in 1939; Murtoa in 1938; Nhill in 1938; Portland in 1938; Sale in 1936; Traralgon in 1939; Warragul in 1935; Werribee in 1939; Wodonga in 1939; Yarram in 1939; and Yarrawonga in 1938. At Beechworth, Euroa, Lorne, Sale, Werribee, Wodonga, and Yarram operations have been suspended for the duration of the war.

A concise statement of the principal provisions of the *Local Government (Septic Tanks) Act 1938* is given in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 173.

Yallourn. Under the provisions of the State Electricity Commission Acts, a scheme of sewerage for Yallourn has been adopted after the approval by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and the Public Health Department. At 30th June, 1940, the erection of the treatment plant and pipe-testing depot were approaching completion, and plans for other sections of the sewerage work and the reticulation thereof were complete.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Constitution of Fire Brigades Boards. Under the *Fire Brigades Act 1928* there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board. Particulars of the principal provisions of the *Fire Brigades Act 1937* are given in the *Year Book* for 1937-38, page 164.

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board. The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, which was constituted in February, 1891, 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, 1941, had under its control the following :— 42 stations, 331 members of permanent staff, 80 members of special service staff, 12 members of clerical staff, 67 men engaged in the workshops, 14 employees engaged in the tailoring department, and 175 partially paid firemen.

During 1940-41 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £188,903, 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 732d. in the pound on the annual value of £20,631,170 of property within the Fire District, and that of the insurance companies to £6 2s. 0½d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1939 amounted to £1,031,838.

Country Fire Brigades Board. The Country Fire Brigades Board, which was constituted in 1891, 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, 1941, was £36,386. This was made up of equal contributions of £11,786 from the Government, the municipalities, and the insurance companies, and £1,040 from other sources. The expenditure for the same year amounted to £36,598. There are 131

municipal councils and 111 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1939 amounted to £400,918. The annual value of rateable property assessed within the Board's districts in 1940 was £4,307,008. 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 159 registered brigades and the number of registered firemen is 2,887. In most brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve" members.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire Brigades Boards for the last five years are as follows:—

**VICTORIA—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE
BRIGADES BOARDS, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.**

Heads of Receipts and Expenditure.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
<i>• Ordinary Receipts.</i>					
£	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions— Government, Municipal, and Insurance	189,533	217,244	216,468	222,109	224,057
Receipts for Services	26,288	30,549	28,905	30,393	32,613
Interest and Sundries	19,031	21,835	21,006	19,243	23,232
Total	234,852	269,628	266,379	271,745	279,902
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries	148,493	162,079	161,312	166,250	166,921
Fire Expenses	4,259	4,428	4,429	4,390	4,265
Administrative Charges, &c. ..	37,578	41,252	42,888	40,797	44,418
Plant—Purchase and Repairs	15,949	16,582	15,580	16,393	18,608
Interest	10,507	10,107	10,484	11,720	12,410
Repayment of Loans	11,614	12,235	14,977	15,753	15,534
Superannuation Fund	5,415	6,012	5,943	6,149	6,138
Miscellaneous	20,146	10,398	8,386	6,801	10,814
Total	253,961	263,093	263,999	268,253	279,108
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	268	8,073	45,342	28,230	39,881

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES.

In the following statement particulars are given of the new money loan raisings during 1939-40 by Local Government and Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies. Information in respect of the amount of loans outstanding (excluding overdrafts) at 30th June, 1940, is also shown.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS 1939-40, AND LOANS OUTSTANDING AT 30TH JUNE, 1940.

Authority.	New Money Loan Raisings during year ended 30th June, 1940.		Loans Outstanding (excluding Overdrafts) at 30th June, 1940.		Accumulated Sinking Funds at 30th June, 1940.
	From Central Government.	From Public Creditor.	Due to—		
			Central Government.	Public Creditor.	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	£	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan Municipalities ..	..	391,925	189,960	9,511,620	860,389
Ex-Metropolitan Municipalities ..	6,272	232,253	390,439	2,887,563	101,626
Total Local Government ..	6,272	624,178	580,399	12,399,183	962,015
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.					
Water Supply and Sewerage—					
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	58,000	500,000	215,500	25,924,970 ^a	2,294,715
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	..	3,700	..	1,263,750	5,812
Other Sewerage Authorities ..	1,545	291,145	232,689	2,127,372	1,410
Ballarat Water Commission ..	3,240	..	285,689	..	..
Waterworks Trusts ..	41,272	..	1,424,234	..	..
Mildura Urban Water Trust ..	..	..	10,518	2,000	74
Total Water Supply and Sewerage ..	104,057	794,845	2,168,630	29,318,092	2,302,011
Irrigation and Drainage—					
First Mildura Irrigation Trust ..	..	..	44,492	51,375	37,202
Trafalgar Meadows Drainage Trust ..	..	750	..	699	..
Total Irrigation and Drainage ..	..	750	44,492	52,074	37,202
Harbors—					
Melbourne Harbor Trust ..	..	..	..	4,039,227 ^b	133,471
Geelong Harbor Trust ..	..	..	323,578	205,600	25,812
Total Harbors ..	..	..	323,578	4,244,827	159,283
Tramways—					
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board ..	..	..	..	4,554,651 ^c	137,721
Electricity Supply—					
State Electricity Commission ..	..	1,269,585	<i>d</i>	3,358,135 ^e	2,181
Fire Brigades—					
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board ..	..	10,000	..	207,361	..
Country Fire Brigades Board ..	..	11,250	..	67,239	..
Total Fire Brigades ..	..	21,250	..	274,600	..

a Including £3,754,000 payable in London.

b Including £968,400 payable in London.

c Including £1,000,000 payable in London.

d Excluding liability to the State of Victoria (£17,095,951) and to the Unemployment Relief Fund (£81,225).

e Including £926,900 payable in London.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS 1939-40, AND LOANS OUTSTANDING AT 30TH JUNE, 1940—*continued.*

Authority.	New Money Loan Raisings during year ended 30th June, 1940.		Loans Outstanding (excluding Overdrafts) at 30th June, 1940.		Accumulated Sinking Funds at 30th June, 1940.
	From Central Government.	From Public Creditor.	Due to—		
			Central Government.	Public Creditor.	
Marketing— Western Metropolitan Market Trust	£ ..	£ 4,500	£ ..	£ 33,975	£ ..
Housing— State Savings Bank (Credit Foncier Department) .. Housing Commission ..	270,000	170,000	949,340	20,754,930 170,000	.. 6,472
Total Housing ..	270,000	170,000	949,340	20,924,930	6,472
Bulk Handling of Wheat— Grain Elevators Board ..	300,000	950,000	1,009,237	1,275,000	21,155
Total Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies	674,057	3,210,930	4,495,277	64,036,284	2,666,025
Grand Total	680,329	3,835,108	5,075,676	76,435,467	3,628,040

Particulars relating to the new money loan raisings by the above authorities during each of the last five years are summarized below. Comparable information for the years prior to 1936-37 is not available.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Heading.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.*
LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	£	£	£	£	£
Due to Government	32,493	6,501	13,737	6,272	3,741
Due to Public Creditor	485,577	792,542	795,211	624,178	346,329
Total Local Government	518,070	799,043	808,948	630,450	350,070
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, ETC.					
Due to Government	138,235	42,773	405,529	674,057	473,940
Due to Public Creditor	565,374	1,381,774	1,478,840†	3,210,930†	1,160,247
Total Semi-Governmental, &c. ..	703,609	1,424,547	1,884,369	3,884,987	1,634,187
ALL AUTHORITIES.					
Due to Government	170,728	49,274	419,266	680,329	477,681
Due to Public Creditor	1,050,951	2,174,316	2,274,051	3,835,108	1,506,576
Grand Total	1,221,679	2,223,590	2,693,317	4,515,437	1,984,257

* Subject to revision. † Including the following amounts borrowed to repay loans from Government:—£100,000 in 1938-39, and £500,000 in 1939-40.

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.

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 eligible members of the Australian Defence Forces and their female dependants to acquire homes, the operations being conducted under the *War Service Homes Act* 1918-1941. A summary of the activities of the War Service Homes Commission in Victoria to 30th June, 1941, discloses that 10,636 applications had been approved, 5,014 homes erected, 3,784 homes purchased, and 467 mortgages discharged. The sums paid as instalments of principal and interest amounted to £6,321,318, whilst the arrears of instalments totalled £115,276, the percentage of arrears to the total amount due being 1.79.

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*.

Information in respect of the contracts let by the Commission during 1939, 1940, and 1941 for the erection of dwelling-houses is given in the following statement. The date of the letting of the first contract was 31st July, 1939.

**VICTORIA—CONTRACTS LET BY THE HOUSING COMMISSION
DURING 1939 TO 1941.**

Municipality.	1939.		1940.		1941.	
	Dwelling Units.	Value.	Dwelling Units.	Value.	Dwelling Units.	Value.
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Metropolitan—						
Cities—						
Brunswick	22	13,994	..	..	58	34,669
Northcote .. ..	..	..	..	..	42	31,044
Port Melbourne	8	5,047	404	236,894	2†	8,704
Preston	80	48,034	266	159,550	16	10,653
Richmond .. ..	..	..	..	..	138	93,157
Williamstown .. ..	..	..	..	..	76	53,584
Shire—						
Braybrook* .. ..	..	..	..	..	234	179,229
Total Metropolitan ..	110	67,075	670	396,444	566	411,040
Outside Metropolitan Area—						
Warrnambool City .. ..	..	..	..	..	40	29,870
Newtown and Chilwell Town	..	..	54	33,495	..	..
Swan Hill Borough .. ..	..	..	..	..	11	8,356
Mildura Shire .. ..	..	..	..	..	30	19,562
Total outside Metropolitan Area ..	..	..	54	33,495	81	57,788
Grand Total	110	67,075	724	429,939	647	468,828

* Houses being erected for the Commonwealth Government.

† In addition, contracts were let for the erection of eight shops.

Building permits. 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 fourteen years 1928-1941 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
1939	5,187,662	1,654,465	1,634,872	8,476,999	117·53
1940	6,625,287	2,143,770	1,445,743	10,214,800	141·62
1941	6,572,600	900,661	1,391,603	8,864,864	122·91

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,
1940 AND 1941.

Class of Permit.	1940.		1941.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
New Buildings.				
Buildings for Habitation—		£		£
Private Dwellings—				
Brick, concrete, &c. ..	2,181	2,471,467	2,280	2,658,952
Brick veneer ..	1,046	953,500	1,343	1,369,045
Wood, fibro-cement, &c. ..	1,717	1,160,772	1,868	1,375,260
Flats ..	468	1,961,548	359	1,134,994
Other (Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.)	10	78,000	5	34,349
Total, Buildings for Habitation ..	5,422	6,625,287	5,855	6,572,600
Commercial Buildings—				
With Residence—				
Shops ..	113	134,971	54	64,435
Garages ..	..	..	..	..
Factories ..	8	24,350	2	2,200
Other ..	5	21,652	4	13,150
Without Residence—				
Shops ..	66	106,699	25	16,620
Garages ..	6	16,875	3	13,500
Factories ..	127	656,959	115	466,195
Other ..	35	383,739	21	186,797
Public Buildings—				
Hospitals ..	10	620,970	3	63,940
Churches ..	10	43,838	5	9,700
Schools ..	7	28,725	5	19,816
Theatres ..	6	91,600	..	..
Other ..	11	13,392	9	44,308
Total, Commercial and Public Buildings ..	404	2,143,770	246	900,661
Alterations and Additions—				
Private Dwellings ..	4,461	381,427	4,265	365,414
Flats ..	16	5,931	18	12,414
Other Buildings for Habitation ..	56	97,766	33	31,200
Shops ..	299	177,674	217	96,581
Garages (Commercial) ..	10	2,455	7	5,463
Factories ..	364	432,373	481	682,470
Other Business Premises ..	139	216,634	157	115,322
Public Buildings ..	80	131,483	81	82,739
Total, Alterations and Additions ..	5,425	1,445,743	5,259	1,391,603
Grand Total, Building Permits ..	11,251	10,214,800	11,360	8,864,864

NUMBER OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, FLATS, HOTELS, ETC, IN
GREATER MELBOURNE, 1935 TO 1941.

Name of Municipality.	Year ended 31st December—						
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
CITIES.							
Box Hill	75	83	99	152	170	177	287
Brighton	170	207	216	360	336	357	324
Brunswick	103	130	121	149	107	143	113
Camberwell	603	697	808	882	845	701	762
Caulfield	397	352	319	386	312	434	414
Chelsea	33	34	45	56	66	73	83
Coburg	170	229	261	304	304	275	336
Collingwood	18	19	26	20	15	17	9
Essendon	140	165	214	238	249	248	266
Fitzroy	10	10	14	13	16	16	7
Footscray	107	198	253	322	251	218	269
Hawthorn	135	183	150	139	141	157	132
Heidelberg (exclusive of Greensborough Ward) ..	120	117	188	205	199	284	287
Kew	90	127	134	131	152	217	244
Malvern	236	132	141	137	165	212	282
Melbourne	62	60	68	62	74	132	122
Moorabbin	104	167	196	239	275	318	361
Mordialloc	50	56	88	93	78	116	132
Northcote	76	92	92	120	135	143	217
Oakleigh	53	48	83	86	89	109	150
Port Melbourne	1	2	17	20	31	19	29
Prahran	234	231	177	160	110	156	118
Preston	103	165	228	298	302	281	317
Richmond	30	27	31	37	48	67	33
Sandringham	79	98	121	164	163	163	171
South Melbourne	19	16	12	18	15	12	16
St. Kilda	137	108	98	96	63	120	107
Williamstown	39	65	89	98	79	101	84
SHIRE.							
Braybrook (exclusive of Western Riding) ..	26	44	65	101	112	156	183
Total	3,420	3,862	4,354	5,086	4,902	5,422	5,855

NOTE.—Excluding contracts let by the Housing Commission for the erection of dwellings
(see page 166.)

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR ALL
BUILDINGS IN GREATER MELBOURNE DURING THE
YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937 TO 1941.

Name of Municipality.	Year ended 31st December—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES.					
Box Hill	119,902	137,083	151,386	180,597	264,479
Brighton	283,210	459,965	360,504	432,061	395,526
Brunswick	214,375	222,563	146,860	187,300	188,693
Camberwell	984,658	1,097,766	1,068,578	952,062	1,077,524
Caulfield	511,096	464,885	399,163	502,016	503,737
Chelsea	33,366	52,469	48,015	72,205	67,312
Coburg	240,925	316,782	265,482	311,078	344,396
Collingwood	140,583	127,701	66,268	95,182	171,778
Essendon	207,359	245,033	243,655	285,498	268,466
Fitzroy	86,304	73,770	103,851	52,720	50,231
Footscray	343,026	294,192	362,067	315,486	375,192
Hawthorn	226,428	234,869	242,954	319,433	222,569
Heidelberg (exclusive of Greensborough Ward)	215,990	263,690	232,643	337,959	341,031
Kew	211,303	194,181	310,035	364,455	372,098
Malvern	246,684	235,515	249,953	371,253	366,357
Melbourne	1,576,587	1,260,496	1,817,715	1,977,400	956,242
Moorabbin	161,220	206,199	230,221	294,365	321,339
Mordialloc	77,585	88,010	78,018	108,466	138,543
Northcote	100,049	111,772	108,336	127,207	198,857
Oakleigh	79,430	80,513	93,746	96,841	137,729
Port Melbourne	158,205	130,447	181,815	115,778	66,994
Prahran	516,526	511,078	411,830	770,053	379,788
Preston	201,806	252,601	245,659	260,342	284,649
Richmond	195,901	152,928	129,942	223,131	187,597
Sandringham	133,561	156,773	175,529	177,409	201,635
South Melbourne	294,201	338,290	183,928	393,116	183,040
St. Kilda	426,459	260,127	246,381	490,364	366,661
Williamstown	114,612	106,491	102,609	177,881	137,138
SHIRE.					
Braybrook (exclusive of Western Riding)	97,088	126,195	219,806	217,142	295,263
Total	8,198,439	8,202,384	8,476,999	10,214,800	8,864,864

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 relating to building permits issued by certain provincial municipalities during each of the last five years are given below:—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CERTAIN PROVINCIAL MUNICIPALITIES, 1937 TO 1941.

Municipality.	Period.	New Buildings.				Alterations and Additions.		Total.	
		Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.				
			£		£		£		£
Ballarat City	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
	1939	126	88,640	5	9,960	143	43,520	274	142,120
	1940	103	68,090	6	94,520	120	27,298	229	189,908
	1941	118	84,672	9	17,105	109	32,927	236	134,704
Bendigo City	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
	1939	74	47,824	5	11,050	138	16,016	217	74,890
	1940	78	52,730	3	13,450	102	16,004	183	82,184
	1941	95	70,725	4	8,060	84	15,323	183	94,108
Geelong City	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
	1939	36	22,970	7	30,780	113	29,827	156	83,577
	1940	24	18,913	6	26,785	96	37,542	126	83,240
	1941	28	22,057	6	5,455	86	15,896	120	43,408
Geelong West City ..	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
	1939	85	62,729	5	4,004	19	3,350	109	70,983
	1940	75	54,068	1	300	30	7,523	106	61,891
	1941	80	71,144	3	1,450	71	6,665	154	79,259
Horsham Town	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
	1939	55	31,901	9	11,150	22	4,244	86	47,295
	1940	36	18,193	3	16,500	14	5,872	53	40,565
	1941	5	2,710	2	50,099	7	3,908	14	56,717
Mildura City	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
	1939	97	70,663	10	9,510	33	10,178	140	90,351
	1940	33	21,095	3	3,300	32	7,683	68	32,078
	1941	4	2,307	2	750	19	2,948	25	6,005
Newtown and Chilwell Town	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
	1939	46	36,228	..	..	42	7,185	88	43,413
	1940*	38	29,436	1	300	50	10,284	89	40,020
	1941	42	47,957	2	15,882	75	24,260	119	88,099

* Exclusive of contracts let by the Housing Commission for the erection of 54 dwellings valued at £33,495.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CERTAIN
PROVINCIAL MUNICIPALITIES 1937 TO 1941—*continued.*

Municipality.	Period.	New Buildings.				Alterations and Additions.		Total.	
		Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.				
			£		£		£		£
Sale Town	1937	24	14,998	7	5,936	39	12,698	70	33,632
	1938	32	19,469	14	24,362	29	1,765	75	45,596
	1939	28	18,433	2	5,100	40	2,308	70	25,841
	1940	15	10,495	1	4,989	11	2,195	27	17,679
	1941	10	8,170	1	390	12	2,964	23	11,524
Shepparton Borough ..	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
	1939	51	30,888	6	7,286	54	23,823	111	61,997
	1940	40	32,130	6	8,364	54	5,493	100	45,987
	1941	19	19,442	1	575	32	5,128	52	25,145
Warrnambool City ..	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
	1939	49	50,010	10	18,239	15	12,821	74	81,070
	1940	39	40,606	2	29,000	23	12,899	64	82,505
	1941*	23	22,043	1	150	35	6,433	59	28,626

* Exclusive of contracts let by the Housing Commission for the erection of 40 dwellings valued at £29,870.

PART V.
ACCUMULATION.
BANKING.

Ordinary banking business in Victoria at 30th June, 1941, was transacted by twelve institutions (exclusive of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia). They are referred to hereafter as Joint Stock Banks.

Particulars regarding the Commonwealth Bank in Victoria are given separately on page 176.

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, 1941.**

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 ..	14.10.40	4,500,000	4,500,000	242,212	4,742,212	266,106	261,000
Union Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	31.8.40	4,000,000	4,850,000	159,809	5,009,809	196,958	194,500
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd. ..	30.6.41	3,000,000	3,355,000	299,706	3,654,706	213,892	139,125
Bank of New South Wales ..	30.9.40	8,780,000	6,150,000	209,023	6,359,023	544,770	526,800
National Bank of Australasia Ltd. ..	31.3.41	5,000,000	3,300,000	143,577	3,443,577	301,296	300,000
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	30.6.41	4,117,350	2,250,000	115,456	2,365,456	258,110	226,361
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	30.6.41	4,739,012	4,300,000	122,429	4,422,429	384,589	355,425
Ballarat Banking Co. Ltd. ..	30.6.41	159,000	117,500	5,451	122,951	17,292	10,335
Queensland National Bank Ltd. ..	30.6.41	1,750,000	860,000	22,423	882,423	87,835	87,500
Bank of Adelaide ..	31.3.41	1,250,000	1,000,000	31,253	1,031,253	66,520	68,750
Total Australian Banks ..	..	37,295,362	30,682,500	1,351,339	32,033,839	2,337,368	2,169,796
Bank of New Zealand	31.3.41	6,328,125	3,575,000	392,500	3,967,500	461,909	461,719
Grand Total ..	..	43,623,487	34,257,500	1,743,839	36,001,339	2,799,277	2,631,515

Shareholders' capital, which is the capital of the shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to £43,623,487 on 30th June, 1941. The reserves totalled £36,001,339 and represented 82·5 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 1937 to 1941. 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, 1937 TO 1941.

(*Excluding Commonwealth Bank.*)

Heading.	Quarter ended 30th June—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Number of Banks in Victoria furnishing returns ..	12	12	12	12	12
Liabilities within Victoria.	£	£	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ..	85,571	85,520	85,496	85,479	88,785
Bills in circulation ..	643,522	719,993	768,741	1,063,560	1,100,094
Balances due to other banks ..	536,130	613,371	521,855	666,580	645,905
Deposits not bearing interest ..	37,118,301	37,042,798	35,220,036	42,104,054	49,119,738
Deposits bearing interest ..	81,223,611	83,173,575	83,092,296	89,318,120	86,040,905
Total	119,607,135	121,635,257	119,688,424	133,237,793	136,995,427
Assets within Victoria.	£	£	£	£	£
Coin	499,676	557,707	569,970	550,630	566,657
Bullion	50,792	48,878	48,206	33,479	33,489
Government and Municipal securities	30,630,746	28,005,620	30,650,093	46,785,811	55,982,338
Landed and house property ..	2,647,166	2,886,447	3,097,565	3,170,978	3,262,764
Notes and bills of other banks	933,237	903,258	895,242	1,020,731	1,128,044
Balances due from other banks	921,468	1,162,995	1,214,120	1,206,168	1,832,460
Advances and all other assets	77,309,786	83,373,897	84,446,167	88,440,885	90,570,253
Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank ..	14,955,419	13,400,967	10,227,009	13,743,118	14,642,329
Total	127,948,290	130,339,769	131,148,372	154,951,800	168,018,334

Deposits in and
advances by
banks.

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), 1937 to 1941.

(Average of the June quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.*	Excess of Deposits over Advances.
	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
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
1939 ..	83,092,296	35,220,036	118,312,332	84,446,167	33,866,165
1940 ..	89,318,120	42,104,054	131,422,174	88,440,885	42,981,289
1941 ..	86,040,905	49,119,738	135,160,643	90,570,253	44,590,390

* Includes "discounts, overdrafts, and all other assets", but excludes "Government and municipal securities."

Analysis of
returns of
joint stock
banks.

The percentages of coin, bullion, and Australian notes and cash with the Commonwealth Bank on "liabilities at call," and of advances on deposits, the relative proportion of deposits and the amount of the latter per head of population, are shown, for each of the last five years, in the following table:—

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF RETURNS OF JOINT STOCK BANKS, 1937 TO 1941.

(Excluding Commonwealth Bank.)

Quarter Ended 30th June.	Percentage of—		Deposits—		Amounts 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.
1937 ..	41·68	65·33	68·63	31·37	64 8 3
1938 ..	37·73	69·35	69·19	30·81	64 8 2
1939 ..	30·72	71·38	70·23	29·77	62 18 1
1940 ..	33·96	67·30	67·96	32·04	69 3 0
1941 ..	30·98	67·01	63·66	36·34	69 17 11

* Deposits not bearing interest and bank notes in circulation.

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia functions under the guarantee of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. General banking operations were commenced in January, 1913, the control of the Note Issue was assumed in 1920, and the Rural Credits Department was created in 1925. Profits accruing from the activities of the General Banking Department (including Rural Credits) in each of the last five years were:—1936-37, £405,450; 1937-38, £334,189; 1938-39, £388,159; 1939-40, £494,524; and 1940-41, £434,086; while in the Note Issue Department profits were £898,585, £839,882, £766,730, £985,993 and £1,461,839 respectively. The average Victorian liabilities and assets of this Bank for the June quarters in each of the last five years are shown hereunder. Details of the Savings Bank business, which was dissociated from the General Bank on the 9th June, 1928, will be found on page 182.

VICTORIA—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH BANK, 1937 TO 1941.

Liabilities.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Liabilities.	£	£	£	£	£
Bills in circulation ..	40,228	49,380	56,456	78,915	121,334
Balances due to other banks	11,106,911	9,973,714	7,383,482	10,988,479	12,264,045
Deposits not bearing interest	5,769,697	5,634,181	6,833,818	11,949,019	12,055,998
Deposits bearing interest ..	6,768,258	8,582,295	7,082,777	7,573,220	13,280,000
Total	23,685,094	24,239,520	21,356,533	30,589,633	37,721,377
Assets.					
Coin and bullion	302,123	361,771	406,977	329,036	275,837
Australian notes	1,363,641	975,823	1,097,865	427,612	335,857
Government and Municipal securities	11,206,311	19,110,441	14,502,272	10,373,244	6,088,130
Short term loans in Australia	2,059,538				
Landed and house property	97,494	85,256	78,392	65,972	52,490
Balances due from other banks	5,457	7,424	8,546	16,084	11,454
Notes and bills of other banks	1,146	2,673	4,711	31,643	28,716
Advances and all other assets	2,377,289	3,509,148	4,255,470	20,860,738	8,429,809
Total	17,412,999	24,052,536	20,354,233	32,104,329	15,222,293

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 1937 to 1941.

VICTORIA—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF ALL BANKS.

Heading.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Liabilities.	£	£	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ..	85,571	85,520	85,406	85,479	88,785
Bills in circulation ..	688,750	769,373	825,197	1,142,475	1,221,428
Balances due to other banks	11,643,041	10,587,085	7,905,337	11,655,059	12,909,950
Deposits not bearing interest	42,887,998	42,676,929	42,053,854	54,053,073	61,175,736
Deposits bearing interest ..	87,991,869	91,755,870	90,175,073	96,891,340	99,320,905
Total	143,292,229	145,874,777	141,044,957	163,827,426	174,716,804
Assets.					
Coin and bullion	852,591	968,356	1,025,153	913,145	875,983
Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank	16,319,060	14,376,790	11,324,874	14,170,730	14,978,186
Government and Municipal securities	43,896,595	47,116,061	45,152,365	57,159,055	62,070,468
Landed and house property	2,744,660	2,971,703	3,175,957	3,236,950	3,315,254
Balances due from other banks	926,925	1,170,419	1,222,666	1,222,252	1,843,914
Notes and bills of other banks	934,383	905,931	899,953	1,052,374	1,156,760
Advances and all other assets	79,687,075	86,883,045	88,701,637	109,301,623	99,000,062
Total	145,361,289	154,392,305	151,502,605	187,056,129	183,240,627

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

The value of bills, cheques, &c., cleared annually through the Melbourne Clearing House during each of the years 1932 to 1941, are shown in the following statement:—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS 1932 TO 1941.

Year.	Amount Cleared.	Year.	Amount Cleared.
	£		£
1932	656,146,000	1937	887,912,000
1933	679,963,000	1938	879,264,000
1934	731,927,000	1939	864,631,000
1935	776,696,000	1940	1,014,237,000
1936	798,372,000	1941	1,127,507,000

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA.

The State Savings Bank of Victoria—established in 1841—is administered by Commissioners appointed by the Government under Act No. 3777. It has two separate and distinct departments—(a) The Savings Bank and (b) the Crédit Foncier.

In its hundredth year and for the first time, the assets of the Bank exceed £100,000,000—

Savings Bank Department	£79,320,554
Credit Foncier Department	£21,748,751

£101,069,305

Savings Bank Department. Assets of the Savings Bank Department at 30th June, 1941, amounted to £79,320,554. Profits accruing from its activities in each of the last five years were:—1936-37, £266,909; 1937-38, £260,844; 1938-39, £260,583; 1939-40, £290,595; and 1940-41, £246,989. Reserve Funds amount to £5,605,000.

Savings Bank Department—liquid assets. Liquid assets (cash on hand and deposits at trading banks) of the Savings Bank Department were £25,420,091 at 30th June, 1941, and represented approximately 35 per cent. of depositors' balances.

The subjoined table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit at various dates from 1900.

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK, ACCOUNTS OPEN AND DEPOSITS, 1900 TO 1941.

At 30th June—	Number of Accounts Open.			Amount at Credit of Depositors.			
	Ordinary Accounts.	School Bank Accounts.*	Total.	Ordinary Accounts.	Deposit Stock Accounts.	School Bank Accounts.*	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
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
1930 ..	1,256,823	165,107	1,421,930	60,844,604	1,809,031	289,340	62,942,975
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
1939 ..	1,456,440	200,888	1,657,328	66,270,534	2,654,921	293,229	69,218,684
1940 ..	1,477,133	208,012	1,685,145	64,417,039	2,656,619	286,965	67,360,623
1941 ..	1,515,835	208,856	1,724,691	68,831,965	2,653,183	261,592	71,746,740

* 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.
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
1930 ..	211	389	797	44 5 4	35 5 4
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
1939 ..	218	383	881	41 15 4	36 15 7
1940 ..	220	387	885	39 19 6	33 15 10
1941 ..	221	392	890	41 12 0	37 0 3

The figures relating to ordinary accounts given in the preceding table include each year a large number of accounts of less than £1 upon which the depositors had ceased to operate. On the 30th June, 1941, such accounts numbered 430,687; omitting these, the balance of 1,085,148 operative accounts averaged £63 7s. 4d., as compared with an average of £61 3s. 7d. in the previous year.

The following statement shows the transactions in connection with all accounts for each year since 1931-32 inclusive:—

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS, 1931-32 TO 1940-41.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.*	Amount at credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.				
				£	£	£	£
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	1,279,632	68,142,031
1939	208,878	180,171	1,657,328	56,922,983	57,159,875	1,313,544	69,218,684
1940	212,426	184,609	1,685,145	52,455,948	55,634,268	1,320,257	67,360,623
1941	216,056	176,510	1,724,691	54,559,205	51,502,606	1,329,517	71,746,740

* Including interest allotted as follows:—(a) to School Bank accounts, £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; £4,313 in 1937-38; £4,355 in 1938-39; £4,447 in 1939-40; and £3,810 in 1940-41; and (b) to Deposit Stock Accounts, £74,165 in 1931-32; £63,524 in 1932-33; £58,297 in 1933-34; £52,379 in 1934-35; £42,278 in 1935-36; £52,785 in 1936-37; £58,832 in 1937-38; £63,938 in 1938-39; £65,949 in 1939-40; and £65,339 in 1940-41.

The maximum amount received as an ordinary deposit is £1,000, but an additional sum not exceeding £1,000 may be lodged as Deposit Stock, which is a form of fixed deposit withdrawable at short notice.

**Savings Bank
Department—
rates of
interest.**

The rate of interest to depositors during the year ended 30th June, 1941, was 2 per cent. on ordinary accounts, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Deposit Stock.

**Crédit Foncier
Department.**

The *Crédit Foncier* Department was established in 1896, under Act No. 1481, for the purpose of making long term loans to assist persons employed in the agricultural industry. Under Acts Nos. 2280, 3088, 3098, and 3145, the system has been further extended. A brief description of the principal classes of loan now authorized and the conditions under which they are made are given hereunder.

Crédit Foncier loans, secured by a first mortgage, are granted on freehold land, or land which can be made freehold. New advances may be made at present for the following purposes:—

Farms.—To improve or develop the land, to purchase stock or implements and to carry on. (Up to two-thirds of the Bank's valuation.)

Dwellings and Shops.—To erect a dwelling-house or shop (up to 75 per cent. of the Bank's valuation). Buildings must be erected under the supervision of either the Bank or an architect favorably known to the Bank.

The maximum sum loanable in respect of the foregoing classes of loans is £1,000.

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, not exceeding 90 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of the property, with a maximum of £1,000 for a brick house or £900 for a wooden house, are granted to persons who do not own a dwelling house and who are in receipt of an income of not more than £400 per annum to enable them to purchase from the Bank houses erected or acquired by the Bank. The applicant is required to provide in cash the difference between the cost of the property (land, buildings, etc.) and the advance granted. The advance, which represents the balance of the purchase

money owing at date of sale of the property, is repayable over an extended period by monthly instalments—at present 10/6 for each £100 advanced.

The rate of interest charged on all loans was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, throughout the year ended 30th June, 1941.

Funds for the purpose of making advances are obtained chiefly from the flotation of Crédit Foncier debenture loans of which the total amount current at 30th June, 1941, was £19,754,930. Advances made during 1940-41 amounted to £509,238, while repayments totalled £1,604,379.

Crédit Foncier transactions. Details of transactions in the Crédit Foncier Department under the four sections thereof are shown below:—

VICTORIA—CREDIT FONCIER TRANSACTIONS, 1940-41.

Heading.	At 30th June, 1940.	During 1941.	At 30th June, 1941.
Stock and debentures issued £	217,786,305	13,534,900	231,321,205*
„ „ redeemed £	197,031,375	14,534,900	211,566,275
„ „ outstanding £	20,754,930	..	19,754,930
Dwelling or Shop Property.			
Amount advanced £	31,005,192	231,456	31,236,648
„ repaid £	18,942,908	1,023,018	19,965,926
„ outstanding £	12,062,284	..	11,270,722
Number of loans current	26,171	..	24,735
Pastoral or Agricultural Property.			
Amount advanced £	11,853,875	44,229	11,898,104
„ repaid £	7,414,932	250,257	7,665,189
„ outstanding £	4,438,943	..	4,232,915
Number of loans current	4,701	..	4,503
Housing Advances.			
Amount advanced £	9,067,020	233,553	9,300,573
„ repaid £	3,857,975	326,509	4,184,484
„ outstanding £	5,209,045	..	5,116,089†
Number of loans current	9,263	..	9,256
Country Industries.			
Amount advanced £	187,059	..	187,059
„ repaid £	151,434	4,595	156,029
„ outstanding £	35,625	..	31,030
Number of loans current	5	..	5
Total Transactions			
Total amount advanced £	52,113,146	509,238	52,622,384
„ „ repaid £	30,367,249	1,604,379	31,971,628
„ „ outstanding £	21,745,897	..	20,650,756
„ „ number of loans current	40,140	..	38,499

* Including conversion loans, and £2,364,000 Stock inscribed in exchange for Debentures.

† Including land at Fisherman's Bend for future operations, £18,132.

The net profit of the Crédit Foncier Department for the year ended 30th June, 1941, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was £37,856. This sum was added to the General Reserve, increasing it to £697,734. There are reserves also for Depreciation and Contingencies amounting to £600,000.

The Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Savings Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. The following table shows the business transacted in Victoria during each of the years, 1931-32 to 1940-41 :—

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK IN VICTORIA, 1931-32
TO 1940-41.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.	Amount at Credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.*				
				£	£	£	£
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
1939 ..	40,458	30,634	190,460	12,304,920	11,989,287	191,754	11,242,355
1940 ..	48,836	32,405	206,891	13,218,625	12,877,655	201,389	11,784,714
1941 ..	60,536	33,615	233,812	19,211,797	17,291,135	236,896	13,942,272

* 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. At 30th June in each of the undermentioned years the number of inoperative accounts was as follows:— 1932—78,294; 1933—81,806; 1934—87,137; 1935—91,693; 1936—95,417; 1937—98,996; 1938—103,186; 1939—106,596; 1940—111,421; and 1941—118,733.

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, 1931-32 to 1940-41.

Total deposits, etc. in Savings Banks.

SAVINGS BANKS.—DEPOSITS IN VICTORIA, 1931-32 TO 1940-41.

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.	
	£	£	£	
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
1939	69,218,684	11,242,355	80,461,039	42 15 4
1940	67,360,623	11,784,714	79,145,337	41 11 4
1941	71,746,740	13,942,272	85,689,012	44 4 2

* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

PROBATE RETURNS.

Probates and letters of administration granted. The accompanying table shows the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connexion with which probates or letters of administration were finally completed during each of the years 1936 to 1940. Figures relating to estates administered by the Curator of Intestate Estates are included.

VICTORIA—PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1936 TO 1940.

Calendar Year.	Number of—		Total Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates—		Liabilities.	Net Value of Estates.	Average to Each Estate.
	Probates.	Letters of Admin- stration.		Real.	Personal.			
MALES.								
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
1938 ..	3,700	1,024	4,724	5,647,602	11,460,407	2,115,565	14,992,444	3,174
1939 ..	3,725	1,061	4,786	5,309,589	10,408,710	2,223,624	13,494,675	2,820
1940 ..	3,785	992	4,777	5,727,196	10,523,284	2,114,542	14,135,938	2,959
FEMALES.								
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
1938 ..	2,884	785	3,669	2,403,871	4,875,006	512,982	6,765,895	1,844
1939 ..	3,000	848	3,848	2,346,365	5,008,936	592,136	6,763,165	1,758
1940 ..	3,028	771	3,799	2,480,372	5,248,585	588,962	7,139,995	1,879
TOTAL								
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
1938 ..	6,584	1,809	8,393	8,051,473	16,335,413	2,628,547	21,758,339	2,592
1939 ..	6,725	1,909	8,634	7,655,954	15,417,646	2,815,760	20,257,840	2,346
1940 ..	6,813	1,763	8,576	8,207,568	15,771,869	2,703,504	21,275,933	2,481

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1938 to 1940, grouped according to value and distinguishing the estates of males from those of females, were as follows:—

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS (MALES AND FEMALES), 1938 TO 1940.

Group.	1938.		1939.		1940.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.						
		£		£		£
Under £100	462	23,890	413	21,121	383	20,818
£100 to £300	726	142,601	746	143,107	709	138,804
£300 to £500	639	252,097	677	266,550	683	271,158
£500 to £1,000	822	598,691	861	627,800	872	631,624
£1,000 to £2,000	731	1,089,147	768	1,108,607	779	1,135,338
£2,000 to £3,000	338	832,840	342	848,790	332	825,181
£3,000 to £4,000	188	650,674	219	760,109	227	780,446
£4,000 to £5,000	144	644,448	147	655,538	144	647,948
£5,000 to £10,000	348	2,470,078	322	2,215,754	348	2,426,843
£10,000 to £15,000	125	1,514,120	138	1,635,601	123	1,508,362
£15,000 to £25,000	88	1,660,797	84	1,623,502	98	1,875,367
£25,000 to £50,000	53	1,753,547	56	1,932,783	54	1,853,901
£50,000 to £100,000	20	1,343,829	6	394,159	21	1,422,426
Over £100,000	10	2,015,685	7	1,261,254	4	597,722
Total Males	4,724	14,992,444	4,786	13,494,675	4,777	14,135,938
FEMALES.						
Under £100	320	17,384	356	19,358	356	19,313
£100 to £300	716	138,959	766	151,060	727	143,012
£300 to £500	523	207,945	535	212,635	528	209,066
£500 to £1,000	778	570,473	808	584,918	796	576,714
£1,000 to £2,000	607	870,531	605	869,100	627	904,220
£2,000 to £3,000	256	632,632	285	693,591	264	644,206
£3,000 to £4,000	124	424,633	135	463,644	142	494,485
£4,000 to £5,000	91	403,868	91	400,133	87	386,341
£5,000 to £10,000	154	1,059,597	170	1,165,038	161	1,131,450
£10,000 to £15,000	54	671,279	42	499,463	44	529,148
£15,000 to £25,000	22	418,338	27	518,804	39	756,355
£25,000 to £50,000	16	611,690	20	638,017	21	728,410
£50,000 to £100,000	7	479,801	8	547,404	5	344,650
Over £100,000	1	258,765	..	..	2	272,625
Total Females	3,669	6,765,895	3,848	6,763,165	3,799	7,139,995
GRAND TOTAL	8,393	21,758,339	8,634	20,257,840	8,576	21,275,933

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 1940 the quantity of gold received at

the Mint, where the gold was produced, and its mint coinage value; also the gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods:—

VICTORIA—GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT ROYAL MINT, 1938 TO 1940, AND AGGREGATE 1872 TO 1940.

Gold Received.		1938.	1939.	1940.	Total to 31st December, 1940.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>					
Produced in Victoria	oz.	132,101	138,158	160,809	29,770,788
" " New South Wales	"	27,103	32,161	43,496	905,741
" " Queensland	"	91,520	93,500	104,083	883,449
" " South Australia	"	18,811	23,156	26,561	1,030,214
" " Western Australia	"	10	25	15	2,953,003
" " Tasmania	"	981	961	557	1,334,402
" " New Zealand	"	23,565	33,344	68,517	4,431,063
" " Elsewhere	"	103,371	90,091	83,425	4,087,855
Total	"	397,462	411,396	487,493	45,396,520
Coinage—Mint Value	£	1,167,432	1,243,044	1,513,137	173,390,510
<i>Gold Issued.</i>					
Coin—					
Sovereigns	No.	..	..	..	147,283,131
Half-Sovereigns .. .. .	"	..	..	..	1,893,559
Bullion—Quantity	oz.	297,443	321,702	387,374	6,275,864
" Mint Value	£	1,158,169	1,252,626	1,508,338	25,160,675
Total Mint value, Coin and Bullion	£	1,158,169	1,252,626	1,508,338	173,390,585

The number of deposits received during 1940 was 12,303, of a gross weight of 487,493 ounces. The average composition of those deposits was gold 730·7, silver 162·1, and base 107·2 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 1940 the average rate of premium was 135·46 per cent. on the normal mint price, which made the total average price of gold £10 0s. 0½d. 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 1940; also the totals to 31st December, 1940:—

VICTORIA—COINAGE OF SILVER AND BRONZE AT ROYAL MINT, 1940, AND TOTAL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1940.

Denomination of Silver Pieces.	1940.	Total to 31st December, 1940.	Denomination of Bronze Pieces.	1940.	Total to 31st December, 1940.
5s.	No.	No.	1d.	No.	No.
2s.	8,410,000	1,102,400	½d.	4,087,200	93,632,160
1s.	760,000	49,332,000		2,294,400	44,875,200
6d.	1,600,000	30,762,000			
3d.	3,840,000	34,168,000			
		76,144,000			
Total Silver Pieces ..	14,610,000	191,508,400	Total Bronze Pieces ..	6,381,600	138,507,360

INSURANCE.

Life assurance. There were 24 companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria during 1940.

To give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission which in 1938 investigated Industrial Life Assurance in Victoria, legislation has been enacted as follows:—

The Industrial Life Assurance Act 1938 (No. 4608).

The Industrial Life Assurance Act 1940 (No. 4773).

The former Act affords protection to holders of industrial life assurance policies with respect to the avoidance of policies on account of non-payment of premiums and lays down the conditions under which, and the amount for which, such policy-holders may become entitled to receive paid-up policies and surrender-values for paid-up policies.

The latter Act provides for general improvement in conditions relating to the transaction of industrial life assurance business.

The *Ordinary Life Assurance Act 1940 (No. 4747)* makes similar provisions regarding ordinary life assurance business to those mentioned above in relation to the *Industrial Life Assurance Act 1938 (No. 4608)*.

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, 1936 to 1940. The figures are arranged according to the location of the head offices of the companies.

VICTORIA—LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices—			Total. (24)
	In Victoria. (6)	In Other Australian States. (11)	Outside Australia. (7)	
NUMBER OF POLICIES—ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL COMBINED.				
1936 ..	431,210	598,315	14,495	1,044,020
1937 ..	456,698	645,443	15,255	1,117,396
1938 ..	463,409	672,349	16,018	1,151,776
1939 ..	478,851	700,036	16,715	1,195,602
1940 ..	499,263	727,501	17,353	1,244,117
AMOUNT ASSURED—ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL POLICIES COMBINED.				
	£	£	£	£
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
1938 ..	57,265,602	96,619,695	2,520,425	156,405,722
1939 ..	59,804,620	101,173,686	2,894,214	163,872,520
1940 ..	62,160,567	104,747,602	3,136,041	170,044,210

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,
1936 TO 1940.

Heading.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Ordinary Business.					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	301,803	321,303	334,229	347,658	356,236
Endowment Assurance ..	15,348	16,003	15,989	16,634	17,123
Pure Endowment ..					
Total	317,151	337,306	350,218	364,292	373,359
Amount Assured—					
Assurance ..	£ 104,402,854	£ 112,256,961	£ 117,321,909	£ 123,002,366	£ 127,029,192
Endowment Assurance ..	3,016,519	3,167,238	3,156,957	3,284,308	3,467,199
Pure Endowment ..					
Total	107,419,373	115,424,199	120,478,866	126,286,674	130,496,391
Bonus Additions—					
Assurance ..	£ 21,316,384	£ 22,272,461	£ 23,182,849	£ 23,765,411	£ 24,114,230
Endowment Assurance ..	61,298	64,242	63,521	67,374	66,469
Pure Endowment ..					
Total	21,377,682	22,336,703	23,246,370	23,832,785	24,186,699
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance ..	£ 3,588,597	£ 3,788,377	£ 3,968,740	£ 4,148,559	£ 4,263,584
Endowment Assurance ..	117,377	116,431	113,027	116,289	120,306
Pure Endowment ..					
Total	3,705,974	3,904,808	4,081,767	4,264,848	4,383,890
Industrial Business.					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	47,788	48,199	47,901	48,101	51,026
Endowment Assurance ..	635,842	688,100	711,082	742,128	784,673
Pure Endowment ..	43,239	43,791	42,575	41,081	35,059
Total	726,869	780,090	801,558	831,310	870,758
Amount Assured—					
Assurance ..	£ 968,664	£ 995,703	£ 994,166	£ 1,047,222	£ 1,143,050
Endowment Assurance ..	29,338,775	32,041,098	33,325,604	34,989,039	36,964,477
Pure Endowment ..	1,684,093	1,688,541	1,607,086	1,549,585	1,440,292
Total	31,991,532	34,725,342	35,926,856	37,585,846	39,547,819
Bonus Additions—					
Assurance ..	£ 62,152	£ 60,662	£ 58,887	£ 60,909	£ 62,344
Endowment Assurance ..	1,436,953	1,551,767	1,643,014	1,731,253	1,783,814
Pure Endowment ..					
Total	1,499,105	1,612,429	1,701,901	1,792,162	1,846,158
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance ..	£ 57,412	£ 60,105	£ 60,815	£ 56,436	£ 80,967
Endowment Assurance ..	1,764,120	1,924,479	1,995,860	2,107,028	2,206,360
Pure Endowment ..	99,680	99,556	94,123	90,687	87,593
Total	1,921,212	2,084,140	2,150,798	2,254,151	2,374,920

In 1940 the average amount of policy held in the ordinary and in the industrial departments was £350 and £45 respectively.

Annuity policies. A table showing the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria in the years 1936 to 1940 is given hereunder.

VICTORIA—ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
1936	408	£ 31,930	529	56,461	937	£ 91,421
1937	422	36,516	588	70,096	1,010	106,612
1938	421	39,849	631	56,432	1,052	96,281
1939	410	40,211	660	56,481	1,070	96,692
1940	830	107,218	656	60,162	1,486	167,380

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. 1936 TO 1940.

Heading.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Ordinary Business.					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	11,920	12,681	10,718	11,263	8,722
Endowment Assurance	24,065	26,244	22,408	22,099	18,358
Pure Endowment	3,122	2,561	1,890	2,301	2,263
Total	39,107	41,486	35,016	35,663	29,343
Annuities	92	124	104	91	531
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	6,628,482	6,822,185	5,612,733	5,735,561	4,814,266
Endowment Assurance	6,378,708	7,110,366	6,191,579	6,003,327	5,277,113
Pure Endowment	996,864	607,171	451,780	474,737	551,031
Total	14,004,054	14,539,722	12,256,092	12,213,625	10,642,410
Annuities	12,669	19,825	19,245	7,584	78,664
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	44,556	42,666	29,384	7,080	11,352
Endowment Assurance	20,661	36,266	21,074	12,263	46,227
Pure Endowment	14,420	6,385	4,103	20,475	6,769
Total	79,637	85,317	54,561	39,818	64,348
Annuities	82,301	63,576	64,826	47,520	86,712

LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED, 1936 TO 1940—*continued.*

Heading.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Ordinary Business—cont.					
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	196,341	190,706	153,887	155,027	121,534
Endowment Assurance	272,526	297,145	261,639	249,268	220,481
Pure Endowment	35,439	23,023	16,413	18,010	20,083
Total	504,306	510,874	431,939	422,305	362,098
Annuities	971	2,537	1,564	703	29,041
Industrial Business.					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	2,194	3,462	3,162	4,681	5,303
Endowment Assurance	116,660	123,206	101,349	104,470	106,703
Pure Endowment	5,644	5,672	3,715	3,008	3,772
Total	124,498	132,340	108,226	112,159	115,778
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	64,326	102,015	87,978	153,456	158,831
Endowment Assurance	5,419,692	5,893,001	4,847,331	5,115,529	4,988,109
Pure Endowment	243,915	247,587	154,199	128,108	145,288
Total	5,727,933	6,242,603	5,089,508	5,397,093	5,292,228
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	250	240	322	198	132
Endowment Assurance	23	82	24	486	389
Total	273	322	346	684	521
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	5,316	9,320	8,354	14,406	15,523
Endowment Assurance	336,637	362,666	297,113	315,787	316,751
Pure Endowment	14,802	15,066	9,432	7,953	9,107
Total	356,755	387,052	314,899	338,146	341,381

The new business for 1940 included 29,343 ordinary assurance policies for £10,642,410 and 115,778 industrial policies for £5,292,228, the former averaging £363 and the latter £46. After taking into account the number of policies in force and the sum assured at the end of the years 1939 and 1940, and allowing for new business during the latter year, claims in 1940, on account of death, maturity, or discontinuance, numbered 20,276 for £6,432,693 in ordinary, and 76,330 for £3,330,255 in industrial assurance business.

Returns of general insurance (other than life) business in Victoria for the year 1940-41 were received from 129 companies, &c.—The revenue and expenditure relating to the principal classes of insurance are shown in detail for 1940-41 in the following table:—

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS, 1940-41.

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	1,770,364	626,711	289,675	504,559	1,420,945
Marine	723,959	212,044	35,302	111,774	359,120
Accident (Personal) ..	133,020	49,746	26,268	32,299	108,313
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	849,992	564,700	65,124	147,879	777,703
Public Risk, Third Party	35,080	6,745	5,068	7,578	19,391
Plate Glass	51,586	22,095	9,546	11,995	43,636
Motor Car	1,027,021	634,467	145,448	216,324	996,239
Motor Cycle	20,121	9,828	2,761	3,949	16,538
Hailstone	20,470	11,272	2,210	4,734	18,216
Boiler Explosion	2,507	105	243	881	1,229
Live Stock	7,624	3,843	1,205	1,999	7,047
Burglary	89,835	17,086	13,632	20,294	51,012
Guarantee	30,567	3,586	4,129	7,234	14,949
Loss of Profits	66,116	7,601	9,057	15,502	32,160
Householders' Comprehensive	200,536	43,946	27,895	50,688	122,529
All Risks	24,467	13,894	2,194	4,479	20,567
Aviation	8,010	219	188	981	1,388
Cash in Transit	4,022	899	433	440	1,772
Engineering	9,038	5,705	320	4,579	10,604
Pluvius	5,209	3,774	428	885	5,087
Sprinkler Leakage	3,743	633	650	966	2,249
Other	18,332	8,821	1,418	2,584	12,823
Total Premiums	5,101,619	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue (Interest Rent, Fees, &c.)	251,303	..	..	..	..
Total	5,352,922	2,247,720	643,194	1,152,603	4,043,517

Consequent on the passing of the *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939*, No. 4688, Motor Car Third Party Insurance became compulsory in Victoria as from 22nd January, 1941. Business transacted up to 30th June, 1941, is included under Motor Car and Motor Cycle Insurance respectively.

The percentages of losses, commission and agents' charges and other expenses of management to premium income, in [the different classes of insurance, for the years 1939-40 and 1940-41, were as follows:—

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE EXPENDITURE, 1939-40 AND 1940-41—PROPORTION OF PREMIUM INCOME.

Nature of Insurance.	Proportion of Premium Income.					
	Losses.		Commission and Agents' Charges.		Other Expenses of Management.	
	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fire	45·91	35·40	16·59	16·36	29·44	28·50
Marine	21·10	29·29	6·42	4·88	21·73	15·44
Accident (Personal) ..	39·30	37·40	20·18	19·75	24·04	24·28
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	63·47	66·44	8·09	7·66	17·92	17·40
Public Risk, Third Party ..	24·49	19·23	14·26	14·45	22·87	21·60
Plate Glass	39·09	42·83	18·12	18·51	24·44	23·25
Motor Car	62·06	61·78*	15·34	14·16*	20·07	21·06*
Motor Cycle	59·96	48·84*	16·45	13·72*	19·69	19·63*
Hallstone	59·94	55·07	11·73	10·80	27·70	23·12
Boiler Explosion	50·71	4·19	10·22	9·69	29·78	35·14
Live Stock	49·96	50·41	15·79	15·81	23·73	26·22
Burglary	20·48	19·02	14·79	15·17	22·39	22·59
Guarantee	11·76	11·73	13·04	13·51	23·74	23·67
Loss of Profits	8·09	11·50	14·22	13·70	24·86	23·45
Householders' Comprehensive	24·19	21·91	13·59	13·91	26·26	25·28
All Risks	51·51	56·79	8·83	8·97	17·34	18·31
Aviation	84·35	2·73	1·55	2·35	16·41	12·25
Cash in Transit	21·80	22·35	5·39	10·77	18·86	10·94
Engineering	54·37	63·12	7·02	3·54	38·05	50·66
Pluvius	41·91	72·45	8·95	8·22	18·46	16·99
Sprinkler Leakage	13·29	16·91	15·58	17·37	25·74	25·81
Other	54·41	48·12	10·90	7·74	19·27	14·10
Total	48·37	44·06	13·67	12·61	23·87	22·59

* Includes Third Party Insurance—See paragraph on page 190.

In the following table insurance business transacted during each of the five years 1936-37 to 1940-41 is shown according to the nature of the insurance.

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS 1936-37,
TO 1940-41.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Fire	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
	1938-39	1,674,806	785,682	277,727	492,332	1,555,741
	1939-40	1,702,757	781,663	282,444	501,362	1,565,469
	1940-41	1,770,364	626,711	289,675	504,559	1,420,945
Marine	1936-37	263,386	68,875	23,292	59,707	151,874
	1937-38	295,124	56,964	25,033	68,856	160,833
	1938-39	288,358	64,551	24,781	71,507	160,839
	1939-40	407,987	86,072	26,206	88,652	200,930
	1940-41	723,959	212,044	35,302	111,774	359,120
Accident (Personal)	1936-37	111,681	46,602	24,074	24,123	94,799
	1937-38	125,694	64,981	27,431	30,180	122,592
	1938-39	111,454	62,242	27,029	29,848	119,119
	1939-40	133,761	52,570	26,939	32,151	111,710
	1940-41	133,020	49,746	26,268	32,299	108,313
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	1936-37	670,329	376,574	51,451	111,288	539,313
	1937-38	788,454	462,710	60,623	128,423	651,756
	1938-39	833,279	493,944	69,145	144,140	707,229
	1939-40	821,731	521,549	66,439	147,258	735,246
	1940-41	849,992	564,700	65,124	147,879	777,703
Public Risk, Third Party	1936-37	27,210	8,486	3,786	6,213	18,485
	1937-38	28,065	5,829	3,992	5,926	15,747
	1938-39	35,775	7,042	5,040	8,097	20,179
	1939-40	35,043	8,582	4,998	8,016	21,596
	1940-41	35,080	6,745	5,068	7,578	19,391
Plate Glass	1936-37	46,461	17,017	8,547	10,909	36,173
	1937-38	47,991	17,003	8,460	10,157	35,620
	1938-39	49,053	18,591	8,822	11,449	38,862
	1939-40	50,637	19,793	9,177	12,376	41,346
	1940-41	51,586	22,095	9,546	11,995	43,636
Motor Car	1936-37	786,182	488,750	123,666	155,476	767,892
	1937-38	962,689	570,197	143,855	172,004	886,056
	1938-39	1,036,020	608,162	147,352	193,666	949,180
	1939-40	1,071,290	664,844	164,319	215,027	1,044,190
	1940-41*	1,027,021	634,467	145,448	216,324	996,239
Motor Cycle	1936-37	19,468	12,690	2,748	4,084	19,522
	1937-38	22,431	13,334	3,561	4,001	20,896
	1938-39	20,142	11,176	3,228	4,310	18,714
	1939-40	18,942	11,357	3,116	3,730	18,203
	1940-41*	20,121	9,823	2,761	3,949	16,538
Burglary	1936-37	74,960	24,272	11,114	16,043	51,429
	1937-38	77,734	22,290	11,519	15,977	49,786
	1938-39	79,188	23,928	12,348	17,732	54,008
	1939-40	81,231	16,636	12,015	18,189	46,840
	1940-41	89,835	17,086	13,632	20,294	51,012
Loss of Profits	1936-37	48,794	14,540	6,609	10,150	31,299
	1937-38	60,066	9,153	7,950	13,661	39,784
	1938-39	59,103	3,329	7,879	13,791	24,999
	1939-40	54,555	4,413	7,758	13,561	25,732
	1940-41	66,116	7,601	9,057	15,502	32,160

* 1940-41 particulars include Third Party Insurance. —See paragraph on page 190.

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS, 1936-37 TO
1940-41—continued.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Householders' Comprehensive	1936-37	142,556	41,023	19,524	32,903	93,450
	1937-38	152,388	45,426	21,518	34,832	101,776
	1938-39	169,860	41,964	24,287	42,687	108,938
	1939-40	192,836	46,649	26,197	50,646	123,492
	1940-41	200,536	43,946	27,895	50,688	122,529
Other	1936-37	171,530	83,703	18,594	36,098	138,395
	1937-38	184,431	64,321	20,210	40,006	124,537
	1938-39	147,409	73,258	15,017	32,137	120,412
	1939-40	160,064	74,361	17,278	38,360	129,999
	1940-41	133,989	52,751	13,418	29,762	95,931
Total Premiums ..	1936-37	4,004,098	..	..	..	..
	1937-38	4,411,492	..	..	..	..
	1938-39	4,504,447	..	..	..	..
	1939-40	4,730,834	..	..	..	..
	1940-41	5,101,619	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue, (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.)	1936-37	215,529	..	..	..	..
	1937-38	232,980	..	..	..	..
	1938-39	231,896	..	..	..	..
	1939-40	235,873	..	..	..	..
	1940-41	251,303	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	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
	1938-39	4,736,343	2,193,869	622,655	1,061,696	3,878,220
	1939-40	4,966,707	2,288,489	646,936	1,129,328	4,064,753
	1940-41	5,352,922	2,247,720	643,194	1,152,603	4,043,517

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 46 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.

Reference to amending legislation up to and including the *Workers' Compensation Act 1938* (No. 4593) will be found in the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

Additional amendments are contained in the *Workers' Compensation Act 1940* (No. 4762), and the *Workers' Compensation (Amendment) Act 1941* (No. 4814).

A brief summary of the rates of Workers' Compensation payable is given hereunder. It should be noted that "worker" as defined under the Act does not include a person employed whose remuneration exceeds £400 a year—

- (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 not to 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, &c., has been fixed at £750.

It is obligatory on every employer to obtain from the **Compulsory insurance.** 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 approved insurance companies at 30th June, 1941, was 85.

Premiums, losses, etc., in respect of employers' liability and workers' compensation during each of the last five years appear on page 192.

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* 1938 (No. 4535) 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, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Year.	Premiums Received, Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Claims (including those Outstanding).	Accumulated Funds.	
			General Reserve.	Bonus Reserve.
	£	£	£	£
1936-37.. ..	200,379	126,287	96,560	25,410
1937-38.. ..	200,780	150,070	106,560	45,412*
1938-39.. ..	213,143	148,619	121,560	22,478
1939-40.. ..	214,190	159,357	136,560	40,780
1940-41.. ..	236,062	143,913	168,560	66,546*

* Triennial bonus distribution amongst policy-holders.

The net profit for the year 1940-41 amounted to £67,766, which was appropriated as follows:—General Reserve £32,000, Bonus Reserve £25,766, and Consolidated Revenue (Act No. 3936) Account, £10,000. The expense rate of the year was 9·4 per cent. This is the lowest expense rate of any insurance office in Australia transacting Workers' Compensation Insurance business on similar lines. The number of claims settled in the year mentioned, and in course of settlement at the end of the year, was 8,703.

Motor car third party insurance. The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (No. 4688) provided *inter alia* for the establishment of a State Motor Car Insurance Office under the management of the State Accident Insurance Commissioner, who is to be an authorized insurer and whose contracts of insurance will be guaranteed by the State Government. Between 22nd January, 1941—the date of the proclamation of this Act—and 30th June, 1941, net premiums received in that office amounted to £11,291, while the amount of claims including those outstanding was £5,607. In addition there was paid to the Hospital Fund, created by the Act, an amount of £857, representing a deduction of 1s. 9d. from each premium received.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Up to 31st December, 1940, the number of societies that had been registered was 160. There were only 22 societies operating during 1940.

Particulars are given in the following table in respect of Permanent Societies, and Starr-Bowkett Societies, transacting business in Victoria during 1940:—

VICTORIA—BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1940.

Heading.	Permanent Societies.	Starr-Bowkett Societies.	Total—All Societies.
Number of societies	21	2	22*
„ shareholders	5,685	4,444	10,129
„ borrowers	13,334	1,253	14,587
Transactions during the year—	£	£	£
Income from loans and investments	408,335	21,216	429,551
Loans granted	1,094,559	105,706	1,200,265
Repayments	1,176,827	89,624	1,266,451
Deposits received	2,256,438	24,729	2,281,167
Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c.	212,690	10,952	223,642

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

VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY, 1940.—*continued.*

Heading.	Permanent Societies.	Starr-Bowkett Societies.	Total—All Societies.
Assets—			
Loans on mortgage	5,647,831	420,529	6,068,360
Properties in possession or surrendered	176,341	4,900	181,241
Other advances .. .. .	..	13,513	13,513
Cash in hand, &c.	157,993	8	158,001
Other assets	121,806	9,424	131,230
Total	6,103,971	448,374	6,552,345
Liabilities—			
To shareholders	1,959,850	274,442	2,234,292
„ depositors	2,784,675	120,839	2,905,514
Reserve Funds	1,026,951	18,650	1,045,601
Bank overdraft	91,823	3,881	95,704
Profit and Loss Account	159,293	2,205	161,498
Other	81,379	28,357	109,736
Total	6,103,971	448,374	6,552,345

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The succeeding table contains particulars for the year 1939-40 of the Co-operative Societies operating in Victoria. For the purposes of statistics Co-operative Societies have been defined as such producing, manufacturing, marketing, or distributing societies as substantially 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 production 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, 1939-40.

Heading.	Societies—			Total— All Societies.
	Producers'.*	Consumers'.	Producers' and Consumers'.	
Number of Societies	56	21	8	85
Number of Branches	21	7	4	32
Membership No.	37,347	11,280	3,387	52,014
	£	£	£	£
Purchases	3,700,632	692,207	1,106,677	5,499,516
Working Expenses	733,275	114,354	151,877	999,506
Interest	33,564	7,064	2,227	42,855
Rebates and Bonuses	29,471	35,973	19,962	85,406
Other Expenses	27,635	919	..	28,554
Total Expenditure	4,524,577	850,517	1,280,743	6,655,837
Sales	4,423,486	824,805	1,263,769	6,512,060
Other Income	189,051	20,105	15,592	224,748
Total Income	4,612,537	844,910	1,279,361	6,736,808
Dividend on Share Capital	20,426	5,445	2,375	28,246
<i>Liabilities—</i>	£	£	£	£
Share Capital—Paid-up	953,352	174,075	54,837	1,184,264
Loan Capital	117,177	51,581	12,382	181,140
Bank Overdraft	653,454	90,700	18,089	762,243
Accumulated Profits	129,223	22,239	60,115	211,577
Reserve Funds	303,120	104,293	68,279	475,692
Sundry Creditors	393,020	62,156	61,036	516,212
Other Liabilities	144,258	6,777	12,862	163,897
Total	2,695,604	511,821	287,600	3,495,025

* 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, 1939-40—continued.

Heading.	Societies—			Total— All Societies.
	Producers'.*	Consumers'.	Producers' and Consumers'.	
<i>Assets—</i>	£	£	£	£
Land and Buildings	1,197,406	172,165	132,368	1,501,939
Fittings, Plant and Machinery				
Stock	395,525	138,705	65,117	599,347
Sundry Debtors	819,124	126,140	47,105	992,369
Cash in hand or on Deposit	81,126	45,519	6,947	133,592
Profit and Loss Account	74,412	5,783	..	80,195
Other Assets	128,011	23,509	36,063	187,583
Total	2,695,604	511,821	287,600	3,495,025

* 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 1940-41 have been obtained:—Paid-up capital, £530,530; reserve funds, &c., £497,888; other liabilities, £183,864; total liabilities, £1,212,282. The assets were:—Deposits with Government, £142,400; other investments in public securities, &c., £191,621; loans on mortgage, £71,292; property, £568,916; other assets, £238,053. The net profits were £58,588, and dividends and bonuses paid amounted to £44,594. The net profits were equivalent to 5·7 per cent. on the shareholders' funds, as represented by paid-up capital, reserves, and undivided profits.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

The *Public Trustee Act 1939* (No. 4654), the main provisions of which were summarized on page 28 of the *Year Book* for 1939-40, became operative on 1st February, 1940. It was subsequently amended by *Public Trustee Act 1940* (No. 4755), a synopsis of which will be found on page 29 of this *Year Book*. Under these Acts the Public Trustee is empowered *inter alia* to act as executor of wills or administrator of estates and trusts, and to administrate intestate estates under £400 in value. Fees for these services are charged at prescribed rates.

Moneys coming into the hands of the Public Trustee are paid into the "Public Trustee Fund" or (if the case so requires) into the consolidated revenue.

Particulars of the Public Trustee Fund (which included all moneys previously standing to the credit of the Intestate Estates' Fund and the Lunatic Patients' Estate Fund) for the year ended 30th June, 1941, were:—Revenue, £284,352; expenditure, £294,226; credit balance, £128,465.

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.

VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE (UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACTS), 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Number of Transfers.	Mortgages.		Number of—			
		Number.	Amount.*	Entries of Executor, Administrator, or Survivor.	Plans of Sub-division.	Other Dealings.	Total Dealings.
1937 ..	38,586	16,777	£ 10,955,450	6,580	745	21,694	84,382
1938 ..	42,842	19,222	13,216,355	6,711	961	23,680	93,416
1939 ..	41,141	19,144	12,244,287	6,958	877	22,971	91,091
1940 ..	41,999	15,478	9,625,851	6,903	743	22,547	87,670
1941 ..	45,852	15,843	8,701,758	7,005	692	24,125	93,517

* Excluding the amounts owing under mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Number of—			
	Certificates of Title.	Crown Grants.	Crown Leases.	Total Titles.
1937	14,793	1,607	617	17,017
1938	18,898	2,310	611	21,819
1939	15,144	2,092	1,653	18,889
1940	15,894	1,936	1,980	19,810
1941	14,649	1,808	1,973	18,430

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,
1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Mortgages.		Reconveyances.		Conveyances.	
	Number.	Amount.*	Number.	Amount.†	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
1937 ..	848	631,179	420	265,846	2,107	1,634,181
1938 ..	843	740,857	639	249,700	2,206	1,512,493
1939 ..	853	773,143	675	192,839	2,138	1,149,046
1940 ..	663	455,691	651	189,487	1,982	1,136,666
1941 ..	623	375,816	658	160,381	2,082	1,182,281

* 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 are shown below. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND
CROPS, 1937 TO 1941.

Security.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	1,180	929	1,067	1,011	579
Amount £	159,950	133,761	173,246	155,396	108,249
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	107	92	131	117	80
Amount £	26,239	27,254	32,137	36,415	26,252
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	1,143	982	2,950	1,978	3,848
Amount £	153,056	130,803	330,058	196,259	555,395
Total—					
Number ..	2,430	2,003	4,148	3,106	4,507
Amount £	339,245	291,818	535,441	388,070	689,896

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, 1937 TO 1941.

Security.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	1,643	1,827	1,731	1,614	1,456
Amount £	497,063	471,833	366,512	390,321	399,364
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	8	7	12	13	6
Amount £	1,597	802	2,994	2,381	1,085

COMPANIES.

The Companies Act 1938 (No. 4602) which consolidated and amended the law relating to companies was proclaimed on 1st May, 1939. Particulars relating to companies registered under Parts I. and II. of the Act, in so far as these are recorded in the Registrar-General's office, are shown in the following statement :—

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, 1937 TO 1941.

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.
				£	£			£	£	
1937 ..	813	54	82	949	14,946,400	2,104,600	10,302	624	14,519,926	192,000
1938 ..	713	53	26	792	12,387,045	357,625	10,691	645	10,949,722	355,075
1939 ..	537	37	23	602	17,302,340	482,250	10,229	643	6,853,800	1,096,685
1940 ..	292	25	34	351	3,344,760	799,600	9,989	659	9,639,641	372,200
1941 ..	100	22	8	130	1,231,250	107,650	9,469	711	2,745,786	118,250

* Increase in nominal capital subsequent to first registration.

The subscribed capital of the mining companies registered during 1940 and 1941 was £521,710 and £76,759 respectively.

PART VI.

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. Permanent appropriations are made in respect of services such as Interest on the Funded Debt, Exchange on Overseas Interest, 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, contributions to the Hospital and Charities Fund (Totalizer Revenue) and the Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund, 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, the Farmers Debts Adjustment Fund, the Federal Aid Roads and Works Accounts 1937, the Railways Repayment Account, the Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund and the Public Trustee Fund.

Under Act No. 4597 of 1938 the Closer Settlement, the Discharged Soldiers Settlement and the Discharged Soldiers Concession Funds were abolished. From 28th February, 1939, the finances of these Funds were brought into the Consolidated Revenue system.

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

Commonwealth
and State
Financial
Relations.

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 1940-41 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in certain special funds gives the following result:—

	£
Public Revenue	30,458,071
Public Expenditure	30,315,771
Net Surplus (transferred to Surplus Revenue Account, Act 3341, Section 13.)	142,300

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 1940-41 are as follows:—

Items.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.
	£	£
Total—Treasurer's Finance Statement	29,182,657	29,040,357
<i>Add public revenue of the following funds—</i>		
Country Roads Board Fund*	1,113,671	1,113,671
Licensing Fund†	118,969	118,969
Police Superannuation Fund	12,777	12,777
Assurance Fund	2,167	2,167
Cattle Compensation Fund	29,213	29,213
Swine Compensation Fund	9,246	9,246
Metropolitan Roads Fund	26,217	26,217
Mallee Land Account	36,268	36,268
Other Funds	26,377	26,377
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Loss of Revenue on account of (a) reduction in certain periodical fares to outer suburbs, (b) additional concessions to Defence Forces on leave, and (c) non-paying lines—Act No. 3759, Section 102	99,491	99,491
Total	30,458,071	30,315,771

* Excluding £666,173 recouped to Revenue under Acts Nos. 3662, 3944, and 4140, Sec. 2.

† In addition to this amount £191,079 was transferred to Revenue under Section 312 of Act No. 3717 as amended by Act No. 4757.

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,
1936-37 TO 1940-41.**

Year.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	
			For each Year.	Accumulated Deficiency to end of each Year (i.e., 30th June).
	£	£	£	£
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
1938-39	28,354,711	29,141,953	- 787,242	- 7,953,429
1939-40	29,480,781	29,474,520	+ 6,261	- 7,953,429
1940-41	30,458,071	30,315,771	+ 142,300	- 7,947,168*

* Of this amount, £988,000 was provided from the proceeds of Treasury Bonds and £6,959,168 from the Public Account.

Details of the sources of revenue for each of the last five financial years are given in the following statement:—

**VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF STATE REVENUE,
1936-37 TO 1940-41.**

Heads of Revenue.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth Payment to State—Act No. 3554—Financial Agreement	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159
Special Grant	137,000	..	..	..	..
State Taxation—*					
Income Tax	3,299,440	3,976,958	4,370,656	4,737,696	5,009,172
Land Tax	492,143	498,232	482,336	490,255	492,939
Probate Duty	1,509,693	1,431,057	1,374,355	1,456,752	1,433,954
Unemployment Relief	1,955,269	1,934,440	1,879,852	1,999,902	1,585,491
Stamp Duties	1,080,617	1,134,148	1,134,026	1,144,896	1,140,717
Motor Taxation†	1,669,201	1,809,277	1,898,265	1,967,750	1,914,154
Other Taxation	812,437	862,533	883,750	913,411	971,218
Public Works and Services—					
Railways	9,546,824	9,801,730	9,314,910	9,813,781	11,045,444
Water Supply	657,427	675,251	683,183	741,864	688,658
State Coal Mine	159,477	188,230	189,078	213,028	263,991
State Electricity Commission					
Interest, &c.	876,282	875,405	877,438	878,473	889,901
Country Roads Board‡	Dr. 89,411	Dr. 145,921	Dr. 145,866	Dr. 145,776	Dr. 145,042
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory	154,625	174,971	139,588	145,288	137,612
Victoria Dock Cool Stores	45,394	42,319	31,716	40,096	41,105
Wharfage Rates, &c.	69,041	72,106	68,960	66,545	50,302
Other	64,820	64,702	69,516	66,733	66,650

* See also page 220.

† Including cost of collection of Motor Fees paid into the Country Roads Board Fund, but excluding Stamp Duties.

‡ Represents the difference between the interest received by Consolidated Revenue account of Country Roads and the recoups to Consolidated Revenue as shown in the Country Roads Board Fund. See remarks on preceding page with reference to the statistical method of arriving at total public revenue.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF STATE REVENUE, 1936-37 TO 1940-41—
continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land—					
Land Sales, Rents, Penalties, &c.	373,824	512,036	441,743	464,471	503,624
Interest on Loans—					
Closer Settlement	427,861	434,950	} 1,023,843†	} 504,093†	} 463,307†
Discharged Soldiers' Settle- ment	1,000,900	994,015			
Fees, Fines, &c.	257,486	271,388	288,371	284,154	285,028
Tramways Act No. 3732 (Sec. 77)	112,050	125,746	101,066	106,346	108,968
Government Printer	133,066	125,280	124,025	150,885	137,455
Harbor Trust Contributions	136,690	152,580	147,011	139,717	186,747
Department of Agriculture*	35,497	36,327	36,684	37,920	38,770
Developmental Railways Account—					
Recoup . . . . .	..	..	..	85,000	..
Companies Act No. 4602 (Secs. 285 and 577) . . . . .	..	..	..	76,959	..
Miscellaneous	660,106	763,133	813,046	973,383	1,020,747
Total	27,704,918	28,938,052	28,354,711	29,480,781	30,458,071
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	14 19 2	15 11 0	15 2 5	15 11 11	15 17 2

* Excluding "Maffra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Victoria Dock Cool Stores."

† Closer Settlement Fund and Discharged Soldiers Settlement Fund abolished—now Land Settlement.

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, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Heads of Expenditure.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Legislature and General Administration.</i>					
Legislature—					
Government	13,219	12,012	11,740	11,867	10,693
Parliament	104,940	100,168	104,204	102,589	99,674
Electoral	27,176	23,755	2,355	34,577	7,930

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,
1936-37 TO 1940-41—continued.

Hheads of Expenditure.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Legislature and General Administration—continued.</i>					
Financial Administration—					
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest—					
Funded Debt	6,531,961	6,599,829	6,640,308	6,744,667	6,797,067
Temporary Loan	6,288	6,982	12,934	23,317	17,303
Exchange on Interest	657,448	657,819	668,899	700,005	719,066
Expenses of Paying Interest, Redemptions, Conversions, &c.	176,281	45,459	46,253	45,855	66,660
National Debt Sinking Fund	754,258	808,170	858,965	943,647	1,010,769
Pensions and Superannuation Contributions *	1,067,871	1,051,391	1,040,378	1,041,066	1,025,397
Departmental—					
Treasury (including Taxation, Stamps, &c.)	169,036	167,812	172,127	176,865	170,716
Superannuation Board and Pensions Office—Administration	3,027	6,315	5,260	5,284	5,384
Auditor-General	17,682	17,961	17,807	17,707	17,338
Royal Commissions, Boards of Inquiry, &c.	5,473	1,982	1,311	466	82
Administration, N.E.I.—					
Government Printer	124,522	129,144	130,926	135,397	146,432
Other	210,068	215,172	224,549	214,504	239,110
Total	9,869,250	9,843,771	9,938,016	10,197,813	10,333,621
 <i>Law, Order, and Public Safety.</i>					
Salaries of Judiciary	12,437	13,000	13,000	15,083	15,500
Attorney-General and Solicitor-General	237,520	248,057	256,226	259,277	252,694
Police	793,833	816,964	815,733	831,977	832,214
Prisons	120,896	122,340	126,355	131,566	136,114
Prevention of Fire and Flood	63,376	72,640	72,369	75,211	76,749
National Security Act (Public Safety) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	40,352	76,396
Other	2,863	4,149	3,252	4,072	6,581
Total	1,230,925	1,277,150	1,286,935	1,357,538	1,396,248
 <i>Regulation of Trade and Industry.</i>					
Factories and Shops Legislation }	31,074	32,597	33,653	33,403	33,799
Labour Legislation .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Transport Regulation Board	27,326	27,514	26,145	26,278	30,790†
Liquor Licence Control (Administration, including Compensation)	56,582	39,399	33,186	33,710	36,665
Other	10,617	12,015	10,034	13,265	13,756
Total	125,599	111,525	103,018	106,656	115,010

* For details, see page 223.

† Including £6,537, compensation to road hauliers.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,
1936-37 TO 1940-41—continued.

Hheads of Expenditure.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Education.*</i>					
Primary, Intermediate, Secondary, Technical — Administration, Salaries of Teaching Staffs, &c.	2,688,449	2,770,446	2,798,255	2,860,508	2,829,814
Technical N.E.I. include Maintenance Grant ..	147,264	161,748	168,217	170,203	176,413
University † ..	47,300	61,500	58,000	64,000	66,200
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind ..	175	175	175	29	..
Agricultural Education— Colleges, Experimental Farms, University Grants, &c. ..	30,386	36,961	32,819	38,073	44,685
Other Activities ..	3,843	4,147	4,106	5,349	5,282
Other ..	2,391	2,367	2,400	1,306	1,071
Total ..	2,919,808	3,037,344	3,063,972	3,139,468	3,123,465
<i>Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research.</i>					
Public Libraries, Museums, and Art Galleries ..	51,284	51,463	55,474	55,401	55,394
Observatory ..	4,127	3,830	3,823	3,924	3,648
Other Activities and Institutions..	400	150	175	175	175
Total ..	55,811	55,443	59,472	59,500	59,217
<i>Promotion of Public Health and Recreation.</i>					
Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted—					
Hospital and Charities Fund (including Totalizator Con- tribution) ..					
..	347,802	449,185	433,367	619,709	640,109
Various Hospitals, &c. ..	91,919	93,632	90,194	98,069	98,845
Mental Hospitals ..	504,268	511,314	517,564	521,611	532,287
Mental Defectives ..	8,995	21,886	29,915	30,075	29,567
Health of Mothers and Children—					
Infant Welfare and Clinics ..	9,324	10,872	11,841	12,343	14,209
Medical and Dental Examination of School Children ..	11,155	10,410	11,255	11,202	10,668
Other ..	500	..	..	..	..
Preservation of Public Health—					
Health Department — Adminis- tration ..					
..	32,638	37,118	36,878	36,761	41,767
Other ..	91,791	172,217	151,862	94,152	109,161
Parks, Gardens, and Recreation Reserves ..	18,717	19,790	18,759	19,235	19,015
Total ..	1,117,109	1,326,424	1,301,635	1,443,157	1,495,628
<i>Social Amelioration.</i>					
Relief of Destitute, Aged, &c. ..	6,698	9,420	4,701	5,466	11,373
Children's Welfare Department ..	276,563	304,461	329,239	325,943	305,952
Miners' Phthisis Allowances ..	22,106	20,980	22,949	23,016	21,637
Care of Aborigines ..	7,492	7,568	7,471	7,430	6,746
Unemployment Relief Fund ‡ ..	1,955,269	1,934,441	1,879,852	1,999,902	1,585,491
Other ..	785	2,138	26,971	25,855	35,528
Total ..	2,268,913	2,279,008	2,271,183	2,387,612	1,966,727

* Detailed information regarding expenditure on education will be found on page 225.

† Additional items of expenditure on University are included under functions to which they relate.

‡ Details of actual expenditure on Unemployment Relief are shown on page 285 (Social Condition) of this Year-Book.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,
1936-37 TO 1940-41—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>War Obligations.</i>					
Passes to Soldiers, &c.	12,458	12,021	12,104	19,105	28,323
<i>Local Government.</i>					
Licensing Fund Payment to Municipalities	59,872	59,660	59,532	59,440	59,304
Other	2,221	3,496	4,235	3,551	2,540
Total	62,093	63,156	63,767	62,991	61,844
<i>Development and Maintenance of State Resources other than Business Undertakings—</i>					
Land Settlement and Survey	791,912	922,649	724,974	241,030	218,263
British Migrants' (Agreement) Act 1933	400	..	..	..	..
Mining (excluding State Coal Mine)	41,377	45,239	44,550	42,903	45,772
Agricultural Pastoral and Dairying *	318,898	304,039	297,897	323,785	323,723
Forestry †	155,398	170,547	166,885	193,522	250,294
Fisheries and Game	9,371	9,944	10,434	11,032	11,271
Roads and Bridges—					
Country Roads Board ‡	961,568	1,038,641	1,141,287	1,151,314	1,113,671
Metropolitan Roads Fund	9,436	11,754	12,930	17,014	26,217
Other	49	..	..	..	298
Tourist Activities	4,950	4,824	2,606	1,687	1,435
Total	2,293,359	2,507,637	2,401,563	1,982,287	1,990,944
<i>Business Undertakings.</i>					
Railways	6,829,136	7,420,586	7,660,223	7,642,667	8,571,421
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights	63,228	64,045	71,590	78,030	83,987
Water Supply, Irrigation, &c.	359,729	370,775	442,568	492,352	500,292
State Coal Mine	295,940	338,451	318,949	270,186	380,079
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory	109,621	133,100	84,484	167,412	128,798
Victoria Dock Cool Stores	29,977	31,947	28,697	34,789	30,087
Seasoning Works (Newport)	10,045	13,047	14,227	16,993	26,241
Forest Tramways	3,836	3,433	4,378	3,112	3,768
Distillation of Eucalyptus Oil	1,450	1,236	20	2,171	1,785
Wire Netting Manufacture	17,663	16,960	15,107	10,681	4,802
State Saw Mill	45	48	45	..	13,484
Total	7,720,670	8,393,628	8,640,288	8,718,393	9,744,744
Grand Total	27,675,995	28,907,107	29,141,953	29,474,520	30,315,771
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	14 18 10	15 10 8	15 10 10	15 11 9	15 15 8

* 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 146 of this Year-Book.

Reference to appropriations of Surplus Revenue will be found in previous issues of the *Year-Book*. During 1940-41 an amount of £6,261—surplus in respect of 1939-40—was transferred from the Surplus Revenue Account in reduction of the accumulated Consolidated Revenue Deficit Account. The surplus in respect of 1940-41, £142,300, was transferred to the Surplus Revenue Account in accordance with Act No. 3341, Section 13. Subsequently, under Surplus Revenue Act No. 4829 of 1941, an amount of £142,000 was applied to works, buildings, &c., in connexion with (a) Primary, Technical, Higher Elementary, and High Schools, £40,000; (b) departmental residences occupied by employees of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, £20,000; (c) hospitals and other institutions registered under the Hospitals and Charities Act, £82,000.

TAXATION.

INCOME TAX.

Income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, and, although originally fixed for a period of three years, has been retained, with certain amendments and alterations, until the present time. Incomes assessed for tax in any year are generally speaking 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 two pages.

Particulars of Income Tax Assessments on incomes earned in each of the years 1935-36 to 1939-40 appear on page 212. The figures are not comparable unless the varying rates of tax imposed are taken into consideration. The rates applicable to incomes earned during 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, and 1938-39 respectively appear in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

Rates of Tax—Individuals. The rates of tax on incomes earned in Victoria during 1939-40 were:—

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax.	
	Individuals.	
	Personal Exertion.	Property.
£1 and not exceeding £2,500	7 253/1,000th pence where the taxable income is One pound and increasing uniformly by 3/1,000th pence for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds One pound	14 3/625th pence where the taxable income is One pound and increasing uniformly by 3/625th pence for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds one pound
Exceeding £2,500 but not exceeding £5,000	14 1,879/2,500th pence where the taxable income is £2,501 and increasing uniformly by 1/625th pence for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds £2,501.	26 7/2,500th pence where the taxable income is £2,501 and increasing uniformly by 7/2,500th pence for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds £2,501.
Exceeding £5,000 but not exceeding £10,000	18 3,753/5,000th pence where the taxable income is £5,001 and increasing uniformly by 3/5,000th pence for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds £5,001.	33 7/5,000th pence where the taxable income is £5,001 and increasing uniformly by 7/5,000th pence for every pound by which the taxable income exceeds £5,001.
Exceeding £10,000 ..	21½ pence for every pound of taxable income.	40 pence for every pound of taxable income.

Where income was derived partly from personal exertion and partly from property, the rate of tax applied to the respective portions of the taxable income was the rate that would have been applicable if the total taxable income had been derived exclusively from that source.

Rates of Tax—Companies. The rates of tax on the income of companies were:—

(a) **Mutual Life Assurance Companies**—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 24d. for every pound of taxable income. (b) **Other Companies**—On the income of Other Companies, 24d. for every pound of taxable income, 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, 16d. for every pound of taxable income.

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. Companies were taxed on full profits but net dividends to recipients although not assessable income were included in the total income for the purpose of calculating the statutory exemption.

Interest from State Savings Bank bonds, debentures and stock (other than deposit stock) is not taxable.

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, not exceeding £50; (d) funeral and burial expenses not exceeding £20; (e) life assurance premiums, superannuation payments, and friendly society contributions, not exceeding £100 in the aggregate.

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 did not exceed £800, these deductions were allowed in full but, where such residue ranged between £801 and £1,200, such deductions were decreased proportionately in the same ratio as the income in excess of £800 bore to £400.

Details of the complete assessments on incomes earned during each of the years 1935-36 to 1939-40 are given below :—

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Heading.	On Incomes Earned during—				
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Number of Assessments—					
Individuals	119,217	140,316	163,614	169,150	177,159
Companies	4,908	4,946	5,136	5,223	5,488
Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..	124,125	145,262	168,750	174,373	182,647
Taxable Incomes—	£	£	£	£	£
Individuals	26,695,000	33,619,724	33,315,991	32,711,181	36,825,254
Companies	17,897,726	22,008,215	24,053,658	24,090,812	29,271,706
Total	44,592,726	55,627,939	57,369,649	56,801,993	66,096,960
Tax payable—	£	£	£	£	£
Individuals	1,106,939	1,372,829	1,348,840	1,624,414	1,860,609
Companies	1,675,163	2,012,071	2,199,232	2,333,968	2,847,705
Total*	2,782,102	3,384,900	3,548,072	3,958,382	4,708,314
Per taxpayer—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Individuals	9 5 8	9 15 8	8 4 11	9 12 1	10 10 1†
Companies	341 6 3	406 16 2	428 4 0	446 17 3	518 17 11
Average tax payable in the £1 on taxable incomes by—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Individuals	9·95	9·80	9·72	11·92	12·13
Companies	22·46	21·94	21·94	23·25	23·35

* For actual collections in the following financial year, see page 220.

† The average amount of tax payable per individual taxpayer with taxable income not exceeding £500 was £3 1s. 11d.; in the case of those with taxable incomes exceeding £500 the average amount was £72 1s. 5d.

The total net incomes of taxpayers, who were assessed to pay tax on account of incomes earned during 1939-40, amounted to £96,755,245 but, as 149,702 taxpayers on grades of income between £1 and £300 were allowed the £200 exemption, equalling £29,940,400, taxpayers numbering 5,940, on grades of income between £301, and £600 were allowed exemption to the amount of £624,966 and 1,379 taxpayers were allowed varying exemptions equalling £92,919, the amount available for taxation was £66,096,960.

The total numbers of individuals and companies who were taxed on incomes earned during 1939-40 are detailed, under specified grades of taxable income, in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—INCOME TAX—TOTAL NUMBER OF
TAXPAYERS (1939-40 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	105,571	4,884	284	110,739	1,153	111,892
101 to 200	27,201	2,443	510	30,154	501	30,655
201 „ 350	11,083	1,454	691	13,228	490	13,718
351 „ 500	2,704	619	694	4,017	330	4,347
501 „ 700	2,999	768	2,424	6,191	353	6,544
701 „ 1,000	2,208	670	2,556	5,434	365	5,799
1,001 „ 1,250	855	261	1,203	2,319	223	2,542
1,251 „ 1,500	561	138	841	1,540	194	1,734
1,501 „ 2,000	553	143	830	1,526	266	1,792
2,001 „ 2,500	227	61	485	773	225	998
2,501 „ 3,000	119	19	240	378	144	522
3,001 „ 4,000	121	29	279	429	224	653
4,001 „ 5,000	37	17	113	167	148	315
5,001 „ 7,600	43	4	62	109	243	352
7,601 and over ..	20	16	119	155	629	784
Total ..	154,302	11,526	11,331	177,159	5,488	182,647

In the succeeding statement incomes earned during 1939-40 are arranged in groups of taxable incomes according to source thereof:—

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX—TAXABLE INCOMES
(1939-40 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion Only.	Property Only.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	4,399,692	217,400	17,334	4,634,426	43,992	4,678,418
101 to 200	3,788,659	352,614	77,443	4,218,716	74,013	4,292,729
201 " 350	2,784,292	376,838	186,730	3,347,860	133,227	3,481,087
351 " 500	1,138,342	259,709	301,400	1,699,451	139,191	1,838,642
501 " 700	1,814,890	463,390	1,496,350	3,774,630	210,532	3,985,162
701 " 1,000	1,821,835	565,558	2,127,561	4,514,954	305,857	4,820,811
1,001 " 1,250	955,667	238,947	1,840,651	2,585,265	248,598	2,833,863
1,251 " 1,500	769,585	189,644	1,149,325	2,108,554	266,364	2,374,918
1,501 " 2,000	961,372	243,605	1,424,315	2,629,292	462,327	3,091,619
2,001 " 2,500	506,454	135,928	1,070,692	1,722,074	504,285	2,226,359
2,501 " 3,000	323,465	52,444	650,471	1,026,380	396,653	1,423,033
3,001 " 4,000	410,376	101,005	954,437	1,465,818	773,096	2,238,914
4,001 " 5,000	162,499	77,103	506,531	746,133	660,134	1,406,267
5,001 " 7,600	247,701	25,136	719,520	992,357	1,504,329	2,496,686
7,601 and over ..	314,634	157,264	887,446	1,359,344	23,549,108	24,908,452
Total ..	20,399,463	3,506,585	12,919,206	36,825,254	29,271,706	66,096,960

The complete figures relating to the tax payable on incomes earned during 1939-40 are set out hereunder:—

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX—TAX PAYABLE
(1939-40 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion Only.	Property Only.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	136,879	12,955	778	150,612	4,389	155,001
101 to 200	119,868	21,538	3,388	144,794	7,387	152,181
201 " 350	91,555	23,872	8,192	123,619	13,289	136,908
351 " 500	39,823	17,281	13,648	70,752	13,886	84,638
501 " 700	68,102	32,622	66,878	167,602	21,057	188,659
701 " 1,000	73,655	41,582	100,961	216,198	30,586	246,784
1,001 " 1,250	42,147	23,179	68,787	134,113	24,863	158,976
1,251 " 1,500	36,431	16,285	62,757	115,473	26,640	142,113
1,501 " 2,000	49,904	22,488	84,465	156,857	46,219	203,076
2,001 " 2,500	29,451	13,948	71,082	114,481	50,363	164,844
2,501 " 3,000	20,402	5,844	46,785	73,031	39,569	112,600
3,001 " 4,000	27,565	12,128	71,851	111,544	76,963	188,507
4,001 " 5,000	12,035	9,978	42,694	64,707	65,531	130,238
5,001 " 7,600	19,627	3,653	85,626	108,906	149,913	258,819
7,601 and over ..	21,094	25,370	61,456	107,920	2,277,050	2,384,970
Total ..	788,538	282,723	789,348	1,860,609	2,847,705	4,708,314

VICTORIA—SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

Income earned by any person (other than a company) in 1939-40 was subject also to a Special Tax. The minimum taxable income was £105 but, in the case of a married taxpayer whose spouse was a resident of Australia and had an income of not more than £50, or a widow or widower with a child under 16 years of age who was a resident of Australia, the minimum income taxable was £201. The deductions (other than outgoings and losses incurred in the production of the income) allowed for Ordinary Income Tax, which are shown on pages 211 and 212, were not allowable in calculating the taxable income for this tax. Dividends from any source were subject to, but interest from State Savings Bank Securities was free from tax. The rates of the Special Tax were as follows:—

Where the Taxable Income—		The Rate per £100 was—
Exceeded £104 but did not exceed £1,000	.. ..	s. d. 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 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40, were £359,335, £400,741, £431,172, £441,930, and £455,599 respectively.

COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX.

The Commonwealth Government also imposes taxation on incomes. Originally payable on incomes earned in 1914-15, the collection of this tax throughout Australia yielded £8,556,014 in 1936-37; £9,398,503 in 1937-38; £11,882,440 in 1938-39; £16,430,313 in 1939-40; and £39,315,548 in 1940-41.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX.

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* 1939 (No. 4674) and the *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act* 1940 (No. 4772) made provision for the rates of tax, &c., on incomes earned during 1938-39 and 1939-40 respectively.

The following statement shows the rates of unemployment relief tax charged on incomes earned during 1939-40. These rates were the same as those applicable to 1938-39 incomes, but the amounts

payable were subject to a reduction of 15 per cent. 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 pages 211 and 212 were not deductible. Dividends from any source and interest on Victorian Government Loans (other than 3 per cent. stock) and State Savings Bank securities were taxable, but the profits earned by companies were not subject to tax.

VICTORIA—RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX 1939-40.

Amount of Taxable Income.	Rate per £100 payable on the Taxable Income. (Less 15%.)
Not less than £105 but not amounting to £208 ..	s. d. 15 5
„ „ „ £208 but not exceeding £312 ..	19 4
Over £312 but not exceeding £350	19 9
„ £350 but not exceeding £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 £2,950 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)

Particulars of assessments in respect of unemployment relief tax on incomes earned during 1938-39 and 1939-40 respectively are shown hereunder, according to specified grades of taxable income.

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX ASSESSMENTS (1938-39 AND 1939-40 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	1938-39.			1939-40.		
	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.
£		£	£		£	£
101 to 200 ..	182,964	26,717,345	208,660	165,254	24,443,623	160,257
201 „ 350 ..	220,923	57,405,378	551,137	213,630	56,310,817	460,963
351 „ 500 ..	42,799	17,698,891	181,323	45,084	18,374,230	161,940
501 „ 700 ..	16,957	9,881,899	114,670	18,029	10,494,864	103,735
701 „ 1,000 ..	8,620	7,154,547	95,113	9,336	7,674,721	87,377
1,001 „ 1,200 ..	2,510	2,750,533	42,426	2,807	3,065,271	40,337
1,201 „ 1,500 ..	2,216	2,988,201	52,165	2,515	3,361,775	50,613
1,501 „ 2,000 ..	1,934	3,363,762	69,687	2,127	3,641,603	65,062
2,001 „ 2,400 ..	864	1,922,937	46,765	937	2,048,968	43,333
2,401 „ 3,000 ..	715	1,930,579	57,192	798	2,100,526	54,409
3,001 „ 4,000 ..	602	2,096,062	70,224	696	2,371,880	68,797
4,001 „ 5,000 ..	304	1,393,523	45,999	329	1,454,793	42,107
5,001 „ 7,600 ..	336	2,100,793	68,897	370	2,223,380	64,255
7,601 and over ..	225	3,531,592	113,716	254	3,679,230	105,721
Total ..	481,969	140,936,042	1,717,974	462,116	141,245,651	1,508,906

Unemployment Relief Tax assessments on incomes earned in each of the years 1935-36 to 1939-40 were as follow :—

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX ASSESSMENTS,
1935-36 TO 1939-40.

On Income Earned in Year.	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.
		£	£
1935-36	415,383	114,518,175	1,819,546
1936-37	448,691	130,129,768	1,708,491
1937-38	476,178	138,286,420	1,679,381
1938-39	481,969	140,936,042	1,717,974
1939-40	462,116	141,245,681	1,508,906

In comparing the annual particulars of assessments of Unemployment Relief Tax given in the preceding statements, it is necessary to take into account the rates of tax applicable during each year.

PAYMENT OF TAXES BY INSTALMENTS.

In November, 1932, a system was established to assist taxpayers in the payment of their taxes by means of regular deductions from the salaries and wages of those who constitute the majority of taxpayers.

The amounts to be deducted are regulated so that the employee will have paid the approximate amount of his taxation when his assessment is issued.

If the amounts so deducted are not sufficient to pay the amount of tax assessed, the taxpayer is required to pay the difference in cash ; if in excess, he receives an immediate cash refund.

Taxes may also be paid by the purchase of tax instalment stamps.

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 for 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, 1941, 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 unimproved values of holdings, of the 1941 Land Tax assessments is given hereunder.

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1941.

(Based on unimproved values as at 31st December, 1940).

Unimproved Values of Holdings Ranging Between—				Number of Taxpayers.	Total Amount of Unimproved Values.	Tax Payable.
£	£				£	£
1 and	500	..	..	67,024	23,985,658	31,021
501	600	..	..	14,127	7,539,331	15,480
601	750	..	..	13,930	9,354,257	19,035
751	1,000	..	..	15,554	13,731,312	27,991
1,001	1,250	..	..	9,863	11,166,889	22,890
1,251	1,500	..	..	7,504	10,306,182	21,072
1,501	2,000	..	..	9,796	17,104,581	35,152
2,001	3,500	..	..	14,116	38,055,816	76,173
3,501	5,000	..	..	5,710	23,659,015	48,860
5,001	6,000	..	..	1,799	9,840,160	20,262
6,001	7,000	..	..	1,112	7,188,157	14,848
7,001	8,000	..	..	766	5,720,815	11,839
8,001	9,000	..	..	488	4,150,421	8,570
9,001	10,000	..	..	370	3,490,087	7,186
10,001	15,000	..	..	937	11,347,079	23,519
15,001	20,000	..	..	406	7,003,656	14,532
20,001	25,000	..	..	206	4,588,387	9,549
25,001	30,000	..	..	127	3,508,836	7,350
30,001	35,000	..	..	90	2,918,591	6,015
35,001	40,000	..	..	79	2,936,912	6,118
40,001	50,000	..	..	101	4,457,182	9,285
50,001	75,000	..	..	115	6,785,874	14,140
75,001	100,000	..	..	54	4,674,969	9,716
100,001	150,000	..	..	33	3,908,607	8,019
150,001	200,000	..	..	14	2,350,857	4,898
200,001	over	..	..	25	8,159,624	16,864
Total ..				164,346	247,933,255	490,384

In the succeeding statement details are shown relating to the assessments made during the years 1937 to 1941.

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1937 TO 1941.

Year.	Number of Taxpayers.	Total Tax Payable.	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer.	Unimproved Value (approximate).
		£	£ s. d.	£
1937 ..	157,048	473,934	3 0 4	238,829,620
1938 ..	157,657	475,818	3 0 4	239,270,330
1939 ..	156,123	475,356	3 0 11	238,523,354
1940 ..	160,671	487,511	3 0 8	247,596,712
1941 ..	164,346	490,384	2 19 8	247,933,255

Commonwealth Land Tax. The Commonwealth Government also levies land tax on the lands of the States. 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,
1935-36 TO 1939-40.

Assessment in respect of Year—	Victorian Returns Assessed.*	Central Office Assessments.†	Unimproved Value Assessed by Department.	Tax Payable.
	No.	No.	£	£
1935-36	7,158	1,693	84,916,146	362,843
1936-37	7,071	1,625	86,165,970	389,060
1937-38	7,208	1,677	86,865,450	398,532
1938-39	7,131	1,684	86,578,764	446,651
1939-40	7,208	1,668	91,858,615	512,937

* Including absentee returns on which tax was payable as follows :—1935-36, 281, £4,819; 1936-37, 291, £5,858; 1937-38, 300, £5,989; 1938-39, 308, £6,468 and 1939-40, 311, £8,055.

† 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 estates bequeathed 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 1½ 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 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 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40, and 1940-41 were £1,451,238, £1,429,440, £1,416,067, £1,447,244, and £1,457,269 respectively. Actual collections of probate duty for the years mentioned are shown in the table below.

The Commonwealth Government also levies probate **Commonwealth, Estate Duty.** and succession duties. The amount of duty collected throughout Australia in each of the years 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40, and 1940-41 was £1,792,600, £1,872,654, £1,915,352, £2,212,690, and £2,364,133 respectively.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The amounts of taxation collected in *Victoria* by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and by the Municipalities respectively, are shown hereunder for each of the last five years.

Details of State taxation have been arranged according to the nature of the tax rather than to the method of collection.

TAXATION IN VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Heads of Taxation.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Commonwealth Taxation in Victoria*	17,088,000	18,719,000	20,039,000	24,325,000	34,345,000
State—					
Income Tax	3,299,440	3,976,958	4,370,656	4,737,696	5,009,172
Land Tax	492,143	498,232	482,336	490,255	492,939
Probate Duty	1,509,693	1,431,057	1,374,355	1,456,752	1,433,954
Unemployment Relief	1,955,269	1,934,440	1,879,852	1,999,902	1,585,491
Entertainments Tax†	268,211	262,039	286,034	295,512	319,586
Racing Taxation	353,884	414,560	390,487	385,959	406,912
Stamp Duties†	917,255	952,470	959,727	978,992	973,711
Motor Taxation‡	1,682,561	1,825,152	1,913,689	1,981,509	1,925,430
Licences—					
Liquor	222,437	233,490	254,640	261,797	286,504
Other	90,735	91,521	90,719	100,609	98,602
Other Taxation	27,172	26,726	20,745	21,679	15,344
Total State Taxation	10,818,800	11,646,645	12,023,240	12,710,662	12,547,645
Municipal Taxation	3,698,118	3,805,023	3,731,856	3,984,081	§
Total Taxation	31,604,918	34,170,668	35,794,096	41,019,743	§

* Estimated.—See note on next page. † Not elsewhere included. ‡ Including cost of collection of Motor Fees paid into the Country Roads Board. § Not available.

Taxation in Victoria per head of population levied 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, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Authority.	Taxation per Head of Population in Victoria.				
	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth* ..	9 4 6	10 1 2	10 13 9	12 17 6	17 17 8
State	5 16 10	6 5 2	6 8 3	6 14 6	6 12 3
Total (Commonwealth and State) ..	15 1 4	16 6 4	17 2 0	19 12 0	24 9 11
Municipal ..	1 19 11	2 0 10	1 19 8	2 1 10	†
Grand Total ..	17 1 3	18 7 2	19 1 8	21 13 10	†

* 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, War Time Profits and Gold.

† 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, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total All States.
TOTAL COLLECTIONS.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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
1938-39 ..	20,262,919	12,028,240	8,646,453	4,199,064	3,618,998	1,773,718	50,529,392
1939-40 ..	22,682,127	12,710,662	8,816,448	4,620,113	3,729,414	1,827,902	54,386,671
1940-41 ..	24,535,127	12,547,645	9,180,433	4,419,921	3,893,228	1,727,822	56,304,176
PER HEAD OF POPULATION.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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
1938-39 ..	7 8 3	6 8 3	8 11 9	7 1 3	7 16 5	7 10 2	7 6 3
1939-40 ..	8 4 0	6 14 6	8 13 3	7 14 10	7 19 11	7 13 0	7 15 11
1940-41 ..	8 16 8	6 12 3	9 0 4	7 8 11	8 8 1	7 5 7	8 1 2

The total taxation collected by the Commonwealth and all States for the last five years is shown hereunder.

COMMONWEALTH AND ALL STATES TAXATION
COLLECTIONS, 1936-37 to 1940-41.

Year.	Taxation by Commonwealth Government.	Taxation by all State Governments.	Total Taxation.
	£	£	£
1936-37 ..	62,773,452	45,457,135	108,230,587
1937-38 ..	69,048,485	49,692,793	118,741,278
1938-39 ..	74,036,899	50,529,392	124,566,291
1939-40 ..	90,010,663	54,386,671	144,397,334
1940-41 ..	125,383,522	56,304,176	181,687,698

TAXATION FOR FINANCIAL YEAR, 1941-42.

Income Tax on 1940-41 Incomes. The *Income Tax (Rates) Act 1941* (No. 4826) imposed income tax on incomes earned during the year ended 30th June, 1941. The rates payable remain the same as those for the previous year, which appear on page 211.

Special Income Tax on 1940-41 Incomes. Under the Act mentioned in the previous paragraph, provision was also made for the Special Tax on incomes earned during 1940-41. No change was made in the existing rates, which are shown on page 215.

Unemployment Relief Taxation on 1940-41 Incomes. The *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1941* (No. 4833) fixed the rates of unemployment relief taxation on incomes earned in the year ended 30th June, 1941 as follows:—

VICTORIA.—RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX,
1940-41.

Amount of Taxable Income.	Rate per £100 payable on the Taxable Income.
Not less than £105 but does not amount to £208 ..	s. d. 8 6
Not less than £208 but does not amount to £312 ..	10 8
Exceeds £312 but does not exceed £350	10 11
Exceeds £350 but does not exceed £400	11 2
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £950 but not exceeding £1,000	The rate of tax increases by either 4d. or 5d. until it reaches 16s.
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 5d. or 6d. until it reaches 29s. 4d.
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 7d. or 8d. until it reaches 37s.
Over £3,000	37s. 7d. (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, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 98.

Cost of Pensions and Gratuities.

During the year 1940-41, the Government expended a sum of £1,024,849 on pensions, gratuities, &c. Of this amount, £186,600 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., 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Heading.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
Non-contributory Pensions, &c.—					
Railways	143,850	123,292	113,922	103,649	92,110
Lunacy	702	388	107	104	104
Judges	2,250	2,250	2,250	1,611	2,250
Civil Service	9,644	7,863	6,720	6,013	4,443
Public Service					
Education Department	113,421	105,128	94,836	84,676	77,949
Officers transferred to Commonwealth Service	13,000	11,000	9,000	9,668	8,500
Various Allowances ..	1,953	2,412	1,462	1,443	1,244
Compensations and Gratuities	2,915	181	..	..	..
Total Non-contributory Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	287,735	252,514	228,297	207,164	186,600
Police Superannuation Fund—					
Government Subsidy ..	79,410	85,093	74,169	70,534	63,934
Transferred from Licensing Fund (Act No. 3717)	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Fines	9,530	8,864	11,290	12,252	12,777
Total	111,940	116,957	108,459	105,786	99,711
Police Pensions Fund ..	96,700	98,200	100,000	103,400	105,000
The Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	360,497	361,697	370,363	379,885	383,275
Other	211,001	222,022	233,259	244,831	250,263
Total	571,498	583,719	603,622	624,716	633,538
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,067,873	1,051,390	1,040,378	1,041,066	1,024,849

**Police
Super-
annuation
Fund.**

This fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the Consolidated Revenue ; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions ; by a deduction, not exceeding 2½ per cent., from the pay of the members of the Police Force entitled to pensions ; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 3717 ; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the Consolidated Revenue.

During the year 1940-41 the total receipts of the fund amounted to £99,716, consisting of £99,711 from Government Revenue, as shown in the preceding table, and £5 from members of the Force. Payments out of the Fund amounted to £99,716 which was all absorbed in pensions.

Pensions are payable out of this fund only to those who joined the Police Force prior to the 25th November, 1902.

**Police
Pensions Act
(No. 3316)
now included
in Act
No. 3750.**

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 children's 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 4½ 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 were published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 100.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund (established under Act No. 3750) during 1940-41 amounted to £204,273, comprising:—Deductions from pay, £30,073 ; special appropriation, £105,000, and interest on investments, £69,200. During the year £30,340 was paid in pensions, and £3,207 represented deductions of pay returned. There was a balance of £1,990,798 at 30th June, 1941, of which £1,973,795 was invested.

**The Super-
annuation
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 1928 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. Recent amending legislation relating to the Fund is contained in (1) *The Superannuation (Life Assurance Policies) Act* 1940, No. 4744, which extends the facilities regarding the transfer of life assurance policies under Section 60 of the *Superannuation Act* 1928 to policies taken out after 25th November, 1925, and to certain temporary employees, and (2) *The Superannuation Act* 1940, No. 4775, which repealed the *Superannuation Act* 1938, No. 4619, and, *inter alia*, amended the provisions of the *Superannuation Acts* relating to the number of units for which officers are to contribute and the rate payable for certain units.

During the year 1940-41, the receipts of the Superannuation Fund amounted to £1,280,610, consisting of contributions from officers, £414,541; from Consolidated Revenue, £631,442; under Act No. 4085, £101; interest on investments, £230,874; and other receipts, £3,652. The total payments from the Fund during the year were £827,841, and comprised pensions, £783,941; refund of contributions, £40,236; endowment assurances matured, £3,454; and other expenditure, £210. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1941, was £5,926,951, of which £5,918,251 was invested.

This fund does not receive contributions from the Government but is maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and annual income derived from investment of moneys belonging to the fund which amounted to £2,758, and £5,360 respectively in 1940-41. During the same period, £6,068 was expended on pensions, £80 on sick allowances, and £25 on other purposes.

**Port Phillip
Pilot Fund.**

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During 1940-41, expenditure by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria, as published in the Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, together with the payment by the Treasury to the University (less that for Bacteriological Laboratory Services) totalled £3,431,519. 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. Comparative figures for the last five years were as follow :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION,
1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Expenditure on—	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education, Primary, Intermediate and Secondary—					
Primary (including Special Subjects) ..	1,959,807	2,000,444	2,002,353	2,023,560	1,971,294
Intermediate ..	101,181	108,523	113,573	123,679	127,013
Secondary ..	248,337	267,264	279,769	299,583	309,652
Buildings and Land ..	187,559	184,251	190,585	227,460	233,876
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	319,785	350,792	372,031	394,198	401,770
Buildings and Land ..	38,499	83,033	96,844	65,855	34,984
Training of Teachers ..	14,168	15,722	16,185	16,722	18,210
Administration ..	75,624	83,881	76,662	77,899	77,725
Pensions ..	169,271	169,525	169,677	171,666	172,885
University—					
Special Appropriations, &c.* ..	55,800	70,800	67,300	73,300	76,500
Scholarships ..	6,480	6,520	7,280	6,910	7,610
Total* ..	3,176,511	3,340,755	3,392,259	3,480,832	3,431,519
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per head of Population ..	1 14 4	1 15 11	1 16 2	1 16 10	1 16 2

* Excluding expenditure on Bacteriological Laboratory Services, viz. :—1936-37, £3,400; 1937-38, £3,400; 1938-39, £3,400; 1939-40, £3,500; and 1940-41 £4,000.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, fees, donations, &c., amounting to £69,369 in 1936-37, £79,484 in 1937-38, £89,009 in 1938-39, £90,308 in 1939-40, and £87,932 in 1940-41, were retained and expended by the various technical school councils.

In the two following statements the expenditure shown has been confined to that relating to primary, intermediate, and secondary education in State Schools (i.e., excluding amount expended on technical education). No attempt has been made to apportion general expenditure items such as "Training of Teachers, Administration, &c." These items therefore are somewhat overstated.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION—STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS). 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Expenditure on—	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education :—					
Primary—					
Day Schools, including Central Schools	1,923,537	1,940,748	1,935,834	1,952,772	1,899,765
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children	6,784	26,967	28,219	29,387	29,671
Subsidized Schools	220	107	138	116	107
Free Kindergarten Union	2,250	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Special Subjects—					
Physical Training	2,150	4,562	8,810	10,378	10,179
Dressmaking and Needle-work	6,391	6,280	5,520	5,475	5,742
School Gardening and Plantations	1,701	2,018	2,098	2,639	2,668
Singing	992	1,852	3,007	4,087	4,206
Medical Inspection	15,782	14,997	16,227	16,206	16,455
Young Farmers' Clubs .. .. .	..	413	..	..	..
Total Primary	1,959,807	2,000,444	2,002,353	2,023,560	1,971,293
Intermediate—					
Higher Elementary Schools	51,505	56,321	60,951	67,606	68,877
Evening Continuation Classes	140	288	465	436	52
Schools of Domestic Arts	49,536	51,914	52,157	55,637	58,984
Total Intermediate	101,181	108,523	113,573	123,679	127,913
Secondary*—					
High Schools	240,026	259,818	271,775	284,366	290,044
Scholarships	8,311	7,446	7,994	15,217	19,608
Total Secondary	248,337	267,264	279,769	299,583	309,652
Training of Teachers	14,168	15,722	16,185	16,722	18,210
Administration	75,624	83,381†	76,162	77,399	77,726
Buildings—					
Primary Schools	158,244	161,127	163,654	187,647	181,282
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees)	5,714	6,109	6,304	6,406	7,220
Rents	4,517	3,915	3,517	3,540	3,950
Higher Elementary Schools	215	2	11	..	110
Domestic Arts Schools, &c.	23	114	80	164	10
High Schools	18,846	12,984	17,019	29,703	41,304
Total Buildings	187,559	184,251	190,585	227,460	233,876
Pensions	169,271	169,525	169,677	171,666	172,885
Grand Total	2,755,947	2,829,110	2,848,304	2,940,069	2,910,655

* Including Manual Training.

† Including £4,662 expenses in connexion with lessons to pupils on account of Polionyeftitis 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)
1936-37 TO 1940-41.**

Year.	Expenditure by and for the Education Department.*	Revenue of the Education Department.	Net Expenditure.	Number of Scholars—Average Attendance.†	Cost per attending Scholar to the State.
	£	£	£	No.	£ s. d.
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
1938-39 ..	2,848,304	56,946	2,791,358	182,695	15 5 7
1939-40 ..	2,940,069	66,494	2,873,575	181,212	15 17 2
1940-41 ..	2,910,655	62,914	2,847,741	178,634	15 18 10

* Excluding interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not obtainable. † Excluding Junior and Senior Technical Schools.

**STATE 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, Local Government and certain semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies in Victoria, have been combined for each of the five years 1936 to 1940. Where a grant has been made by one authority to another, such grant has been excluded from both the revenue and expenditure of the recipient.

**VICTORIA—STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1936 TO 1940.**

Heading.	Financial Year Ended in—				
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	£	£	£	£	£
State Government	26,336,274	27,446,355	28,659,726	28,106,634	29,234,718
Local Government	6,513,205	6,835,371	7,062,492	6,723,604	7,333,164
Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies—					
Water Supply and Sewerage	2,338,209	2,451,325	2,583,648	2,699,250	2,860,126
Irrigation	45,362	50,730	56,983	64,182	61,027
Harbours	867,973	937,160	973,739	926,703	929,846
Tramways	2,090,755	2,188,241	2,218,557	2,320,226	2,431,634
Electricity	3,599,740	3,760,429	4,011,183	4,141,892	4,376,929
Fire Brigades	103,405	109,202	125,463	123,758	152,618
Housing Commission .. ..	..	..	..	..	11,579
Grain Elevators Board .. ..	..	..	..	..	101,496
Western Metropolitan Market Trust .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,525
Total	41,894,923	43,778,813	45,691,791	45,106,249	47,495,662

VICTORIA—STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1936 TO 1940—*continued.*

Heading.	Financial Year Ended in—				
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
State Government	26,456,200	27,417,432	28,623,781	28,893,876	29,228,457
Local Government	6,528,638	6,777,738	7,050,672	6,809,595	7,280,502
Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies—					
Water Supply and Sewerage	2,297,166	2,384,769	2,503,603	2,576,724	2,827,678
Irrigation	41,473	44,471	62,221	85,260	41,580
Harbours	849,593	919,641	966,038	921,062	916,913
Tramways	2,089,345	2,187,145	2,286,581	2,318,540	2,440,227
Electricity	3,572,012	3,721,528	3,957,354	4,020,992	4,250,416
Fire Brigades	109,301	128,148	118,766	121,353	149,086
Housing Commission ..	..	..	..	..	35,293
Grain Elevators Board ..	..	..	..	..	89,882
Western Metropolitan Market Trust .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,410
Total	41,943,728	43,580,872	45,574,016	45,747,402	47,263,444
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
State Government	3,899,452	3,303,501	3,230,451	3,998,531	3,962,647
Local Government	881,778	842,832	1,057,925	1,105,604	754,386
Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies—					
Water Supply and Sewerage	527,896	635,180	813,071	854,685	1,246,246
Irrigation .. .. .	..	35,000	16,175	..	..
Harbours	106,995	90,794	115,579	189,038	185,347
Tramways	572,262	376,611	199,576	203,437	293,622
Electricity	100,000	..	700,000	330,415	1,252,285
Fire Brigades	9,858	268	8,073	45,342	28,380
Housing Commission ..	..	..	..	..	261,714
Grain Elevators .. ..	..	..	..	101,240	220,682
Total	6,098,241	5,284,186	6,140,850	6,828,292	8,205,309

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue, to 30th June, 1941 :—

LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30TH JUNE, 1941.

	£
Cash received	848,236,492
Discount and expenses after deducting premiums	5,770,598
Securities issued	854,007,090
Add liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes	2,515,000
Add liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course	620,000
	857,142,090
Loans redeemed by—	£
Renewal Loans	637,976,073
National Debt Sinking Fund	11,639,327
Other Funds	24,062,803
Discount (securities purchased under par)	83,739
Liability transferred to Commonwealth Government Act No. 4246	2,160,960
	675,922,902
Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1941	181,219,188

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to 30th June, 1941, securities representing £854,007,090 were issued, and that the amount of cash received was £848,236,492. The State thus received £99 6s. 6d. 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, 1941 :—

VICTORIA—LOANS FLOATED TO 30TH JUNE, 1941.

Heading.	Nominal Amount Raised (Amount for which Securities have been Issued):	Loans Paid Off (Including Renewal Loans).	Debt Outstanding at 30th June, 1941.			
			Inscribed Stock.	Debentures, &c.	Total Repayable in—	
					London.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
London Register	361,880,170*	294,420,107	34,573,814	32,886,249	66,963,733	496,330†
Melbourne Register	492,126,920	381,502,795	109,634,046	990,079	..	110,624,125
Total ..	854,007,090	675,922,902	144,207,860	33,876,328		
Add Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes .. .. .					..	2,515,000
Add Liability to the Commonwealth on account of flotation in course .. .. .					..	620,000
Total Public Debt at 30th June, 1941					66,963,733‡	114,255,455

* 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 £4,498,878 raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1941, 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, 1941.

Due Date (Financial Year).	Repayable in London.	Repayable in Australia.	Total.
	£	£	£
1941-42	6,934,693	19,631,937	26,566,630
1942-43 .. .. .	..	4,890,395	4,890,395
1943-44 .. .. .	..	11,377,740	11,377,740
1944-45 .. .. .	..	10,621,417	10,621,417
1945-46 .. .. .	..	4,247,610	4,247,610
1947-48 .. .. .	..	4,467,995	4,467,995
1948-49	12,022,295	4,673,790	16,696,085
1949-50	6,055,545	3,414,772	9,470,317
1950-51 .. .. .	..	4,112,108	4,112,108
1951-52 .. .. .	..	3,795,980	3,795,980
1953-54 .. .. .	..	4,039,194	4,039,194
1954-55 .. .. .	..	8,923,710	8,923,710
1955-56	2,624,319*	8,808,268	11,432,587
1956-57 .. .. .	..	3,104,860	3,104,860
1957-58	1,874,559*	3,828,348	5,702,907
1958-59	13,553,800	..	13,553,800
1959-60	2,902,116	3,861,216	6,763,332
1960-61	6,563,275	..	6,563,275
1961-62 .. .. .	..	3,889,368	3,889,368
1975-76	14,433,131	..	14,433,131
Not yet fixed .. .. .	..	3,431,747	3,431,747
Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes .. .. .	..	2,515,000	2,515,000
Liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course .. .. .	..	620,000	620,000
Total	66,963,733	114,255,455	181,219,188

* 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.

In the succeeding statement of the Public Debt of Victoria at various dates, loans repayable outside Australia and the annual interest payable thereon are shown separately. Particulars relating to New York loans are included as indicated in the note to the statement.

In the subsequent statements "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 238.

During 1931-32, the conversion of Victoria's portion of the internal debt of the Commonwealth and States of Australia was effected as provided for by the Debt Conversion Agreement Acts (Nos. 1 and 2) of 1931. The conversion was based on a reduction of 22½ per cent. of the interest rates payable on existing securities.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND AUSTRALIA, 1900 TO 1941.

At 30th June—	Amount of Loans Repayable 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
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
1939 ..	66,996,833	112,701,285	2,624,562	4,182,747
1940 ..	66,963,733	113,586,235	2,623,176	4,274,672
1941 ..	66,963,733	114,255,455	2,623,176	4,274,582

* Loans raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, are included as follows:—(At 30th June) 1930 and 1931, £4,658,461; 1932, £4,648,084; 1933, £4,615,021; 1934, £4,592,459; 1935, £4,569,473; 1936, £4,547,877; 1937, £4,530,842; 1938, £4,517,207; 1939, 1940, and 1941, £4,498,878.

Rates of
Interest on
Public Debt.

The conversion of Victoria's portion of the internal debt of the Commonwealth and States mentioned on the previous page effected 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, 1941, and the portions of the debt at each rate in London and Australia respectively:—

**VICTORIA—RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT
30TH JUNE, 1941.**

Rate of Interest.	Amount Repayable in—		
	London.	Australia.	Total.
Per cent.	£	£	£
5	18,171,173*	..	18,171,173
$4\frac{3}{4}$	5,913,200	..	5,913,200
$4\frac{1}{2}$	760,836†	..	760,836
4	2,902,116	44,145,867	47,047,983
£3 19s. 4d. .. .. .	..	5,685,910	5,685,910
£3 19s. 2d. .. .. .	..	4,061,000	4,061,000
£3 19s. 1d. .. .. .	..	1,875,750	1,875,750
$3\frac{7}{8}$ .. .. .	..	19,485,241	19,485,241
£3 15s. 10d. .. .. .	..	6,370,000	6,370,000
$3\frac{3}{4}$	6,852,149	8,921,455	15,773,604
$3\frac{3}{8}$ .. .. .	..	908,550	908,550
$3\frac{1}{2}$	19,609,345	4,702,390	24,311,735
£3 9s. 9d. .. .. .	..	500	500
$3\frac{3}{8}$ .. .. .	..	3,737,540	3,737,540
$3\frac{1}{4}$	650,075	4,512,235	5,162,310
$3\frac{1}{8}$ .. .. .	..	1,000	1,000
£3 2s. .. .. .	..	322,545	322,549
3	6,220,014	3,348,610	9,568,624
$2\frac{3}{4}$ .. .. .	..	1,959,930	1,959,930
£2 14s. 3d. .. .. .	..	303,845	303,845
£2 6s. 6d. .. .. .	..	778,083	778,083
£2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,884,825	..	5,884,825
Not fixed .. .. .	..	3,135,000	3,135,000
Total	66,963,733	114,255,455	181,219,188
Average rate of interest	% 3·92	% 3·74	% 3·81

* Including £3,738,042 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

† Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

Growth of
Public Debt.

The growth of the public debt of Victoria since the establishment of responsible government in 1855 is illustrated in the following statement. There was a noticeable increase in the debt between 1918-19 and 1927-28 when it rose from £82,031,929 in the former to £158,183,470 in the latter year.

During 1928-29, the amount at credit of the State Redemption and Sinking Funds—£5,540,369—was applied to the liquidation of the public debt, and in 1934-35, the debt was decreased by the transfer of a liability amounting to £2,160,960 from the State to the Commonwealth Government under Act No. 4246. From £174,160,663 at 30th June, 1935—the first occasion on which the debt was less than that of the immediately preceding year—the public debt increased steadily until it reached the amount of £181,219,188 at 30th June, 1941.

VICTORIA—GROWTH OF PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST,
1855 TO 1940-41.

Financial Year ending in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per Head of Population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interests 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
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
1939 ..	179,698,118	6,807,309	3·79	95 10 3	3 12 4
1940 ..	180,549,968	6,897,848	3·82	94 16 6	3 12 5
1941 ..	181,219,188	6,897,758	3·81	93 9 1	3 11 2

* Including outstanding liabilities of the Melbourne and Geelong Corporations Guarantee Loans.

The following table shows the capital liability of the State at 30th June, 1941, 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, 1941.

Works or Services.	Liability.	Deduction on Account of National Debt Sinking Fund.	Net Liability.
	£	£	£
Railways*—			
As Reduced	48,577,555	3,210,039	45,367,516
Transferred	30,008,725	2,051,778	27,956,947
Country Waterworks	28,025,126	1,843,309	26,181,817
Electricity Supply	18,178,380	1,231,118	16,947,262
Land Settlement	32,627,036	2,361,012	30,266,024
Grain Elevators Board†	661,612	11,747	649,865
Housing Commission†	1,202,194	11,965	1,190,229
Country Roads	10,122,318	814,739	9,307,579
Public Works, Buildings, &c.	4,645,065	309,687	4,335,378
Forests	1,204,006	42,863	1,161,143
Unemployment Relief	12,587,706	354,077	12,233,629
Unapportioned	620,000†	..	620,000
In Aid of Revenue	990,079	122,055	868,024
Treasury Bills in Aid of Revenue current at 30th June, 1941	189,449,802	12,364,389	177,085,413
	2,515,000	211,977	2,303,023
Total	191,964,803	12,576,366	179,388,436

* 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.

‡ Previously included under Public Works Buildings, &c.

A reconciliation between the Public Debt at 30th June, 1941, and the net liability shown on previous page is given hereunder:—

				£
Public Debt at 30th June, 1941				181,219,188
			£	
Deduct Cash at Credit of National Debt Sinking Fund			937,039	
Deduct Repayments to State Loans Repayment Fund			9,546,401	
			10,483,440	
				170,735,748
Add Expenditure from the State Loans Repayment Fund				8,652,688
				179,388,436
Net Liability for Works				179,388,436

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, 1941.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS.

Expenditure on—	Expenditure during the Year.				Total to 30th June, 1941.
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Works—					
Railways*—					
As reduced ..	492,208	354,259	865,500	641,845	48,361,124
Transferred ..	..	..	..	..	29,134,658
Country Roads ..	57,972	58,026	6,362	1,179	12,199,191
Bridges ..	1,207	..	..	..	443,438
Harbours and Rivers ..	..	..	..	..	1,404,535
Water Supply—					
Country ..	353,606	582,327	426,825	471,339	28,161,791
Metropolitan ..	..	..	..	..	3,142,577
Sewerage (Country) ..	..	..	..	..	217,784
Electricity Supply ..	..	..	..	..	17,839,227

* Reduced under the authority of Act No. 4429 of 1936.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS AND ON ACCOUNT OF
LOANS—*continued.*

Expenditure on—	Expenditure during the Year—				Total to 30th June, 1941.
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	
Public Works—<i>continued.</i>		£	£	£	£
Public Buildings—					
Schools	137,138	168,410	169,965	147,219	5,795,898
Hospitals	22,599	3,545	65,134	175,638	439,246
Other	13,021	28,931	35,717	102,456	1,327,168
Other Public Works	..	3,127	..	..	702,989
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20,000
Municipal Endowment	..	..	..	..	698,250
Municipalities, Loans, Grants, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	928,127
Housing	490,130	150,000	270,000	250,000	1,190,000
Unemployment Relief	1,566,870	1,308,719	1,560,346	589,820	13,018,567
Primary Production—					
Closer Settlement ..	26,855	} 15,395*	1,140	245	41,570,934
Discharged Soldiers Settlement	1,275				
Wire Netting Advances	14,235	15,235	12,325	5,065	878,637
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	150,682
Settlers Advances—					
Cultivation	11,242	134,715	100,842	3,191	2,404,647
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	80,633
Bulk Handling of					
Wheat .. .. .	..	350,000	300,000	..	1,000,000
Forestry	42,093	45,842	116,341	278,742	1,176,894
Mining, N.E.I. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	271,022
Mining—State Coal Mine .. .. .	..	..	23,910	25,052	298,361
Primary Products—					
Advances to Coys... ..	..	..	..	..	331,101
Cool Stores—Advances to Coys. .. .. .	..	..	..	35,000	613,299
Other Primary Pro- duction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	152,862
Other Purposes .. .. .	..	..	8,240	7,621	358,571
Total Works Expenditure	3,230,451	3,218,531	3,962,647	2,734,442	214,312,213
In Aid of Revenue .. .. .	..	780,000	..	..	4,863,682
Grand Total	3,230,451	3,998,531	3,962,647	2,734,442	219,175,895

* Land Settlement—Closer Settlement and Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Funds abolished during year.

The figures in the foregoing table are "Net" in as much as they exclude discounts and flotation expenses, particulars of which are as follow:—1937-38, £30,836; 1938-39, £72,362; 1939-40, £19,667; 1940-41, £15,350; and aggregate to 30th June, 1941, £5,770,598.

Of the proceeds of loans and temporary advances outstanding at 30th June, 1941, sums not yet expended amounted in the aggregate to £818,762, of which £62,491 was for Railways, £122,148 for Country Water Supply, £3,485 for Land Settlement, £75,066 for Public Works, Buildings, &c., £50,572 for State Forests, and £180,605 for Unemployment Relief. There was also an amount of £505,000 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,
1936-37 TO 1940-41.

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.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
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
1939 ..	2,636,406	4,003,902	12,934	46,253	668,899	7,368,394
1940 ..	2,624,861	4,119,806	23,317	45,855	700,005	7,513,844
1941 ..	2,623,177	4,173,890	17,303	66,660	719,066	7,600,096

* Includes Interest paid on Loans in New York: 1936-37, £223,778; 1937-38, £222,916; 1938-39, £222,310; 1939-40, £221,140; 1940-41, £221,140.

† Includes Exchange paid in respect of Loans raised in New York: 1936-37, £47,277; 1937-38, £49,921; 1938-39, £61,391; 1939-40, £94,448; 1940-41, £113,844.

‡ Includes £2,127,150 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 1940-41 :—

		£
Balance at credit of Victoria at 30th June, 1940	.. ..	521,576
Contributions during 1940-41—	£	
By Commonwealth under Financial Agreement	.. 303,231	
„ „ „ Federal Aid Roads Act	.. 7,457	
„ State under Financial Agreement	.. 1,028,469	
	<hr/>	1,339,157
Interest received .. .. .	.. ..	12,274
		<hr/>
Cancellation of securities to the value of £929,950	.. ..	1,873,007
		935,968
		<hr/>
Balance at credit of the State at 30th June, 1941	.. ..	937,039
Face value of securities cancelled to 30th June, 1941	.. ..	11,639,327
		<hr/>
The net credit to Victoria at 30th June, 1941	.. ..	12,576,366
		<hr/>

TRUST FUNDS.

At 30th June, 1941, the liability of the Treasurer on account of moneys lodged for investment and for securities and other lodgments amounted to £10,099,139. Investments in Australian Consolidated Inscribed Stock and other securities amounted to £3,805,243, and cash advances totalled £5,902,968. The balance—£390,928—was at the credit of the Public Account.

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA.

The public debts of the six Australian States aggregated £916,022,016 at 30th June, 1941. Details of the indebtedness in respect of each State are shown hereunder. 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, 1941.

Heading.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Public Debt	£ 181,219,188	£ 368,974,948	£ 130,094,603	£ 109,779,725	£ 97,791,724	£ 28,161,858
Debt per head of population at 30th June, 1941	£ s. d. 93 9 1	£ s. d. 131 15 1	£ s. d. 125 7 10	£ s. d. 183 14 8	£ s. d. 208 14 8	£ s. d. 118 1 7

* Including liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for Revenue purposes, £2,515,000; and liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course, £620,000.

The public debt of the Commonwealth exclusive of Commonwealth Public Debt loans raised on behalf of the States but including debts on account of the Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway and the Northern Territory, amounted to £510,228,394 at 30th June, 1941.

The total public debt of Australia—Commonwealth and Commonwealth and States Public Debt States—at the above date was £1,426,250,440, of which £824,842,571 was payable in Australia, £558,045,082 in London, and £43,362,787 in New York. The loan liability of the Australian public at 30th June, 1941, averaged £200 15s. 11d. 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, 1941, is shown hereunder.

VICTORIA—LOAN LIABILITY OF STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1941.

Authorities.	Loans Outstanding (excluding Overdrafts) at 30th June, 1941, due to—				Grand Total.	Total Interest Payable on Loans Out- standing at 30th June, 1941.
	Central Govern- ment.	Public Creditor.				
		In Australia.	In London.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Government ..	..	114,255,455	66,963,733*	181,219,188	181,219,188	6,897,758
Local Government ..	548,579	12,210,622	..	12,210,622	12,759,201	557,782
Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies—						
Water Supply and Sewerage	2,152,300	25,887,801	3,754,000	29,641,801	31,794,101	1,365,881
Irrigation and Drainage ..	41,986	57,638	..	57,638	99,624	4,182
Harbours ..	355,787	3,266,081	968,400	4,234,481	4,590,268	205,080
Tramways ..	..	3,384,712	1,000,000	4,384,712	4,384,712	196,430
Electricity Supply	..	2,716,285	917,080	3,633,365	3,633,365	141,020
Fire Brigades ..	..	297,044	..	297,044	297,044	12,754
Hospitals †	75,000	273,559	..	273,559	348,559	13,771
Marketing— Buying and Selling ..	..	33,289	..	33,289	33,289	1,395
Housing ..	1,302,193	168,878	..	168,878	1,471,071	53,766
Banking ..	..	19,754,930	..	19,754,930	19,754,930	651,302
Grain Elevators	650,739	1,412,600	..	1,412,600	2,063,339	81,616
Total ..	5,126,584	183,718,894	73,603,213	257,322,107	262,448,691	10,182,737

* Including £4,498,878 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

† Not included previously.

The total liability—£262,448,691—in respect of the Authorities mentioned above represented a debt of £135 8s. 0d. per head of population at 30th June, 1941, and the average rate of interest payable amounted to £3 17s. 7d. per cent.

PART VII.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne. 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 32 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates. The University buildings (to which large additions have recently been made), together with those of the affiliated residential 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*. Under its provisions, as amended by the *University (Grant) Act 1933*, a further grant of £6,000 for research in Science and University extension was made payable annually. Other annual statutory grants are £6,500 for a School of Agriculture, £3,550 for a Veterinary School, and £2,500 for a Chair of Obstetrics. For the financial year 1940-41 the additional appropriations included in the Budget amounted to £14,050, bringing the total Government Grant to £77,600. In addition to grants from the Government, the Council derives income from fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates and diplomas. Further income is derived from endowments of various kinds.

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. 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 rates of 4-5 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 £801,467. In addition, gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to £151,081.

Public Examinations. The University through a Schools Board (on which the Education Department, the registered secondary schools, the University teaching staff and the business community are represented) conducts examinations each year for the School Intermediate and the School Leaving Certificates. The appended table gives the result of the examinations held in December, 1940, (when the entries totalled 12,719) and in February, 1941, (when they totalled 1,943):—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER, 1940, AND FEBRUARY, 1941.

Examination.	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
School Intermediate	7,464	4,489	60·13
School Leaving	4,841	2,227	46·00

Of the successful candidates, 2,381 satisfied the requirements of the School Intermediate examination and 849 those of the School Leaving examination by submitting a Headmaster's certificate from an approved school.

Undergraduates admitted and degrees conferred. Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the five years, 1936-1940, was as follows:—1936, 670; 1937, 728; 1938, 888; 1939, 857; and 1940, 979. The number of degrees taken in 1940 was 482, as against an average of 521 per annum for the preceding six years. Of the total of 17,641 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 3,125 have been conferred on women.

Students enrolled. There were 4,619 students enrolled in 1940 (2,715 as attending day lectures, 1,494 as attending evening lectures, and 410 for external study), taking courses as follows:—Agriculture, 85; architecture, 83; arts, 1,124; commerce, 740; dental science, 108; dietetics, 1; education, 124; engineering, 226; journalism, 10; law, 315; medicine, 824; postgraduate medical courses, 15; music, 241; physical education, 55; public administration, 54; science, 570; research, 42; and veterinary science, 2. The number of women students included in these figures was 1,246.

University
finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1940, is given below:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1940.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
State Government Grants—		Salaries	181,678
General Account	54,600	Examiners' Fees	10,958
Other	23,000	Examination Expenses	5,932
Commonwealth Grants (Research, &c.)	10,855	Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.	7,279
Bequests and Donations	57,877	Apparatus	20,804
Fees—		Books and Periodicals	4,991
Lecture	80,730	Printing and Stationery	5,323
Examination, &c.	48,043	Buildings and Grounds	25,560
Interest and Dividends	38,009	All other	46,844
Other Receipts	13,599		
Total	326,713	Total	309,369

There are five residential colleges affiliated with the University. Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges were established by the Church of England, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Roman Catholic Churches respectively; the University Women's College (not a Church foundation) was affiliated during 1937. Information relating to the foundation and progress of the 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 Science. Particulars relating to the establishment of this College were published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 516 and 517.

Tutorial and lecture classes, and study circles are organized and maintained by the University Extension Board in co-operation with the Workers' Educational Association. These classes are held in the city and suburbs and in a number of country towns. The Board also provides an extensive series of public lectures in the larger country towns, maintains reading and discussion circles in the smaller towns, and is the means through which persons seeking advice or information from the University may be served. The Board's work is cultural and educational in the broadest sense. Its courses are not intended for those proceeding to degrees, but for the ordinary citizen of the State.

MELBOURNE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Particulars relating to the establishment of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy were published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 517 and 518.

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The
educational
system of
Victoria.

The present system of education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year.

Under the *Education Act* 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 practice the actual hours of instruction in the smaller primary schools are from 9.15 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with one hour for lunch, and in the larger primary schools from 9.15 a.m. to 4 p.m. with $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours for lunch.

The *Education Act* 1910 marked a distinctive epoch in the history of education in Victoria, in that it 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 (speech arts, reading—oral and silent—reading range and appreciation, written expression, handwriting, spelling, functional grammar, poetry), mathematics (accuracy and speed, knowledge of processes, problem solving), social studies (geography, history, civics and stories), nature knowledge (general science, rural science, horticulture, forestry or nature study), 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), cookery and domestic arts for girls, music and physical education (physical training and organized games, health knowledge, 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. In accordance with the provisions of the *Education Act* 1928, parents or guardians of children of not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children to attend school on every school half-day in each week unless there is a reasonable excuse within the meaning of section 25 (3) of the Act for non-attendance. Failure to comply with these provisions renders a parent or guardian liable to a fine of not less than 2s. nor more than 10s. for each offence or, in default, imprisonment for a term of not more than three days. Attendance officers are appointed for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the compulsory attendance provisions of the *Education Act*.

Conveyance allowance. An allowance for conveyance up to fourpence per day for each day's attendance at a State or Registered primary school may be granted to a child between the ages of six and fourteen years whose residence is more than four miles distant from the nearest existing State school and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances. Special conditions apply to children who are actually in attendance at a State school which is closed on account of low attendance.

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 Correspondence school for correction. All the subjects of the course of study are thus taught, and with most successful results. Many children have reached the standards of the School Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates without having had any teaching except that given by correspondence tuition. For some years this tuition has been extended to include crippled and invalid children as well as children in remote districts. The total number of children enrolled for correspondence tuition on 30th June, 1941, was 1,496 (Primary 724, Secondary 772).

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 was published in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 199. School committees with mothers' clubs and other school bodies have been responsible for raising many thousands of pounds for school improvement. Advisory Councils take the place of School Committees in Girls' Schools, District High Schools, and Technical 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, five schools for the feeble-minded (three residential), a school for child inmates of the Austin Hospital for Cancer and Chronic Diseases, a school for the inmates of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, and the schools in connexion with the institutions under the Children's Welfare Department. 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.

Woodwork and Cookery Centres and other activities. On 30th June, 1941, there were in operation 90 woodwork centres, having an attendance of 9,201 boys; and 72 cookery centres (apart from those at Girls' Schools) with an attendance of 4,376 girls. Physical education 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 purposes of developing thrift and a spirit of social service in children, the Department fosters such activities as School Savings Banks, Social Service Leagues, Junior Safety Councils, &c.

School Savings Banks. At 30th June, 1941, there were 2,889 School Savings Banks and 208,856 depositors with £261,592 to their credit.

Victorian State Schools' War Relief Fund. A Victorian State Schools' War Relief Committee consisting of Departmental officials and representatives of organizations connected with the Department has been appointed by the Minister and has the authority of the Patriotic Funds Council to raise money for the following objects:—

- (1) To assist in the maintenance and education of children in Victoria (and such other children as it may be found possible to assist) adversely affected by the existing national emergency.
- (2) To purchase materials to be used in the schools to make articles of value to the Red Cross and the Junior Red Cross.
- (3) To assist in the provision of comforts for members of the Australian Defence Forces on service or in hospitals.
- (4) To assist members of the Australian Defence Forces and their dependants if in need.
- (5) Such other purposes of special appeals in connexion with the war as may be considered desirable by the Committee.

The Victorian State Schools' War Relief Depot began operations on the 18th June, 1940, and continued to despatch large quantities of wool and other material to schools to be made up into articles for the Australian Comforts Fund and the Australian Red Cross Society. At 30th June, 1941, the amount of money raised was £55,412, and the total number of articles supplied was 103,497.

Free Kindergarten Union. At 30th June, 1941, there were 31 kindergartens and nursery schools affiliated with the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria at which 1,984 children below school age were enrolled. There were also two holiday homes. The movement receives from the Education Department an annual subsidy which in 1940-41 amounted to £2,500.

School Forestry and Horticulture. A scheme for the establishment of school tree plantations was inaugurated in 1923 with the co-operation of the Lands and State Forests Departments. Areas in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for the purpose. At 30th June, 1941, there were established 393 of these plantations. During the past planting season 4,400 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. The movement is controlled by the Young Farmers' Clubs Association, on which body the Education Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Railways Department, the Royal Agricultural Society, and the Rotary Club of Victoria are represented. Three full-time supervisors are employed. On the 30th June, 1941, there were 340 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 a district health officer, who, in conjunction with the duties performed by him as a member of the staff of the Public Health Department, examines some of the children in his district.

In 1940-41, 28,037 children and 1,862 teachers were examined by School Medical officers.

Work of the School Nurses. Three 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 1940-41, they made 7,199 visits to 6,229 homes.

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.

In 1940-41, 28,964 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 1940-41 was £16,455.

Teachers' College. At present Student Teachers are trained at the Melbourne Teachers' College. Those who have passed the School Leaving Examination and in Arithmetic for the School Intermediate Certificate 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. In special cases Student Teachers without the School Leaving Certificate, but with very long service and good reports, may be admitted provided that they possess the School Intermediate Certificate.

State Schools, teachers, and scholars 1872 to 1940. The following table shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1880.

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1880 TO 1940.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.	Number of Instructors.*	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (Estimated).
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1909-10	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1920 (31st December)	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1930	2,598	7,665	260,319	184,228	228,756
1931	2,590	7,613	261,673	187,443	232,286
1932	2,613	7,461	262,417	189,101	232,586
1933	2,609	7,371	264,697	190,977	234,174
1934	2,617	7,397	259,750	185,082	230,470
1935	2,606	7,353	256,564	182,442	226,728
1936	2,600	7,314	250,070	179,420	219,645
1937	2,589	7,394	234,228	153,381	209,043
1938	2,591	7,242	227,233	159,022	201,457
1939	2,585	7,316	221,219	155,441	194,725
1940	2,569	7,271	217,941	151,674	189,807

* Exclusive of teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 71 on 31st December, 1939, and 87 on 31st December, 1940.

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1939, AND 1940.

Class of School.	Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (Estimated).
Central Schools* and Classes	1939	30	6,613	5,514	6,361
	1940	30	6,928	5,757	6,797
Higher Elementary Schools ..	1939	48	4,713	3,723	4,660
	1940	48	4,952	3,935	4,329
Girls' Schools	1939	12	3,949	3,016	3,917
	1940	13	4,445	3,362	4,418
Junior Technical Schools† ..	1939	27	10,171	8,405	10,083
	1940	27	10,521	8,434	10,385
District High Schools ..	1939	37	16,658	13,518	16,087
	1940	37	17,343	13,906	16,668
Total	1939	154	42,104	34,176	41,108
	1940	155	44,189	35,394	43,097

* Central Schools are not independent establishments. They are worked in conjunction with Primary 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, 1939 and 1940:—

VICTORIA—AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1939 AND 1940.

Class of School.	Year.	Under 6 Years.	From 6 to 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.
Primary Schools	1939	15,298	170,678	9,347	195,323
	1940	15,986	165,783	8,577	190,346
Central Schools	1939	..	4,801	1,560	6,361
	1940	..	5,104	1,693	6,797
Higher Elementary Schools ..	1939	..	2,436	2,224	4,660
	1940	..	2,423	2,406	4,829
Girls' Schools	1939	..	2,140	1,777	3,917
	1940	..	2,367	2,051	4,418
Junior Technical Schools ..	1939	..	4,705	5,378	10,083
	1940	..	4,400	5,985	10,385
District High Schools ..	1939	..	6,174	9,315	15,489
	1940	..	5,902	10,227	16,129
Total	1939	15,298	190,934	29,601	235,833
	1940	15,986	185,979	30,939	232,904
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools ..	1939	15,177	188,541	29,140	232,858
	1940	15,878	183,373	30,456	229,707

**Council of
Public
Education.**

The Council of Public Education is appointed under Section 83 of the *Education Act* 1928 and is mainly concerned with schools other than State schools. Its chief functions relate to the registration of teachers and schools under Part VI. of the Act, i.e., to ensure that schools are registered and properly staffed, and that only persons who are registered or have been granted temporary permission to teach are employed therein.

In such Part of the Act "school" is defined as "An assembly at appointed times of three or more persons between the ages of six years and eighteen years for the purpose of their being instructed by a teacher or teachers in all or any of the undermentioned subjects, namely:—

Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English or other language, mathematics, history, any natural or experimental or applied science, bookkeeping, shorthand, accountancy ;

but 'school' does not include the University of Melbourne or any college affiliated therewith or any assembly of persons, all of whom are members of not more than two families, or any State school, or any school aided by the State, or any school in any part of Victoria declared by the Governor in Council to be a sparsely populated district for the purposes of this Act."

A person may not teach in a school unless he is registered or has obtained the express permission of the Council to be employed temporarily therein.

As at 31st December the number of registered schools was 514 in 1939 and 518 in 1940, and the number of persons employed therein was 2,719 and 2,733 respectively. The number of individual scholars was 75,398 in 1939 and 75,743 in 1940. Particulars of registered schools for the years 1872 to 1928 were published in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 203, and for successive years in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

**Registered
schools,
teachers and
pupils, 1939
and 1940.**

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, 1939, AND 1940.

Age Groups.	Gross Enrolment.		Net Number of Pupils (Estimated).	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Under 6 years	6,665	6,905	6,305	6,510
From 6 to 14 years	56,473	56,227	51,963	51,354
Above 14 years	17,517	18,245	17,130	17,879
Total	80,655	81,377	75,398	75,743

Percentage of scholars attending registered schools.

Of the total number of scholars attending schools in 1940, approximately 25 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 years 1939 and 1940 was as follows:—

VICTORIA—NUMBER (ESTIMATED) OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN UNDER INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOL DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1939 AND 1940.

Age Groups.	1939.	1940.
Under 6 years	21,349	22,250
From 6 to 14 years	239,374	233,602
Above 14 years	45,920	47,970
Total	306,643	303,822

STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The purpose of the higher elementary school and the district high school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in primary schools, and who 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, 1939, there was an average attendance at these schools of 3,723 pupils, of whom 1,849 were boys and 1,874 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1940, the attendance was 3,935, of whom 1,940 were boys and 1,995 were girls. In the higher elementary schools a four-years' course up to School Intermediate Certificate is provided.

Central schools and classes.

In 21 central schools in the metropolitan area and nine schools with central classes in country centres a two-years' preparatory course of secondary education is provided. This course was attended by 5,514 pupils in 1939 and by 5,757 in 1940. Pupils from these schools have priority of admission to district high schools.

There are 13 girls' schools, of which ten are in the Metropolitan Area of Melbourne, and one each in Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. During the term ended 31st December, 1940, there were 3,362 girls in attendance at these schools, compared with 3,016 during the corresponding term in 1939. 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. In these schools, a six-years' course is provided. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the School Leaving Certificate which, under certain conditions, qualifies for Matriculation; at the end of the sixth year pupils may sit for School Leaving Certificate Honours. During the term ended 31st December, 1939, there were in attendance at these schools 13,518 pupils, of whom 7,210 were boys and 6,308 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1940, the attendance was 13,906, comprising 7,401 boys and 6,505 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. 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 awarded scholarships at the beginning of 1941 as under :—

Number and Kind.	Age Requirements of Candidates.	Period of Tenure.	Annual Value.
600 Junior Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1941	4 years	Free tuition at a State secondary school and £4 p.a. for school requisites, or £16 p.a. towards tuition fees and school requisites at an approved registered secondary school; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or up to £5 for transit
300 Free Places at State secondary schools open to candidates attending State schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1941	4 years	Free tuition at a State secondary school and £4 p.a. for school requisites; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or up to £5 p.a. for transit
100 Teaching Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Between 14½ years and 16½ years on 1st January, 1941	3 years	As for Junior Scholarships
50 Junior Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 12½ years on 1st January, 1941	3 years	Free tuition at a junior technical school or approved State secondary school and £4 p.a. for school requisites, or £16 p.a. towards tuition fees and school requisites at an approved registered secondary school; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or up to £5 p.a. for transit
50 Intermediate Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1941	1 year	Free tuition at a junior technical school and £10 p.a.; also in certain cases up to £26 p.a. for maintenance or £5 p.a. for transit
135 Senior Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State, technical and registered schools	No age limit	Up to 5 years	Free tuition at senior technical schools; also £30 p.a. in case of day scholars and £10 p.a. or £5 p.a. in case of evening scholars
44 Senior Scholarships open to candidates attending State, registered and technical schools	Not over 18½ years on 1st January, 1941	Up to 6 years	£40 p.a. towards expense of course at University
70 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to candidates attending State, registered, and technical schools	No age limit	Up to 6 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at University
5 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to officers (other than teachers) of the Government of Victoria	Not over 25 years on 1st January, 1941	Up to 4 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University. Leave on full pay to attend lectures and examinations
15 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to teachers of Education Department	No age limit	Up to 4 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University

In addition to these scholarships, 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 aptitude and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances to attend State secondary and technical schools. Free tuition is granted to children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated sailors and soldiers, attending State secondary or technical schools.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The technical schools in the State were originally under the control of local school councils. In 1910, however, legislation was passed which provided for all schools established after that year to be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1941, was 30, of which sixteen have been established since the passing of the *Education Act* 1910. The gross enrolment for the year 1939 comprised 10,171 junior and 28,844 senior students and, for the year 1940, 10,521 junior and 29,706 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, foremanship work, and institutional management. Full-time and part-time day and evening trade courses are also provided in trades connected with electrical and mechanical engineering, motor, building, furniture, printing, bootmaking, food trades, and women's industries.

Associated with every technical school, with the exception of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Melbourne Technical College, and the William Angliss Food Trades School, is a full-time day junior technical or preparatory section, which provides for a three years' course of study. Pupils who have completed the Sixth grade course in primary schools are eligible for admission. Prior to enrolment in metropolitan schools an entrance examination is held, which is open to pupils from all schools, both State and private.

Senior technical 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 School of Mines, the Bendigo School 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, Maryborough, Prahran, Sale, Sunshine, Warrnambool, and Wonthaggi technical schools, the Swinburne Technical College (Glenferrie), and the Gordon Institute of Technology (Geelong).

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject to £8 per course of subjects.

Government expenditure on each technical school during each of the five years ended 1940-41 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

School.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale	2,980	3,375	3,479	3,855	4,292
Ballarat	16,209	16,877	17,453	26,160	16,756
Bendigo	11,694	12,121	12,609	13,485	13,218
Box Hill	6,205	5,851	6,201	6,540	6,328
Brighton	13,586	14,358	15,161	22,005	17,719
Brunswick	12,596	13,212	13,768	18,494	21,001
Castlemaine	5,440	6,057	6,886	7,114	8,773
Caulfield	14,100	15,029	25,136	16,493	15,631
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy	6,699	7,998	9,319	10,646	10,273
Collingwood	21,643	25,749	33,618	26,822	22,959
Daylesford	2,738	3,036	3,065	3,431	3,464
Echuca	6,759	5,454	5,333	5,409	5,611
Essendon .. .. .	..	467	29,437	13,780	13,407
Footscray	19,325	39,626	27,712	27,489	27,197
Geelong (Gordon Institute of Technology)	15,878	16,125	23,150	17,684	20,240
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.)	26,699	28,696	30,322	30,528	31,065
Maryborough	7,997	8,957	9,492	9,059	9,952
Melbourne (Technical College) ..	55,800	110,758	76,363	53,430	52,871
Prahran	13,927	13,021	13,820	17,608	14,667
Preston	23,173	10,548	12,017	14,397	16,439
Richmond	14,812	13,348	11,985	13,745	13,549
Sale	4,763	5,566	6,017	6,168	6,379
South Melbourne	12,190	12,599	12,216	13,422	13,073
Stawell	3,704	4,218	6,175	4,172	4,120
Sunshine	6,325	6,391	19,541	10,555	9,356
Wangaratta	4,321	4,930	5,547	5,540	6,058
Warrnambool	5,753	7,138	6,673	6,854	7,240
William Angliss Food Trades ..	..	..	496	26,336	11,479
Wonthaggi	6,361	6,480	6,639	6,760	7,743
Yallourn	6,471	4,907	5,843	6,420	7,086
Other votes for technical schools	7,021	7,933	9,489	11,513	12,168
Miscellaneous	3,095	2,957	3,677	3,769	6,357
Total	358,264	433,782	468,739	459,683	436,471

The Melbourne Technical College.

The Melbourne Technical College, as the Working Men's College, was founded in 1887 by the late Hon. Francis Ormond. It is open to both sexes, and supplies higher technical instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Scholarships and Prizes.

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.

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

Day Courses and Fees.

All fees are payable in advance. The year is divided into three terms. The day courses and the scale of fees per term for the year 1942 are shown in the following table:—

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

Evening Courses and Classes.

In the evening school, the following courses for certificates are in operation:—Assayers; geologists; aero, civil, electrical, mechanical, and structural engineers; communication and production engineering; land surveyors; mechanical draughtsmen; public analysts; art; architects; industrial chemists; heat treatment; mine managers; mine surveying; primary and secondary metallurgy; and building, constructional engineering and printing trades. Evening courses for the diploma of chemistry and metallurgy are 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. Tuition is also given by correspondence.

During 1941 the College accommodated 3,050 Defence trainees from the R.A.A.F., the Army, and the Factory Board.

Details relating to the College during the years 1936 to 1940 are shown in the following table:—

MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1936 TO 1940.

—	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Individual students enrolled ..	8,304	8,807	9,958	9,926†	9,450
Males	7,634	8,103	8,804	8,671	8,190
Females	670	704	1,154	1,255	1,260
Number of classes	382	388	396	396	396
Number of Instructors	291	306	360	408	448
Salaries paid to Instructors ..£	49,134†	55,228†	63,721†	58,744†	53,563
Government grant£	37,082	42,456	44,861	44,016	44,154
Fees received during the year* ..£	27,547	31,376	37,818	38,620	37,421
Average fee per student per year	66s. 4d.	71s. 3d.	75s. 11d.	77s. 10d.	79s. 2d.

* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £1,462 in 1936, £1,513 in 1937, £1,768 in 1938, £1,556 in 1939, and £1,591 in 1940. 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.

‡ Junior school conducted at West Melbourne closed to permit of erection of Food Trades School. Staff transferred to new Essendon Technical School.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—

Public Library of Victoria. The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending (Travelling) Library. In regard to the Reference Library, the librarian reports that 4,366 volumes were purchased, 1,996 volumes presented, 595 volumes obtained under the "Libraries Act," and 45,002 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1940. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 493,047 volumes and 85,045 pamphlets. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 253,785 volumes during 1940, an increase of 30,124 compared with 1939, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 13,238, which was 1,892 greater than the number in 1939. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1940 was 90,083, of which 4,490 were added during the year. At the same date there were 20,843 volumes in the Travelling Libraries.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £440,079. 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 1940 contained 29,429 works of art, viz., 947 oil paintings, 7,815 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 20,667 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. During 1940, the Trustees of the Felton Bequest provided the sum of £23,500 for the purchase of works of art, the total of such purchases to the end of the year amounting to £535,485. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 31 students and the school of drawing by 93 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, 1940, were collected from 66 of the more important of these libraries. 24 of which are situated in the metropolitan area and 42 in the cities and chief towns in other parts of the State. The total receipts of these 66 libraries were £66,990, towards which the Government contributed £35,669 and municipal councils £13,252. The total expenditure was £66,423, of which £15,697 represented the cost of the purchase of books, magazines, &c. There were 1,078,549 volumes in these libraries on the 31st December, 1940; of that number 603,973 were in the Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1896, 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 Shrine, the Domain, the Observatory, 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. Most of the large animals of the world are represented there, as well as many native animals.

PUBLIC RESERVES.

On 1st October, 1941, the area (to nearest acre) devoted to public reserves in Greater Melbourne was 9,621 acres, of which 3,093 acres were acquired by the municipal councils at a cost of £803,265.

The particulars for each municipality comprising Greater Melbourne are shown in the following table:—

GREATER MELBOURNE—PUBLIC RESERVES, ETC., AS AT 1st OCTOBER, 1941.

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	113	337	32,430
Brighton	3,308	100	247	347	63,678
Brunswick	2,719	..	77	77	19,307
Camberwell	8,352	9	512	521	104,163
Caulfield	5,600	273	84	357	26,382
Chelsea	3,040	8	21	29	6,100
Coburg	4,800	41	192	233	27,275
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	51	184	17,025
Hawthorn	2,402	18	113	131	38,302
Heidelberg (excluding Greens-borough Ward)	8,800	368	257	625	44,650
Kew	3,523	638	81	719	20,416
Malvern	3,996	29	319	348	52,000
Melbourne	7,740	2,194	1	2,195	550
Moorabbin	13,360	99	56	155	17,840
Mordialloc	3,351	120	24	144	9,960
Northcote	2,850	43	70	113	20,364
Oakleigh	2,658	61	34	95	10,657
Port Melbourne	2,366	80	..	80	..
Prahran	2,320	7	74	81	91,064
Preston	8,800	24	255	279	66,218
Richmond	1,430	228	1	229	7,212
Sandringham	3,740	191	187	378	52,255
South Melbourne	2,303	521	1	522	1,450
St. Kilda	2,049	307	4	311	2,807
Williamstown	2,775	493	10	503	9,009
Shire—					
Braybrook (excluding Western Riding)	8,480	90	42	132	2,850
Total	125,926	6,528	3,093	9,621	803,265

HOUSING.

The history of events leading up to the appointment of the Housing Commission, together with an epitome of the provisions of the *Housing Act 1937* and the *Slum Reclamation and Housing Act 1938*, will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1937-38, pages 224 and 225. The initial operations of the Commission are summarized in the *Year-Book* for 1938-39.

The houses on the first major estate at Fisherman's Bend, Port Melbourne, and the five estates in Preston have all now been completed and tenanted.

Further estates on which houses have been commenced are those at Richmond (138 houses); Albion-street, West Brunswick (58 houses); Separation-street, Northcote (8 houses); and Bell-street, Preston (16 houses).

In the country, there have been erected 54 houses in Geelong, 17 in Redcliffs, 13 in Merbein, and 11 in Swan Hill. Forty houses are also in course of erection on an estate in Warrnambool.

Additional to its normal activities, the Commission is erecting in Sunshine 300 houses for the Commonwealth Government for munition workers, contracts for 200 of these being already in progress.

The total contract prices of all contracts let during the year ended 30th June, 1941, amounted to £303,530 (459 houses).

Three thousand one hundred and sixty-three sub-standard houses have been dealt with under the Housing Regulations, of which 1,320 have been ordered to be demolished because of their unfitness for habitation, and 1,843 have been ordered to be made to comply with the regulations.

As at 31st October, 1941, 847 tenants were in occupation of the new houses, including 82 tenants with families of seven or more children.

House types vary in size and accommodation from units for childless couples to persons with families of ten children.

Rentals vary from 15s. 6d. for one bedroom unit for childless couples to 23s. for the largest houses. Rentals for two bedroom units are 17s. 6d. and for three bedroom units, 19s., except at Richmond, where they are slightly higher.

VICTORIA—RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

A statement showing 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, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1937-38, page 226.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The principal legislative provisions relating to friendly societies are contained in the *Friendly Societies Act* 1928, a summary of which was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pages 383-387). Amending Acts were passed in 1934, 1938, and 1939. The main provisions of the first of these amending Acts were published in the *Year-Book* for 1934-35, page 213, and those of the remaining two amending Acts in the *Year-Book* for 1938-39, page 237. The amending Act of 1939 refers to the contributions and benefits of members engaged outside Australia or the territorial waters thereof in service with the naval or military forces in connexion with the present war. The provisions of this Act with regard to the sum of money payable at the death of a member have since been affected, to some extent, by the National Security (War Service Moratorium) Regulations, Statutory Rule No. 61, made in 1941 by the Commonwealth Government. If a member of a society, to whom the amending Act of 1939 applies was, prior to 3rd September, 1939, paying a distinct contribution for a sum of money payable at his death in addition to the sum which was provided for by his contributions for normal sickness and funeral benefits, the Commonwealth Regulations preserve to him the right of continuing to contribute for, and remaining entitled to, that additional sum. The Regulations also set out the

Legislation
1928-1941.

procedure to be followed by a society in respect to the additional sum if such a member should die within a prescribed period and have failed to continue paying the contribution for the additional sum.

The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. There are 29 friendly societies in Victoria which are required by the statute to have made a quinquennial valuation of their assets and liabilities by an actuary. The latest valuation reports show that there were only three societies with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £.

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 at 30th June, 1940, was 224,165, classified as follows:—

Members Contributing for—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sick and Funeral benefit	172,158	19,706	191,864
Medical benefit only (including widows)	12,683	13,775	26,458
No benefits (honorary)	3,517	2,326	5,843
Grand Total	188,358	35,807	224,165

During the five years ended June, 1940, there was a net increase of 26,677 in the number of members contributing for sick and funeral benefits; this increase was more than 16 per cent. of the number of such members at the beginning of the period. There was a fall of 1,712 in this class of membership during 1938-39 as the result of a marked decline in the number of admissions and of an increase in the number of departures due, probably, to the passing of the *National Health and Pensions Insurance Act 1938*.

The total funds, exclusive of those of dispensaries, increased during a period of five years ended June, 1940, by £756,327, or more than 13 per cent. The funds at the end of the period amounted to £6,460,387. The funds are well invested, the average rate of interest obtained on the sick and funeral funds during 1939-40 being 4.51 per cent.

The total assets of the dispensaries at the end of 1939-40 amounted to £215,958.

Separate funds to provide for payments to hospitals for treatment received by members and their dependants have been established by all societies with the exception of a few small societies, dividing societies, and societies of a special nature. The benefit payments made from these funds in 1939-40 amounted to £19,888.

The statement which follows contains information (exclusive of that relating to dispensaries) in regard to the societies for the five years, 1935-36 to 1939-40:—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

NOTE.—The figures given below for "Other Funds" include all monetary transactions of societies other than ordinary friendly societies.

	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Number of societies	59	67	76	77	83
Number of branches	1,449	1,459	1,478	1,477	1,475
Number of members contributing at end of year for sick and funeral benefits*	172,290	180,462	189,042	187,330	191,864
Number of members (including widows) contributing at end of year for medical benefits only .. .. .	..	..	23,510	24,754	26,458
Number of members who received sick pay	41,777	40,451	41,883	45,012	50,138
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed	468,648	471,676	478,305	500,111	511,550
Deaths of members contributing for sick and funeral benefits	1,777	1,929	1,985	2,096	2,159
Deaths of wives entitled to funeral benefits	626	646	669	712	683
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	465,365	469,383	516,639	499,013	505,905
Medical and Management Funds	404,720	414,964	439,968	456,659	456,072
Other Funds	97,761	143,628†	118,224	187,588	162,709
Less inter-fund transfers	— 43,748	— 79,697	— 56,225	— 112,762	— 75,829
Total Receipts	924,098	948,278†	1,018,606	1,030,498	1,048,857
Expenditure—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	330,105	329,986	352,024	397,885	383,992
Medical and Management Funds	389,521	410,281	425,479	444,861	446,795
Other Funds	104,044	156,803	113,122	158,403	138,970
Less inter-fund transfers	— 43,748	— 79,697	— 56,225	— 112,762	— 75,829
Total Expenditure	779,922	817,373	834,400	888,387	893,928
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	144,176	130,905†	184,206	142,111	154,929
Amount of Funds—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	4,710,102	4,849,499	5,014,114	5,115,242	5,237,155
Medical and Management Funds	209,595	314,278	228,767	240,565	249,842
Other Funds	928,539	915,364†	920,466	949,651	973,390
Total Funds	5,848,236	5,979,141†	6,163,347	6,305,458	6,460,387
Disposal of Funds—					
Amounts invested—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds	4,692,657	4,834,827	4,994,356	5,100,290	5,218,481
Medical and Management Funds	200,110	205,461	218,525	230,910	239,761
Other Funds	925,652	910,534†	912,544	922,162	951,113
Amounts uninvested—					
All Funds	29,817	28,319	37,922	52,096	51,032

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.

* The figures shown for each of the first two years include about 1,000 members contributing for medical benefits only. † After the deduction of an overstatement of £407.

During the twelve months ended June, 1940, the societies lost by secession 10,385 sick and funeral benefit members; this was equal to about 5·5 per cent. of the membership at the beginning of that period. The corresponding rates of secession in 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, and 1938-39 were 5·0, 5·0, 4·6, and 5·6 respectively. As a rule, most of the secessions were those of new members who allowed their membership to lapse before they had time to appreciate its value. The cost of management per member in the year 1939-40, was 15s. 5d., which was 5d. more than the cost in the year 1938-39.

The following statements show in regard to members of 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 since 1926-27. The years 1927-28 and 1928-29 immediately preceded the financial depression. The statements show also the number of weeks' sickness per effective member, the number of deaths of members, and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, MALE BRANCHES.

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	129,596	345,687	2	4	1,331	10·27
1931-32	126,228	393,315	3	1	1,615	12·79
1932-33	124,970	395,222	3	1	1,562	12·50
1933-34	126,471	411,979	3	2	1,599	12·64
1934-35	130,152	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
1937-38	143,583	434,073	3	0	1,823	12·70
1938-39	146,137	450,925	3	1	1,910	13·07
1939-40	146,832	463,033	3	1	1,974	13·44

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. FEMALE BRANCHES.

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.		
		Number.	Per Average Effective Member.	Number.	Per 1,000 Average Effective Members.	
1927-28	9,957	Weeks. 17,571	Weeks. 1	Days. 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
1937-38	14,940	36,054	2	2	86	5.76
1938-39	15,165	37,733	2	3	80	5.28
1939-40	15,163	36,490	2	2	69	4.55

NOTE.—Effective members are those entitled to claim sick and funeral benefits.

The rate of sickness per average effective male member rose steadily after 1928-29 until it became three weeks and two days in 1933-34, at which it remained during the following year. Since 1934-35, with the exception of 1937-38, in which the rate fell by one day, it has remained at three weeks and one day; this is the same 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.

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 1939-40 there were 33 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered, under the Friendly Societies Acts of Victoria, as separate friendly societies. There was also one society consisting of a number of registered friendly societies' dispensaries. The chief object for which the 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 1939-40 was 144,675. 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 1939-40 amounted to £215,958 and £33,309 respectively. The assets consisted of freehold property, £130,494; stock, fittings, and sundry debtors, £67,631; cash, £15,807; and securities, £2,026. The liabilities consisted of bank overdrafts, £15,140; sundry creditors, £11,859; and mortgages, £6,310.

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 abovementioned 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 mechanical power exceeding one-half horse power is in use or in which four or more persons are engaged in any handicraft or in preparing articles for trade or sale. (In some circumstances, notably where bread or pastry is baked for trade or sale, or where a process involving the use of a compound of lead is employed, one or more persons constitutes a factory even where no mechanical power is used.)

Since the passing of the original Act, the general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, the comfort and the safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments.

Number of Factories. In 1940 there were registered 12,444 factories in which 196,263 persons were employed.

Amending Factory Legislation. 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 from Monday to Friday before 7.30 a.m. or after 6 p.m., on a Saturday before 7.30 a.m. or 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 in the Metropolitan District of bread on sale before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. on any day is prohibited.

The carting of goods, &c., 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 have been amended under which material may be issued from factories or other places for the manufacture of wearing apparel or of boots to licensed outside workers. An outworker is not permitted to employ any person other than members of his own family who are under 14 years of age or have been granted permission by the Secretary for Labour. 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.

One of the most important provisions 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. 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 ten other trades, namely:—Boot, Butchers, Carters and Drivers, Electrical and Radio Goods, Fibrous Plasterers, Musicians, Quarry, Furniture-dealers, Fuel, and Bricklayers.

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. If 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 1936 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 legislation has as its object uniformity in the manner of dealing with offenders and in the imposition of penalties.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1938 (No. 4578) which became operative on the 28th November, 1938, deals with two matters only—restriction of the hours of trading in motor spirit, motor oil, and motor accessories, and restriction of the hours of carting aerated waters, cordials, or ice cream.

Section 2 restricts the sale of motor spirit, motor oil, and motor accessories to definite hours set out in the Act, but allows the trade in case of emergency to supply petrol, &c., outside the hours fixed, on the signed statement by the traveller as to the circumstances. The traveller's statement must be written and signed in a prescribed book. Penalties are provided both for selling in contravention of the Act and for making a false statement in the emergency book.

Both within and outside the Metropolitan District, petrol, oil, and accessories may be sold until midnight on the days immediately preceding Good Friday and Anzac Day, but on these two holidays, shops must be closed and no sales effected.

During 1940 two short Acts were passed, one dealing with the hours during which butchers' shops may be kept open and the other with the making and delivery of bread. In the case of the *Factories and Shops (Butchers) Act* 1940, the purpose of the legislation is further to restrict the trading hours for butchers to conform to the provisions of an Award of the Federal Arbitration Court and thus to secure uniformity.

The *Factories and Shops (Bread) Act* 1940 provides additional holidays for persons delivering bread and prohibits the carting or delivery of bread at any time on a Sunday. Provision is also made for the making or baking bread after 11 p.m. on a Sunday. Previously such work was prohibited at any time on Sunday.

Section 3 of the 1938 Act places further restrictions on the carting and delivery of goods. The Section amends the original provisions of Section 130 of the Principal Act and Section 18 of Act 4275 (1934) by providing that aerated waters, cordials or ice cream may not be carted on Sunday from the place of manufacture or any depot of the manufacturer to any shop. On days other than Sundays, from the 16th April to the 31st October, the goods referred to may not be carted outside the hours fixed for carting ordinary merchandise.

There was a short amending Act passed in 1939, its whole purpose being to allow the sale of fruit on racecourses and sports grounds during hours when regular fruit shops must be closed.

The hours for closing of shops in both metropolitan and country districts, as defined in the Factories and Shops Acts, are as set out in the following tables:—

VICTORIA—CLOSING HOURS FOR ALL SHOPS SITUATED WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Class of Shop.	Hours of Closing.						Effect of Closing Shop for the whole of a Public Holiday which falls on any Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.	
	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.		
	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		
1. Booksellers and Newsagents*	8	8	8	8	9.30	1 Can re-open 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. 12 noon.	May remain open on half-holiday	
2. Butcher	5	5	5	5	5		No effect	
3. Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry	Closing hours not fixed by law. The shopkeeper may therefore decide for himself when his shop shall close						No effect	
4. Cooked Meat (other than tinned meat)*	6	6	6	6	9	1	Same as No. 1	
5. Fish and Oyster*	7	7	7	..	..	..	No effect
6. Flower	7	7	7	7	..	1	No effect	
7. Fruit and Vegetable* †	During May, June, July, August, September, and October Same as No. 3						No effect	
8. Hairdressers and Tobacconists	7	7	7	7	9	7	No effect May remain open on preceding day till 9 p.m.	
9. Motor oil, motor spirit and accessories	Special provisions, see under <i>Factories and Shops Act 1938</i> (page 268.)							
10. All shops of any kind not mentioned above	6	6	6	6	9	1	May remain open on preceding day till 9 p.m.	

NOTE.—On the Thursday preceding Good Friday and on the last day on which the shop is open preceding Christmas Day a shopkeeper may keep his shop open one hour later than the hour fixed for closing.

* These hours were fixed by Regulation under section 84.

† Regulation not applicable to central portion of City of Melbourne.

**VICTORIA—CLOSING HOURS FOR ALL SHOPS OUTSIDE
THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.**

Class of Shop.	Hours of Closing.						Effect of Closing Shop for the whole of a Public Holiday which falls on any Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.
	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.	
1. Booksellers and Newsagents	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	No effect
	Closing hours not fixed by law. The shopkeeper may therefore decide for himself when his shop shall close						
2. Butchers	7	7	7	7	9	1	May remain open preceding day until 9 p.m.
3. Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry			Same as No. 1				No effect
4. Cooked Meat (other than tinned meat)			Same as No. 1				No effect
5. Fish and Oyster			Same as No. 1				No effect
6. Flower			Same as No. 1				No effect
7. Fruit and Vegetable			Same as No. 1				No effect
8. Hairdressers or Tobacconists at Ballarat, Bendigo, Warrnambool, Geelong District, Castlemaine, Eaglehawk, Sebastopol, and Kyneton	7	7	7	7	10	1	May remain open preceding day until 10 p.m.
9. Hairdressers or Tobacconists in other parts of Victoria	7	7	1	7	7	10	} May remain open preceding day until 10 p.m.
	7	7	7	7	10	1	
10. Motor oil, motor spirit and accessories	Special provisions, see under <i>Factories and Shops Act 1938</i> (page 268.)						
11. All shops of any kind not mentioned above	7	7	7	7	9	1	May remain open preceding day until 9 p.m.

NOTE.—The hours given in this table are the shop closing hours as fixed by law. The Factories Acts, however, provide for their alteration and variation by regulation wherever a majority of shopkeepers sign a petition. There are so many regulations in force throughout the country districts of Victoria applying to different localities that it would be impracticable to print them here. The hours given above must therefore be taken to be varied wherever such a regulation is in force.

On the Thursday preceding Good Friday and on the last day on which the shop is open preceding Christmas Day a shopkeeper may keep his shop open one hour later than the hour fixed for closing. The Minister has power to vary the hours of closing in certain circumstances when Christmas Day is observed on a Monday.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st
 Registration of shops. 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. During the year 1940, there was a decrease compared with 1939 of 644 shops, but an increase of 2,331 employees. Particulars of the shops registered and number of employees are given below:—

VICTORIA—SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1940.

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	4,271	1,743	2,515	965	6,786	2,708
Booksellers, Newsagents	942	845	449	356	1,391	1,201
Boot Dealers	309	1,008	286	397	595	1,405
Boot Repairers	790	83	541	60	1,331	143
Butchers	1,230	2,456	1,053	1,584	2,283	4,040
Chemists	555	885	372	450	927	1,335
Crockery	43	125	15	17	58	142
Cycle and Motor, and Motor Requisites	995	1,723	1,286	1,322	2,281	3,045
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat	784	695	184	203	968	898
Drapery and Men's Clothing	2,017	11,420	1,332	3,045	3,349	14,465
Electrical and Radio	313	646	242	260	555	906
Fancy Goods Dealers	290	1,836	188	421	478	2,257
Fish	417	174	136	54	553	228
Florists	389	236	104	53	493	289
Fruit and Vegetable	1,636	437	953	432	2,589	869
Fuel and Fodder	1,068	478	288	314	1,356	792
Furniture	410	1,382	174	399	584	1,781
Grocers	2,621	2,749	1,493	1,595	4,114	4,344
Hairdressers	1,608	1,500	991	458	2,599	1,958
Hardware	490	1,513	477	799	967	2,312
Jewellery	235	438	186	99	421	537
Leather Goods	121	194	211	56	332	250
Musical Instruments	42	219	37	23	79	242
Tobacconists	1,387	194	316	74	1,703	268
Mixed	298	175	1,408	3,352	1,706	3,527
Shops not classified	1,273	1,768	837	426	2,110	2,194
Total 1940	24,534	34,922	16,074	17,214	40,608	52,136
Total 1939	24,799	32,515	16,453	17,290	41,252	49,805
Total 1938	24,739	31,769	16,388	16,816	41,127	48,585
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

**Wages
Boards.**

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and of settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria and 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. Originally, 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. However, 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.

The 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 *Factories and Shops Act 1936* 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 enable Wages Boards to make determinations that are not inconsistent with awards of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. Any Wages Board has now the power to determine any industrial matter

whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such board has been appointed and, in particular, to determine all matters relating to—

- (a) work and days and hours of work ;
- (b) pay, wages and reward ;
- (c) privileges, rights and duties of employers and employees ;
- (d) the mode, terms and conditions of employment or non-employment ;
- (e) the relations of employers and employees ;
- (f) the employment or non-employment of persons of any 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 Act also empowered the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to appoint a Wages Board known as the "General Board" to determine the wages, etc., of persons in any trade specified by the Governor in Council in which no Wages Board Determination was operative. This provision had for its object the protection of persons engaged in industries which previously were unregulated by any Determination. Forty-two separate trades have been so specified.

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 was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, on page 395.

**Court of
Industrial
Appeals.**

The constitution of the Court of Industrial Appeals, and the procedure in respect of appeals against a determination are described in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 396. No appeal to the Court was dealt with during 1940.

**New Boards
and Alterations
of Powers.**

One new Wages Board was appointed during 1940.

This Board, under the short title of the Fruit Packing Board, is invested with the following powers :—

To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons (other than persons engaged in wholesale fruit stores within the Metropolitan District) employed—

- (a) in the process, trade, business, or occupation of preparing, storing, or packing fruit for trade or sale ;
- (b) in cool stores (exclusively engaged in the cold storage of fruit) attached to any establishment where fruit only is prepared, stored, or packed for trade or sale.

The following alterations were made in the powers of Boards :—

Engineers and Brassworkers (Unskilled) Board.—Additional power was given to this Board to enable it to deal with persons employed in the process, trade, or business of producing rods, bars, sections, angles, sheets, strips, or ingots from brass, copper, or other non-ferrous metals.

Frozen Goods Board.—The scope of the Frozen Goods Board was varied considerably by an Order which confers the following powers :—

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, business, or occupation of freezing or refrigerating goods of any kind for the purposes of trade or sale, including the packing or grading of such goods, but not including—

- (a) persons engaged in packing or grading eggs ;
- (b) persons engaged in packing ice-cream ;
- (c) persons engaged in the slaughtering and boning departments of meat works or abattoirs in the preparation and packing of meats, offals, and by-products in a fresh condition ;

(d) persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Fruit Packing Board and of the Ice Board.

Prior to the passing of this Order the Board's jurisdiction was restricted to goods which were sold in a refrigerated condition and excluded goods which had been refrigerated but were returned to normal temperature before they reached the public.

General Board.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the *Factories and Shops Act 1936* the jurisdiction of the General Board was extended to the following additional trade:—

“Manufacturing or preparing carbon dioxide or other industrial gases for trade or sale in gas, liquid, or solid form.”

Leathergoods Board.—The application of this Board has been much widened in order to be uniform with the incidence of the Award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court for the trade.

Photographers Board.—By a re-definition of its powers the Photographers Board now fixes wages and conditions of persons employed in the process, trade, or business of taking, making, or doing any other work in the production of photographs. The original powers of the Board included only persons employed in the process of making photographs.

Plasterers Board.—In order to make provision for the altered methods of working which have been introduced since the original appointment of this Board, its powers have been re-defined.

By the same Order in Council the Lathers Board was deprived of the whole of its powers, such powers being conferred on the Plasterers Board.

Shops Board No. 12 (Fuel and Fodder).—By a slight alteration of its scope this Board was given additional power to deal with persons handling or distributing brewers' or distillers' grain.

Shops Board No. 13 (Fuel and Fodder—Country).—The grinding, grading, and distribution of charcoal has been added to the Board's powers.

Storemen, Packers, and Sorters Board.—Certain consequential amendments were made in the list of trades exempted from the application of this Board.

Sugar Refiners Board.—By an addition to its powers the Sugar Refiners Board was given authority to deal with persons employed in the manufacture or treatment of the by-products of sugar.

Fixation of weekly hours by Boards. Wages Boards, when fixing weekly wages, also determine, almost invariably, the maximum number of hours for which such weekly wages shall be payable and provide overtime rates for time worked in excess of the number of hours fixed. The Commercial Travellers Board, however, has departed from this practice.

During the year 1940, the determinations were in force of 185 Boards, in 161 of which a uniform set of hours for all employees was prescribed. In 24 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 table:—

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.
3	.. ..	Less than 44	3	.. ..	46 and 44
126	.. ..	44	1	.. ..	47 " 44
9	.. ..	46	2	.. ..	47 " 46
1	.. ..	47	9	.. ..	48 " 44
21	.. ..	48	2	.. ..	48 " 47
1	.. ..	More than 48	1	.. ..	49 " 46
4	.. ..	44 and less than 44	1	.. ..	48 and over 48,
			1	.. ..	46, 48, and 50

On 31st December, 1940, there were 194 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 263,500 employees.

THE BASIC WAGE.

Basic Wage—Melbourne. The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage declared was 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, and by virtue of the fact that it had been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works it became popularly known as the "Harvester Wage."

In 1913 the Court took cognizance of the Retail Price Index-Numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician covering food, groceries, and the rent of all houses ("A" series), and thereafter the basic wage was adjusted in accordance with variations disclosed by that index.

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. The system of making regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage was also instituted in that year.

In 1931, in view of the depressed financial conditions prevailing, the Court reduced all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

In consequence of continued applications from organizations of employees for the cancellation of the order providing for the 10 per cent. reduction, the Court, in its judgment of 5th May, 1933, transferred the basis of fixation and adjustment of wages to a new set of Index Numbers—Harvester—All Items Index ("D" Series). This award was made applicable only to workers who had suffered the full 10 per cent. reduction.

The judgment of the Arbitration Court relative to the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 ordered a vital change in the method of calculating the basic wage. The "Harvester" standard supplemented by the "Powers three shillings" was superseded by the "All Items" Index Numbers ("C" Series) as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage and the 10 per cent. reduction of wages—mentioned above—was removed.

As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1937, the Arbitration Court prepared and issued its own series of retail price index numbers. This 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.

Applications by organisations of employees for an increase in the basic wage prescribed by awards of the Arbitration Court were considered at the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1940-41. The Court was of the opinion that the application should not be dismissed but should stand over for further consideration after 30th June, 1941.

Basic weekly rates of wage and the date on which they became payable are shown hereunder for the years 1929-1941:—

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
1939 ..	3 19 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 0 0
	1st February.	1st May.	1st August.	1st November.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1940 ..	4 1 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
1941 ..	4 6 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 8 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" (see page 277). 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," 1914-1941.

Period.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure, "All Items."	Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure, "All Items."
November, 1914 ..	671	1934	801
November, 1921 ..	1003	1935	824
Years 1923-1927 ..	990	1936	844
1929 ..	1017	1937	868
1930 ..	956	1938	896
1931 ..	846	1939	924
1932 ..	813	1940	964
1933 ..	789	1941	1,008

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 proclaimed apprenticeship trades, and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in each of the years 1937 to 1941 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PROCLAIMED APPRENTICESHIP TRADES
1937 TO 1941.

Trade.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on 30th June—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Plumbing and Gasfitting ..	224	303	372	431	454
Carpentry and Joinery ..	230	287	314	315	327
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting	66	81	103	117	110
Plastering	21	26	31	37	37
Printing	568	649	690	699	599
Electrical	357	475	527	582	612
Motor Mechanics	229	293	369	383	384
Bootmaking	638	584	564	571	497
Moulding	185	250	261	252	283
Engineering	417	815	1,095	1,614	2,157
Fibrous Plastering .. ..	..	45	85	104	114
Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction .. ..	..	31	63	100	166
Sheet Metal .. ..	..	5	30	64	100
Bread Making and Baking ..	..	..	18	59	79
Pastrycooking .. ..	..	..	4	30	41
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making .. ..	..	..	..	52	122
Cooking .. ..	..	..	..	2	2
Total	2,935	3,844	4,526	5,412	6,084*

* Excluding 450 apprentices who have enlisted for the duration of the war, whose indentures have been suspended, but who are still under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

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, 1941, there were advanced 1,788 rail tickets, valued at £1,266, of which £1,209 has been repaid. During the same period, £548 was repaid in respect of advances made in previous years.

The total number of rail tickets issued in the 40 years ended 30th June, 1941, was 168,698, valued at £136,606, of which £110,375 has been repaid.

The operations of the Exchange for the year 1940 in respect of registrations and applicants sent to employment are summarized in the following tables:—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.—PERSONS REGISTERED AND EMPLOYMENT OBTAINED, 1940.

Year and Month.	Applications for Employment in the Metropolis.		Number of Men for whom Employment was obtained.	
	Number Registered during Month.	Number remaining on Register at end of Month.	In the Metropolis.	In the Country.
1940—January	1,421	6,986	545	629
February	1,237	6,182	657	704
March	1,549	5,860	434	560
April	1,830	5,883	688	764
May	1,839	5,663	726	735
June	1,225	5,211	215	375
July	1,309	4,841	263	567
August	1,416	4,244	385	379
September	859	3,906	216	230
October	717	3,347	229	337
November	681	2,754	263	254
December	421	2,620	151	133
Total	14,504	..	4,772	5,667

VICTORIA—PERSONS REGISTERED AND EMPLOYMENT OBTAINED, 1936-1940.

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
1936	42,487	27,591	29,890
1937	32,076	23,781	20,252
1938	28,207	22,997	13,758
1939	27,566	24,174	16,945
1940	14,504	14,465	10,439

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 number of male persons registered as unemployed at the Government Labour Exchange and its Branches of which there are 41 in the Metropolitan Area and 280 in the Country in the last week of each month of the period of twelve months ended on the 30th June, in each of the five years 1936-37 to 1940-41 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE—MONTHLY REGISTRATIONS, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Last Week of Month of—	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
July	20,431	17,377	18,626	21,139	9,372
August	19,369	17,679	18,986	21,938	8,562
September	19,084	17,262	18,697	20,703	8,063
October	18,761	16,339	18,478	17,768	7,047
November	17,560	15,593	18,523	14,946	6,351
December	18,189	15,801	19,280	13,742	6,065
January	18,136	16,206	20,094	12,739	5,630
February	16,906	15,137	19,217	11,577	4,244
March	16,842	14,801	18,714	11,109	3,818
April	16,735	15,633	18,350	11,467	3,595
May	14,785	15,709	18,528	10,476	2,805
June	14,895	16,669	19,902	9,671	2,171

During the period under review the highest number of registrations was recorded in the month of August, 1939. The marked decrease in the number of registrations since that date reflects the improved employment condition.

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, were published 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 pages 205 and 216 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, 1941, amounted to £19,388,220, of which £208,520 was refunded to taxpayers, the net revenue being £19,179,700. The yearly net collections of tax during the last five years were as follow:—1936-37, £1,944,382; 1937-38, £1,927,355; 1938-39, £1,874,270; 1939-40, £1,994,258; and 1940-41, £1,580,702.

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 nine years 1932-33 to 1940-41 was £12,379,849. The total cost of relief during the twelve years, 1929-30 to 1940-41, was £33,666,885, of which £18,619,573 was raised by taxation, and £12,939,976 by loans; Commonwealth loan contributions and grants amounted to £1,876,550 and £230,785 was provided by interest on advances, &c. At 30th June, 1941, the balance to the credit of the Unemployment Relief Fund was £560,127. Details of the disbursements from the Unemployment Relief Fund, Loan, and other Funds from 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1941, are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, 1929-30 TO 1940-41.

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Allocation of Expenditure.	Total Expended to 30th June, 1940, from—			Expended during 1940-41 from—			Total Expended to 30th June, 1941, from—		
	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemployment Relief Fund.	Loans, Commonwealth Loan Contributions and Grants.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sustenance and Sustenance Work ..	12,111,341	140,900	12,252,241	525,330	..	525,330	12,636,671	140,900	12,777,571
Municipalities ..	705,551	322,896	1,028,447	300	3,582	3,882	705,851	326,478	1,032,329
Departmental, &c.—									
Public Works and Mines ..	698,224	1,725,129	2,423,353	78,046	60,274	138,320	776,270	1,785,403	2,561,673
Railways ..	15,011	2,556,136	2,571,147	..	4,700	4,700	15,011	2,560,836	2,575,847
Lands ..	147,853	305,993	453,846	31,671	6,177	37,848	179,524	312,170	491,694
Treasurer ..	301,856	1,570,162	1,872,018	2,124	191,750	193,874	303,980	1,761,912	2,065,892
Country Roads Board ..	221,042	1,509,194	1,730,236	1,892	2,936	4,828	222,934	1,512,130	1,735,064
Forests and Foresters' Quarters ..	198,596	1,659,347	1,857,943	199	48,212	48,411	198,795	1,707,559	1,906,354
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission ..	313,324	2,758,287	3,071,611	2,532	207,293	209,825	315,856	2,965,580	3,281,436
Closer Settlement Commission ..	..	91,477	91,477	..	..	..	..	91,477	91,477
State Electricity Commission ..	..	138,500	138,500	..	..	..	..	138,500	138,500
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	..	605,250	605,250	..	..	..	..	605,250	605,250
Sewerage Authorities ..	..	251,113	251,113	..	35,644	35,644	..	286,757	286,757
Waterworks Trusts ..	..	131,141	131,141	..	30,126	30,126	..	161,267	161,267
Miscellaneous* ..	348,084	432,907	780,991	28,684	27,400	56,084	376,768	460,307	837,075
Expenditure on Relief ..	15,060,882	14,198,432	29,259,314	670,778	618,094	1,288,872	15,731,660	14,816,526	30,548,186
Administration ..	731,613	..	731,613	75,284	..	75,284	806,897	..	806,897
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans ..	1,822,713	..	1,822,713	489,089	..	489,089	2,311,802	..	2,311,802
Refund of Taxes ..	203,730	..	203,730	4,789	..	4,789	208,519	..	208,519
Total Expenditure ..	17,818,938	14,198,432	32,017,370	1,239,940	618,094	1,858,034	19,058,878	14,816,526	33,875,404

* 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, 1940 AND 1941.

Month of—	1940.		1941.	
	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 ..	11,406	10,123	5,492	4,969
February ..	10,021	9,152	4,468	4,011
March ..	9,423	8,552	3,776	3,368
April ..	9,869	8,915	3,638	3,240
May ..	9,552	8,619	2,936	2,622
June ..	8,744	7,988	2,447	2,165
July ..	8,685	7,929	2,247	1,960
August ..	8,084	7,376	..	..
September ..	7,569	6,920	..	..
October ..	6,635	6,091	..	..
November ..	6,058	5,570	..	..
December ..	6,008	5,528	..	..

* 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 £4 0s. 6d. 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 Applicant 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)
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Itinerant unemployed male	10 0	..	11 6	18 3
Approved prospector ..	12 0	..	11 6	18 3
Individual residing with strangers or relatives other than parents ..	12 0	6 9	11 6	18 3
Two	20 0	10 3	19 3	31 9
Three	25 0	..	..	..
For every additional member of the family unit, there shall be added to the sum of 25s., a sum of 2s. 6d. for each such additional member		And for each unemployed dependant irrespective of age, residing with the applicant, 5s. 3d. per week; provided in any instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed £4 0s. 6d. per week		And for each unemployed dependant residing with the applicant, 5s. 3d. per week for each male dependant under 21 years of age and each female dependant irrespective of age, and 10s. 6d. per week for each male 21 years and over; provided in any instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed £4 0s. 6d. per week

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

There were 823 charitable and reformatory organizations throughout the State in 1940. The total receipts of these organizations during the year ended 30th June, 1940, amounted to £3,946,227, of which £1,554,246 was contributed by the Government and £2,391,981 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £3,608,491. These particulars do not include payments, which amounted to £4,413,702 during 1939-40, made by the Commonwealth Government to old-age and invalid pensioners of this State. The daily average number under care indoors was 22,550, and there were 458,453 cases of out-door relief during the year. These numbers, in respect of indoor and out-door patients, refer to the "cases" treated and not to 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, 1939-40.

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. (exc. Loans.)	From Other Sources.	Total.	
HOSPITALS.							
Special—				£	£	£	£
Austin Hospital	1	448	..	34,224	54,246	88,470	84,939
Children's Hospital	1	411	17,181	38,671	62,524	101,195	91,721
Melbourne Dental Hospital	1	..	25,720	4,289	9,868	14,157	15,162
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	138	11,808	14,670	28,276	42,946	39,926
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	106	..	1,241	5,215	6,456	6,772
Eye and Ear Hospital	1	96	31,251	10,716	18,811	29,527	28,575
Women's Hospital	1	280	9,156	25,664	94,020	119,684	86,377
Caritas Christi Hospice	1	40	..	600	6,165	6,765	10,911
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	441	..	41,191	48,785	89,976	90,036
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan	5	1,160	142,353	168,962	671,424	840,386	658,650
Country	49	2,054	22,249	141,655	512,015	653,670	580,626
Auxiliary Hospitals	2	234	5,497	26,957	21,313	48,270	44,677
Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes	6	440	379	8,214	26,429	34,643	39,662
Convalescent Homes	2	44	..	600	2,697	3,197	3,528
Sanatoria	3	348	..	24,500	13,849	38,349	38,349
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses	12	6,342	..	434,511	62,674	497,185	497,185
Total	88	12,582	265,594	976,665	1,638,211	2,614,876	2,317,096
ASYLUMS AND ORPHANAGES.							
Benevolent Homes	10	2,259	208	37,713	110,876	148,589	146,154
Orphanages	29	3,441	..	52,948	125,721	178,669	173,089
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	3	242	238	3,300	47,315	50,615	47,753
Total	42	5,942	446	93,961	283,912	377,873	366,996
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	13	994	..	7,026	69,964	76,990	78,422
Inebriates' Institutions	2	44	..	1,279	2,688	3,967	3,967
Children's Welfare Department	6	1,807	11,592	302,424	12,465	314,889	314,889
Goals and Penal Establishments	10	1,181	..	131,566	..	131,566	131,566
Total	31	4,026	11,592	442,295	85,117	527,412	528,844
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.							
Benevolent Societies	231*	..	27,063	13,501	49,839	63,340	64,379
Other Societies	431*	..	153,758	27,824	334,902	362,726	331,176
Total	662	..	180,821	41,325	384,741	426,066	395,555
Grand Total	823	22,550	458,453	1,554,246	2,391,981	3,946,227	3,608,491

* 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 1939-40 are shown hereunder:—

VICTORIA—SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1939-40.

Receipts.	Public Hospitals.	Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes.	Benevolent Homes.	Orphanages.	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions.	Rescue Homes and Female Refugees.	Other Institutions.*	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid ..	827,524	8,214	61,088	57,150	3,300	7,026	804,639	1,768,941
Municipal Grants and Contributions ..	75,901	192	842	688	680	102	43,822	122,227
Private Contributions ..	96,279	6,407	5,905	31,108	11,507	4,810	66,989	223,005
Proceeds of Entertainments	45,788	1,057	1,936	3,354	12,162	79	..	64,376
Legacies, Bequests and Donations ..	238,466	12,296	12,117	29,386	9,705	3,251	851	306,072
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations ..	18,281	216	1,771	1,301	261	316	118	22,264
Contributions of Indoor Patients ..	222,152	3,130	50,016	11,796	4,235	4,619	80,837	376,785
Out-patients' Fees ..	69,348	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,348
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	579	..	932	19,417	7	55,081	16	76,032
Interest or Rent ..	31,299	2,503	10,826	15,968	2,999	686	37	64,318
Loan Receipts ..	345,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	345,997
Other Sources ..	69,888	628	3,156	8,501	5,759	1,020	286,344	375,296
Total ..	2,041,502	34,643	148,589	178,669	50,615	76,990	1,283,653	3,814,661

* 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 five years ended on 30th June, 1940, is given in the following table. For the year 1939-40, Government aid was equivalent to 46·38 per cent. of the total receipts; municipal grants and payments to 3·20 per cent.; payments of inmates and out-patients to 11·70 per cent.; private,

contributions to 5·85 per cent. ; legacies, bequests, and donations to 8·02 per cent. ; receipts from Lord Mayor's Fund, &c., to 0·58 per cent. ; interest and rent to 1·68 per cent. ; loan receipts to 9·07 per cent. ; and receipts from all other sources to 13·52 per cent.

VICTORIA—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Government Aid	1,129,198	1,293,103	1,399,115	1,426,802	1,768,941
Municipal Grants and Contributions	112,093	107,473	110,674	121,172	122,227
Patients' and Inmates' Contributions	310,413	360,185	391,036	410,130	446,133
Private Contributions	191,835	248,275	224,198	457,522	223,005
Legacies, Bequests and Donations ..	167,619	309,056	294,168	234,800	306,072
Lord Mayor's Fund, Hospital Sunday, and Church Donations ..	22,947	22,631	24,850	24,151	22,264
Interest or Rent	61,120	62,046	65,943	64,377	64,318
Loan Receipts	33,859	131,553	169,275	145,649	345,997
Other Sources	381,702	385,364	390,759	457,137	515,704
Total Receipts	2,410,786	2,919,686	3,070,018	3,341,740	3,814,661
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Ordinary	2,181,202	2,335,156	2,543,470	2,896,702	2,825,051
Extraordinary	63,821	61,334	64,596	69,885	62,096
Building	180,349	353,692	431,936	417,230	589,778
Total Expenditure	2,425,372	2,750,182	3,040,002	3,383,817	3,476,925

Charitable
Institutions—
Accommoda-
tion and
Inmates.

The next table shows the normal bed provision and the actual number of inmates maintained in the named institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1940:—

VICTORIA—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ACCOMMODATION,
AND INMATES, 1939-40.

Institution.	Number of Beds.	Number of Inmates.	
		Total during the Year.	Daily Average.
Austin Hospital	506	2,067	448
Children's Hospital	448	4,992	411
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	141	3,584	138
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	138	138	106
Eye and Ear Hospital	120	2,862	96
Women's Hospital	285	9,136	280
Caritas Christi Hospice	50	232	40
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	720	6,975	441
General Hospitals—Metropolitan	1,155	23,380	1,160
" " Country	3,445	41,309	2,054
Auxiliary Hospitals	320	6,683	234
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows	260	437	247
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	100	243	73
Tweddle Hospital for Babies	12	117	8
Bethany Home, Geelong	40	62	35
St. Gabriel's Babies' Home	36	84	30
Presbyterian Babies' Home	63	111	47
Convalescent Homes	67	931	44
Greendale Sanatorium	100	302	99
Heatherton Sanatorium	124	312	118
Gresswell Sanatorium	144	397	131
Mental Hospitals	6,591	8,588	6,342
Benevolent Homes	2,614	4,751	2,259
Orphanages	3,714	5,076	3,441
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums	285	319	242
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	1,223	2,068	994
Inebriates' Institutions	63	134	44
Children's Welfare Department .. .. .	..	*5,456	..
Total	22,764	130,746	19,562

* Number controlled by Children's Welfare Dept., excluding number boarded out.

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 56 mothers of infants in the Tweddle Hospital, 74 in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 118 in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, 9 in Bethany Home, Geelong, and 569 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; important amendments were passed in 1936 and 1939.

The Charities Board of Victoria, which was constituted under the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1922, commenced to function in 1923. A summary of the constitution and principal duties of the Charities Board was published in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 263.

The Hospitals and Charities Fund is established at the Treasury and into it are paid:—

- (1) Monies appropriated by Parliament (now fixed under the *Hospitals and Charities (Fund) Act* 1939 at £440,000).
- (2) Five per cent. of the money invested in the Totalizator in respect of each race or division of a race where the races are held on courses within the radius of 20 miles of Melbourne and 2½ per cent. in respect of races held on courses situated elsewhere in Victoria. (*Totalizator Act* 1930 as amended by the *Totalizator Act* 1934.)

Since the date of the operation of the Act the sum of £1,459,776 has been paid. The total amount available for distribution from the Hospitals and Charities Fund for 1940-41, including Totalizator Receipts, was £640,789. Loans and grants amounting to £191,750 were made to institutions from National Recovery Loan Funds during 1940-41 for building purposes.

In making recommendations to the Minister as to what sums of money from Hospitals and Charities Fund should be paid to each subsidized institution or benevolent society in any financial year, the following matters are taken into consideration in each case:—

- (a) The financial position of such institution or benevolent society and the amount likely to be contributed to it during the financial year other than that from the Fund.
- (b) The probable net receipts and expenditure for the financial year.
- (c) The actual number of persons relieved during the preceding financial year.
- (d) The average number of beds (if any) occupied during the preceding financial year and the average cost per bed.
- (e) The average length of stay of each in-patient during the preceding financial year.
- (f) The general conditions and management.
- (g) Any exceptional circumstances with regard to the geographical position.
- (h) Such other matters as are prescribed or as the Board thinks fit.

Regulations were framed in 1929 covering the provision of accommodation for intermediate and private patients in public hospitals. During the year 1940-41, 41 of the 49 hospitals outside the metropolis admitted paying patients in accordance with these Regulations. In the metropolis four hospitals are now admitting intermediate and/or private patients. The Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital was first to take advantage of the Regulations and a new wing, named the "Jessie McPherson Community Hospital," was opened in 1931. The Alfred Hospital followed in 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 this purpose and patients admitted in 1934. In 1939, at the Austin Hospital for Chronic Diseases, an intermediate section, "Heidelberg House," was opened.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The principal general hospitals in the State are the Royal Melbourne, the Alfred, St. Vincent's, and Prince Henry's Hospitals. The social services rendered by 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.

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 1940-41 the number of in-patients treated was 8,362, the daily average number being 423, which was 45 above the number the hospital is designed to accommodate. During the year, 53,127 persons were treated in the out-patients' and casualty departments. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 233,333.

In 1940-41 the receipts of the Maintenance Account amounted to £153,875, the principal items of receipts being:—Government grant for maintenance, £69,919; municipal grants, £2,101; annual subscriptions, £6,463; donations, £4,668; bequests, £12,288; Hospital Sunday collections, £2,450; Lord Mayor's Fund allocation, £2,207; visitors' fees, £4,928; payments and contributions by in-door patients, £19,270; out-patients' fees, £15,885; interest, £11,451; and £2,245 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure from Maintenance Account was £153,875.

The hospital, which is a training school for nurses, has a nursing staff of 268. Attached to the hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, 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.

Since the outbreak of the war both the hospital and the institute have also given valuable co-operation to the medical authorities of the Forces.

The new Hospital which, as a result of the provisions of the Royal Melbourne Hospital Acts of 1935 and 1938, is now being built at an estimated cost of £850,000 on 11 acres of land at Parkville, adjacent to the University of Melbourne, will be occupied during 1942.

It will provide accommodation of 519 beds, will be able to treat up to 1,200 out-patients per day, and will include the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine. As a teaching centre, it will have five teaching schools—Medical, Nursing, Dietetic, Almoner and Massage.

Other features of the new hospital include the following:—A nurses' home to accommodate 412; a lecture room and demonstration room for students and nurses; nine clinics—medical, surgical and specialists; twelve operating theatres, including two for out-patients, one casualty, one X-ray and one radium; special accommodation and facilities necessary for medical students.

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 1940-41 the number of patients treated was 3,416, the daily average number being 179. The total expenditure for the year was £23,962.

Alfred Hospital. This hospital, which was opened in May, 1871, is situated in the municipality of Melbourne. The area of land reserved for the purposes of the hospital is 14 acres. On the 22nd May, 1933, Hamilton Russell House was opened with a capacity of 40 beds for the reception of private and intermediate patients. This branch is a new feature of general hospital work in this State. As the majority of the buildings of the Hospital were some seventy years old, the Board of Management, in 1936, decided on a rebuilding scheme, the first section of which was completed early in 1940.

The building, which is of basement, ground floor and eight stories, comprises X-ray, Deep-therapy, Pathology, and Physio-therapy Departments, Students' Quarters, Operating Theatres, Neuro-Surgical Unit, consisting of theatre and wards, and Gynaecological Unit,

which also has its own wards. 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, 1941, there were 401 beds and cots in the institution. The total number of in-patients during the year 1940-41 was 6,948, and in the out-patients and casualty departments 35,354 persons were treated. The number of attendances of patients in these departments was 188,373. The ordinary income of the Maintenance Account during the year 1940-41 amounted to £122,303. The principal items of receipts were:—Government grants, £57,092; municipal grants, £4,730; private contributions, £4,205; special donations and bequests, £8,035; Hospital Sunday collections, £12,035; Lord Mayor's Fund, £1,788; in-door patients' fees, £14,342; out-door patients' fees, £9,382; general clinic fees, £2,799; visitors' contributions, £3,897; proceeds of entertainments, £729; transfer from Hamilton Russell House, £1,000. sales refunds, &c., £3,948; interest from investments, £2,024; auxiliary efforts, £3,723; and miscellaneous receipts, £1,353. The total expenditure on maintenance was £122,065.

The history of the foundation and later development of this institution was published in the *Year-Book*, 1937-38, page 256.

**St. Vincent's
Hospital.**

The foundation stone of the new building was laid in October, 1928. 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.

In September, 1937, two stories were added to the Nurses' Home at a cost of £22,600. Loan money for this was provided by the Government, interest being at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

In June, 1938, the new Pathological building was opened, the cost being £29,308.

During the months of March, April, May and June, 1941, a public appeal authorized by the Charities Board for the purpose of raising money for the erection of a new casualty ward and extensions to the Out-patients' Department, realized £70,000. The buildings on the property which, in June 1940, was purchased at a cost of £7,091 for this purpose, have already been demolished and re-building operations will be commenced at an early date.

During the year 1940-41, the number of in-patients treated was 4,520, and of out-patients and casualties 38,591. In 1940-41, the receipts of the Maintenance Account amounted to £75,590 and the total expenditure on maintenance to £78,222. The total overdraft on all accounts at 30th June, 1941, amounted to £1,497.

The genesis of this institution was a meeting convened on 13th October, 1869, when it was resolved to establish a dispensary for the treatment of sick and afflicted persons. The dispensary was subsequently opened in Collins-street. In 1876 it was decided to close the dispensary, remove to more commodious premises in Spring-street, which were previously used as a hospital for sick children, and open a hospital for the treatment of both In and Out-Patients.

In course of time the accommodation proved insufficient and a site was selected on which to build an up-to-date hospital. The site chosen was that on which the hospital now stands. The North Wing and Administrative Quarters were first built, the foundation stone being laid by the Governor of Victoria, the Marquis of Normanby, on the 29th July, 1882.

The Operating Theatre and Casualty Room were added in 1904. The Children's Wards and the Nurses' Home were built and opened for occupation in 1910. The next additions were the erection of the Edward Wilson Casualty Ward, new Out-Patients' and Casualty Departments and the extension of No. 1 Male Medical Ward. These buildings were opened in 1925.

To commemorate the visit to Melbourne for the Centenary Celebrations in 1934 of His Royal Highness, Prince Henry, the name of the Institute was changed from the Homoepathic to Prince Henry's Hospital.

The new central block of the hospital was completed in 1939 and a Government grant of £130,000 will enable the Board of Management to proceed immediately with the building of the Nurses' Home and the South Wing.

In the first year of its existence the hospital treated 55 In-patients and 1,193 Out-patients. During 1940-41, 3,240 In-patients were treated and 66,439 Out-patients' visits recorded. The number of persons recorded as having received the benefits of the Institution since its first opening is 1,169,536.

The total receipts during 1940-41 on account of Maintenance Fund amounted to £46,386 and the expenditure to £54,079.

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. Details of the activities of each of these hospitals are set out hereunder.

**Austin Hospital
for Cancer and
Chronic
Diseases.**

The history of the foundation of this hospital in 1881 and of its later development was published in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 257.

From a small institution containing 66 beds it has expanded into a modern hospital and now accommodates 524 patients. Attached to the cancer division is the deep X-ray and radium departments for the treatment of the 144 patients in this section of the hospital.

The Hospital was a part-time training school for nurses for many years, but in 1938 it was advanced to the status of a full-time training school.

Opened on the 1st May, 1939, "Heidelberg House" provides an intermediate hospital service for patients able to pay moderate fees. Approached by a separate entrance, it is situated in the grounds of the Austin Hospital and is entirely detached from the public hospital. Containing four floors the building accommodates sixty-nine patients and is the first hospital building in Victoria to be air-conditioned throughout. Both general medical and surgical cases and cases of the chronic type are accepted for treatment.

During the year ended 30th June, 1941, 1,423 patients were treated in the public section and 1,318 in the intermediate.

Of the total expenditure for the year 1940-41 (£78,578), £7,022 was for buildings and £71,556 for maintenance. The revenue (including Government loan, £140) for the same period was £81,034.

The history of the foundation of this hospital in 1870 and of its later development was published in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 258. It now ranks amongst the largest Children's Hospitals in the British Empire, with accommodation of 440 beds.

In addition to its in-patient activities, the hospital treated 18,311 separate children as out-patients during the year 1940-41, involving 76,533 attendances.

For children's diseases the hospital is an important teaching and research centre where medical students from Melbourne University are required to devote one term.

During the year ended 30th June, 1941, the number of patients admitted to the hospital was 6,150, which, with 381 patients in the hospital at 1st July, 1940, made a total of 6,531 patients.

The cost of maintenance during the same period was £92,390 which, with £3,450 expended on building, gave a total expenditure of £95,840. The total revenue during the year was £125,084.

Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital. This institution dates from 1904 when the first patient was admitted. Its early history and later development is recorded in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 259.

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, additions to the nurses' home and other services, bringing the nominal number of beds to 550, but with additional balcony accommodation.

Transport of patients to the hospital is provided by motor ambulances, the area served extending as far as 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.

The patients treated, during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1941, numbered 7,435, and the maximum number of occupied beds in any one day 623.

For the same period receipts amounted to £93,868, and expenditure to £93,747.

The hospital is now an approved Training School for Nurses in association with other major hospitals, and has a fully-equipped Preliminary Training School, through which all probationer nurses pass before taking up ward duty.

A dietary department was established during year 1939-1940.

The history and later development of this hospital, which was founded in 1856, is recorded in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 260.

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, was opened by Lord Huntingfield in 1939.

In 1941 a new maternity wing, costing £60,000 and accommodating 69 patients was opened by Lady Dugan.

During the year ended 30th June, 1941, the daily average number of in-patients was 276, whilst out-patients numbered 10,495 with 33,533 attendances.

Since its foundation, there have been 122,915 births in the hospital, and out-patients' attendances have numbered 690,269.

In 1940-41 the total receipts and expenditure amounted to £118,691 and £85,477 respectively.

Statements showing the nature of the work performed by other hospitals, societies, &c., were published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 568 to 582, and 586.

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 this appointment, a new feature in the control and cure of the 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 therein, 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.

Construction of a new Sanatorium for women at Greenvale has been commenced. It is proposed to build a new administration block and 4 wards each containing 24 beds.

A Government grant of £5,000 was made for a new building at Royal Park Benevolent Home for the reception of 19 indigent male patients. This building is named the Dunstan Chalet, and has been in use during 1939-40.

An anonymous donor has presented a cheque for £3,500 to the Committee of Royal Park Benevolent Home (now known as Mount Royal). The Committee has agreed to erect a chalet, much on the lines of the above chalet for men, to accommodate twelve indigent female patients. The Government has agreed to furnish and equip the chalet and maintain the patients. The Public Works Department is undertaking the necessary planning and building of this chalet, which will be completed in the near future.

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, 1941 :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA—
ACCOMMODATION, ETC., 1940-41.

Sanatorium.	Accommodation.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Greenvale ..	..	148	2	197	5	155	..	42
Austin ..	89	49	192	54	101	29	76	18
Heatherton ..	..	124	..	209	..	179	..	30
Royal Park ..	19	..	22	..	11	..	10	..
Gresswell ..	144	..	260	..	236	..	20	..
Bendigo Chalet ..	14	14	32	17	14	16	12	9
Ballarat Chalet ..	6	6	19	18	12	9	3	4
Total ..	272	341	527	495	379	388	121	103

Close co-operation with the Army Authorities has resulted in the prevention of known cases of lung tuberculosis being admitted to the services. The splendid pioneer work of the Army Authorities in submitting recruits to Miniature Radiography has resulted in about 1 in 200 being rejected for tuberculosis. A number of these cases naturally required treatment and has thus thrown a great strain on the existing accommodation for males. A new ward of 24 beds has been erected at Gresswell Sanatorium to partially meet these new demands, and a second ward is under construction.

If Miniature Radiography is applied to the Civil Population on an extensive scale it will involve considerable increase in existing Sanatoria accommodation. A new sanatorium for males, with accommodation for 200 beds, will be required in the near future.

Sanatorium beds available in Victoria in 1927 numbered 413. The number of beds during 1940-41 was 613 ; and in 1942 it is expected that 729 beds will be available with additional buildings at Gresswell, Greenvale, and Mount Royal. This will give an increase of 316 since 1927.

The Branch Bureaux at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Prahran have done useful work. Work at the Central Tuberculosis Bureau has further increased during the year. Attendances at this Bureau were 13,565 in 1937-38, 15,581 in 1938-39, 17,203 in 1939-40, and 17,478 in 1940-41. 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, 1941, 10,421 domiciliary visits to tuberculosis patients were made by the 10 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, 1941 :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITIES, 1940-41.

Type of Service.	Metropolitan—				Country—	
	Central.		Prahran.		Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases applying	1,947	1,901	50	73	280	260
Re-attendances	5,668	8,540	136	233	1,344	1,559
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions	511	454	35	30	54	45
Contacts—						
New—Examined	683	890	25	36	108	154
Old—Re-examined	1,218	1,550	20	24	377	376
Found Tuberculosis	19	45	2	1	2	8
Infecting Cases	425		38		337	
Visits to Patients' Homes—						
By Medical Officers	140					
" Nurses	4,362	4,932	270	312		
" Nurses (Bendigo-Ballarat)					1,126	893
" Nurses (Geelong)					946	
X-Ray Screen Examinations—						
Films	2,191	2,538	20	40	396	448
Screens	1,143	1,229		3	4	25
Pneumothorax Refills	465	787		31	59	97

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 fifteen years, 1927 to 1941, was as follows:—

VICTORIA—ATTENDANCES OF PATIENTS AT
TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX, 1927 TO 1941.

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
1939 ..	15,581	748	904	1,576	759	19,568
1940 ..	17,203	737	1,029	1,415	693	21,077
1941 ..	17,478	418	1,431	1,332	626	21,285

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1939 and 1940.

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, 31ST DECEMBER,
1939 AND 1940.

Location.	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1939.	1940.	
In State Hospitals	6,108	6,302	+ 194
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals	886	745	- 141
Boarded Out	232	237	+ 5
In Licensed Houses	41	43	+ 2
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses	18	19	+ 1
Total Number of Certified Insane	7,285	7,346	+ 61
In Receiving Institutions	118	81	- 37
Total	7,403	7,427	+ 24
Voluntary Boarders	204	231	+ 27
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	239	230	- 9

There was an increase in the year 1940, compared with 1939, in the number of certified patients in State Mental Hospitals. The number of certified insane in the State at the end of 1940, proportionately to the population, was 1 in 261. At 31st December, 1940, there were 230 military mental cases known to the Department and 231 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 1936 to 1940 was as follows:—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1936 ..	379	403	782	41	53	94	876
1937 ..	374	406	780	25	30	55	835
1938 ..	379	389	768	52	63	115	883
1939 ..	407	431	838	79	89	168	1,006
1940 ..	409	393	802	37	59	96	898

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in, Mental Hospitals of the Department for each of the years 1936 to 1940 are given below:—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1936	138	180	318	213	177	390	708
1937	162	196	358	210	167	377	735
1938	190	241	431	209	200	409	840
1939	232	302	534	256	246	502	1,036
1940	216	244	460	191	182	373	833

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Wards of
Children's
Welfare
Department
and
Department for
Reformatory
Schools.

This Department is responsible for the supervision of (a) children committed as wards of the Children's Welfare Department pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Welfare Act, and (b) those committed as wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools under the provisions of Part II., Division 2, Crimes Act (Juvenile Offenders).

WARDS OF THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

In the main these represent children who have been committed through the Children's Courts under one or other of the several definitions of a "neglected child" (section 18), children committed to the Department on the application of relatives, &c., on the grounds that they are without means of support (section 24), and children who *ipso facto* become wards on default in payment by their parents under the Infant Life Protection provisions of the Act (section 103).

According to the circumstances existing at the time of committal, the children are boarded out for payment in private foster homes or with relatives, or are placed in institutions. Only one institution is governmentally controlled, viz., the Department's Receiving Depot at Royal Park, which is used as a clearing house. The remaining institutions are conducted by the various religious denominations or private charitable committees, and a capitation fee is paid for wards maintained therein.

With children in private foster homes or with relatives, boarding out payments do not continue beyond school leaving age (14 years). The children are then placed "on probation" (i.e., without cost) with their foster parents or relatives, or are placed in employment in service situations. Children in institutions are in due course either returned to their relatives or friends "on probation," transferred to private foster homes, or placed in employment in service situations.

The following table shows the number and location of wards of the Children's Welfare Department at the end of each of the five years, 1936-1940.

Year.	Boarded Out in Foster Homes.	On Probation with Friends or Relatives.	With Employers on Service Conditions.	At Royal Park Depot.	In Other Institutions.	Total.
1936 ..	2,218	1,048	359	171	1,613	5,409
1937 ..	2,131	1,252	351	179	1,602	5,515
1938 ..	1,916	1,404	342	261	1,640	5,563
1939 ..	1,848	1,208	351	275	1,770	5,452
1940 ..	1,668	1,397	249	251	1,780	5,345

WARDS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Boys committed as wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools are transferred for training as early as possible to the private reformatory school appropriate to their religion. They then come under the legal guardianship of the superintendent of the school, who in due course may return them to their friends or relatives (who are required to enter into a good behaviour bond) or place them at service or in other employment. The following table shows the number and location of wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools at the end of five years 1936-1940:—

Year	At Royal Park Reformatory School.	In Other Reformatory Schools.	On Probation with Friends or Relatives.	With Employers on Service Conditions.	Total.
1936 ..	6	92	73	27	198
1937 ..	4	95	60	27	186
1938 ..	5	105	74	14	198
1939 ..	3	66	73	15	157
1940 ..	1	54	47	9	111

Part I., Division 8, of the *Children's Welfare Act 1928* provides for the approval by the Governor in Council of private persons and institutions prepared to maintain gratuitously children who may be deemed by any Court or Children's Court to be "neglected" under section 18 of the Act (section 61). Authority is given to any Court or Children's Court to commit such children to private persons and institutions so approved (section 63). Power is also given to a father or mother being the guardian of any child to transfer guardianship to private persons or institutions so approved (section 67). The number of children so held at 31st December, 1940, was:—

Court committals	66
Transfer of guardianship	101
Total	167

Part II. of the *Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection)* provides that no person shall for payment or reward retain or receive into her care or charge in any home any infant under the age of five years for the purpose of nursing or maintaining such infant apart from its parents for more than three consecutive days or for the purpose of adopting such infant unless such person and such home is registered by the Department (section 95). Exemptions from the operation of this section in the case of a relative or for other special reasons may be granted by the Minister

(section 107). Payments are to be made through the Secretary and in no other way (section 103). If payments fall into arrears for four weeks the child *ipso facto* becomes a ward of the Children's Welfare Department (section 103). The following is a statement of the operations of this part for the year ended 31st December, 1940.

Children already placed at 1st January, 1940 ..	159	
Children placed during 1940	230	389
<hr/>		
Discharged from operations of Part II. during 1940—		
Custody resumed by parents	91	
Made wards through arrears	41	
Deaths	2	
Attained five years of age	20	
Adopted	19	
	<hr/>	173
Under supervision at 31st December, 1940 ..	216	389
	<hr/>	<hr/>

MAINTENANCE.

Part III. of the *Maintenance Act* 1928 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 towards the maintenance thereof. "Child" means any person (whether born in lawful wedlock or not) under the maximum age provided under the Education Acts at which attendance at school ceases to be compulsory.

The following statement shows the number of children in respect of whom assistance under the Maintenance Act was granted in the years 1938 to 1940 and the total amount of such assistance paid in each year, together with the average payments per child per week :—

Year.	Number of Children Assisted.	Total Amount of Assistance Payments.	Average Payment per Child per Week.
		£	s. d.
1938	8,118	162,321	7 11
1939	7,905	169,062	8 2
1940	6,933	164,152	8 4

As a result of a report by the Select Committee of the **Widows' Allowances.** 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.

The following statement shows the operations of this Act since its inception :—

Year.	Applications Approved.	Applications in Force at 31st December.	Total Amount of Allowances Paid.	Average Weekly Allowance.
			£	s. d.
1938 ..	930	918	13,121	8 10
1939 ..	238	965	21,381	9 0
1940 ..	129	934	23,183	9 1

Financial Statement Children's Welfare Department.

The following statement shows the financial operations of the Department for the year ended 31st December, 1940.

EXPENDITURE.

Children's Welfare Department—	£	s.	d.
Boarded-out children	71,357	16	3
Royal Park Depot	9,830	3	4
Abbotsford Industrial School	1,286	3	10
Department for Reformatory Schools	2,293	13	0
Maintenance Act—			
Children	164,152	2	3
Widows	23,183	7	1
General Maintenance Items—			
(Medical attention, School requisites, &c.)	8,479	8	5
Administration	34,305	19	11
Gross Expenditure	314,888	14	1

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Collections from parents	11,735	2	4
Other receipts	729	12	1
	<hr/>		
	12,464	14	5
	<hr/>		
Net Expenditure	302,423	19	8

The following statement shows the Net Expenditure of the Department during the ten years 1931-1940.

Year.			Net Expenditure.	Year.			Net Expenditure.
			£				£
1931	..	..	382,968	1936	..	..	262,792
1932	..	..	332,886	1937	..	..	272,788
1933	..	..	286,254	1938	..	..	297,011*
1934	..	..	251,587	1939	..	..	310,048*
1935	..	..	251,614	1940	..	..	302,424*

* The *Maintenance (Widowed Mothers) Act* 1937 came into operation on 4th March, 1938.

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, 1941, there were 127 municipalities maintaining 227 centres. Of these municipalities, 29 in the metropolitan area were supporting 80 centres, and 98 in the country were supporting 150 centres. During the year ended 30th June, 1941, the number of individual infants who were given attention at centres was 60,906, compared with 56,809 in 1940. Their attendances numbered 597,982 in 1941 and 560,321 in 1940, and the nurses made 76,980 and 75,271 visits in 1941 and 1,940 respectively. The number of nurses actually employed in infant welfare centre work was 123, but, including Infant Welfare nurses in the Public Health Department and those attached to voluntary organizations and training schools, there were 157.

The following statement gives particulars of infant welfare centres for the year 1917-18 (the first year in operation) and for the five years 1936-37 to 1940-41 :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

—	1917-18.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Nurses in centres ..	1	104	106	114	118	123
Home Visits ..	1,407	70,943	89,821	73,490	75,271	76,980
Total .. Individual						
Children ..	913	47,115	43,736	51,316	56,809	60,906
Total Attendances ..	4,116	491,047	361,187*	520,819	560,321	597,982

* Owing to outbreak of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) activities of centres were curtailed.

There are eight Infant Welfare and Mothercraft training schools for nurses. Of these schools three train Infant Welfare and Mothercraft nurses, one trains 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	}	Training Infant Welfare Nurses
Association Training School ..		
Tweedle Baby Hospital ..	}	Training Mothercraft Nurses
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows		
Methodist Babies' Home ..		
Bethany Babies' Home ..		
St. Gabriel's Church of England Babies' Home		

There were 738 Infant Welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 30th June, 1941, and 731 Mothercraft nurses eligible to obtain the Public Health Department certificate of competency.

There are eleven creches 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 creches. The daily payment includes provision for three meals and a bath. The total attendances for the year ended 30th June, 1941, were 80,111.

There are bush nursing centres distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At 30th June, 1941, the centres numbered 74, inclusive of 58 bush nursing hospitals. The bush nurses numbered 160 on permanent staff and 15 on relieving staff, the majority of whom held infant welfare as well as general and midwifery certificates.

Bush Nursing.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the bush nursing centres for the year ended 30th June, 1940, are shown below:—

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING CENTRES, 1939-40.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Grants—		Salaries—	
Government	391	Nurses, paid to Central Council	22,167
Municipalities	588	Other	10,923
Central Council	831	Provisions, Fuel and Lighting	15,613
Donations	10,425	Surgery and Medicine ..	1,993
Proceeds from Entertainments	2,511	Repairs and Maintenance ..	1,888
Nursing Fees	40,406	Printing, Stationery ..	1,218
Members' Fees	12,674	Insurance, Rent, and Bank Charges	3,267
Interest and Rent	291	Other Maintenance Costs ..	1,268
Proceeds from Sale of Medicine	740	Loans and Interest Repayments	2,821
Loans—		Land and New Buildings ..	17,604
From Central Council ..	5,390	New Equipment	3,663
From other Sources ..	2,845		
Miscellaneous	1,216		
		Total Expenditure ..	82,425
Total Receipts	78,308	Bank Overdraft at 1st July, 1939	14,620
Cash in hand or in Bank at 1st July, 1939	11,108	Cash in hand or in Bank, 30th June, 1940	7,890
Bank Overdraft at 30th June, 1940	15,519		
	104,935		104,935

Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1940, amounted to £52,939.

NOTE.—The above statement excludes Central Council receipts (£3,791) and expenditure (£2,097).

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated on 4th April, 1923, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 24th December, 1930. 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 £1,251,331 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £194,612.

Lord Mayor's
Fund and
Hospital
Sunday Fund.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1930-31 to 1940-41 were as follows:—

Year.	Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£
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
1938-39	72,509	8,986	81,495
1939-40	62,240	9,205	71,445
1940-41	65,413	12,867	78,280

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 of the injured. During the past year 22,673 students have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 13,993 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association in 1883, 92,026 persons have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 6,925 students.

Victorian Civil Ambulance Service.

This service attended to 38,832 calls, of which 5,290 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1941; the mileage travelled was 255,735. In 22,060 cases no fee was paid. Following on the Infantile Paralysis Epidemic in 1937 "After-care Medical Treatment Clinics" were established so that patients could receive proper medical attention. To these centres the patients were transported without charge. During the year ended 30th June, 1941, 17,741 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.

The locations of the Country Ambulance Stations are as follow :—

Ballarat (2 cars)	Horsham	Mornington	Wangaratta
Beechworth	Kerang	Rushworth	Warragul
Benalla	Korumburra	Sale	Warrnambool
Bendigo	Kyabram	Shepparton	Yarram
Castlemaine	Maffra	Stawell	
Echuca	Mildura	Swan Hill	

**Charity
Organization
Society.**

A statement of the objects of this society was published in the *Year-Book* 1916-17, page 583.

The income for the year ended 30th June, 1941, was £5,565, private subscriptions amounted to £2,049, and all other receipts to £3,516. The total expenditure during the year was £5,362, of which £2,934 was expended on relief, and £2,428 on administration and on buildings. At the end of the year the amount of capital invested was £15,177 and of cash on hand £1,965.

**Royal
Humane
Society.**

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victoria Humane Society." Its objects are as follows:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures; (2) to provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia; (3) to restore the apparently drowned or apparently dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful in so doing; (4) to collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes.

During the year ended 30th June, 1940, 80 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 30 certificates of merit, 22 bronze medals and 5 silver medals were granted. During 1940-41 income of the Society amounted to £496 and expenditure to £439.

**Royal Life
Saving
Society.**

With the object of minimizing the great loss of life from drowning, a branch of the Royal Life Saving Society was established in Melbourne in 1904. A statement of the aims of the society was published in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 237.

During the year 1940-41 the number of awards granted by the Victorian Head Centre was 4,514, which included 119 Awards of Merit. The total income of the Centre for 1940-41 was £1,165, and the expenditure £1,061.

**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, 1941, 3,556 cases were dealt with, of which 1,169 were connected with cruelty to horses, and 1,426 to dogs. There were 23 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in 19 of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £4,699, and the expenditure to £3,137.

**Other Funds
and Social
Organisations.**

Details of the National Safety Council of Australia, the Queen's Fund, the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund, the Lord Mayor's 1937 Coal Mining Accident Relief Fund, and the Lord Mayor's 1939 Bush Fire Relief Fund will be found on pages 284-286 of the 1939-40 *Year-Book*.

**Cost of Social
Services.**

Expenditure on Social Services by the Government of Victoria during each of the last five years is shown hereunder.

Amounts shown include expenditure from Revenue and Loan Funds. Interest charges—except in the case of Unemployment Relief—and the cost of pensions have been excluded from the table:—

EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE OF VICTORIA ON SOCIAL SERVICES.

Social Service.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
Law, Order and Public Safety ..	1,230,925	1,290,171	1,315,866	1,385,282	1,446,572
Regulation of Trade and Industry ..	125,599	111,525	103,018	106,656	115,010
Education ..	3,068,436	3,229,925	3,278,618	3,370,147	3,335,905
Promotion of Public Health and Recreation ..	1,117,754	1,349,023	1,305,180	1,503,945	1,671,266
Social Amelioration (excluding Unemployment Relief) ..	342,601	834,697	541,331	661,848	647,236
Unemployment Relief* ..	3,332,933	3,538,301	3,374,133	3,451,372	1,829,760
Total	9,218,248	10,353,642	9,918,146	10,479,250	9,045,809

* Includes expenditure from the Winter Relief Fund, viz. :—1936-37, £3,696; 1937-38, £2,248; 1938-39, £5,191; 1939-40, £160; 1940-41, nil; but excludes Commonwealth Grants as follows :—1936-37, £144,929; 1937-38, £186,230; 1938-39, £91,542; 1939-40, £38,135; 1940-41, £28,274.

Further information in regard to the above items appears in pages 207 and 208 of the *Year-Book*.

CHILD ENDOWMENT.

The *Child Endowment Act* 1941 (Commonwealth Act No. 8 of 1941) which was assented to on 7th April, 1941, is an Act to provide for the payment of endowments, in respect of certain children, at the rate of five shillings per week for each child until he reaches the age of sixteen years.

The general administration of the Act is vested in the Secretary, Department of Social Services, who is required to furnish to the Minister annually, for presentation to Parliament, a report of the administration and operation of the Act.

Section 2 provides that the Act shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent, but an endowment shall not be payable for any period prior to the 1st July, 1941.

Endowment may be granted :—

- (a) To any person maintaining more than one child, in respect of each child in excess of one maintained by him, and
- (b) To any institution (with the exceptions mentioned below) in respect of every child maintained by it.

Where a person is maintaining a child born in Australia who is a child of an alien father, and is also maintaining a child under the age of sixteen years not born in Australia who is the child of such father, an endowment may be granted in respect of such child born in Australia who is maintained by him.

An endowment shall not be granted unless—

- (a) The person (not being an institution) claiming the endowment is in Australia on the date on which the claim is made, and, if not born in Australia, has, for the period of twelve months immediately preceding that date, had his usual place of residence in Australia ; and
- (b) The child in respect of whom the endowment is claimed is in Australia, and, if not born in Australia, has been resident in Australia for the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date on which the claim is made.

A child shall be deemed to have been born in Australia if at the date of his birth the usual place of residence of his mother was in Australia and her absence from Australia was temporary only.

An endowment may be granted to an aboriginal native of Australia unless—

- (a) He is nomadic ; or
- (b) The child in respect of whom the endowment is claimed is wholly or mainly dependent upon the Commonwealth or a State for his support.

Upon the grant of an endowment it shall be paid—

- (a) To the mother of the child in respect of whom it is granted ;
or
- (b) In such cases as are prescribed, to such persons as are respectively prescribed.

Endowment will be paid also in respect of children residing in private charitable institutions. Children "boarded-out" by the States will likewise be eligible, but not those in institutions which are substantially supported by the States.

For Commonwealth Income Tax purposes, endowment will not be regarded as income.

Based upon the estimate that there are about 1,830,000 children under sixteen in Australia, and that of these children 1,000,000 are dependent in excess of one child in each family and therefore eligible for endowment, the cost of the scheme, at its inception, will be about £13,000,000 per annum.

A tax on pay-rolls will, it is anticipated, produce £9,000,000 per annum ; the abolition of the income tax deductions for each child after the first, £2,000,000 ; and the balance of £2,000,000 will be financed from general revenue.

Financial provision for child endowment is made by the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act* 1941 (No. 2 of 1941) and the *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1941 (No. 3 of 1941). The latter Act imposes a tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum "on all wages paid or payable by any employer in respect of any period of time occurring after the 30th day of June, 1941," and provides that the tax "shall be paid by the employer who pays or is liable to pay the wages." The general administration of the former Act is placed in the hands of a Commissioner of Taxation, who is required to furnish annually a report to Parliament on the working of the Act.

Every employer who pays or is liable to pay wages in excess of £20 per week is required to make application to the Commissioner for registration as an employer. He is also required to make a monthly return of all wages paid or payable by him.

The number of endowments in force in Victoria at 30th June, 1942, was 124,463, representing 224,155 endowable children.

**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 commencing age for old-age pensioners 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 3rd April, 1941, was £55 18s. per annum, or 21s. 6d. per week.

**Pensioners,
1931-32 to
1940-41.**

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1941, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 28,560; women, 47,811; total, 76,371. Invalid pensioners—men, 5,771; women, 6,676; total, 12,447.

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, 1941, are shown in the following statement:—

**VICTORIA—OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS,
1931-32 TO 1940-41.**

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
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
1938-39	67,896	19,471	87,367	4,307,432
1939-40	76,081	12,739	88,820	4,413,702
1940-41	76,371	12,447	88,818	4,588,266

* Includes payment of pensions to eligible inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. On 30th June, 1941, there were respectively 1,615 and 630 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; 6s. from 9th September, 1937; 6s. 6d. from 26th December, 1940; and 6s. 9d. from 3rd April, 1941.

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.

The Commonwealth Financial Emergency Acts of 1931 and 1932 reduced the rate of payment and imposed income restrictions. Rates of payment and income restrictions were modified by the Commonwealth Financial Relief Act of 1934 and 1936, and by the *Maternity Allowance Act* (No. 44 of 1937). The latter Act increased—

- (a) the income limit 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 ;
- (b) 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, 1941, was 853,094, and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £4,191,730.

For the year ended 30th June, 1941, the number of claims granted was 19,150, and the amount paid in allowances was £102,175.

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 war of 1914–18. 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.

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.

On pages 407 and 408 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 appears a statement of the activities of the Department.

The History of war pension legislation from 1914 to 1938 is recorded in the *Year-Book*, 1937-38, page 279 *et seq.*

**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 42s. per fortnight, and for a man and his wife at 36s. 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 £88 8s. per annum, or in the case of a man and wife, £176 16s. 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 42s. for a single man or 36s. each for man and wife, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Current
Work of
Department.

The following statistics for the year 1940-41 show in some degree the type and extent of current activity in the State of Victoria :—

War Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1941—	
Members of the Forces	25,107
Dependants of deceased members of the Forces ..	7,977
Dependants of incapacitated members of the Forces	41,036
Expenditure for year (paid in pensions) ..	£2,252,227
Service Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1941—	
Members of the Forces	2,092
Dependants of deceased member pensioners ..	349
Dependants of member pensioners	1,004
Expenditure for year (paid in service pensions) ..	£126,975
Medical Treatment—	
Number of In-patients at 30th June, 1941, in Repatriation Institutions—	
General Hospitals	466
Sanatoria	57
Anzac Hostels	19
Mental Hospitals	176
(Some few patients are being treated in own homes.)	
Attendances of Out-patients during 1940-41 (excluding treatments by Local Medical Officers, of whom there are 174 in rural areas)	
	51,977
Expenditure on treatment, &c.—	
Maintenance of Repatriation Institutions ..	£143,791
Maintenance of patients in other than Repatriation Institutions (including Country Hospitals) ..	£20,283
Sustenance during medical treatment	£11,883
Conducting Repatriation Artificial Limb Factory ..	£11,967
Other expenditure, including fees to consultants, &c.	£31,820
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme—	
Number of children at school and in training ..	1,286
Expenditure for year 1940-41	£32,525

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.

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. However, owing to lack of funds, it was not until 1926 that the managers were in a position to consider the erection of a suitable building. Plans 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. 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.

In 1939 a Rose Garden covering an acre of ground was added to the existing Memorial Gardens.

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
1939	436	873	1,309	20,169	6·49
1940	571	1,053	1,624	20,293	8·00
1941	662	1,164	1,826	20,523	8·90

PART VIII.

INTERCHANGE.

COMMERCE.

The Customs Tariff. 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 as proposed to be amended by Customs Tariff Proposals No. 7, which were introduced in the House of Representatives on 5th March, 1942.

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.

British Preferential 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.

Intermediate Tariff. The Intermediate Tariff—a feature of the Australian Customs Tariff until 14th October, 1932—was reintroduced on 28th November, 1935, insofar as certain items were concerned, in order to facilitate the implementation of trade agreements. The benefits of this Tariff may be extended in whole or in part to any country by proclamation.

Consequent on its reintroduction, trade agreements have been completed with the undermentioned countries, and the Intermediate Tariff, in respect of certain goods, became operative as indicated:—

Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and the Union of South Africa (January, 1937), Switzerland (December, 1938), Brazil (January, 1940), Greece (June, 1940).

The benefits of the Intermediate Tariff have by proclamation also been conferred on countries other than those mentioned above. Trade with enemy countries and enemy-occupied countries, however, is prohibited under *Trading with the Enemy Act 1939-1940*.

General Tariff. The General Tariff applies to all goods other than those to which the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff or Intermediate Tariff have been extended or which are not entitled to special rates of import duties under preference tariffs or other Acts of Parliament.

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 reviewed in 1934, and 1938. The schedule under which special rates are accorded certain goods, the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, is the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1933-1934 as amended by Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Proposals No. 4 of 5th March, 1942.

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, 1938, and 1939. The schedules at present in operation are the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1931 and the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1934-1939, as proposed to be amended by Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Proposals No. 3 of 5th March, 1942.

A reciprocal trade agreement was concluded with Newfoundland in 1939, providing for the grant of the British Preferential Tariff on newsprinting paper, the produce or manufacture of that country. In return, Newfoundland accords exclusive tariff preferences on Australian butter and canned fruits of 1 cent. per lb. and 10 per cent. ad valorem respectively.

A trade agreement with Southern Rhodesia became effective in April, 1941. Briefly, the agreement provides for concessional tariff treatment for Southern Rhodesian tobacco, raw asbestos and chrome ore, in return for which the Southern Rhodesian Government grants tariff concessions on a wide range of Australian primary and manufactured products.

In conformity with the *Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Act 1936*, certain specified goods, the produce of Papua and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, are admitted into Australia free of duty. All other goods are admissible under the British Preferential Tariff.

In addition (as stated previously) reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, Brazil, and Greece.

Exchange Adjustment. The *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-1939* as proposed to be amended by Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Proposals No. 3 of 5th March, 1942 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.

Since the enactment of this Act, 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 ensure 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.

External Exchange Rate.

The telegraphic transfer selling rate for £100, Australia on London, is £125 10s. After reaching £130 10s. on 29th January, 1931, the rate was reduced to £125 10s. on 3rd December, 1931, since when it has remained constant.

**Primage
Duty.**

In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933-1939, 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.

**Special
War Duty.**

The Customs Tariff (Special War Duty) Proposals No. 3 of 5th March, 1942, provide for the imposition of a special war duty of customs at the rate of 10 per centum of the total of all other duties collected (i.e., customs and primage duties). The only exceptions to this duty are petroleum and shale products covered by Tariff Item 229 (C) and unmanufactured tobacco classifiable under Tariff Items 18, 19, and 23.

(NOTE.—This duty first become operative in respect of all items other than Item 229 (C) on 2nd May, 1940. On 21st November, 1940, unmanufactured tobacco was also excepted).

**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).

The Excise Tariff in operation is the Excise Tariff **Excise Tariff.** 1921-1939 as proposed to be amended by Excise Tariff Proposals Nos. 5 and 6 of the 5th and 25th March, 1942, respectively. This tariff relates only to beer, spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, certain petroleum or shale products, coal tar and coke oven distillates, aromatic hydrocarbons and light oils (not being petroleum or shale products) suitable for use as petrol substitutes, amylic alcohol, fusel oil, concentrated grape must, playing cards, cigarette tubes, cigarette papers, matches, wine, saccharin, snuff, wirelose valves, carbonic acid gas and dry batteries and dry cells less than 6 volt.

War-time Trading Legislation. Brief reference to the steps taken to control War-time trading are made in the paragraphs which follow :—

The Customs (Overseas Exchange) Regulations **Customs (Overseas Exchange) Regulations.** promulgated in September, 1939, prohibit the export of all goods, except under licence. Under this control system, exporters are required to surrender the overseas exchange arising from their sales abroad to the Commonwealth Bank, or to the trading banks acting as agents of the Commonwealth Bank. The exporter then receives an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the proceeds of the sale. The effect is to place all overseas exchange arising from exports under direct Government control.

In addition to the general supervision of exports **Export Restrictions.** exercised for monetary reasons under the Overseas Exchange Regulations, special export restrictions have been applied to a number of commodities since the outbreak of war.

These export restrictions fall into three main classes :—

1. Those designed to conserve supplies of essential commodities for the home market.
2. Those operated in conjunction with price control measures to stabilize marketing conditions in Australia.
3. Those which are used to facilitate the carrying out of export contracts entered into with the British Government.

**Import
Licensing.**

Most goods imported are subject to the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations, which were promulgated on 1st December, 1939. Important exceptions were made to the general provision. The Regulations prohibit the importations of goods into the Commonwealth except under licence. Under the Regulations goods are classified into two groups:—

- (a) Goods, the produce or manufacture of non-sterling countries.
- (b) Goods the produce or manufacture of sterling countries.

The degree of restriction applied to imports from non-sterling countries has been progressively increased since the import licensing system was first established. Many classes of less essential goods are subject to a total prohibition, whilst others are rationed on a basis of a percentage of imports during the pre-war year 1938-39.

Goods may be imported without licences from the undermentioned countries with which special monetary arrangements have been made:—

- Netherlands Indies,
- Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urandi,
- French Equatorial Africa,
- Cameroons under French Mandate,
- French Establishments in India,
- Iceland,
- Faroe Islands.

On and from 8th December, 1941, many types of goods, the produce or manufacture of sterling countries, were also made subject to the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations. The restrictions mainly prohibited the importation of certain classes of goods non essential in character. The degree of restriction was increased on 1st April, 1942. A limited number of classes of goods is rationed on the basis of a percentage of imports during the pre-war year 1938-39. Goods the produce or manufacture of the following countries may be imported without licences:—

- British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
- Cook Islands,
- Fiji,
- Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony,
- Nauru,
- New Caledonia,
- New Guinea,
- New Hebrides,
- New Zealand,
- Norfolk Island,
- Papua,
- Pitcairn Island,
- Society Islands,
- Tonga,
- Western Samoa.

Trading with the Enemy. Under the *Trading with the Enemy Act 1939-40*, machinery has been set up to cut off all trade which might directly or indirectly benefit the enemy.

The trading with the enemy ban applies to all enemy countries and also to territories under enemy control.

Enemy countries are Germany, Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland, Japan, and Thailand, and countries currently (i.e., at May, 1942) listed as "enemy territory" viz. :—

Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, Danzig, Poland (excluding the regions under Soviet control), Denmark (excluding Greenland and the Faroe Islands), Norway, Netherlands (excluding Netherlands dependencies), Luxemburg, Belgium (excluding the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), French Territory in Europe (including Corsica), Algeria, the French Zone of Morocco, Tunisia and French Somaliland, Principality of Monaco, Yugoslavia and Greece.

However, the trading with the enemy legislation applies to all territory in enemy occupation, whether specifically listed or not.

In order to check illegal traffic with the enemy through neutral countries, statutory lists are published of persons, firms and companies in neutral countries who are deemed to be "enemies" under the Trading with the Enemy Act and with whom all commercial transactions are prohibited.

The Trading with the Enemy Act provides for the issue of licences exempting approved transactions from the general prohibition on dealings with the enemy. A number of such licences has been issued to meet the circumstances of special cases.

The legislation also covers the treatment of enemy firms in Australia and, following decisions of the High Court, controllers have been appointed to conduct the affairs of a number of such companies. The procedure followed is to appoint interim-controllers until the cases have come before the High Court.

The Tariff Board. *The Tariff Board Act 1921* (No. 21 of 1921) provided for the appointment by the Governor General of a Tariff Board. The Act came into operation in March, 1922.

The Board consists of four members, one of whom is an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce and may be Chairman. The Governor General appoints the Chairman, who convenes all sittings of the Board.

The Minister (of the Department of Trade and Customs) is required to refer to the Board for inquiry and report the following matters :—

(a) The classification of goods under all Traiff items which provide for classification under by-laws.

(b) The determination of the value of goods for duty under section 160 of the *Customs Act 1901-1920*.

- (c) Any dispute arising out of the interpretation of any Customs Tariff, or the classification of articles in any Tariff, in which an appeal is made to the Minister from the decision of the Comptroller General.
- (d) The necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties, and the deferment of existing or proposed deferred duties.
- (e) The necessity for granting bounties for the encouragement of any primary or secondary industry in Australia.
- (f) The effect of existing bounties or of bounties subsequently granted.
- (g) Any proposal for the application of the British Preferential Tariff or the Intermediate Tariff to any part of the British Dominions or any foreign country, together with any requests received from Australian producers or exporters in relation to the export of their goods to any such part or country.
- (h) Any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff, and in particular in regard to his :—
 - (1) Charging unnecessarily high prices for his goods,
or
 - (2) Acting in restraint of trade to the detriment of the public, or
 - (3) Acting in a manner which results in unnecessarily high prices being charged to the consumer for his goods,
 and shall not take any action in respect of any of these matters until he has received the report of the Board.

The Minister may refer to the Board for their inquiry and report the following matters:—

- (a) The general effect of the working of the Customs and the Excise Tariff, in relation to the primary and secondary industries of the Commonwealth.
- (b) The fiscal and industrial effects of the Customs laws of the Commonwealth.
- (c) The incidence between the rates of duty on raw materials and on finished or partly finished products; and
- (d) Any other matter in any way affecting the encouragement of primary or secondary industries in relation to the Tariff.

Any of the above four matters may be inquired into and reported upon by the Board on its own initiative.

All inquiries conducted by the Board relating to:—

- (a) Any revision of the Tariff.
- (b) Any proposal for a bounty ; or
- (c) Any complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff ; are required to be held in public.

The Board makes to the Minister an annual report a copy of which the Minister is required to lay on the table of each House of Parliament,

**Trade and
Shipping
Statistics.**

Difficulties inseparable from war-time conditions, and considerations of the requirements of censorship and of national policy, limit the amount of information which may be published. Tables relating to Trade and Shipping, which have been a feature of this part of the *Year-Book*, have therefore been omitted from this volume.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, AND WIRELESS.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (63 and 64 Vict., Chapter 12) provided, in section 51, power to make laws with respect to, *inter alia*, "postal, telegraphic, telephonic and other like services."

These services 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.

**Post Offices,
Mails, &c.**

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND MAILS.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Post Offices.*	Number of Mails.†—	
		Despatched.	Received.
1937	2,553	2,537,245	2,432,689
1938	2,564	2,252,009	2,130,580
1939	2,572	2,281,908	2,140,462
1940	2,583	2,272,963	2,126,363
1941	2,579	2,320,389	2,123,445

* Excluding "Telephone" offices at which telegraph and telephone business only is transacted, viz., 1936-37, 255; 1937-38, 256; 1938-39, 251; 1939-40, 252; 1940-41, 248.

† Number of Private Bags included in 1936-37.

Postal
Returns—
Victoria.

Particulars relating to the number of letters, packets, and newspapers dealt with during 1939-40 and 1940-41 are given hereunder.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LETTERS, PACKETS, AND NEWSPAPERS DEALT WITH, 1939-40 AND 1940-41.

Particulars.	1939-40.			1940-41.		
	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>	245,264,300	28,712,800	273,977,100	253,111,900	29,631,500	282,743,400
<i>Beyond the Commonwealth—</i>						
<i>Despatched ..</i>	6,865,800	2,830,200	9,696,000	6,780,700	2,795,100	9,575,800
<i>Received ..</i>	5,816,800	1,838,700	7,655,500	5,267,800	1,665,200	6,933,000
<i>Total ..</i>	257,946,900	33,381,700	291,328,600	265,160,400	34,091,800	299,252,200

The number of registered articles posted and received and particulars concerning parcels post, are shown below.

VICTORIA—REGISTERED ARTICLES AND PARCELS POST, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

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.
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
1939 ..	2,067,878	103,513	2,171,391	132,428	1,759,400	53,100	1,812,500	88,510
1940 ..	2,219,252	85,269	2,304,521	99,298	1,843,400	52,000	1,895,400	66,600
1941 ..	2,645,246	72,183	2,717,429	80,757	2,013,500	252,500	2,266,000	72,200

* Including Registered Value payable and Duty Parcels.

During 1940-41 there were 263,408 letters, &c., and 127,231 packets, &c., returned direct to writers or delivered; 38,280 letters, &c., and 37,600 packets, &c., were destroyed in accordance with the Post and Telegraph Act; and 7,164 letters, &c., and 2,730 packets, &c., were returned, as unclaimed, to other countries. Money and valuables to the amount of £31,458 were found in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable. Postal articles numbering 5,606 were irregularly addressed, and contained money and valuables to the extent of £2,901.

Dead
Letters—
Victoria.

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, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Heading.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Money Order Offices open	774	789	796	817	832
Money Orders Issued—					
Inland ..	{ Number .. 456,417 Amount £ 2,791,642	{ Number .. 493,551 Amount £ 2,936,766	{ Number .. 507,606 Amount £ 2,973,063	{ Number .. 524,544 Amount £ 3,120,385	{ Number .. 548,822 Amount £ 3,488,210
Interstate ..	{ Number .. 78,206 Amount £ 400,001	{ Number .. 82,951 Amount £ 412,318	{ Number .. 79,404 Amount £ 413,911	{ Number .. 98,778 Amount £ 438,618	{ Number .. 115,910 Amount £ 494,595
Beyond the monwealth Com-	{ Number .. 41,534 Amount £ 109,017	{ Number .. 43,099 Amount £ 114,586	{ Number .. 42,950 Amount £ 109,162	{ Number .. 39,724 Amount £ 77,025	{ Number .. 24,050 Amount £ 45,464
Total ..	{ Number .. 576,157 Amount £ 3,300,660	{ Number .. 619,601 Amount £ 3,463,670	{ Number .. 629,960 Amount £ 3,496,136	{ Number .. 663,046 Amount £ 3,636,028	{ Number .. 688,782 Amount £ 4,028,269
Money Orders Paid—					
Inland ..	{ Number .. 475,912 Amount £ 2,796,842	{ Number .. 505,216 Amount £ 2,936,506	{ Number .. 500,928 Amount £ 2,975,157	{ Number .. 524,000 Amount £ 3,140,381	{ Number .. 542,091 Amount £ 3,491,207
Interstate ..	{ Number .. 145,938 Amount £ 706,128	{ Number .. 142,861 Amount £ 690,744	{ Number .. 148,588 Amount £ 694,418	{ Number .. 150,266 Amount £ 676,588	{ Number .. 169,144 Amount £ 755,304
Beyond the monwealth Com-	{ Number .. 30,499 Amount £ 89,557	{ Number .. 30,073 Amount £ 89,606	{ Number .. 42,343 Amount £ 147,907	{ Number .. 25,043 Amount £ 75,877	{ Number .. 17,153 Amount £ 52,970
Total ..	{ Number .. 652,349 Amount £ 3,592,527	{ Number .. 678,150 Amount £ 3,716,856	{ Number .. 691,859 Amount £ 3,817,482	{ Number .. 699,309 Amount £ 3,892,846	{ Number .. 728,388 Amount £ 4,299,481
Postal Notes—					
Issued ..	{ Number .. 6,091,221 Amount £ 2,075,090	{ Number .. 6,338,041 Amount £ 2,183,188	{ Number .. 6,544,497 Amount £ 2,241,741	{ Number .. 6,476,137 Amount £ 2,232,187	{ Number .. 6,408,665 Amount £ 2,269,268
Paid—Issued within the State ..	{ Number .. 3,752,478 Amount £ 1,307,453	{ Number .. 3,825,000 Amount £ 1,416,841	{ Number .. 3,854,165 Amount £ 1,439,992	{ Number .. 3,898,827 Amount £ 1,480,670	{ Number .. 4,022,446 Amount £ 1,556,511
Paid—Issued in other States ..	{ Number .. 527,114 Amount £ 211,905	{ Number .. 542,842 Amount £ 220,470	{ Number .. 563,208 Amount £ 228,306	{ Number .. 621,326 Amount £ 242,581	{ Number .. 634,679 Amount £ 271,938

Of the money orders issued in 1940-41, 664,732 for £3,982,805 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia, 3,959 for £8,280 in New Zealand, £14,650 for £24,818 in the United Kingdom, and 5,441 for £12,366 in other countries. The orders paid included 711,235 for £4,246,511 issued in the Commonwealth, 7,796 for £15,583 in New Zealand, 5,227 for £24,793 in the United Kingdom, and 4,130 for £12,594 in other countries.

The following table gives particulars relating to the telegraph business during each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—TELEGRAPH BUSINESS, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Heading.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1049-41.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Telegraph Offices (including Railway Telegraph Offices) ..	2,435	2,452	2,453	2,474	2,471
Telegrams—					
Within the Commonwealth—					
Paid and Collect Telegrams					
Despatched—					
Ordinary, Urgent and Press	3,457,481	3,581,662	3,583,095	3,736,055	4,338,022
Lettergrams	47,665	38,657	33,796	37,688	30,827
Radiograms	3,231	2,894	3,055	1,921	2,215
Unpaid Telegrams Transmitted—					
Service, Shipping, Meteorological	229,777	253,930	299,395	306,876	301,144
Total	3,738,154	3,877,143	3,919,341	4,082,540	4,672,208
Beyond the Commonwealth—					
Despatched	253,480	248,196	245,479	238,334	289,375
Received	224,057	225,013	220,538	223,992	276,033
Total Number of Telegrams dealt with	4,215,691	4,350,352	4,385,358	4,544,866	5,237,616
Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£
Telegrams within the Commonwealth	243,736	247,707	244,317	246,760	274,564
Telegrams beyond the Commonwealth	47,239	44,187	37,120	51,062	55,999
Total Revenue received in State	290,975	291,894	281,437	297,822	330,563

Information relating to the telephone service is given below for the years 1936-37 to 1940-41.

VICTORIA—TELEPHONES, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Heading.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Telephone Exchanges ..	1,663	1,682	1,680	1,685	1,686
Public Telephones ..	2,465	2,506	2,573	2,620	2,775
Lines Connected ..	135,751	143,657	150,570	157,081	164,051
Instruments Connected ..	187,753	198,761	208,230	218,128	228,936
Instruments per 1,000 of Population ..	101·2	106·5	110·7	114·6	118·1
Effective Paid Local Calls—					
(a) Subscribers ..	142,524,028	152,305,209	166,528,717	173,986,478	180,849,691
(b) Public Telephones ..	9,368,548	10,078,118	10,856,620	11,549,253	13,561,093
Trunk Line Calls ..	10,322,172	11,007,373	11,197,897	11,853,346	12,223,933

Wireless Licences Issued.

Details of wireless licences issued in each of the years 1936-37 to 1940-41 are shown hereunder. Broadcast listeners' licences issued in Victoria at 30th June, 1941, represented 28 per cent. of the total for Australia (1,293,266).

VICTORIA—WIRELESS LICENCES ISSUED. 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Class of Licence.	Number of Licences Issued During—				
	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Coast	1	1	1	1	1
Ship	89	95	96	94	86
Aircraft	9	14	13	10	11
Land	3	3	3	4	4
Broadcasting*	18	18	18	19	19
Broadcast Listeners	288,717	315,406	327,579	348,158	362,790
Experimental	481	539	580	106	..
Portable	6	5	4	2	2
Special	25	24	24	28	26
Total	289,349	316,105	328,318	348,422	362,939

* Exclusive of five stations operated by the National Broadcasting Service (P.M.G.'s Department).

Post Office
revenue and
expenditure.

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department in Victoria for the years 1936-37 to 1940-41 are contained in the following table:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN VICTORIA, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Particulars.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Postage *	1,697,534	1,786,186	1,820,005	1,856,018	1,966,168
Money Order Commission					
Poundage on Postal Notes	69,495	72,897	75,096	74,608	74,699
Private Boxes and Bags	13,640	14,099	14,512	14,465	14,544
Miscellaneous*	134,061	136,688	132,632	136,454	218,862
Total Postal	1,914,730	2,009,870	2,042,245	2,081,545	2,274,273
Telegraph	347,910	341,796	341,182	366,780	408,517
Radio*	136,048	155,926	152,629	161,422	198,657
Telephones	2,066,231	2,192,308	2,351,611	2,487,315	2,648,137
Grand Total†	4,464,919	4,699,900	4,887,667	5,097,062	5,529,584
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary	1,322,979	1,454,186	1,535,967	1,594,464	1,656,788
General Expenses	110,787	114,692	128,875	133,476	143,530
Stores and Material	40,568	48,347	124,363	51,942	45,104
Mail Services	251,898	274,692	287,392	269,599	283,993
Engineering Services (other than new works)	765,050	766,423	885,459	949,018	976,889
Pensions and Retiring Allowances	30,810	28,372	26,127	23,168	20,402
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c.	36,551	29,318	35,204	32,902	32,515
Proportion of Audit Expenses	2,900	2,884	3,150	3,240	3,304
New Works—					
Telegraph, Telephones, and Wireless	695,650	1,009,646	1,011,128	885,694	814,060
New Buildings, &c.	39,320	56,993	108,579	16,592	61,191
Total Expenditure‡	3,296,513	3,785,553	4,146,244	3,960,095	4,037,776

* Including "Central Office" collections. † Actual collections. ‡ Actual payments.

TRANSPORT.

Under the provisions of the *Transport Regulation Act* 1932, the Transport Regulation Board was appointed by the Governor in Council on 16th February, 1933, for the purposes of securing the improvement and co-ordination of means of and facilities for locomotion and transport, and of carrying into effect the objects and purposes of the Act.

Brief reference to certain provisions of the Transport Regulation Acts of 1933, 1935, and 1940 respectively and the system evolved to implement them is made in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

Transport
Regulation
Board.

The number of transport licences in force at 30th June, 1941, classified according to the various types of licence issued, are shown hereunder.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT LICENCES IN FORCE AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1941.

Discretionary Licences.			Licences "As of Right."		
Type of Licence.	Permanent licences relating to commercial passenger vehicles operated as—	Number of Licences.	Type of Licence.	To operate for hire or reward—	Number of Licences.
A	Stage Omnibuses ..	639	EA	Within 25 miles of Melbourne ..	5,401
B	Touring Omnibuses ..	24	EB	Within 25 miles of Ballarat ..	127
C	Special Service Omnibuses ..	146		Within 25 miles of Bendigo ..	144
				Within 25 miles of Geelong ..	213
D	Permanent licences relating to commercial goods vehicles ..	1,558	EC	Within 20 miles of the places of business of the owners outside the radius of Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong ..	4,106
			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 ..	474
			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 ..	22,438
			EH	(i) Carrying only 3rd Schedule goods ..	591
				(ii) Racehorse floats ..	34
				(iii) Tank wagons carrying only petroleum products ..	26
				(iv) Commercial travellers' vehicles registered at the commercial rate of motor registration ..	497
			All other ..	256	
	Total (Discretionary) ..	2,367		Total (As of Right) ..	34,307

The grand total of licences, issued at 30th June, 1941, was £36,674, and the total fees for all licences issued at that date amounted to £17,108.

Under the administration of the Transport Regulation Board, it has been possible to plan an integrated system of road passenger services.

Services to Melbourne from certain areas have been licensed and reliable time-tables instituted therewith.

Stage motor services, closely co-ordinated with railway services, have also been licensed throughout the State. This has permitted new services on thin traffic routes to areas previously isolated.

The facilities for the transportation of goods are not so satisfactory. The legislative scheme associated therewith is briefly stated in the following paragraphs:—

- (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 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.

Reference to the "discretionary" power of the Board in relation to the transportation of goods will be found in previous *Year-Books*.

Long distance carriers who have been licensed automatically under the "transitory" principle and not upon any basis of necessity or convenience, appear in the records as a separate group. Licences were first issued for a period of two years on 26th July, 1936. A further term of two years expired on 26th July, 1940, but in view of the unsettled conditions existing generally as a result of the war, they have been renewed on this occasion only for a period of twelve months, which expired on 26th July, 1941.

During 1940, the *Transport Regulation (Compensation) Act*, No. 4753, was passed, under which, by voluntary surrender of licences, these transitory operators became eligible for compensation, subject to the proviso that an application for compensation could be entertained by the Board only if all transitory operators serving the same towns surrendered their licences, that is, providing there was a cessation of long-distance general hire and reward carrying to these towns.

As a result of this, a number of long-distance hauliers have received compensation, the principal services involved being those operating between Melbourne and Bendigo, Mildura, Kerang, Mansfield, Yarram, Bairnsdale, Sea Lake, Koondrook, Terang, Casterton, Nagambie, and Hopetoun, respectively.

During the latter part of 1940, the Transport Regulation Board, with an additional member representing the Commonwealth Liquid Fuel Control Board, was appointed Liquid Fuel Control Board for the State of Victoria under the provisions of the National Security (Liquid Fuel) Regulations.

The rationing scheme is of considerable magnitude, involving the issue of approximately 400,000 consumers' licences, although this number, of course, includes licences for motor spirit and diesel oil consumption for purposes other than the use in road vehicles.

The rationing scale at the inception of rationing in October, 1940, was on a reasonably liberal basis, although there was, of course, reason to believe that the restrictions would become progressively heavier.

Up to 30th June, 1941, it could be said that petrol rationing had not any marked effect on commercial transport, even where the nature of this transport was not of a high priority.

RAILWAYS.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic, with the two exceptions referred to on page 341, are the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

Certain border railways in New South Wales are also under the control of the Victorian Railway Commissioners by virtue of an agreement ratified between Victoria and New South Wales Governments under Act No. 3194 of 1922.

All lines controlled by the Railways Commissioners are shown on the map opposite page 319.

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 page 340. 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* 1936, No. 4429. A brief outline of the principal provisions of this Act was published in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1939-1940, page 361.

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 is shown in the following table.

VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC.,
EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING-STOCK, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

At 30th June—	Railways.		Electric Tramways.	Road Motor Services.	Total Capital Cost.
	Lines Opened.*	Lines in Progress of Construction.	Lines Opened.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1937	76,361,910	481,066	336,118	24,124	77,203,218
1938	50,514,751	481,387	151,719	16,559	51,164,416†
1939	51,085,894	256,854	152,412	23,382	51,518,542†
1940	50,720,098	257,339	139,835	18,144	51,135,416†
1941	50,723,116	258,886	135,636	7,620	51,125,258†

* Including at 30th June, each year, the cost of surveys for lines not constructed, viz. :—
1937, £413,846; 1938, £34†; 1939, £63†; 1940 and 1941, nil.

† Written down in accordance with Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act No. 4429 of 1936.

At 30th June, 1941, the cost of construction of lines open for traffic amounted to £39,427,478, after having been written down under Act No. 4429 of 1936.

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the **Loan liability.** Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with Act No. 4429, amounted to £48,577,554 at 30th June, 1941. After deducting the value of securities purchased and cancelled from the National Debt Sinking Fund—£2,970,865—the total liability in respect of current loans outstanding at that date was £45,606,689. The annual interest payable on this amount, calculated at the average rate of 3·93 per cent., was £1,792,343.

In addition to the proceeds from loans, funds amounting to £5,899,060 at 30th June, 1941, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, &c., out of Consolidated Revenue and the National Recovery Loan and other Funds. No interest is charged on this amount.

Railways traffic. The mileage and the traffic of the railways for each of the years 1936-37 to 1940-41 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1936-37
TO 1940-41.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Miles Constructed ..	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,815·67	4,815·59	4,815·59
„ 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	4,766·57	4,766·49	4,766·49
Vehicle Mileage ..	18,171,670	18,889,686	18,875,525	18,032,670	18,837,283
Passenger Journeys ..	147,744,433	144,051,267	148,543,244	151,279,927	166,650,465
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons)* ..	6,837,872	7,273,422	5,989,557	6,202,453	6,641,249

* Figures relating to Road Motor Services are included as follows :—14,910 tons in 1936-37, 15,053 tons in 1937-38, 13,704 tons in 1938-39, 15,469 tons in 1939-40, and 18,464 tons in 1940-41.

The tonnage (6,641,249) of goods and live stock carried during 1940-41, represented an increase of 438,791 tons as compared with the previous year.

The revenue and expenditure of the Railways Department during each of the last five financial years were as follows :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Passenger, &c., Business—					
Passenger Fares	3,869,853	3,745,247	3,918,072	4,097,300	5,077,746
Parcels, &c.	} 425,367	{ 357,196	331,221	319,381	328,328
Other .. .. .						77,875	100,672	99,361	104,469
Goods, &c., Business—					
Goods	4,278,187	4,275,515	3,621,893	3,986,847	4,097,048
Live Stock	690,933	608,265	606,299	539,551	619,185
Minerals	73,213	73,741	60,703	61,422	93,609
Other .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	63,997	66,206
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment					
Services	341,864	346,862	370,984	408,381	519,248
Sale of Electrical Power	34,754	39,454	41,030	44,323	48,536
Rentals	136,221	139,334	140,052	144,900	160,005
Book Stalls	66,494	68,327	72,594	77,478	93,127
Advertising	40,070	37,876	38,045	35,475	37,007
Other	264,047*	39,466	58,764	64,032†	85,706†
Total	10,221,003	9,809,158	9,360,329	9,942,448	11,330,220
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works	1,638,697	1,786,377	1,523,840	1,728,950	1,799,549
Rolling Stock	2,499,843	2,045,898	2,584,629	2,686,950	2,837,571
Transportation	2,305,865	2,569,196	2,742,199	2,714,934	2,930,766
Electrical Engineering Branch	221,943	248,194	280,262	330,263	331,799
Stores Branch	106,009	121,524	126,564	125,837	127,034
Pensions and Gratuities	143,902	123,292	113,921	103,649	92,109
Payment to the Superannuation Fund	360,498	361,697	370,363	379,885	383,274
Contribution to Railway Renewals and Replacements Fund .. .. .	.. .. .	250,000	225,000	200,000	525,000
Repayment to Public Account (Act No. 4499) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	50,000	50,000	100,000
Other	212,145	239,508	260,146	249,112	236,406
Total Working Expenses	7,488,902	8,345,686	8,276,924	8,569,580	9,353,508

* Including recoups, &c., of loss resulting from the working of certain lines, £220,038.

† Including recoup on account of reduction outer suburban fares, £42,000 in 1939-40 and £39,147 in 1940-41.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1936-37
TO 1940-41—continued.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Less charged to—</i>					
Unemployment Relief Funds, Federal Aid Roads and Works Grant	162,061	148,233	139,302	155,193	44,557
Commonwealth Defence Works (Unemployment Relief) Account	..	..	..	8,213	46
Deferred Renewals Replacements, &c., Act No. 4672, Item 5 ..	..	..	..	273,000	249,285
Public Account Advances Act, No. 4499 .. .. .	..	297,400	..	..	..
Trust Fund Railway Works (Defence Purposes) .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,692
Working Expenses charged to Rail- way Revenue	7,326,841	7,900,053	8,137,622	8,133,174	9,053,928
Net Revenue	2,894,162	1,909,105	1,222,707	1,809,274	2,276,292
Debt Charges—					
Interest Charges and Expenses*	3,019,221	1,846,972	1,866,062	1,886,413	1,920,732
Exchange on Interest Payments and Redemption	301,017	184,651	188,693	197,438	206,521
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund .. .. .	..	119,435	120,018	121,624	122,445
Net Result for year	- 426,076	- 241,953	- 952,066	- 396,201	+ 26,594
Proportion of Working Expenses to Revenue	71·68	80·54	86·94	81·80	79·91

* Including Loan Conversion Expenses.

The revenue for 1940-41 increased by £1,387,772 as compared with that for 1939-40. Passenger business increased by £994,501, and goods, &c., business increased by £224,231. Total working expenses increased by £783,928, 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, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Heading.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Average Number of Miles open for Traffic	4,728	4,728	4,762	4,766	4,766
Gross Earnings per Mile ..	£ 2,162	£ 2,075	£ 1,966	£ 2,086	£ 2,377
Working Expenses per Mile ..	1,550	1,671	1,709	1,706	1,900
Net Revenue per Mile ..	612	404	257	380	478

This table does not take account of the interest paid on railway loans and expenses of paying same, which are given in the table on the previous page.

At 30th June, 1941, the capital cost of the broad-gauge rolling-stock after being written down in accordance with **Capital cost of Railways Rolling-stock.** Act No. 4429 of 1936 was £6,480,167 of the narrow-gauge £26,561, of the electric street tramway £12,631, and of the road motor coaches and trucks £281.

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., 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Employees at end of Year.			Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
	Permanent.	Supernumerary.	Total.	
1937 ..	16,190	6,969	23,159	£ 5,191,286*
1938 ..	15,854	8,124	23,978	5,871,451
1939 ..	15,515	8,345	23,860	6,064,800
1940 ..	17,506	6,488	23,994	6,177,177
1941 ..	16,690	7,170	23,860	6,661,937

Note.—Particulars relating to the Construction Branch employees are not included above.

* Excludes payments on account of staff on loan to other departments.

The results of operating the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways for 1940-41 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, 1940-41.
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	St. Kilda-Brighton Electric Tramway.	Sandringham- Beaumaris Electric Tramway.	Total.
Average Mileage of Tramway	No.	No.	No.
Worked	5 18	2 42	7 60
Car Mileage	519,716	121,864	641,580
Passengers Carried	4,852,033	1,246,418	6,098,451
	£	£	£
Gross Revenue	48,380	11,613	59,993
Working Expenses	44,529	8,571	53,100
Interest Charges, &c.	4,042*	2,022†	6,064
Net Result	Loss 191	Profit 1,020	Profit 829
Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1941, as written down under Act 4429 of 1936—	£	£	£
Construction of Lines	85,061	37,944	123,005
Rolling Stock	8,099	4,532	12,631
Total	93,160	42,476	135,636

* Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £360.

† Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £180.

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, 1938-39 TO 1940-41.
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	No.	No.	No.
Car Mileage	347,531	403,814	428,816
Passenger Journeys	1,009,784	1,152,683	1,333,602
Gross Revenue—	£	£	£
Passenger Service	9,646	11,756	14,386
Goods Service	12,948	14,955	16,418
Working Expenses	28,749	29,871	41,892
Interest Charges*	688	802	883
Net Loss	6,843	3,962	11,971
Capital Expenditure at end of Year (less depreciation written off)	23,381	18,144	7,620

* Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £58 in 1938-39, £69 in 1939-40, and £79 in 1940-41.

Railway
accidents.

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 1939-40 and 1940-41.

VICTORIA—RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1939-40 AND 1940-41.

Nature of Accident.	1939-40.		1940-41.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Train Accidents—				
Passengers .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Employees .. .. .	..	4	..	2
Accidents on Line (other than Train Accidents)—				
Passengers	1	173	3	252
Employees	3	91	2	106
Shunting Accidents—				
Passengers .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Employees .. .. .	..	76	2	98
Other Persons	1	4	2	6
Employees proceeding to or from Duty ..	..	..	2	..
Accidents to Persons at Crossings ..	13	21	15	44
Trespassers	18	4	22	9
Total	36	373	48	517
Compensation, Damages, &c., Paid	£ 14,908		£ 13,266	

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, 1941, cost £41,923 for construction and equipment. During the year ended 30th September, 1941, the gross receipts were £6,127 and the working expenses, excluding interest, £4,966. The train mileage for the same year was 10,274, the number of passenger journeys 4,437, and the tonnage of goods and live stock carried 13,411.

Under Act No. 4861 of 1941 the Shire of Kerang was relieved from all its liability (£8,037 2s. 5d.) to the Government of Victoria.

Private
railway.

Another railway in Victoria, which does not belong to the State system, is that between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It is 11 miles in length and has a gauge of 3 feet. During 1940-41 the traffic on this line was confined to the transport of goods. A steel tramway continuation of the 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, 1941, was £80,354 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 £1,489 and £2,334 respectively. The train mileage for the year between Powelltown and Yarra Junction was 4,840 and goods carried amounted to 11,000 tons.

TRAMWAYS.

The various tramway systems in the State at 30th June, 1941 (excluding those under the control of the **Victorian Tramways.** Railways Commissioners) comprised 160·768 miles of electric lines, of which 128·716 miles were double, and 32·052 miles single track. Cable tramways ceased operations and were replaced by motor omnibuses on 26th October, 1940. Details for 1940-41 contain particulars of cable tramways up to that date.

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 are included under the heading "Railways," page 340, and "All Victorian Tramways," page 345.

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria (with the foregoing exceptions) for each of the last five years.

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

(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.						
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
1938-39	136·864	29·865	24,616,995	190,614,457	2,254,865	1,544,236	932	4,734
1939-40	136·080	30·668	24,390,712	193,927,290	2,308,189	1,585,631	928	4,740
1940-41	136·610	32·052	23,199,505	203,265,413	2,425,445	1,548,298	902	4,920

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, 1941, the Board had exercised its borrowing power to the extent of £5,100,000.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board—Combined Traffic. Particulars in relation to the combined traffic of the cable system (up to 26.10.40 when it ceased to operate) and the electric system under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for each of the last five years are given hereunder.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1936-37
TO 1940-41.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons Employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
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
1938-39	127·344	5·915	22,980,520	182,094,402	2,176,908	1,418,454	861	4,483
1939-40	126·640	6·598	22,761,438	185,282,354	2,230,455	1,458,652	857	4,486
1940-41	127·170	7·982	21,575,130	193,386,248	2,336,336	1,424,138	831	4,669

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 1939-40 and 1940-41.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1939-40
AND 1940-41.

System.	Track Open.		Tram/Bus Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons Employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1939-40.								
Cable ..	7·894	..	2,106,568	17,771,590	179,814	145,488	174	457
Electric ..	118·746	6·598	20,654,870	167,510,764	2,050,641	1,313,164	683	4,029
Motor Omnibus	49·620	..	2,971,410	17,873,644	192,179	139,841	115	383
1940-41.								
Cable* ..	7·894	..	686,673	5,694,201	60,800	59,079	137	457
Electric ..	119·276	7·982	20,888,457	187,422,047	2,275,536	1,365,059	694	4,212
Motor Omnibus	88·139	..	5,264,684	39,694,121	426,671	277,656	205	941

* Cable Tramways ceased operation and were superseded by Motor Omnibuses from 26th October, 1940.

The total traffic receipts of the Tramways Board during 1940-41 amounted to £2,763,007. There was additional revenue from advertising, rents, &c., viz.:—£142 from cable tramways, £10,686 (including Municipal Guarantee £1,981), from electric tramways and £1,016 from motor omnibuses, making a gross revenue for the year of £2,774,851.

The gross surplus for the year—£1,071,077—was made up as follows:—Cable Tramways, £1,863, Electric Tramways, £919,183, and Motor Omnibuses, £150,031. From this sum interest on loans, rates, &c., amounting to £312,255 were paid, leaving an amount of £758,822, from which appropriations were made as follows:—Victorian Consolidated Revenue, £108,968; Renewals, &c., Reserve Account, £549,543; Loan Redemption and Sinking Fund Accounts, £100,618. There was a net surplus of £1,684.

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, 1941, amounted to £2,314,952. This amount was allocated as follows:—Fire Brigades Board, £1,157,395; Licensing Fund, £435,251; and Infectious Diseases Hospital, £722,306. Under the provisions of Act No. 4598 the Board was relieved of the Licensing Fund Payment as from 1st July, 1938.

Up to 30th June, 1941, the capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board, allowing for writing off of obsolete assets, amounted to £8,834,914, of which £397,350 was expended on cable tramways, £7,849,079 on electric tramways, and £588,485 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 1940-41.

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS, WORKING EXPENSES, ETC.
PER MILE, ETC., 1940-41.**

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 ..	21·250	3,851	2·447	96·943	16·958	1·006
Electric ..	26·145	9,230	2·914	59·760	13·048	·912
Bus ..	19·451	2,420	2·580	64·920	11·166	·934

**Tramways
in Extra-
Metropolitan
Cities.**

The cities, other than the metropolis, having electric tramway systems are :—Ballarat, with 13·84 miles of lines (2·33 double and 11·51 single track); Bendigo, with 7·87 miles of lines (2·40 double and 5·47 single track); and Geelong, with 11·80 miles of lines (4·71 double and 7·09 single track).

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the last five years are summarized below.

TRAMWAYS IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
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
1938-39	9.52	23.95	1,636,475	8,520,055	77,957	125,782	71	251
1939-40	9.44	24.07	1,629,274	8,644,936	77,734	126,979	71	254
1940-41	9.44	24.07	1,624,375	9,879,165	89,109	124,160	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, 1939-40 AND 1940-41.

Heading.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Route Mileage Open—Double .. miles	143·680	144·210
Single .. miles	30·668	32·052
Total .. miles	174·348	176·262
Cost of Construction and Equipment £	8,575,188	8,585,739
Gross Revenue—		
Traffic Receipts £	2,362,334	2,485,901
Other £	11,953	10,828
Total Revenue £	2,374,287	2,496,729

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1939-40 AND 1940-41—continued.

Heading.		1939-40.	1940-41.
Working Expenses	£	1,630,525	1,414,922
Net Earnings	£	743,762	1,081,807
Interest, &c.	£	234,962	208,164
Statutory Charges, Rates, &c. .. .	£	571,315	937,345
Net Loss after Paying Working Expenses, Interest, &c., Statutory Charges, Rates, &c.	£	62,515	63,702
Tram Miles Run	miles	25,011,598	23,841,085
Passenger Journeys	No.	199,405,459	209,363,864
Staff Employed—			
Salaried	No.	694	722
Wages	No.	4,141	4,300
Total Staff	No.	4,835	5,022
Rolling Stock	No.	956	930

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.

Particulars regarding licences issued during 1940-41 were as follows:—

Description.	Number Licensed.	Revenue Received.
Horse-drawn Vehicles—		£
Wagonettes (20), Owners (13)	33	} 26
Hackney Carriage Drivers	22	
Carters (for conveyance of goods)	1,147	57
Motor Vehicles—		
Motor Omnibuses	309	963
Taxi-cabs	550	} 3,396
Private Hire Cars	450	
Motor Cabs	61	
Chars-a-banc	27	
Other	117	
Hackney Carriage Motor Car Owners	786	} 2,686
Hackney Carriage Motor Car Drivers	2,686	
Total Revenue .. .. .	..	4,442

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, 1936-37 to 1940-41, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.,
DRIVERS' LICENCES, ETC., ISSUED, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Heading.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor Vehicles—					
Private Cars ..	135,833	143,015	151,130	153,979	145,907
Commercial Vehicles ..	31,771	32,995	33,901	34,591	34,801
Hire Cars ..	2,052	2,164	2,261	2,358	2,530
Primary Producers' ..	36,904	44,579	47,427	49,549	49,295
Omnibuses ..	350	369	438	435	629
Traction Engines ..	268	338	339	220	289
Trailers ..	3,341	4,217	4,668	5,132	5,620
Motor Cycles ..	26,663	27,333	26,698	25,765	23,572
Drivers' Licences ..	315,826	340,438	358,417	370,838	365,205
Dealers' Licences ..	472	499	486	438	313
Transfers ..	106,880	127,000	123,392	110,074	90,209
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue Received*	1,647,223	1,794,652	1,886,794	1,939,735	1,892,590

* These amounts (less cost of collection, refunds, transfer fees, and the amount received on account of drivers' licences) are included in the Country Roads Board Fund.

The principal items of revenue received during 1940-41 were in respect of:—Motor cars, £1,733,170; Motor cycles, £26,509; and Drivers' licences, £91,334.

In the next statement, details relating to new registrations and renewals of registration of motor cars and motor cycles are shown for the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 respectively.

VICTORIA—NEW REGISTRATIONS AND RENEWALS OF REGISTRATION OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES.

Vehicles.	1939-40.			1940-41.		
	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 ..	11,503	14,489	127,987	4,924	14,627	126,356
Commercial and Hire ..	3,494	3,588	29,867	2,142	3,258	31,931
Primary Producers' ..	2,344	3,681	43,524	882	3,263	45,180
Motor Cycles ..	1,317	5,202	19,246	670	4,750	18,152

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

Summary of all 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 shown in Part III., "Vital Statistics" of this *Year-Book*, page 119.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED, 1941.

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 ..	1,333 (1,496)	50 (62)	1,440 (1,630)	2,423 (3,315)	3,756 (4,811)
Metropolitan Area (excluding City of Melbourne) ..	3,029 (3,805)	162 (195)	3,348 (4,212)	3,703 (5,462)	6,732 (9,267)
Total—Metropolitan Area ..	4,362 (5,301)	212 (257)	4,788 (5,842)	6,126 (8,777)	10,488 (14,078)
Remainder of State ..	1,338 (1,869)	152 (203)	1,785 (2,489)	1,559 (2,475)	2,897 (4,344)
Grand Total ..	5,700 (7,170)	364 (460)	6,573 (8,331)	7,685 (11,252)	13,385 (18,422)

Note.—Figures in parentheses relate to the year 1940.

In the table which follows traffic accidents during 1941 have been classified according to the description of male and female victims

**VICTORIA—TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—PARTICULARS OF
PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, 1941.**

Description.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pedestrian	101	1,287	39	729	140	2,016
Driver of motor vehicle other than motor cycle	32	639	4	61	36	700
Driver of motor cycle	31	674	..	7	31	681
Passenger—motor car, truck, bus, &c. Passenger—motor cycle, side car ..	37	699	22	601	59	1,300
Pillion rider	7	97	3	47	10	144
Pedal cyclist	64	1,202	4	180	68	1,382
Riding tandem or on handle or bar of bicycle	1	12	1	9	2	21
Tram passenger	2	60	2	53	4	113
Driver or passenger of horse-drawn vehicle	5	118	1	15	6	133
Equestrian .. .. .	..	12	3	8	3	20
Other	4	43	1	5	5	48
Total	284	4,852	80	1,721	364	6,573

Particulars of victims of traffic accidents during 1941 are shown according to age and sex in the following statement:—

**VICTORIA—TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—SEX AND AGE OF
PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, 1941.**

Age Group.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-4	6	94	7	69	13	163
5-9	16	235	8	107	24	342
10-14	11	351	3	130	14	481
15-19	32	703	10	199	42	902
20-29	39	1,223	11	363	50	1,586
30-39	36	632	8	217	44	849
40-49	43	557	3	190	46	747
50-59	34	475	6	164	40	639
60 and over	63	418	23	181	86	599
Not stated	4	164	1	101	5	265
Total	284	4,852	80	1,721	364	6,573

Numerous reasons are given to the Police as the causes of accidents. A summary of the principal reasons given is published hereafter. It must be remembered that, in some cases, only one party has been able to give evidence.

Causes of accidents.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1941.

Stated Cause.	Number of Accidents.		
	Fatal.	Non-fatal with Injured.	Total.
Driver or Rider—			
Skidding on roadway	13	198	211
Failure to exercise care at intersection ..	13	385	398
Excessive speed	8	86	94
Not keeping to left	12	124	136
Swerving to avoid vehicle or other object	6	132	138
Stopping or turning in front of other vehicle or leaving kerb without warning	6	139	145
Level Crossing	7	4	11
Rounding corner carelessly or on wrong side	6	32	38
Obscured vision	6	122	128
Failing to give right of way	6	60	66
Dazzled by sun or light	2	66	68
Breaking traffic regulations or failing to obey traffic officer's signal	3	91	94
Careless, negligent, or inefficient driving ..	64	707	771
Hit and run motorist	8	78	86
Error of judgment	18	592	610
All other	3	126	129
Total	181	2,942	3,123
Vehicle—			
Defective mechanism and/or tyres	8	130	138
No lights	4	47	51
Other	1	1	2
Total	13	178	191
Passenger—			
Alighting from moving vehicle	4	51	55
Falling from moving vehicle	2	12	14
Total	6	63	69
Pedestrian—			
Walking or running on roadway or crossing without care	62	887	949
Boarding vehicle in motion	1	21	22
Stepping on to road without care .. .. .	..	23	23
Other	24	449	473
Total	87	1,380	1,467
Other—			
Horses shying, bolting, or stumbling	7	49	56
Other (including not known)	49	745	794
Total	56	794	850
Grand Total	343	5,357	5,700

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, 1937 TO 1941.

Vehicle, &c.	1937.		1938		1939.		1940.		1941.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pedal Cycle ..	16	382	14	386	12	310	14	331	22	336
Motor Bus ..	7	74	8	53	4	60	6	85	10	137
Motor Car, Truck, &c. ..	341	5,931	356	6,239	400	6,826	377	6,915	271	5,254
Motor Cycle ..	35	650	28	645	40	606	41	707	33	524
Train—Electric and Steam ..	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	5	2
Tram—Electric and Cable ..	9	149	10	148	14	155	8	155	13	173
Other Vehicle ..	9	40	8	36	2	29	7	33	5	46
Pedestrian ..	2	40	3	52	3	77	2	96	2	91
Horse ..	5	10	4	13	2	9	2	8	3	10
Total ..	427	7,278	433	7,523	480	8,074	460	8,331	364	6,573

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, 1940 AND 1941.

Type of Vehicle, &c., Involved.	1940.			1941.		
	Number of Accidents.*	Number Killed.	Number Injured.	Number of Accidents.*	Number Killed.	Number Injured.
Motor Car ..	5,047	287	6,047	3,687	195	4,372
Motor Van ..	182	10	204	163	10	197
Motor Truck, Lorry ..	866	97	1,007	773	76	923
Motor Bus ..	103	9	121	145	11	168
Motor Cycle ..	1,454	94	1,668	993	57	1,133
Pedal Cycle ..	1,798	62	1,847	1,534	77	1,545
Tram—Electric and Cable ..	209	19	231	243	25	290
Train—Electric and Steam ..	18	12	11	19	12	23
Horse-drawn Vehicle ..	191	12	220	193	10	220
Horse ..	22	3	19	26	3	26
Pedestrian ..	2,350	144	2,365	2,042	140	2,025
Other ..	1	..	1	..	..	..

* 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 54 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 319 of this *Year-Book*.

VICTORIA—CIVIL AIRCRAFT, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Particulars.	At 30th June—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Registered Owners	22	36	38	28	25
Registered Aircraft	45	70	70	58	38
Licensed Pilots—					
Private	172	216	268	(a)	165
Commercial	84	104	107	(a)	56
Licensed Ground Engineers	92	134	164	(a)	185
Licensed Navigators	5	12	16	(a)	26
Licensed Aircraft Radio Telegraph Operators	(a)	11	33	36	17
Licensed Aircraft Radio Telephone Operators	4	5	..	..	10
Aerodromes—					
Government	2	2	4	5	6
Public	18	18	18	19	15
Government Emergency Ground	11	11	10	8	7
	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Flights carried out	37,674	39,920	39,736	34,270	16,723
Hours flown	19,860	37,042	41,268	33,169	25,142
Approximate mileage	2,081,355	4,439,191	5,089,412	3,770,979	3,199,286
Passengers carried—					
Paying	38,528	72,380	70,887	64,613	81,112
Non-paying	5,368	8,154	8,074	6,297	2,768
Total Passengers Carried	43,896	80,534	78,961	70,910	83,880
Goods, Weight Carried lb.	204,919	557,836	850,236	863,567	936,018
Mails, Weight Carried "	33,703	51,861	65,270	63,285	93,836
Accidents—					
Persons Killed	2	1	21	3	..
Persons Injured	6	2	10	1	..

(a) Not available.



STATISTICS RELATING TO VICTORIAN COMMUNICATIONS, 1940-41

RAILWAYS		ROADS		AIR SERVICES		POST OFFICES	
Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total
1,000,000	100	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	100
1,000,000	100	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	100

RAILWAY SERVICES

Line	Miles	Trains per Week
Geelong	100	10
Melbourne	100	10
Ballarat	100	10

ROAD SERVICES

Line	Miles	Trucks per Week
Geelong	100	10
Melbourne	100	10
Ballarat	100	10

AIR SERVICES

Line	Miles	Flights per Week
Melbourne	100	10
Ballarat	100	10

POST OFFICES

Category	Count
Total	1,000
Urban	500
Rural	500

COMMUNICATIONS MAP OF VICTORIA

SHOWING SHIRES, PRINCIPAL ROADS, RAILWAYS, AIR AND SHIPPING ROUTES.

Prepared by the Department of Lands and Survey, Melbourne.

PART IX.

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). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the district of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the census taken in 1838 it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population increased by 100 per cent., owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and it continued to increase to the end of 1850.

The discovery of gold in 1851 (the year of separation from New South Wales) was the greatest influence in populating Victoria, the numbers increasing from 77,345 at the census in 1851 to 538,628 in 1861, a gain of 596 per cent. In the next ten years the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was the main factor in the growth of population. From the end of 1870 the population advanced steadily to 1,133,728 at the end of 1890, the increase being 409,803 (natural increase 307,246—gain from migration 102,557). The latter portion of this period was known as the "Land Boom" period, which was followed by the inevitable reaction.

Between 1891 and 1905 the population of the State advanced very slowly, the total increase in this period being 76,693. The gain by natural increase—247,078—was offset by the loss from migration—170,385—the discovery of gold in Western Australia being the principal cause of migration from Victoria in the period. A steady annual increase was maintained from 1905 to the end of 1927 (exclusive of the years relating to the Great War), the population increasing from 1,210,421 to 1,741,832.

During the ten-year period 1928–1937 the population of the State increased slowly, the lowest annual increase for the period being recorded in the year 1935. The rate of natural increase dropped considerably and, in seven years of the period, a loss from migration was experienced. The world-wide depression of 1929–33 had its effect on the population of the State.

The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1941 was 1,952,152. This figure is subject to revision.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1836 TO 1940.

Year.	Estimated Population 31st December.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1836 (25th May)	142	35	177
1836 (8th Novr.)	186	38	224
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162
1855	226,462	120,843	347,305
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605
1890	595,519	538,209	1,133,728
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213
1905	598,134	612,287	1,210,421
1906	600,856	618,976	1,219,832
1907	605,775	627,032	1,232,807
1908	614,937	635,512	1,250,449
1909	631,021	646,001	1,277,022
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408
1911	668,818	671,075	1,339,893
1912	690,056	692,497	1,382,553
1913	707,444	707,972	1,415,416
1914	713,307	721,881	1,435,188
1915	694,210	730,235	1,424,445
1916	666,245	738,418	1,404,663
1917	671,075	745,985	1,417,060
1918	684,243	753,002	1,437,245
1919	739,956	763,079	1,503,035
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909
1921	765,306	785,421	1,550,727
1922	789,517	800,756	1,590,273
1923	807,884	817,571	1,625,455
1924	825,919	831,232	1,657,151
1925	840,817	843,234	1,684,051
1926	855,035	856,952	1,711,987
1927	870,718	871,114	1,741,832
1928	879,478	882,268	1,761,746
1929	886,472	891,797	1,778,269
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605
1931	896,429	907,141	1,803,570
1932	900,663	912,724	1,813,387
1933	905,050	919,429	1,824,479
1934	910,373	927,117	1,837,490
1935	911,710	931,313	1,843,023
1936	915,304	936,289	1,851,593
1937	918,665	940,822	1,859,487
1938	925,892	947,868	1,873,760
1939	931,724	954,632	1,886,356
1940	949,650	969,010	1,918,660*

* Subject to revision.

The rates of increase in population in various years are given on pages 356 and 362.

Population, 1940. The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1940 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1940.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1939 .. ..	..	..	931,724	954,632	1,886,356
Births, 1940	16,393	15,569			
Deaths, 1940	10,930	9,363			
Natural Increase .. ..	..	..	5,463	6,206	11,669
Migration by Sea, 1940—					
Arrivals	30,047	27,361			
Departures	27,192	24,110			
Gain by Sea .. ..	..	..	2,855	3,251	6,106
Migration by Rail, 1940—					
Arrivals	47,021	23,511			
Departures	38,165	19,082			
Gain by Rail .. ..	..	..	8,856	4,429	13,285
Migration by Air, 1940—					
Arrivals	16,925	7,522			
Departures	16,173	7,030			
Gain by Air .. ..	..	..	752	492	1,244
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1940 .. ..	..	..	949,650	969,010	1,918,660*

* Subject to revision.

Increase of population, 1860-1940. At the census of 1891, the population of Victoria was 1,140,088; 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. The rate of increase during the decade 1921-31 was 17·33 per cent.

The census of 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 80 years 1860-1939, and for each year of the 20 years 1921-1940, 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, 1860-1940.

Period.	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
1935-39 ..	52,364	(-) 3,498	48,866	2·85	(-) ·19	2·66
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
1939 ..	10,324	2,272	12,596	·55	·12	·67
1940 ..	11,669	20,635*	32,304	·62	1·09	1·71

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals, also a decrease.

* Subject to revision.

VICTORIA—MIGRATION.

The interstate and oversea movement of people to and from Victoria, for the period 1931-1940, 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.
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
1939 ..	147,087	15,028	162,115	148,568	10,353	158,921	(-)1,481	4,675
1940 ..	146,457	5,930	152,387	129,464	2,288	131,752	16,993	3,642

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

In 1931, migration to and from Victoria reached a total of 284,914 persons. From 1931, a slight increase was recorded each year until 1935, when a decrease, as compared with the previous year, was registered. There was little fluctuation during the following two years, but in 1938 the volume of migration was the highest recorded since 1930. In 1939 and in 1940 a decline was recorded in both oversea and interstate migration. The considerable decrease in oversea migration during 1940 was due to the war.

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, 1937-1940.

State—Territory.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1937.	1938.	1939.	*1940.	1937.	1938.	1939.	*1940.
New South Wales	48,381	48,489	43,801	..	50,832	49,347	47,176	..
Queensland ..	2,886	2,826	3,107	..	2,723	2,614	2,553	..
South Australia..	11,578	10,263	10,407	..	11,343	9,942	9,888	..
Western Australia	1,861	2,235	2,855	..	1,962	2,222	2,289	..
Australian Capital Territory ..	1,332	851	808	..	1,386	1,228	881	..
Total ..	66,038	64,664	60,978	70,532	68,246	65,353	62,787	57,247

* Details of Interstate migration not available.

The immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria, the other Australian States, British countries, and foreign countries during each of the four years ended 1940 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MIGRATION BY SEA, 1937-1940.

State or Country of Departure or Destination.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1937.	1938.	1939.	*1940.	1937.	1938.	1939.	*1940.
<i>States.</i>								
New South Wales ..	14,064	15,313	12,911	..	15,486	15,371	12,606	..
Queensland ..	6,274	7,078	5,922	..	7,419	7,583	7,311	..
South Australia ..	1,847	1,747	1,310	..	1,588	1,717	1,257	..
Western Australia ..	4,152	4,128	3,313	..	4,594	4,368	3,596	..
Tasmania ..	38,279	40,754	43,969	..	37,881	39,871	42,447	..
Northern Territory ..	117	101	106	..	130	169	314	..
Total Interstate ..	64,733	69,121	67,531	..	67,048	69,079	67,531	..
Adjustment (cruise pas- sengers) ..	..	..	..	..	101	122	198	..
Net Total ..	64,733	69,121	67,531	51,478	66,947	68,957	67,729	49,014
<i>Oversea—</i>								
New Zealand ..	2,942	3,642	2,720	813	2,884	3,564	3,040	481
United Kingdom ..	3,780	4,310	4,676	1,323	4,097	3,972	3,140	260
India and Ceylon ..	811	945	1,460	409	710	842	594	238
South Africa ..	420	477	319	153	445	452	335	64
Other British Possessions	971	984	983	794	1,028	956	1,034	691
Total British Countries	8,924	10,358	10,158	3,492	9,164	9,786	8,143	1,734
Egypt ..	496	504	482	129	108	103	65	18
France ..	586	570	611	144	345	386	227	..
Italy ..	1,218	1,656	1,288	383	414	406	303	10
Japan ..	272	123	130	113	301	98	106	40
United States of America	1,201	1,744	1,691	465	779	1,315	1,225	341
Other Foreign Countries ..	366	585	668	1,204	321	485	284	145
Total Foreign Countries	4,139	5,182	4,870	2,438	2,268	2,793	2,210	554
GRAND TOTAL ..	77,796	84,661	82,559	57,408	78,379	81,536	78,082	51,302

* Details of Interstate migration not available.

Migration by
air, 1936-40.

The following table shows the movement of population by air during the last five years:—

VICTORIA—MIGRATION BY AIR.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess of Arrivals over Departures.
1936	3,814	3,704	110
1937	8,428	8,861	(-) 433
1938	18,729	18,281	448
1939	18,578	18,052	526
1940	24,447	23,203	1,244

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

The following table shows the overseas migration for 1940, classified according to permanent and temporary migrants.

OVERSEA MIGRATION, 1940.

	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Permanent New Arrivals	Australian Residents Returning from Abroad.	Visitors.	Total.	Australian Residents Departing Permanently.	Australian Residents Departing Temporarily.	Visitors.	Total.
Victoria ..	2,293	962	2,675	5,930	667	438	1,183	2,288
Commonwealth ..	11,609	8,267	18,727	38,603	5,476	4,726	15,001	25,203

In 1940, State-assisted migration to Victoria consisted of 5 males and 15 females.

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, 1940.

Municipal District.	Area in Acres, 31st December, 1940.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1933.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1940.	Persons to the Acre 31st December 1940.
Box Hill City ..	5,120	15,332	17,200	3·4
Braybrook Shire (excluding Western Riding) ..	8,480	8,761	10,000	1·2
Brighton City ..	3,308	29,707	34,350	10·4
Brunswick City ..	2,719	54,348	55,550	20·4
Camberwell City ..	8,352	50,052	68,000	8·1
Caulfield City ..	5,600	65,297	72,450	12·9
Chelsea City ..	3,040	6,625	7,450	2·5
Coburg City ..	4,800	38,118	41,900	8·7
Collingwood City ..	1,139	30,665	30,050	26·4
Essendon City ..	4,000	46,096	48,650	12·2
Fitzroy City ..	923	30,909	30,800	33·4
Footscray City ..	3,982	46,266	54,000	13·6
Hawthorn City ..	2,402	33,758	36,550	15·2
Heidelberg City (excluding Greensborough Ward) ..	8,800	24,949	27,000	3·1
Kew City ..	3,523	25,486	27,800	7·9

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT CENSUS OF 1933
AND AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1940—*continued.*

Municipal District.	Area in Acres, 31st December, 1940.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1933.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1940.	Persons to the Acre 31st December, 1940.
Malvern City	3,996	43,244	46,350	11·6
Melbourne City	7,740	92,112	93,650	12·1
Moorabbin City	13,360	19,006	21,900	1·6
Mordialloc City	3,351	9,216	10,650	3·2
Northcote City	2,850	42,723	43,850	15·4
Oakleigh City	2,658	11,903	13,100	4·9
Port Melbourne City	2,366	12,906	13,600	5·7
Prahran City	2,320	51,606	55,800	24·1
Preston City	8,800	33,442	36,450	4·1
Richmond City	1,430	39,618	40,000	28·0
Sandringham City	3,740	18,075	20,100	5·4
South Melbourne City	2,303	42,936	43,700	19·0
St. Kilda City	2,049	46,579	52,150	25·5
Williamstown City	2,775	22,199	23,650	8·5
Total	125,926	991,934	1,076,700*	8·6

* Subject to revision.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with 33·4 persons to the acre; Richmond has 28·0; Collingwood, 26·4; St. Kilda, 25·5; Prahran, 24·1; Brunswick, 20·4; South Melbourne, 19·0; and Melbourne City, 12·1. 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 more closely together than the figures in the table indicate; if these park areas are excluded, the density of the population in the above-mentioned municipalities is as follows:—Fitzroy, 35·1 persons to the acre; Richmond, 33·3; St. Kilda, 30·0; Collingwood, 28·9; South Melbourne, 24·6; Prahran, 24·9; Brunswick, 21·0; and Melbourne City, 16·4; 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 8·6 to 9·2.

Density of metropolitan population.

Outside the boundaries of Greater Melbourne the chief 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—POPULATIONS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1933 AND 1940.

Locality.	Population.		Locality.	Population	
	Census 1933.	1940 (Estimated 31st December).		Census 1933.	1940 (Estimated 31st December).
Cities—			Boroughs—contd.		
Ballarat* ..	37,411	38,740	Daylesford ..	2,619	2,660
Bendigo† ..	29,131	30,300	Echuca ..	4,411	4,460
Geelong‡ ..	39,223	40,730	Inglewood ..	1,050	1,020
Mildura ..	6,617	6,900	Koroit ..	1,698	1,690
Warrnambool ..	8,906	9,300	Maryborough ..	5,631	5,810
Towns—			Port Fairy ..	1,859	1,880
Ararat ..	4,914	4,960	Portland ..	2,518	2,600
Hamilton ..	5,786	6,050	Queenscliffe ..	1,969	2,010
Horsham ..	5,272	5,570	Ringwood ..	3,012	3,210
Sale ..	4,262	4,280	Shepparton ..	5,698	6,140
Boroughs—			St. Arnaud ..	3,159	3,210
Castlemaine ..	5,221	5,350	Stawell ..	4,747	4,860
Clunes ..	1,180	1,170	Swan Hill ..	..	4,900
Colac ..	..	5,600	Wangaratta ..	4,795	4,990
			Wonthaggi ..	5,593	6,500

* 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. Swan Hill created a borough on 30th June, 1939.

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 growth in the population of Greater Melbourne appear in a paragraph dealing with the Capital Cities of Australia.

**POPULATION OF VICTORIA, GREATER MELBOURNE, AND
REMAINDER OF THE STATE 1861 TO 1940.**

(a) Census. (b) 31st Dec.	Population at each Date.		
	Victoria.	Greater Melbourne.	Remainder of State.
(a)			
1861	538,628	139,916	398,712
1871	730,198	206,780	523,418
1881	861,566	282,947	578,619
1891	1,140,088	490,896	649,192
1901	1,201,070	496,079	704,991
1911	1,315,551	593,237	722,314
1921	1,531,280	782,979	748,301
1933	1,820,261	991,934†	828,327
(b)			
1931	1,803,570	995,600	807,970
1932	1,813,387	993,800	819,587
1933	1,824,479	995,800	828,679
1934	1,837,490	1,000,000	837,490
1935	1,843,023	1,008,300	834,723
1936	1,851,593	1,016,500	835,093
1937	1,859,487	1,024,000	835,487
1938	1,873,760	1,035,600	838,160
1939	1,886,356	1,046,750	839,606
1940	1,918,660*	1,076,700	841,960

* Subject to revision. † The boundaries of Greater Melbourne were re-defined in 1929.

**Population of
Australian
States and of
New Zealand,
1861 to 1940.**

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, 1940.

**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, 1940.

State.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1940.	Persons to the Square Mile.	Proportion in Each State or Territory.
				Per cent.
Victoria	87,884	1,918,660	21·83	27·14
New South Wales	309,432	2,789,123	9·01	39·46
Queensland	670,500	1,029,613	1·54	14·56
South Australia	380,070	598,090	1·57	8·46
Western Australia	975,920	468,309	·48	6·63
Tasmania	26,215	243,057	9·27	3·44
Territories—				
Northern	523,620	8,968	·02	·13
Australian Capital	940	12,867	13·69	·18
Australia	2,974,581	7,068,687†	2·38	100·00
New Zealand	103,415*	1,634,500‡	15·81	..

* Excluding 600 square miles, the areas of outlying and annexed islands.

† Subject to revision.

‡ Population at 30th September, 1940, including 91,511 Maoris.

Population of Australian capital cities, 1871-1940. The enumerated populations of Australian capital cities at each census, 1871-1933, and the estimated populations at the 31st December, 1940, are shown hereafter. During the 69 years, 1871-1940, Melbourne has made great progress. The most notable 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, 1940 the populations of Sydney and Melbourne were 1,310,530 and 1,076,700 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 1940 the proportion amounted to 47 per cent. The population of Canberra on the 31st December, 1940, was 11,000.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES,
1871 TO 1940.

Capital City (the Area of each City is given in a note below).	Enumerated Population at the Census of--							Estimated Population, 31st December, 1940.	Persons to the Acre, 1940.
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.		
Melbourne..	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	782,979	991,934	1,076,700	8·6
Sydney ..	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	897,640	1,235,267	1,310,530	8·3
Brisbane ..	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	209,699	299,748	335,520	1·4
Adelaide ..	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	255,318	312,619	322,988†	3·1
Perth ..	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	155,129	207,440	228,000	1·9
Hobart ..	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	52,385	60,406	66,270‡	1·2

* Not available. † Population at 31st December, 1939. ‡ Population at 31st March, 1940.

NOTE.—The areas of the capital cities in acres were Sydney, 157,509; Melbourne, 125,926; Brisbane, 246,400; Adelaide, 102,987; Perth, 122,240; and Hobart, 54,890.

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, 1940. The number in Victoria at that date was 750, of whom 77 were full-blood and 673 were half-caste.

**Aborigines
in Victoria.**

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE
AT STATIONS, 1939-40.

Station.	Aborigines,	Three-quarter and Half-castes.	Total.
Lake Condah .. .. .	..	2	2
Lake Tyers	40	251	291
Framlingham .. .. .	..	5	5
Depots .. .. .	..	3	3
In Institutions	1	5	6
Total	41	266	307

As will be seen from the above figures, the majority of the Aborigines under the care of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines are concentrated at Lake Tyers Aboriginal Station, which is situated in East Gippsland. This Station is under the control of a resident manager. The reserves at Lake Condah and Framlingham are 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 449 half-castes and octoroons at Antwerp, Echuca, Framlingham, Colac, Dimboola, Lake Condah, Healesville, Orbost and Swan Hill. These people occasionally receive assistance from the Board.

During the year 1939-40 there were 11 births of half-castes at Lake Tyers. There were 15 deaths of half-castes, 12 of which occurred at Lake Tyers and 3 at Framlingham. There were also 5 deaths of full-bloods at Lake Tyers.

The amount expended on the care and maintenance of the Aborigines during the year was £5,825. At the Treasury is kept 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 to the credit of this Fund on the 30th June, 1940 was £4,352.

Arrivals in and departures from Victoria of Chinese and other non-Europeans. During the year 1940, 119 Chinese arrived and 114 departed. Other non-European arrivals numbered 113 and departures 80, as compared with 69 arrivals and 75 departures in 1939. 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 Naturalization. of 1903" the right to issue certificates of naturalization is vested in the Commonwealth.

The number of persons naturalized in Victoria in the year 1940 was 507. They were of various nationalities, the greatest proportion (34 per cent.) being of Italian origin. During the seventy years, 1871 to 1940 inclusive, 20,711 persons were naturalized. The following table shows the birthplaces of persons naturalized in Victoria during the last five years.

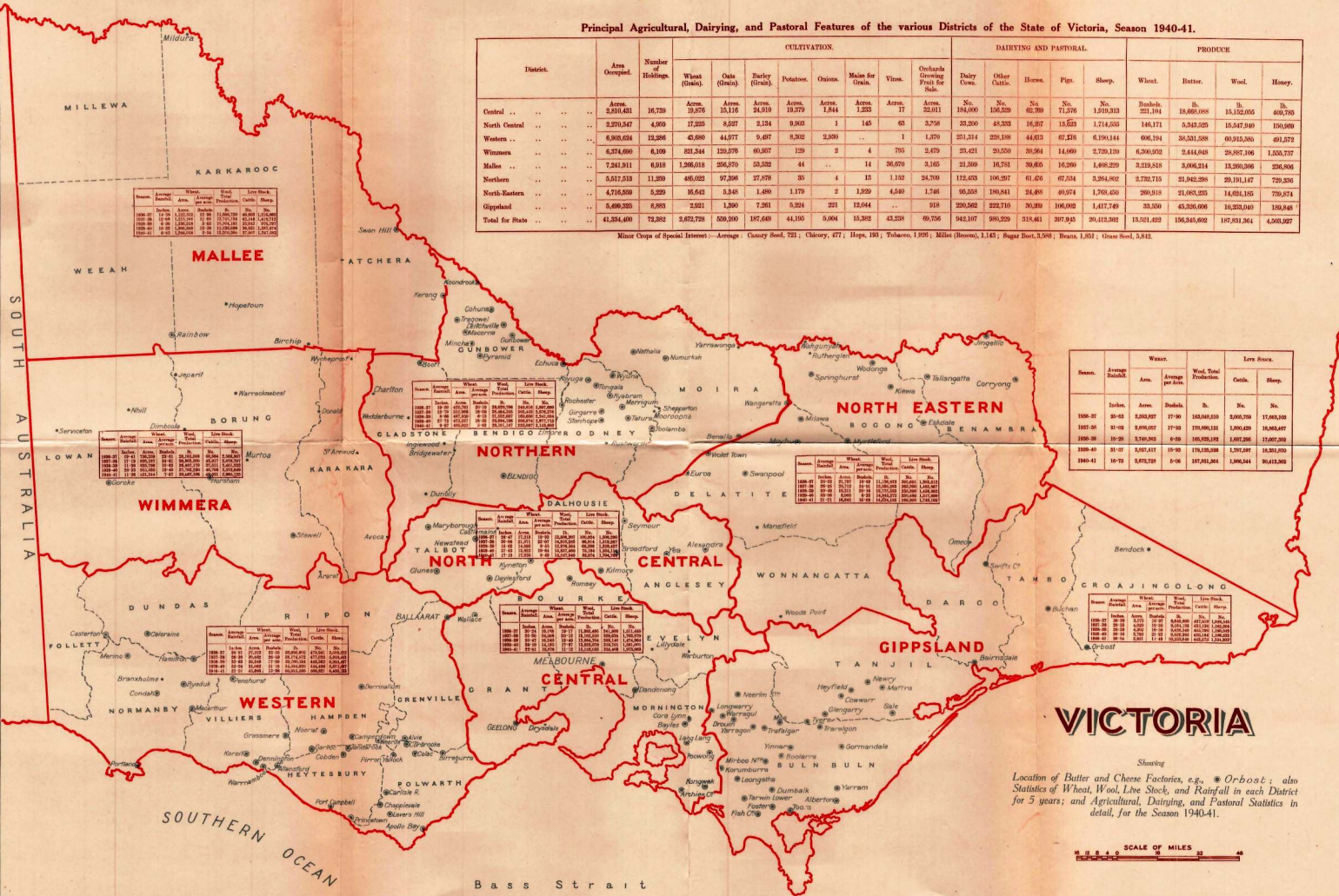
VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS NATURALIZED.
1936-40.

Birthplace.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.					Total Naturalized 1936 to 1940.
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	
Germany ..	36	23	30	53	19	161
Greece ..	18	26	21	34	48	147
Italy ..	94	68	104	308	173	747
Poland ..	50	32	46	72	22	222
Russia ..	14	12	12	32	34	104
Switzerland ..	3	11	4	19	13	50
Other European Countries ..	48	56	57	128	160	449
United States ..	..	1	5	10	8	24
Other Countries ..	4	1	13	20	30	68
Total ..	267	230	292	676	507	1,972

Principal Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Features of the various Districts of the State of Victoria, Season 1940-41.

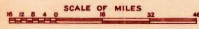
District.	Area Occupied.	Number of Holdings.	CULTIVATION.							DAIRYING AND PASTORAL.					PRODUCE.				
			Wheat (Acres)	Oats (Oreins)	Barley (Grass).	Potatoes.	Onions.	Males for Grass.	Vines.	Orecharls Growing (Per Cent of Area)	Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.	Hens.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Wheat.	Butter.	Wool.	Honey.
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Central	2,201,421	16,739	39,676	19,316	24,910	19,379	2,864	1,233	22,011	184,000	156,029	62,299	71,376	1,019,313	251,194	18,082,098	15,152,005	400,770	
North Central	2,270,847	4,069	17,235	8,207	2,134	2,903	1	145	63	3,278	33,390	48,333	16,327	15,525	1,714,553	146,171	5,262,225	15,547,840	150,689
Western	6,903,634	12,296	45,680	44,077	9,497	8,302	2,859	1	1,470	551,214	228,128	44,623	67,376	6,190,144	606,194	26,241,598	69,515,265	671,272	
Wimmera	6,374,660	6,100	231,244	129,379	30,287	129	2	4	793	24,421	21,050	39,964	14,600	34,900	2,729,120	8,300,932	2,444,638	29,897,396	1,524,737
Mallee	7,241,911	6,918	1,206,618	256,379	53,282	44	14	36,679	3,475	21,269	16,781	39,676	15,699	2,319,818	1,606,214	13,290,336	22,296,266	229,266	
Northern	5,617,253	11,269	465,622	97,268	27,278	35	4	15	1,132	24,700	112,423	166,297	61,476	67,374	3,264,962	2,721,715	21,942,288	29,191,147	729,256
North-Eastern	4,719,589	5,229	16,642	5,548	1,480	1,179	2	1,929	4,560	1,746	95,268	180,941	34,488	40,054	1,708,450	299,918	31,983,225	14,624,135	779,274
Gippsland	5,499,380	7,883	2,521	1,260	7,981	5,224	221	12,944	44	518	220,822	222,710	30,299	106,022	1,417,740	33,500	43,228,606	19,232,619	159,845
Total for State	41,254,400	72,282	2,672,728	659,300	137,649	44,195	5,004	15,228	43,228	60,736	942,107	989,229	318,411	397,945	20,412,382	15,812,922	156,545,692	197,831,264	4,508,227

Minor Crops of Special Interest:—Average: Canary Seed, 721; Chicory, 677; Hops, 182; Tobacco, 1,059; Millet (Broom), 1,145; Sugar Beet, 3,198; Beans, 1,651; Green Seed, 3,822.



Season.	Average Rainfall.	Wheat		Wool		Live Stock	
		Tonnes.	Acres.	Stalks.	Lbs.	No.	No.
1938-39	16-64	2,808,227	17-98	168,846,050	2,905,559	17,685,504	
1937-38	14-10	2,696,027	17-98	174,969,132	2,896,620	19,267,427	
1936-37	15-25	2,749,243	18-26	165,253,256	1,991,285	19,002,282	
1935-36	14-17	2,667,417	18-26	171,253,256	1,971,287	18,551,629	
1934-35	16-73	2,872,729	18-26	187,245,261	1,996,244	20,412,382	

Location of Butter and Cheese Factories, e.g., *Orbost; also 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 1940-41.



PART X.

PRODUCTION.

LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. On 31st December, 1940, this comprised :—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee-simple	28,113,037
Lands in process of alienation	4,847,069
Crown lands	23,285,654
Total	56,245,760

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	4,141,925
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	718,134
State Forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act)	330,027
Water reserves	314,261
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	88,586
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	486,125
Roads	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c.; unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs..	4,147,784
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	85,223
Other leases and licences	24,249
Temporary grazing licences	8,144,381
Unoccupied	2,600,741
Total	23,285,654

Alienation
of land.

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee-simple during the last six years.

A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1935
TO 1940.

Year.	Area of Crown Lands Sold.			Crown Lands alienated in Fee-simple.	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors.	Total.	Area.	Purchase Money.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
1935 ..	4,545	44,324	48,869	288,443	199,339
1936 ..	5,290	34,440	39,730	108,011	88,937
1937 ..	5,472	51,636	57,108	115,572	153,350
1938 ..	7,882	64,003	71,885	231,318	214,420
1939 ..	3,577	46,063	49,640	359,144	175,025
1940 ..	4,028	36,512	40,540	350,722	215,008

Amount
realized by
sale of Crown
lands.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1940 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £36,918,910. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Transfer of Land Act. The "Torrens System", whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transfer of land 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 (5,142,921 acres), application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property.

During 1940 there were submitted 206 such applications in respect of land amounting in area to 3,673 acres, and in value to £447,679; while the land actually brought under the Act as a result of applications was 4,378 acres valued at £250,059. Up to the end of 1940 there had been brought under the Act 3,285,182 acres valued at £73,688,362. The area of the land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1940 was 1,857,139 acres. A summary of dealings under the Transfer of Land Acts will be found on page 200.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the value of the land covered by the application. During 1940-41 receipts of the Fund comprised contributions, £2,167, and interest on stock, £3,269. No claims were made on the Fund during the year, but 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, 1941, was £114,777. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1941, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £11,317.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT.

The history of Closer Settlement and of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement in Victoria will be found in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

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.

DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN AND NOXIOUS WEEDS.

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, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Year.	From Revenue.	Wire Netting Advances from Loan Funds.
	£	£
1936-37	95,957	19,585
1937-38	92,935	14,235
1938-39	83,248	15,235
1939-40	79,477	12,325
1940-41	83,030	5,065

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, 1941.

Description of Works.	Capital Expenditure to 30th June, 1941.	Loan Redemption Paid.	Loan Liability at 30th June, 1941.
	£	£	£
Free Headworks	1,227,886	511	1,227,375
Capital Works and Charges not apportionable to Districts	1,692,656	323,763	1,368,893
Headworks Costs apportioned to Districts	10,529,519	82,126	10,447,393
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (exclusive of Headworks Costs)	5,829,500	88,997	5,740,503
Urban Divisions of Irrigation Districts	63,655	1,508	62,147
Waterworks Districts (exclusive of Headworks Costs)	2,769,424	45,962	2,723,462
Urban Districts of Waterworks Districts (exclusive of Headworks Costs)	2,477,532	35,791	2,441,741
Flood Protection and Drainage Districts	384,125	6,499	377,626
Waterworks Trusts and Local Governing Bodies	3,905,917	675,819	3,230,098
TOTAL	28,880,214	1,260,976	27,619,238†

* 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 (£1,559,569) was £26,059,669.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT.

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, 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 :—

Progress of Irrigation.

**VICTORIA—WATER CONSERVATION AND DISTRIBUTION :
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD PROTECTION DISTRICTS.**

—	At 30th June, 1907.	At 30th June, 1941.
Area of State artificially supplied with water (acres)	10,800,000	15,142,000
Capacity of reservoirs .. (acre feet)	474,000	1,963,460
Irrigation Districts—		
Number of Districts administered ..	10	30
Number of Districts having Water Rights	Nil	26
Total of such Water Rights . (acre feet)	Nil	479,558
Area under Irrigated Culture .. (acres)	108,000	596,662
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	196,000	889,834
Rural Waterworks Districts (Domestic and Stock Supply)—		
Number of Districts administered ..	3	27
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	125,000	1,533,499
Urban Districts—		
Number of Districts administered ..	1	91
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	5,600	745,707
Coliban System (Urban, Rural, Irrigation and Mining Supplies)—		
Valuation for Urban Rating purposes (£)	317,750	411,724
Flood Protection Districts—		
Number of Districts administered ..	..	4
Drainage Districts—		
Number of Districts administered ..	..	11
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	..	375,342

PROGRESS IN IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT.

The area under irrigated culture for all kinds of crops has increased from 129,771 acres in 1909-10 to 596,662 acres in 1940-41.

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE 1940-41.

District.	Area Irrigated.
	Acres.
Katandra	6,486
North Shepparton	13,159
Shepparton	15,083
South Shepparton	5,617
Rodney	76,789
Tongala-Stanhope	39,871
Rochester	61,284
Dungee	4,151
Calivil	12,542
Tragowel Plains	50,706
Deakin	5,086
Boort	24,741
Leitchville	8,658

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE 1940-41—continued.

District.	Area Irrigated.
	Acres.
Cohuna	42,913
Koondrook	28,001
Swan Hill	21,428
Third Lake	3,199
Mystic Park	3,540
Tresco	1,048
Fish Point	3,702
Kerang	38,303
Murray Valley	7,115
Dry Lake	680
Kerang North-West Lakes	6,065
Nyah	2,983
Red Cliffs	11,295
Merbein	7,824
Coliban	5,391
Campaspe	668
Western Wimmera	2,568
Wimmera United	129
Bacchus Marsh	3,270
Werribee	8,578
Maffra-Sale	22,039
Lands outside constituted Districts	51,750
Total	596,662

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State in 1909-10 and in each of the five years, 1936-37 to 1940-41, and the purposes for which the land was utilized.

VICTORIA—IRRIGATED AREAS: HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals	23,715	38,328	65,466	84,379	33,207	53,499
Lucerne	24,124	86,568	87,655	76,148	74,553	73,650
Sorghum and other annual fodders	8,094	19,753	26,548	26,942	14,528	32,159
Pastures	50,541	292,001	326,518	251,629	310,504	352,556
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	66,526	66,417	65,137	72,969	72,403
Fallow	4,988	8,093	7,342	5,126	5,417	} 12,395
Miscellaneous	785	7,558	10,166	5,996	6,725	
Total	129,771	518,827	590,112	515,357	517,903	596,662

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 1940-41—596,663 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follow :—Pastures, 59 ; lucerne, 12 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 12 ; cereals, 9 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 6 ; fallows and miscellaneous, 2.

**Progress in
Irrigation
Areas,
1940-41.**

Dairying is one of the principal industries in irrigation districts. Dairy herds grazed on irrigated pastures obtained prominent positions in the 1940-41 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 47,971 tons. The production of citrus fruits in irrigation districts during the 1940-41 season amounted to 810,600 bushels—approximately 94 per cent. of the citrus production of the State.

The Victorian production of canned fruit in the season 1940-41 was 1,967,262 cases, which was approximately 72 per cent. of the Australian output in that season.

**Supply of
water for
domestic and
stock purposes.**

Extensive schemes for the supply of water for domestic and stock purposes are under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Altogether, the area so supplied is approximately 23,659 square miles—about 27 per cent. of the total area of the State. The major portion of such area is in the Mallee and Wimmera districts.

The number of country centres supplied with water for domestic use is—126 by the Commission, 116 by Waterworks Trusts, and 16 by Local Government bodies.

The estimated population in country centres supplied with water is 473,900 persons.

STORAGE AND SUPPLY SCHEMES

**Total Water
Storages in
State.**

In 1902 the total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre feet. The present capacity is 1,963,460 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 Rocklands, Gienmaggie and Lauriston Reservoirs are completed, the combined storage capacity available to users in Victoria will be 2,663,960 acre feet.

EXISTING STORAGES.

Goulburn System—

	Capacities in Acre Feet.
Goulburn Weir	20,700
Waranga	333,400
Eildon	306,000

660,100

Murray-Loddon System—

Hume Reservoir (part of 2,000,000 acre feet—half share)	625,000
Yarrawonga Weir (half share of 95,120 acre feet) ..	47,560
Torrumbarry (half share of 28,900 acre feet) ..	14,450
Mildura (half share of 29,360 acre feet) ..	14,680
Wentworth (half share of 38,140 acre feet) ..	19,070
Euston Lock Weir (half share of 31,320 acre feet) ..	15,660
Kow Swamp	40,860
Laanecoorie	6,650
Kerang North-west Lakes	69,400
Lake Boga	29,650

882,980

Wimmera-Mallee System—

Fyans Lake	17,100
Lake Lonsdale	53,300
Wartook	23,800
Taylor's Lake	30,000
Pine Lake	52,000
Green Lake	6,600
Dock Lake	4,800
Moorra	5,100
Lower Wimmera Weirs	2,870
Batyo Catyo (Avon Regulator)	5,000
Lake Whitton	1,300
Earthen Storages, Township Reservoirs, and Mallee Tanks	6,610

208,480

Maffra-Sale System—

Glenmaggie Reservoir (part of 150,000 acre feet) ..	104,500
Stratford Service Basin	20

104,520

Coliban System—

Upper Coliban	25,700
Malmsbury	14,400
Spring Gully	2,000
Subsidiary Reservoirs	4,750

46,850

Werribee System—

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	..	..	..	..	..	740
Frankston	..	..	..	..	..	660
Mornington	..	..	..	..	..	260
Bittern	..	..	..	..	..	480
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	260
						5,800
<i>Otway System—</i>						
Service Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	1,080
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Eppalock	..	..	..	..	..	1,200
Wonthaggi	..	..	..	..	..	1,550
Wonthaggi Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	10
Newstead	..	..	..	..	..	30
						2,790
Total capacity of existing Storages						1,963,460

ADDITIONAL STORAGE BEING PROVIDED BY WORKS IN COURSE OF
CONSTRUCTION.

<i>Wimmera-Mallee System—</i>						
Rocklands	..	..	..	..	..	264,000
<i>Coliban System—</i>						
Lauriston	..	..	..	..	..	16,000

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 .. 2,663,960

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 1941, together with the mean rainfall covering a period of 71 years.

**Meteorological
Records.**

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.	
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	17.82	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	36.38	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
1939 ..	15.32	20.33	27.72	37.83	53.05	32.94	38.10	38.16	31.37
1940 ..	6.82	11.26	9.67	17.13	21.21	21.51	22.81	26.94	16.73
1941 ..	12.23	20.14	17.31	25.39	30.41	29.73	31.53	33.13	24.29
Means for 71 years	13.14	18.40	18.50	26.95	33.41	28.16	29.73	34.36	24.60

The wettest portions of the State are the Eastern highlands (from the Yarra watershed to the Upper Murray), the Cape Otway Forest in the Western District and the South Gippsland, Latrobe and Thomson Basin sections of the Gippsland District. The lightest rainfall occurs in the Mallee District, the northern portion of which receives on the average from 10 to 12 inches only per year.

The averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given in the following table.

AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Mean pressure of air in inches ..	29·974	29·920	30·080	30·078
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches ..	·886	·765	·813	·975
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57·8	66·6	59·4	50·0
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	18·7	21·1	17·4	14·0
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100 ..	65	60	69	75
Mean rainfall in inches	7·19	5·98	6·55	5·85
Mean number of days of rain	38	25	33	43
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10·25	17·22	7·97	3·74
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 1940 and for the last 85 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 1940.	Average for 85 years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 84 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	30·058	30·013	30·106	29·945
Highest	30·571	30·606	30·770	30·405
Lowest	29·307	29·251	29·495	28·942
Range (inches)	1·264	1·358	1·719	1·074
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.)	59·1	58·5	59·9	57·3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.) ..	69·2	67·4	69·4	65·4
Mean daily minimum	49·0	49·6	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum	107·0	105·0	114·1	96·6
Absolute minimum	31·0	30·9	34·2	27·0
Mean daily range	20·2	17·8	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range	76·0	74·1	84·1	66·0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima)	111·4	116·8	127·6	105·6
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima)	43·4	43·9	46·8	39·5
Rainfall (in inches)	19·83	25·57	38·04	15·61
Number of wet days	126	140	187	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches)	44·37	39·18	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation =100)	58	67	76	58
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	5·7	5·9	6·4	4·8
Number of days of fog	13	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 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 130 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. A School of Dairy Technology has been established for the higher training of dairy factory operatives and research and investigation into problems arising in the manufacture of dairy produce.

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 to producing a pasture which will thrive under Mallee conditions. Special attention is being paid to the problem of sand drift. 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, in addition to instruction in, and study of, horticultural problems, research work on the breeding and selection of grasses and clovers is carried on; a Plant Research Laboratory mainly devoted to plant pathological and entomological research has also been established.

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 work at the Government experimental plots on selected farms embraces investigations into pasture improvement, grazing trials, and the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, maize, broom millet, and vegetables.

The pasture experiments are largely responsible for advances made in pasture improvement throughout Victoria. During the season 1940-41, 3,305,382 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. No charge is made for instruction. Accommodation is provided at Dookie for 100 and at Longerenong for 50 students.

**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 compliance therewith.

All plant material entering Victoria, whether from other Australian States or overseas, is subject to strict inspection and measures are taken when necessary either to 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 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-cruits industry.

AGRICULTURE.

Progress of cultivation. In all divisions of the State there are areas suitable for cultivation. The area cultivated in 1940-41 was 6,354,609 acres, as compared with 7,379,767 acres in the previous season, and an annual average of 7,179,443 acres for the seasons 1936-40, 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 86 years :—

VICTORIA—ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 TO 1941.

Period or Year (ended March).	Annual average area in each quinquennium, 1855 to 1925, and actual area each year 1926-1941, 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
1939	5,019,299	2,543,225	7,562,524
1940	5,002,362	2,377,405	7,379,767
1941	4,467,191	1,887,418	6,354,609

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, 30 per cent. in the Wimmera, 34 per cent. in the Mallee, and 19 per cent. in the Northern districts were used for agriculture in 1940-41. In that year the area cultivated in these three districts was nearly 85 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, information relating to holdings of different sizes of privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, appears in tables given on pages 436 to 438 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

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.

Principal Crops (Area, Production, and Average Yield). 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 1935, and the actual area, production and yield per acre for each of the five seasons, 1937-1941.

VICTORIA—ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD
OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1941.

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
1925-35 ..	3,268,656	445,987	88,358	65,677	1,057,905
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
1938-39 ..	2,748,362	657,999	175,891	34,396	1,104,558
1939-40 ..	2,827,417	439,555	204,239	32,177	1,204,810
1940-41 ..	2,762,728	559,200	187,649	44,195	672,955
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
1925-35 ..	38,661,077	5,696,134	1,772,099	167,965	1,242,808
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
1938-39 ..	18,104,369	2,909,260	1,671,809	81,415	892,975
1939-40 ..	45,054,592	8,280,602	3,738,113	87,931	1,820,878
1940-41 ..	13,521,422	2,624,298	1,186,979	216,568	580,237
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
1925-35 ..	11·83	12·77	20·06	2·56	1·17
1936-37 ..	17·90	16·03	21·43	4·31	1·19
1937-38 ..	17·93	13·51	19·38	3·28	1·15
1938-39 ..	6·59	4·42	9·50	2·37	0·81
1939-40 ..	15·93	18·84	18·30	2·73	1·51
1940-41 ..	5·06	4·69	6·33	4·90	0·86

* For grain.

Growers of certain crops: season 1940-41.

The following table shows the number of growers of certain primary products, in each statistical district of the State, for the season 1940-41.

The information has no relation to the number of rural holdings in the State as, in some instances, particularly tobacco, portions of holdings are leased by occupiers to others. On the other hand numbers of occupiers engage in the cultivation of more than one of the crops stated.

VICTORIA—GROWERS OF CERTAIN CROPS—SEASON 1940-41.

Crops Grown.	Growers in each Statistical District.								State Total.
	Central.	North-Central.	Western.	Wimmera.	Mallee.	Northern.	North-Eastern.	Gippsland.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	445	372	655	3,818	3,691	3,907	380	76	13,344
Oats ..	483	363	916	2,057	2,186	2,215	328	48	8,596
Barley ..	707	127	467	887	572	1,058	137	282	4,237
Maize ..	93	11	..	1	3	4	209	661	982
Root Crops—									
Potatoes ..	2,495	724	1,849	39	7	18	369	1,635	7,136
Onions ..	486	1	399	2	..	4	2	30	924
Sugar Beet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	187
Other—									
Orchards ..	2,720	276	276	311	906	1,205	327	200	6,221
Vineyards ..	5	8	1	76	2,039	176	93	..	2,398
Maize (Green Fodder) ..	1,964	140	381	34	21	92	113	2,124	4,869
Grass Seed ..	8	39	101	2	..	3	3	27	183
Broom Millet ..	..	..	..	..	8	34	35	..	77
Chicory ..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	1	..	16	101	2	120

Area Cultivated
1940-41.

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	5,250	8,063	3,744	..	361	3,565	636	42,211
Grant	14,504	6,950	20,810	209	2,220	7,227	1,050	38,380
Mornington	76	26	189	1,019	286	5,552	158	22,448
Evelyn	46	77	167	5	..	3,035	..	5,444
North Central District—								
Anglesey	457	197	53	145	47	625	..	4,448
Dalhousie	782	946	197	..	86	2,635	1	7,717
Talbot	15,986	7,384	1,884	..	283	6,643	..	31,087
Western District—								
Grenville	9,371	7,679	3,481	..	893	734	1,167	18,780
Polwarth	40	939	719	..	535	1,619	836	7,694
Heytesbury	30	5	237	..	56	333	6	10,726
Hampden	8,305	6,284	1,698	..	..	139	78	16,349
Ripon	22,813	17,499	1,233	..	42	675	..	18,189
Villiers	774	3,268	745	..	547	3,821	842	16,295
Normanby	305	1,081	894	..	902	755	..	16,347
Dundas	1,926	7,586	430	..	207	65	..	19,409
Follett	116	636	60	..	..	161	1	1,883
Wimmera District—								
Lowan	208,231	51,733	24,924	..	3	1	1	42,363
Borong	472,532	48,028	31,844	4	31	101	1	49,766
Kara Kara	140,581	29,815	4,189	..	17	27	..	16,198
Mallee District—								
Millewa	101,491	18,370	60	..	..	..	..	766
Weeah	166,617	27,146	12,095	..	..	..	..	14,713
Karkaroc	611,663	135,795	36,591	6	10	37	..	33,840
Tatchera	386,247	75,559	4,786	8	..	7	..	32,045
Northern District—								
Gunbower	22,195	5,043	6,526	..	..	4	..	14,974
Gladstone	111,128	33,467	5,243	..	..	8	1	8,014
Bendigo	97,406	20,934	3,296	7	..	9	2	13,837
Rodney	53,898	12,202	10,283	..	..	2	1	25,655
Moira	200,395	25,750	2,530	6	45	12	..	42,243
North-Eastern District—								
Delatite	1,599	1,985	499	964	123	762	..	17,499
Bogong	14,912	3,230	630	641	42	376	2	21,159
Benambra	131	133	309	181	8	22	..	4,549
Wonnangatta .. ..	..	..	42	143	39	19	..	327
Gippsland District—								
Croajingolong .. ..	..	..	1	2,065	234	63	..	1,135
Tambo	26	..	88	2,217	341	97	3	1,416
Dargo	46	126	295	2,792	60	105	..	1,551
Tanjil	2,723	1,186	5,861	4,798	114	173	1	15,537
Buln Buln	126	78	1,016	171	284	4,786*	217	37,961
Total for State ..	2,672,728	559,200	187,649	15,382	7,816	44,195	5,004	672,955

of the State for the season 1940-41 is given in the following table :—

FOR THE SEASON 1940-41.

Green Forage.	Grass and Clover for Seed.	Tobacco.	Vines.	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.
5,676	28	..	..	7,118	10,950	2,954	90,556	21,636	112,192
5,937	..	..	16	2,343	1,585	954	102,185	22,390	124,575
14,962	290	..	..	4,518	12,063	3,200	64,787	9,188	73,975
1,430	..	..	1	2,043	7,413	538	20,199	1,642	21,841
771	..	..	..	61	38	26	6,868	1,248	8,116
1,630	180	..	37	27	39	174	14,451	403	14,854
2,994	1,491	..	26	27	3,281	1,008	72,094	14,268	86,362
979	145	..	1	30	305	330	43,895	4,703	48,598
2,645	359	..	..	212	195	1,004	16,797	1,040	17,837
1,510	10	..	..	6	39	96	13,054	1,448	14,502
985	368	..	..	53	20	385	34,664	4,029	38,693
540	64	..	..	13	10	429	61,507	8,911	70,418
2,293	396	..	..	82	16	799	29,878	2,315	32,193
3,347	238	..	..	278	724	1,220	26,091	3,108	29,199
1,581	1,933	..	..	34	12	2,036	35,219	6,207	41,426
1,647	..	..	..	..	49	44	4,597	629	5,226
862	52	..	30	9	334	506	329,049	202,547	531,596
3,764	..	6	719	272	1,778	127	608,973	443,131	1,052,104
107	..	..	46	..	367	15	191,362	112,669	304,031
30	..	..	63	9	29	55	120,873	36,243	157,116
209	..	..	..	..	..	423	221,203	137,915	359,118
854	..	..	29,524	216	1,686	529	850,751	367,348	1,218,099
7,016	..	..	7,083	112	1,450	516	514,829	212,241	727,070
18,730	..	139	16	198	1,054	790	69,669	16,335	86,004
2,009	..	..	16	87	267	15	160,255	62,134	222,389
3,000	78	1	66	504	2,384	18	141,542	47,183	188,725
4,710	..	..	326	434	11,267	7	118,785	28,847	147,632
3,357	..	124	728	1,217	9,737	274	286,418	94,592	381,010
3,059	37	671	71	35	551	859	28,714	3,237	31,951
1,069	..	975	4,469	103	1,163	1,210	49,981	8,706	58,687
546	..	..	..	6	27	103	6,005	271	6,276
64	..	..	..	23	5	25	687	50	737
477	..	..	..	198	21	596	4,790	175	4,965
857	..	..	..	476	75	806	6,402	302	6,704
1,542	..	..	..	581	132	1,005	8,235	411	8,646
10,975	10	10	..	369	193	4,039	45,990	4,093	50,083
18,584	163	..	..	461	497	1,492	65,836	5,823	71,659
130,738	5,842	1,926	43,238	22,155	69,756	28,607	4,467,191	1,887,418	6,354,609

**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	71,028	193,022	64,246	..	5,037	14,148
Grant	147,706	117,150	275,721	1,900	23,865	39,034
Mornington	1,723	452	4,583	36,102	5,505	28,124
Evelyn	647	1,947	2,908	18	..	14,467
North Central District—						
Anglesey	8,513	2,165	460	4,010	1,068	3,881
Dalhousie	10,644	23,032	2,706	..	1,102	10,889
Talbot	127,014	96,324	44,441	..	4,210	36,724
Western District—						
Grenville	108,217	123,224	28,780	..	3,280	3,225
Polwarth	625	13,765	10,767	..	10,961	7,533
Heytesbury	256	106	4,100	..	921	1,473
Hampden	119,298	105,284	27,269	..	..	715
Ripon	332,363	313,897	19,505	..	731	3,708
Villiers	10,452	75,860	20,273	..	12,078	16,375
Normanby	4,526	24,916	18,767	..	8,801	2,867
Dundas	28,554	95,269	4,293	..	3,314	286
Follett	1,903	7,836	1,085	..	..	626
Wimmera District—						
Lowan	2,916,443	443,505	184,152	..	F	2
Borong	3,000,038	102,439	35,726	60	95	495
Kara Kara	384,471	77,148	4,822	..	150	92
Mallee District—						
Millewa	42,660	4,349	F	..	..	..
Weeah	884,982	69,248	45,777	..	..	..
Karkaroc	1,671,293	119,615	63,578	100	92	99
Tatchera	620,883	33,534	11,903	380	..	21
Northern District—						
Gunbower	28,390	15,868	61,844	..	..	11
Gladstone	269,092	55,087	9,141	..	..	21
Bendigo	381,540	78,671	10,265	140	..	27
Rodney	252,988	61,395	57,169	..	..	9
Motra	1,800,705	252,864	25,532	263	520	56
North-Eastern District—						
Delatite	28,880	46,532	8,041	32,495	1,150	3,827
Bogong	229,863	54,728	9,884	25,554	569	2,311
Benambra	2,175	2,967	3,892	8,200	138	96
Wonnangatta .. ..	..	..	1,015	3,990	343	66
Gippsland District—						
Croajingalong .. ..	..	..	6	112,005	4,676	166
Tambo	403	..	1,434	111,363	6,380	343
Dargo	640	1,548	4,677	127,359	1,047	523
Tanjil	30,701	9,578	99,806	234,535	2,454	808
Buln Buln	1,806	973	18,411	4,482	6,496	23,520
Total for State ..	13,521,422	2,624,298	1,186,979	702,956	104,992	216,568

NOTE.—The letter "F" signifies that the crop was a failure.

of the principal crops for the season, 1940-41.

CROPS FOR THE SEASON, 1940-41.

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.
3,682	47,943	100	..	1,208,452
3,087	36,534
1,016	29,113	817
..	8,109
..	6,125
1	9,554	1,576
..	32,150	5,897
5,252	14,718	192
4,682	9,152	1,751
30	13,582	44
555	17,429	1,538
..	16,847	370
4,698	20,734	2,009
..	19,012	3,439
..	18,505	27,032
2	2,124	..	..	..	..	..
1	32,652	180	..	..	..	84
1	15,311	..	11	..	161	68	
..	4,999	..	..	..	..	..
..	143	..	..	..	51	620
..	5,331	..	..	..	..	249
..	3,173	..	..	..	100,201	600,204
..	8,278	..	..	..	14,860	110,523
..	13,226	..	946	..	..	..
2	2,649	..	..	..	..	..
F	8,936	365	2	..	..	15
4	19,602	..	..	..	..	110
..	32,666	..	529	..	25	67	
..	22,011	502	4,330	..	..	..
4	24,405	..	4,804	..	..	..
..	6,735	..	..	..	..	..
..	517	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,335	..	..	..	..	..
10	2,063	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,068	..	..	..	..	..
4	19,089	90	67	..	..	..
1,973	52,417	971	..	..	..	..
25,004	580,237	46,963	10,689	1,208,452	115,137	711,700	132,580

NOTE.—The letter "F" signifies that the crop was a failure.

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 1940-41.

VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, 1940-41.

Crop.	Area.	Yield.	Gross Value.*
	Acres.		£
Wheat	2,672,728	13,521,422 bushels	2,877,141†
Oats	559,200	2,624,298 "	459,252
Barley—			
Malting (2 row) ..	161,733	955,454 "	209,460
Other (6 row) ..	25,916	231,525 "	44,858
Maize	13,382	702,956 "	140,091
Rye	1,888	13,070 "	3,268
Hay—			
Wheaten	96,852	79,772 tons	299,478
Oaten	464,192	348,891 "	1,359,449
Lucerne, &c. ..	30,443	47,925 "	235,713
Other (Grass) ..	81,468	103,649 "	316,628
Straw		27,327 "	74,808
Grass Seed ..	5,842	46,963 bushels	23,873
Canary Seed ..	721	3,726 "	1,981
Beans for grain ..	1,851	26,037 "	39,380
Peas for grain ..	7,816	104,992 "	47,246
Green Fodder ..	130,738		339,020
Potatoes	44,195	216,568 tons	958,313
Onions	5,004	25,004 "	350,056
Sugar Beet	3,588	27,031 "	59,468
		of beet valued at factory at £59,468 (sugar extracted amounting to 3,279 tons)	
Turnips, Beet, &c., for fodder	826	4,651 to	23,255
Mangolds	485	6,572 "	10,187
Tobacco	1,926	10,689 cwt.	135,757
Hops	193	2,064 "	24,075
Broom Millet ..	1,143	5,365 " seed	2,188
Chicory		5,941 " fibre	11,935
Flax	477	777 tons	41,695
Orchards—	(Included in other crops)		
Productive	55,341		2,022,117
Unproductive ..	14,415		
Grapes—			
Table	1,408	4,256 tons	68,094
Wine	6,178	7,717 " valued at winery at £54,117; wine made amounting to 1,208,452 gallons	54,117
Drying	33,394	191,344 tons producing—	
		35,585 tons of sultanas ..	1,598,168
		5,757 tons of raisins ..	320,714
		6,629 tons of currants ..	251,019
Vines, Unproductive ..	2,258		
Market Gardens ..	22,155		1,218,525
Pumpkins	2,013		52,724
Other Crops	15,422		298,724
Total Crops	4,467,191		13,972,777

* 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.

† Includes amount allocated from—Flour Tax £155,644
Drought and Special Relief £330,000

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. Amending legislation passed in 1940 increased the borrowing powers to £2,500,000.

The bulk handling scheme, which will be completed in two sections and is estimated to cost £2,482,387, provides for the erection, at country railway stations, of 139 elevators with individual capacities of various sizes ranging from 65,000 to 300,000 bushels. These will serve terminal elevators at Geelong and Williamstown of 4,050,000 bushels and 2,600,000 bushels capacity respectively. The terminals are designed to receive wheat from railway trucks at the rate of 20,000 bushels per hour and to load into ships at 64,000 bushels per hour. When the whole system is completed the storage capacity will amount to approximately 25,000,000 bushels.

The Geelong section of the scheme, which embraces the western portion of the State bounded on the east by the Melbourne-Mildura railway line, came into operation at the beginning of the 1939-40 season when 48 country elevators, the Geelong terminal elevator and 6 leased Mill silos were opened for the receipt of wheat in bulk. The receipts for the 1940-41 season amounted to 5,607,844 bushels.

All the 78 country elevators serving the Geelong terminal have been completed. These elevators have a storage capacity of 9,170,000 bushels and, together with the 7 leased Mill silos of 1,128,000 bushels capacity and the Geelong terminal, will provide, in this section, total storage for 14,348,000 bushels.

Construction of 61 elevators at country stations included in the Williamstown section of the scheme is well advanced, 43 of the elevators being either completed or nearing completion. At the Williamstown terminal, the construction of the foundations has been completed. Tenders for the construction of the superstructure have been received but the acceptance of any tender has been deferred.

**Wheat
growing in
counties.**

The principal wheat-growing areas are in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts. In the season 1940-41 these districts were responsible for 90 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 1940-41 was 13,521,422 bushels, or an average yield per acre of 5·06 bushels (the lowest obtained since the season 1914-15, when the average was only 1·38 bushels) in comparison with an average of 15·93 bushels in 1939-40 and an average of 6·59 bushels in 1938-39. The area sown and the production of wheat for grain in different counties for each of the three seasons, 1939-41, are shown in the following table:—

**VICTORIA—WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES
FOR THE THREE SEASONS, 1939-1941.**

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Central—									
Bourke ..	4,471	2,690	5,250	57,780	40,367	71,028	12·92	15·01	13·53
Grant ..	11,496	11,196	14,504	155,686	210,961	147,706	13·54	18·84	10·18
Mornington ..	216	269	76	4,548	1,661	1,723	21·06	6·17	22·67
Evelyn ..	57	..	46	1,096	..	647	19·23	..	14·07
Total ..	16,240	14,155	19,876	219,110	252,989	221,104	13·49	17·87	11·12
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	490	593	457	4,914	10,438	8,513	10·03	17·60	18·63
Dalhousie ..	829	1,055	782	10,654	17,966	10,644	12·85	17·03	13·61
Talbot ..	13,276	12,174	15,986	109,178	243,015	127,014	8·22	19·96	7·95
Total ..	14,595	13,822	17,225	124,746	271,419	146,171	8·55	19·64	8·49
Western—									
Grenville ..	4,945	4,923	9,371	76,832	101,252	108,217	15·54	20·57	11·55
Polwarth ..	31	..	40	379	..	625	12·23	..	15·62
Heytesbury ..	..	20	30	..	614	256	..	30·70	8·53
Hampden ..	6,157	6,229	8,305	105,615	128,968	119,298	17·15	20·70	14·36
Ripon ..	19,504	18,054	22,813	373,788	394,261	332,363	19·16	21·84	14·57
Villiers ..	1,054	575	774	17,703	9,624	10,452	16·80	16·74	13·50
Normanby ..	552	244	305	10,100	4,829	4,526	18·30	17·74	14·84
Dundas ..	1,480	876	1,926	22,408	14,171	28,554	15·14	16·18	14·83
Follett ..	225	141	116	3,919	2,054	1,903	17·42	14·57	16·41
Total ..	33,948	31,062	43,680	610,744	655,273	606,194	17·99	21·10	13·88
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	201,592	221,781	208,231	2,507,471	4,447,328	2,916,443	12·44	20·05	14·01
Borong ..	483,262	526,950	472,532	5,115,822	9,488,833	3,000,038	10·59	18·01	6·35
Kara Kara ..	150,944	166,804	140,581	1,265,036	3,822,334	384,471	8·38	22·91	2·73
Total ..	835,798	915,535	821,344	8,888,329	17,758,495	6,300,952	10·63	19·40	7·67

VICTORIA—WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE THREE SEASONS, 1939-1941—*continued.*

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	101,892	104,182	101,491	97,080	958,399	42,660	95	9'20	0'42
Weeah ..	168,513	159,422	166,617	1,157,026	1,229,081	884,982	6'87	7'71	5'31
Karkaroc ..	670,920	686,356	611,663	2,609,725	8,873,666	1,671,293	3'89	12'03	2'73
Tatchera ..	394,993	416,549	386,247	972,394	7,093,060	620,883	2'46	17'93	1'61
Total ..	1,336,318	1,366,509	1,266,018	4,836,225	18,154,206	3,219,818	3'62	13'29	2'54
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	21,273	23,274	22,195	41,372	422,260	28,390	1'94	18'14	1'28
Gladstone ..	109,604	115,522	111,128	678,518	2,316,705	269,092	6'19	20'05	2'42
Bendigo ..	93,515	96,345	97,406	314,308	1,778,463	381,540	3'36	18'46	3'92
Rodney ..	66,843	50,917	53,898	242,118	880,949	252,988	3'62	17'30	4'69
Moira ..	196,615	187,479	200,395	1,714,029	2,425,978	1,800,705	8'72	12'94	8'99
Total ..	487,850	473,537	485,022	2,990,345	7,824,355	2,732,715	6'13	16'52	5'63
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	2,469	1,158	1,599	56,068	9,925	28,880	22'71	8'57	18'06
Bogong ..	16,755	7,685	14,912	331,771	44,150	229,863	19'80	5'74	15'41
Benambra ..	87	162	131	1,527	2,907	2,175	17'55	17'94	16'60
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	19,311	9,005	..	389,366	56,982	..	20'16	6'33	15'68
Gippsland—									
Croajingolong ..	5	..	..	47	..	..	9'40	..	..
Tambo ..	17	41	26	157	727	403	9'24	17'73	15'50
Dargo ..	55	52	46	1,061	786	640	19'29	15'12	13'91
Tanjil ..	3,930	3,245	2,723	41,316	69,809	30,701	10'51	21'51	11'27
Bulu Bulu ..	295	454	126	2,923	9,551	1,806	9'91	21'04	14'33
Total ..	4,302	3,792	2,921	45,504	80,873	33,550	10'58	21'33	11'49
Total (State)	2,748,362	2,827,417	2,672,728	18,104,369	45,054,592	13,521,422	6'59	15'93	5'06

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1940-41 was as follows:—New South Wales, 23,933,100 bushels; South Australia, 17,856,118 bushels; Western Australia, 21,060,000 bushels; Queensland, 5,687,350 bushels; and Tasmania, 140,375 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 82,233,324 bushels.

Monthly Rainfall and Average Yields of Wheat 1930 to 1941. In the following table the average yield per acre in each of the main wheat growing counties for the years 1930 to 1941 is shown in conjunction with the approximate mean rainfall recorded each month. The rainfall during the growing season is 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 are 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 1930 TO 1941.

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.		
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.				Points.		
Lowan—																	
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	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		
1939	161	123	28	187	201	194	122	389	126	115	253	50	1,949	1,199	20.05		
1940	85	16	30	257	115	67	200	82	92	72	177	109	1,302	690	14.01		
1941	436	29	223	171	56	174	317	117	313	146	77	41	2,100	1,144	21.13		
Borong—																	
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	123	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		
1939	97	208	12	261	267	172	120	308	95	76	273	25	1,914	1,044	18.01		
1940	69	9	15	236	70	38	147	50	88	48	145	97	1,012	516	6.35		
1941	343	28	180	126	44	218	259	103	322	165	133	45	1,966	1,200	23.46		
Kara Kara—																	
1930	1	131	31	79	191	56	250	283	116	372	97	546	2,153	1,174	10.35		
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	1,265	25.08		
1936	227	3	21	46	151	168	500	252	47	199	36	269	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		
1939	93	293	32	518	279	191	118	323	107	88	280	25	2,347	1,107	22.91		
1940	83	12	16	197	42	49	157	43	135	47	81	84	946	512	2.73		
1941	306	34	167	90	33	189	265	155	326	192	176	49	1,982	1,303	24.13		

VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS 1930 TO 1941—*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.	
Millewa—																
1930	15	47	115	39	142	4	129	209	74	259	68	208	1,309	817	11'06	
1931	25	2	128	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	1,382	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	
1939	6	367	37	34	126	118	69	154	67	87	259	..	1,325	621	9'20	
1940	34	7	4	131	22	10	64	34	89	22	54	34	505	241	..42	
1941	284	9	49	10	18	154	140	101	90	157	92	35	1,139	660	9'28	
Weeah—																
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	185	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	
1939	32	214	6	103	119	131	77	187	36	27	221	5	1,158	577	7'71	
1940	45	17	12	246	35	13	84	40	118	25	62	72	769	315	5'31	
1941	275	12	100	51	23	225	171	64	198	194	82	32	1,427	875	13'80	
Karkaroo—																
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	
1939	24	375	34	135	169	149	85	173	59	45	234	2	1,484	680	12'93	
1940	48	15	8	151	26	11	67	34	153	16	74	55	658	307	2'73	
1941	239	15	73	23	21	139	159	64	163	162	117	39	1,214	708	12'90	

Production.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS 1930 TO 1941—*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.	
Tatchera—															
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	287	29	41	1,292	880	12.39
1936	210	10	6	43	138	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
1939	19	394	34	165	247	154	99	178	87	54	220	4	1,655	819	17.03
1940	48	15	11	130	15	22	84	40	187	9	62	28	651	357	1.61
1941	211	19	69	13	27	77	175	62	168	137	120	32	1,110	646	8.42
Gunbower—															
1930 .. .. .	..	15	94	27	211	37	182	160	79	262	64	617	1,698	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	286	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
1939	12	400	85	200	192	176	105	203	96	94	235	8	1,806	866	18.14
1940	35	10	14	155	10	29	112	36	199	18	76	62	756	404	1.28
1941	300	13	95	12	35	98	236	58	158	123	69	22	1,219	708	12.42
Gladstone—															
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
1939	72	350	38	431	293	208	127	272	97	76	303	15	2,282	1,073	20.05
1940	73	21	18	173	24	45	122	41	187	31	52	60	847	450	2.42
1941	270	34	143	60	27	147	226	109	238	190	123	34	1,601	937	19.51

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VICTORIA—RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS
1930 TO 1941—*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.
Bendigo—															
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	236	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	19.09
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
1939	55	400	109	412	221	231	104	261	93	106	244	17	2,253	1,016	18.46
1940	49	24	27	186	24	51	145	38	196	26	50	56	872	480	9.02
1941	245	31	157	41	23	121	208	59	211	153	120	28	1,397	775	16.63
Rodney—															
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
1939	45	481	212	621	200	311	139	388	132	153	236	25	2,943	1,323	17.30
1940	24	16	48	191	47	50	167	55	204	32	52	89	975	555	4.09
1941	516	28	234	28	85	113	226	73	169	159	114	47	1,792	825	20.19
Moirá															
1930 .. ..	..	26	65	65	224	30	146	242	105	335	111	511	1,860	1,082	14.28
1931	70	19	334	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
1939	22	548	297	676	120	401	165	459	150	271	221	20	3,350	1,566	12.94
1940	24	5	19	260	65	55	159	64	224	35	74	127	1,111	602	8.99
1941	539	46	432	18	81	155	243	76	156	150	99	56	2,051	861	23.07

Wheat Growing in conjunction with Sheep Grazing and Dairying.

On pages 455 and 456 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*, tables appeared showing (a) the extent to which mixed farming was practised in conjunction with wheat growing and (b) the wheat productivity of the State in bag series per acre for the season 1935-36.

Varieties of Wheat.

The following statement shows the areas under the principal varieties of wheat, including wheat for hay, for the seasons 1938-39 to 1940-41. 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 popular 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 the wheat-growing districts, may be obtained on application to the Government Statist.

VICTORIA—VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN EACH OF THE SEASONS, 1938-39, 1939-40, AND 1940-41.

Variety (in order of Popularity, Season 1940-41).	1938-39.		1939-40.		1940-41.	
	Area Sown.	Percentage of Total Area Sown.	Area Sown.	Percentage of Total Area Sown.	Area Sown.	Percentage of Total Area Sown.
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Ghurka ..	1,436,646	47·78	1,383,327	47·33	1,317,786	47·58
Ranee (incl. 4H) ..	612,733	20·38	657,418	22·49	559,198	20·19
Dundee ..	319,291	10·62	273,934	9·37	236,810	8·55
Free Gallipoli ..	252,758	8·41	208,887	7·15	161,190	5·82
Bencubbin ..	87,194	2·90	108,388	3·71	145,680	5·26
Bobin ..	35,305	1·17	45,080	1·54	57,350	2·07
Regalia ..	710	·02	6,986	·24	52,365	1·89
Sepoy ..	59,425	1·98	49,783	1·70	39,625	1·43
Rajah ..	34,225	1·14	34,925	1·19	37,686	1·36
Baldmin ..	10,322	·34	12,655	·43	23,294	·84
Nabawa ..	20,355	·68	18,349	·63	16,380	·59
Nizam ..	14,005	·47	17,465	·60	11,949	·43
Mac's White ..	13,873	·46	8,176	·28	11,825	·43
Major ..	18,247	·61	14,609	·50	11,652	·42
Magnet ..	..	..	..	..	10,544	·38
Turvey ..	11,258	·37	10,753	·37	9,426	·34
Waratah ..	9,154	·30	7,313	·25	6,103	·22
Federation ..	10,054	·33	9,223	·32	5,991	·22
Warden ..	7,076	·24	6,772	·23	5,836	·21
Gular ..	1,736	·06	2,572	·09	5,360	·19
Mogul ..	5,616	·19	5,241	·18	4,180	·15
Baringa ..	7,695	·26	5,005	·17	4,121	·15
Glueclub ..	1,981	·06	2,400	·08	4,037	·15
Ford ..	3,151	·10	2,523	·09	3,835	·14
C.M.G. ..	3,145	·10	2,444	·08	3,396	·12
Yandilla King ..	1,873	·06	1,983	·07	1,992	·07
Sword ..	2,554	·09	2,162	·07	1,971	·07
Penny ..	1,178	·04	1,438	·05	1,769	·06
Seagul ..	704	·02	1,520	·05	1,596	·06
Bena ..	2,403	·08	1,227	·04	1,297	·05
Strongbolt ..	1,620	·05	797	·03	1,273	·05
Gluyas ..	2,740	·09	1,798	·06	1,264	·05
Other Varieties ..	18,174	·60	17,877	·61	12,799	·46
Total ..	3,007,201	100·00	2,923,027	100·00	2,769,580	100·00

It will be noted from the foregoing statement that although the five leading varieties have not changed positions during the seasons shown, Dundee and Free Gallipoli appear to be losing popularity, while Bencubbin is gaining favour with growers.

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, Bencubbin has displaced Ford as the leading variety. In 1935-36 only 0·6 per cent. of the area was sown with Bencubbin. Dundee now occupies third place in that State. 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 fifth place on the list, with only 3·96 per cent. of the area sown in 1940. In South Australia the area sown with the varieties Ranee, Bencubbin, and Dundee was only 19·02 per cent. of the total area sown in 1935-36, but the area now sown with these varieties amounts to 44·08 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, 1940-41.

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.
Bencubbin ..	28·77	Ghurka ..	47·58	Ranee ..	16·69	Bencubbin	35·69
Ford ..	18·36	Ranee ..	20·19	Bencubbin	16·10	Glucub ..	19·04
Dundee ..	9·15	Dundee ..	8·55	Dundee ..	11·29	Merredin ..	6·78
Nabawa ..	7·36	Free Gallipoli	5·82	Sword ..	6·58	Noongaar ..	5·42
Waratah ..	4·61	Bencubbin	5·26	Nabawa ..	6·54	Nabawa ..	3·96
Gular ..	4·24	Bobin ..	2·07	Waratah ..	5·79	Gluyas Early	3·73
Ranee ..	3·81	Regalia ..	1·89	Gluyas ..	5·16	Dundee ..	3·56
Other ..	23·70	All other ..	8·64	All other ..	31·85	All other ..	21·82
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, 1941-42.

District.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Weight per acre of—	
		Seed Sown.	Fertilizers Used.
		lb.	lb.
Central	69	88	113
North-Central	75	80	96
Western	107	85	130
Wimmera	32.75	70	73
Mallee	45.18	54	51
Northern	18.89	68	80
North-Eastern	55	73	104
Gippsland	12	82	89
Total State	100.00	63	68

The total seed used for grain and hay areas amounted to 3,022,365 bushels, and total superphosphates to 84,611 tons. The average rate of sowing for the season 1941-42 in the principal wheat-growing counties, ranged from 40 lb. of seed per acre in the County of Millewa to 88 lb. in Ripon. Manure used varied from 31 lb. per acre in Millewa to 133 lb. in Ripon. On 117,148 acres sown to wheat, of which 97,989 acres were in the Mallee district, no manure at all was used.

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 1,887,418 acres in fallow during the season 1940-41, 753,747 were in the Mallee, 758,347 in the Wimmera, and 249,091 in the Northern districts. The total area of fallow in these three districts—1,761,185 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
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	1939-40	.. ..	2,923,027
1939-40	.. ..	2,377,405	1940-41	.. ..	2,769,580
1940-41	.. ..	1,887,418	1941-42	.. ..	2,889,853
1941-42	.. ..	2,101,360			

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, 1932-33 to 1941-42 :—

Season.		Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.	Season.		Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.
		lb.			lb.
1932-33	.. ..	62	1937-38	.. ..	63½
1933-34	.. ..	60	1938-39	.. ..	64½
1934-35	.. ..	60	1939-40	.. ..	63½
1935-36	.. ..	63½	1940-41	.. ..	64½
1936-37	.. ..	62	1941-42	.. ..	63½

Farmers growing Wheat for Grain. The following statement shows the number of farmers engaged in the growing of wheat for grain.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH TWENTY OR MORE ACRES OF WHEAT FOR GRAIN, SEASONS 1935-36 TO 1940-41.

1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
12,051	12,090	12,936	12,305	12,065	11,972

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, 1935-39, were as follow:—

VICTORIA—STOCKS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

At 31st October—	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
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
1939 (estimated)	5,290,000	1,313,000	6,603,000
1940 and 1941	Not available		

Oats. Oats are grown in Victoria mainly as a hay crop. The area harvested (season 1940-41) for hay was 464,192 acres, and for grain 559,200 acres, which produced 348,891 tons of hay, and 2,624,298 bushels of grain respectively. About 46 per cent. of the area for grain was in the Mallee district, but the area for hay was spread over all districts. More than 60 varieties of oats are generally sown, but Algerian, with nearly 88 per cent. of the area, is predominantly the most popular variety.

Hay. Of the total area under hay in 1940-41, as shown in the table on page 386, 464,192 acres under oats produced 348,891 tons; 96,852 acres under wheat produced 79,772 tons; 30,443 acres under lucerne, &c., produced 47,925 tons; and 81,468 acres under grass produced 103,649 tons; the yields per acre of these kinds of hay were 0.75, 0.82, 1.57, and 1.27 tons respectively.

Barley. The area under barley for grain in 1940-41 was 187,649 acres, of which 161,733 were under malting (2 row), and 25,916 under feed (6 row) barley. Although barley is grown generally throughout the State, 114,169 acres, or 61 per cent. of the total area for the season 1940-41, were sown in the counties of Grant, Lowan, Borung, and Karkaroc. The average yield per acre in Grant was 13·20 bushels. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production, and yield per acre, for each of the five years 1936-37 to 1940-41 :—

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

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.
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
1939 ..	150,984	24,907	1,411,139	260,670	9·35	10·47	9·50
1940 ..	179,552	24,687	3,205,069	533,044	17·85	21·59	18·30
1941 ..	161,733	25,916	955,454	231,525	5·91	8·93	6·33

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 1940-41 were 15,382 acres for grain, and 25,848 acres for fodder. The area, production, and average yield for each of the five seasons, 1936-37 to 1940-41, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Season.	For Green Fodder.	For Grain.		
		Area.	Production.	Yield per Acre.
		acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1936-37	26,543	20,115	794,506	39·50
1937-38	25,271	20,879	783,835	37·54
1938-39	26,114	18,485	416,578	22·54
1939-40	20,457	18,963	380,698	20·08
1940-41	25,848	15,382	702,956	45·70

The annual average yield of the last five seasons was 32·81 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.

Potatoes. Victoria is the largest potato-producing State in the Commonwealth. Out of a total area of 104,534 acres planted in 1939-40 to potatoes, 32,177 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, 1936-37 to 1940-41 :—

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Season.	Area.	Production.*	Average Yield.	Gross Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	£
1936-37 ..	45,627	196,623	4·31	614,447
1937-38 ..	41,105	134,712	3·28	801,536
1938-39 ..	34,396	81,415	2·37	1,095,032
1939-40 ..	32,177	87,931	2·73	934,267
1940-41 ..	44,195	216,568	4·90	958,313

* Includes amounts held on farms for seed, stock feed, &c., as follow :—46,732 tons in 1936-37 ; 33,153 tons in 1937-38 ; 18,380 tons in 1938-39 ; 21,919 tons in 1939-40, and 55,144 tons in 1940-41.

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 5,252 tons from 1,167 acres ; in Villiers, 4,698 tons from 842 acres ; in Polwarth, 4,682 tons from 836 acres ; in Grant, 3,087 tons from 1,050 acres ; in Bourke, 3,682 tons from 636

acres ; in Buln Buln, 1,973 tons from 217 acres ; and in Mornington, 1,016 tons from 158 acres. The following statement shows the area, yield, and value for each of the last five years :—

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Season—				Area.	Production.	Average Yield.	Gross Value.
				acres.	tons.	tons.	£
1936-37	..	..	..	5,969	46,130	7·73	184,099
1937-38	..	..	..	6,036	45,583	7·55	188,620
1938-39	..	..	..	4,898	10,404	2·12	197,676
1939-40	..	..	..	4,503	27,400	6·08	203,445
1940-41	..	..	..	5,004	25,004	5·00	350,056

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 monthly prices, but not taking into account the quantities sold, are shown on pages 433 and 434.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES REALIZED FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1931-32 TO 1940-41.

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.
1931-32 ..	3 2½	2 0	3 0½	4 3	92 0	237 0	0 8·76
1932-33 ..	2 10¾	1 11	2 6	4 7½	85 0	65 0	0 8·18
1933-34 ..	2 11½	2 2½	2 7	3 6	106 0	85 0	1 2·71
1934-35 ..	3 3¼	2 3½	2 10½	4 4	175 0	143 9	0 9·52
1935-36 ..	4 1	2 2½	2 9½	5 1	158 9	180 0	1 1·96
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 11¼	145 0	109 6	1 0·77
1938-39 ..	2 7½	3 6	3 4	5 3¼	289 0	380 0	0 10·59
1939-40 ..	3 8¼	2 1	3 7½	6 0	230 0	148 6	1 2·06
1940-41 ..	3 9	3 6	4 2½	4 3½	105 0	280 0	1 2·21

* Victorian production only.

Vine Production. The production of dried vine-fruits for the season 1940-41 amounted to 47,971 tons, as compared with a production of 57,970 tons for the previous season. This far exceeds the requirements for home consumption. Overseas exports of Victorian produce for the season 1940-41 amounted to 38,044 tons.

Australian production of dried vine-fruits for the season 1940-41 amounted to approximately 79,500 tons, of which the Victorian portion represented over 60 per cent.

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons 1936-37 to 1940-41 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—VINE PRODUCTION, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

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.	
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
1938-39..	2,424	39,640	2,796	3,707,783	825,056	102,016	571,156	206,022
1939-40..	2,405	40,321	2,273	4,869,991	1,126,350	108,408	838,149	212,841
1940-41..	2,398	40,980	2,258	4,066,343	1,208,452	115,137	711,700	132,580

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1940-41, it is estimated that 154,350 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 3,826,876 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 85,117 cwt. for table consumption.

Of the dried fruit, 100,214 cwt. of lexias, 600,716 cwt. of sultanas, and 122,137 cwt. of currants were produced in the Mildura Shire, and 14,594 cwt. of lexias, 110,105 cwt. of sultanas, and 10,034 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 1940-41 crop amounted to 10,689 cwt., which was obtained from 1,926 acres.

The following table furnishes details of the area, production, and average yield in each of the five seasons, 1936-37 to 1940-41:—

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Season—			Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.	Gross Value.
			acres.	cwt. (dry).	cwt. (dry).	£
1936-37	..	..	5,492	15,658	2·85	138,965
1937-38	..	..	4,736	20,860	4·40	185,808
1938-39	..	..	2,559	6,432	2·51	59,620
1939-40	..	..	2,018	9,805	4·86	99,449
1940-41	..	..	1,926	10,689	5·55	135,757

Flax. The production of flax is confined mainly to the Central, Western, and Gippsland Districts.

The following table shows the area, the quantity of straw delivered at mills, and the produce obtained therefrom for each of the seasons 1934-35 to 1938-39. Australian imports of certain flax products for each of the years ended 30th June, 1935, to 1939 are also shown.

VICTORIAN FLAX PRODUCTION AND AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF FLAX PRODUCTS, 1934-35 TO 1938-39.

Season.	Area.*	Straw delivered at Mills.	Produce Obtained.		Australian Imports (year ended 30th June).		
			Fibre.	Linseed.	Fibre.	Linseed.	Linseed Oil.
	acres.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1934-35	.. 769	995	680	2,660	103	752,501	252,730
1935-36	.. 1,068	1,468	1,049	3,811	2,980	711,010	298,035
1936-37	.. 912	952	848	2,130	9,913	680,054	223,570
1937-38	.. 1,086	1,705	2,401	2,981	3,958	577,447	150,828
1938-39	.. 1,260	950	1,080	960	3,286	635,196	188,629
1939-40 and 1940-41		Not	available for publication.				

* Excludes area under New Zealand Flax, the acreage of which was 81 in 1937-38 and 98 in 1938-39.

Orchards. The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit on holdings of one acre and upwards during the seasons 1937-38 and 1940-41 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS, 1937-38 AND 1940-41.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1937-38.			1940-41.		
	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.
Apples	2,295,155	400,777	2,695,932	2,063,809	309,800	2,373,609
Pears	908,593	289,965	1,198,558	955,409	338,910	1,294,319
Quinces	52,306	13,280	65,586	55,126	14,913	70,039
Plums	248,536	65,846	314,382	247,640	44,194	291,834
Prunes	47,087	3,396	50,483	38,068	6,071	44,139
Cherries	76,388	54,274	130,662	90,806	44,838	135,644
Peaches	921,630	427,769	1,349,399	982,991	400,649	1,383,640
Apricots	317,656	95,463	413,119	335,673	106,346	442,019
Nectarines	14,388	6,993	21,381	15,525	13,201	28,726
Oranges	365,948	50,424	416,372	334,498	76,777	411,275
Lemons	107,369	46,202	153,571	99,678	63,651	163,329
Loquats	1,918	527	2,445	1,794	455	2,249
Figs	25,131	8,531	33,662	26,254	3,818	30,072
Persimmons ..	432	19	451	466	56	522
Total Large Fruits	5,382,537	1,463,466	6,846,003	5,247,737	1,423,679	6,671,416
Raspberries ..	322,572	..	322,572	279,558	..	279,558
Loganberries ..	108,845	..	108,845	114,229	..	114,229
Strawberries ..	4,777,003	..	4,777,003	4,422,122	..	4,422,122
Gooseberries ..	137,633	7,685	145,318	82,988	5,106	88,094
Mulberries ..	659	62	721	635	67	702
Currants (Red, White, and Black) ..	18,014	2,778	20,787	9,296	3,144	12,440
Olives	2,498	234	2,732	2,441	376	2,817
Passion-fruit ..	100,530	44,700	145,230	67,665	11,925	79,590
Almonds	30,195	10,670	40,865	30,308	12,144	42,452
Walnuts	7,965	2,067	10,032	7,254	2,556	9,810
Filberts	1,924	78	2,002	3,067	217	3,284
Chestnuts	569	257	826	459	126	585
Total Nuts ..	40,653	13,072	53,725	41,088	15,043	56,131

**Fruit growing
1935-36 to
1940-41.**

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 1940-41 amounted to 2,497,277 and 1,677,504 bushels respectively.

A considerable quantity of apricots, peaches, and pears is grown, mostly in irrigated areas, for canning purposes. The total output of 1,967,262 cases of canned fruits for the 1941 season comprised apricots, 152,959 cases; peaches, 1,169,666 cases; and pears, 644,637

cases. This output represented about 72 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 1940-41 :— Melons, 11,078 cwt.; rhubarb, 37,858 dozen bundles; tomatoes, 256,407 bushels. The gross value of all fruit grown in the season 1940-41 was £2,022,117 as compared with £1,653,849 in 1939-40.

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING, 1935-36 TO 1940-41.

—	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of Growers ..	6,712	6,621	6,514	6,476	6,318	6,221
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area	74,006	75,169	75,067	71,300	70,315	69,756
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Kind of Fruit—						
Apples	2,417,425	2,873,327	2,454,471	1,574,916	1,603,043	2,497,277
Pears	1,492,062	1,657,763	1,527,032	1,204,340	1,298,787	1,677,504
Quinces	55,454	45,116	52,733	45,415	43,814	60,791
Apricots	350,793	179,824	409,417	251,028	485,612	388,361
Nectarines	41,509	39,509	41,987	40,888	23,891	47,741
Nectarines	9,013	12,681	17,134	18,371	9,965	8,935
Peaches	915,811	1,269,716	1,695,094	1,653,792	1,201,378	1,479,866
Plums	149,791	215,424	190,320	106,650	150,385	240,351
Prunes	63,626	70,024	58,967	39,597	51,230	41,702
Lemons	205,089	181,920	187,828	162,428	121,134	130,670
Oranges	618,290	580,526	691,563	700,990	544,208	729,970
Figs	15,755	20,260	19,528	15,019	17,332	17,220
Passion-fruit	21,410	26,635	33,290	21,094	11,512	26,520
Other Large Fruits ..	4,831	4,820	3,455	2,737	5,119	2,445
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Blackberries	993	924	1,019	315	881	1,136
Cape Gooseberries	135	150	112	167	95	124
Currants	314	283	233	171	156	142
Gooseberries	3,130	4,131	3,786	2,762	2,250	2,787
Loganberries	2,510	2,961	2,825	1,290	2,417	2,932
Mulberries	22	24	37	17	35	27
Raspberries	2,380	2,816	3,166	1,520	1,544	3,133
Strawberries	5,183	6,488	6,711	2,772	5,216	6,768
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Almonds	89,568	129,551	171,617	98,498	92,717	87,068
Chestnuts	39,843	17,355	19,362	21,954	16,855	15,580
Filberts	1,296	793	1,203	518	3,321	3,512
Walnuts	56,859	42,481	71,346	74,807	39,056	68,444

**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 408.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE-FRUITS, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Year ended June—	Apples.	Apricots.	Figs.	Necta- rines.	Peaches.	Pears.	Prunes.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
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
1939 ..	1,283	54,995	2,436	690	158,505	39,499	603,650	861,058
1940 ..	2,855	135,597	2,903	104	148,135	40,460	659,736	989,790
1941 ..	13,790	124,319	3,594	322	290,024	100,076	581,863	1,113,988

**Market
gardens.**

The area under market gardens in the season 1940-41 was 22,155 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 £1,107,750. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes or onions, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

Minor Crops.

There are other crops cultivated in Victoria in addition to those enumerated on pages 388 and 389. The most important of these are :—Nursery products, cut flowers, sweet corn, sunflowers, garlic, scent plants, and agricultural seeds.

Fertilizers. The following table shows the number of holdings upon which fertilizers were applied and the quantities used in the various seasons. 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:—

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
1934-35			43,482	4,939,170	211,657
1936-37	}	Crops	36,238	3,709,563	157,865
		Pastures	25,817	2,911,181	148,981
1937-38	}	Crops	36,784	4,061,488	174,485
		Pastures	28,690	3,700,131	189,796
1938-39	}	Crops	36,174	4,427,573	184,866
		Pastures	29,290	3,974,938	210,297
1939-40	}	Crops	34,901	4,119,706	169,092
		Pastures	25,615	3,218,761	171,541
1940-41	}	Crops	33,013	3,671,693	151,345
		Pastures	25,302	3,305,382	170,869

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.
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 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1939 ..	25,710	46,380	37,307	31,182	5,362	26,958	54,610	10,013
1940 ..	*	*	*	32,718	*	*	*	*
1941 ..	*	*	*	36,471	*	*	*	*

Year.	Headers.	Milking Plants.	Ploughs.	Reapers and Binders.	Shearing Plants.	Strippers.	Threshing Machines.	Tractors.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1939 ..	7,010	7,419	76,079	22,005	4,954	1,568	467	8,802
1940 ..	*	8,201	*	*	4,860	*	*	9,578
1941 ..	*	9,225	*	*	5,052	*	*	10,158

* Particulars not collected.

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 1935-36 to 1939-40 are as follow:—

VICTORIA—PERSONS ENGAGED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, INCLUDING WORKING PROPRIETORS, ETC., BUT EXCLUDING CASUAL AND SEASONAL WORKERS, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

Year ending March.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
1936	101,016	8,842	109,858
1937	100,381	8,672	109,053
1938	100,338	8,296	108,634
1939	100,155	8,026	108,181
1940	100,184	8,126	108,310
1941	Not Tabulated.		

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 1940-41. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

VICTORIA—RATES OF WAGES ON RURAL HOLDINGS,
1940-41.

Occupations.	Prevailing Rate.	Range.
Ploughmen	47s. 6d. per week	30s. to 90s. per week
Farm labourers	47s. per week ..	20s. to 90s. per week
Threshing machine hands ..	1s. 4d. per hour	9d. to 2s. 6d. per hour
Harvest hands	11s. 6d. per day	8s. to 20s. per day
Milkers	38s. 6d. per week	20s. to 69s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	8d. per bag of cobs	7d. to 10d. per bag of cobs
Married couples	68s. per week ..	40s. to 100s. per week
Female servants	25s. 6d. per week	10s. to 45s. per week
Shearers, hand (without rations)	37s. 6d. per 100 sheep	25s. to 52s. per 100 sheep
„ machine (without rations)	39s. 6d. per 100 sheep	32s. to 75s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market	56s. per week ..	40s. to 90s. per week
„ orchard	61s. 6d. per week	40s. to 86s. per week
Vineyard hands	66s. per week ..	48s. to 89s. 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*.

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

Live Stock.

The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing values in recent years indicate that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The next table, which shows the number of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs illustrates the progress of stock breeding in Victoria.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1941.

At 1st March—	Horses (including Foals).	Cattle—		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1861	76,536	197,332	525,000	5,780,896	61,259
1871	209,025	212,193	564,534	10,477,976	180,109
1881	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	12,692,843	282,457
1901	392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1911	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
1921	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
1931	379,872	669,132	760,788	16,477,995	281,245
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
1939	343,828	889,259	808,036	17,007,352	252,462
1940	326,217	917,051	870,546	18,251,890	297,655
1941	318,441	942,107	980,229	20,412,362	397,945

While the preceding table shows the actual number of live stock each year, it is difficult to determine the progress or otherwise of the pastoral industry unless the total number of live stock is brought to a common denomination. In the table which follows an arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of the larger kinds of live stock has been adopted and the total live stock grazed expressed as sheep:—

VICTORIA—LIVE STOCK GRAZED, 1861-1941.

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	1937	41,292,273
1881	25,978,115	1938	41,258,817
1891	34,886,343	1939	37,418,582
1901	30,788,000	1940	39,390,030
1911	33,079,155	1941	42,820,132
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 383.

Size of
holdings and
numbers of
live stock.

A table showing the sizes of holdings and the numbers of live stock thereon as at March, 1938, appeared on page 472 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

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, 1941:—

LIVE STOCK IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1941.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Victoria	318,441	1,922,336	20,412,362	397,945
New South Wales ..	531,776	2,769,061	55,567,576	507,738
Queensland	442,757	6,210,810	23,936,099	436,447
South Australia ..	182,206	376,654	10,263,423	190,068
Western Australia ..	130,057	788,928	9,516,272	217,910
Tasmania	29,406	259,108	2,682,375	46,713
Northern Territory ..	30,716	922,308	33,703	407
Australian Capital Territory	1,244	6,636	281,791	593
Total	1,666,603	13,255,841	122,693,601	1,797,821

Agriculture in Victoria and Great Britain. The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) in 1938 are, for comparative purposes, given in the table which follows:—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

	Victoria. (1938-39.)	Great Britain. (1937-38.)
Total area	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat	18,104,369	73,136,000
Oats	2,909,260	95,312,000
Barley	1,671,809	40,365,000
Peas	43,332	1,126,000
Potatoes	81,415	4,464,000
Turnips and Swedes ..	2,093*	10,605,000
Mangolds	3,537	3,689,000
Hay	892,975	5,302,000
Horses	343,828	1,001,500
Cattle	1,697,295	8,030,000
Sheep	17,007,352	25,882,000
Pigs	252,462	3,821,650

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

Distribution
of Live Stock.

The next table contains particulars of Live Stock

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION

Statistical Districts and Counties.	Horses.	Dairy Cows.			
		Milking.	Dry.	Springing Heifers.	Total Dairy Cows.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Central District—					
Bourke	29,217	36,593	11,375	2,289	50,257
Grant	14,021	19,639	4,229	1,159	25,027
Mornington	14,821	79,199	13,193	2,178	94,573
Evelyn	4,710	10,343	2,879	921	14,143
North Central District—					
Anglesey	3,121	7,646	1,845	357	9,848
Dalhousie	4,302	5,719	1,475	227	7,421
Talbot	8,834	12,457	2,876	593	15,931
Western District—					
Grenville	6,854	16,502	4,939	1,461	22,902
Polwarth	3,859	28,297	4,371	1,331	33,999
Heytesbury	4,182	44,226	6,216	3,708	54,150
Hampden	5,929	34,714	7,255	2,528	44,497
Ripon	5,087	4,763	1,276	394	6,433
Villiers	6,686	35,247	6,798	2,689	44,734
Normanby	5,871	23,120	4,315	1,134	28,569
Dundas	4,722	9,058	2,485	760	12,303
Follett	1,423	2,974	631	122	3,727
Wimmera District—					
Lowan	13,410	6,235	1,560	517	8,312
Borong	18,015	8,042	2,044	488	10,574
Kara Kara	7,539	3,361	1,029	145	4,535
Mallee District—					
Millewa	2,710	619	368	26	1,013
Weeah	4,898	1,591	345	85	2,021
Karkaroo	17,411	5,454	1,464	242	7,160
Tatchera	14,586	8,873	1,898	634	11,405
Northern District—					
Gunbower	7,505	25,169	4,382	1,298	30,849
Gladstone	7,264	3,586	1,223	141	4,950
Bendigo	11,389	13,374	3,070	604	17,048
Rodney	12,447	30,115	4,921	1,072	36,108
Molra	22,871	17,099	5,245	1,154	23,498
North-Eastern District—					
Delatite	8,150	22,666	4,149	1,579	28,394
Bogong	10,732	36,205	4,930	1,507	42,642
Benambra	5,115	20,471	2,249	615	23,335
Wonnangatta	491	884	239	64	1,187
Gippsland District—					
Croajingolong	1,497	6,676	754	216	7,646
Tambo	2,019	6,201	845	269	7,315
Dargo	1,989	5,341	838	273	6,452
Tanjil	7,285	34,566	5,749	1,860	42,175
Buln Buln	17,479	139,604	14,823	2,547	156,974
Total for State	318,441	766,629	138,286	37,192	942,107

in each County of the State as at March, 1941.

OF LIVE STOCK, 1941.

Other Cattle.				Total Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.		
Heifers (other than Springers).	Calves (under Twelve Months).	Other Cattle.	Total Other Cattle.			Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
8,246	11,240	13,587	33,073	83,330	19,292	454,465	128,895	583,360
7,592	11,159	13,068	31,819	56,846	12,078	677,836	218,227	896,063
19,963	28,964	24,739	73,666	168,239	33,732	235,524	103,345	338,869
4,000	5,667	8,304	17,971	32,114	6,274	67,148	33,873	101,021
2,632	6,383	9,698	18,713	28,561	4,551	472,769	94,779	567,548
2,044	4,625	3,972	10,641	18,062	2,332	448,317	127,590	575,907
3,707	8,468	6,804	18,979	34,910	6,740	423,415	147,685	571,100
3,104	6,559	4,213	13,876	36,778	9,549	534,682	161,553	696,235
6,819	10,613	8,376	25,808	59,807	15,216	147,820	53,325	201,145
7,703	15,077	5,878	28,658	82,808	12,661	48,531	21,760	70,291
9,290	14,315	18,336	41,941	86,438	7,623	728,355	242,832	971,187
1,472	3,746	3,771	8,989	15,422	2,440	779,097	230,330	1,009,427
8,649	17,365	24,097	50,111	94,845	5,228	830,710	266,912	1,097,622
6,520	12,161	13,978	32,659	61,228	9,966	634,855	177,379	812,234
2,407	6,622	8,302	17,331	29,634	3,395	800,660	190,979	991,639
1,133	3,039	4,643	8,815	12,542	1,038	291,268	49,096	340,364
1,460	4,265	1,830	7,555	15,867	5,087	982,250	241,694	1,223,944
1,509	4,822	2,170	8,501	19,075	7,503	693,900	200,533	894,433
552	2,393	1,549	4,494	9,029	2,470	463,052	147,691	610,743
103	470	249	822	1,835	986	100,351	40,829	141,180
178	944	183	1,305	3,326	1,401	116,318	36,163	152,481
953	3,245	866	5,064	12,224	5,048	403,453	162,301	565,754
2,084	4,486	3,020	9,590	20,995	8,825	388,049	165,765	548,814
7,579	11,811	7,130	26,520	57,369	18,708	319,099	142,953	462,052
756	2,301	1,262	4,319	9,269	2,722	368,900	138,386	507,286
3,798	7,086	4,709	15,593	32,641	10,616	422,590	169,464	592,054
9,001	13,799	8,042	30,842	66,950	23,305	430,409	190,525	620,934
5,015	12,392	11,616	29,023	52,521	12,183	850,327	232,149	1,082,476
7,104	17,784	29,554	54,442	82,836	9,954	642,586	178,688	821,274
10,274	22,429	30,844	63,547	106,189	21,216	385,882	108,564	494,446
4,431	19,276	32,850	56,557	79,892	9,142	309,167	86,456	395,623
769	1,341	4,185	6,295	7,482	662	43,921	13,186	57,107
1,419	4,108	8,715	14,242	21,888	5,498	51,970	15,349	67,319
1,228	6,111	15,094	22,433	29,748	5,504	106,000	44,682	150,682
1,607	4,052	5,558	11,217	17,669	4,111	90,181	33,383	123,564
8,426	14,590	19,072	42,088	84,263	19,440	326,636	111,872	438,508
36,479	50,583	45,668	132,730	289,704	71,449	465,501	172,175	637,676
200,006	374,291	405,932	980,229	1,922,336	397,945	15,530,994	4,881,368	20,412,362

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 1940-41 was £15,529,932 as compared with £14,854,336 in 1939-40, £12,682,076 in 1938-39, £12,989,517 in 1937-38, and £13,018,154 in 1936-37. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows and the estimated total production of milk for each of the last five years:—

VICTORIA—DAIRYING, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

As at 1st March—	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Total Milk Produced for all Purposes (Year ended 30th June).
			gallons.
1937	57,723	968,555	423,304,865
1938	57,129	952,906	408,271,436
1939	55,812	889,259	377,881,599
1940	55,438	917,051	459,049,862
1941	55,297	942,107	456,902,645

Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk and Casein. The quantities of butter, cheese, concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk and casein made during the last five years were as follows:—

VICTORIA — BUTTER, CHEESE, (CONCENTRATED, CONDENSED, AND POWDERED MILK) AND CASEIN MADE, 1937-1941.

Year Ended 30th June—	Butter.*	Cheese.*	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk.	Casein.
	lb.	lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1937	154,769,391	13,350,124	46,007	4,334
1938	141,321,445	16,466,038	52,065	5,095
1939	130,573,918	19,554,061	46,668	4,463
1940	164,826,094	24,495,121	56,778	5,331
1941	156,345,602	18,376,904	72,441	4,493

* Including that made on farms.

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, 1937-41 :—

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	
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
1939 ..	10,048	4,965	3,048	4,647	5,750	3,465	599	32,522
1940 ..	9,792	5,032	3,193	4,674	5,920	3,651	650	32,912
1941 ..	9,911	4,984	3,101	4,830	6,080	3,987	639	33,532

The number of farmers with less than five cows was :—20,600 in 1937, 21,756 in 1938, 23,290 in 1939, 22,526 in 1940, and 21,765 in 1941. These numbers were excluded from the foregoing table as the groups were considered too small to be classed as dairy herds.

Regulation, Control and Distribution of the Metropolitan Milk Supply.

The initial step towards the organization of the Metropolitan Milk supply was taken with the passing of the *Milk Board Act* 1932 (No. 4104), which made provision for the appointment of a Board to report and make recommendations on the regulation, control and distribution of the metropolitan milk supply.

This legislation was followed by the *Milk Board Act* 1933 (No. 4183), which, whilst repealing the Act of 1932, provided for the appointment of a Milk Board of three members. The Board was given power to investigate the methods in use for the collection, transport and distribution of milk ; to determine (quarterly) the minimum price to be paid to owners of dairy farms for milk for sale or distribution in the metropolis ; to define, from time to time, areas in the metropolis and to specify the dairies from which milk might be distributed by retail in any area so defined ; to cancel the licences of those dairies not so specified and to assess compensation therefor.

Amendments, mainly for the purpose of strengthening disclosed weaknesses in the principal Act, were made by the *Milk Board Act* 1934 (No. 4276). An amending Act of 1936 (No. 4463), extended the scope of the principal Act by empowering the Board to determine minimum prices to be paid to owners of Milk Depots and—in the case of sales other than sales by retail—dairymen.

The *Milk Board Act 1939* (No. 4676) requires the Milk Board to determine the maximum price at which milk may be sold by retail in the metropolis and the maximum charge for pasteurizing or cooling milk for sale or distribution in the metropolis. The Board is given wider powers to withhold approval of contracts for the purchase of milk by dairymen and owners of milk depots, may determine the maximum average daily quantity of milk to be forwarded to the metropolis from any milk depot, and may allocate to milk depots areas from which milk may be obtained. The standardization of milk by any metropolitan milk distributor, owner of a milk depot, or producer distributing milk to the metropolis, and the possession of separators, &c., and/or condensed, concentrated, dried or dessicated milk or any milk powder or colouring or preservative matter are prohibited. A penalty is prescribed for the sale, transfer or disposal of any retail delivery milk business in the metropolis without the approval in writing of the Board.

Sheep. The numbers of sheep in Victoria in various years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 416. 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 418.

Factors such as seasonal conditions, prices of wool, mutton and lamb and, to a less 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 and South Australia for agistment, there is a regular importation of sheep from those States for slaughtering purposes.

Lambing. Seasonal conditions also play a large part in determining the proportion of lambs dropped to ewes mated, 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 1936 to 1940.

VICTORIA—LAMBING PERCENTAGE, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.					Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
					%
1936	..	..	..	..	76·5
1937	..	..	..	..	83·5
1938	..	..	..	..	68·1
1939	..	..	..	..	81·5
1940	..	..	..	..	81·2

**Flocks of
Sheep in
Districts.**

A table containing a classification of the flocks of sheep in each district of Victoria as at March, 1939, was published on page 478 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*. Sheep travelling on roads or located in cities or towns were excluded. The classification disclosed that, although the four groups with sheep under 500 comprised 72·15 per cent. of the owners, the number of sheep in those groups was only 23·62 per cent. of the total sheep in the State.

**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.

A table showing the breeds of sheep for the years 1932 to 1936 appears on page 480 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

**Rams, Ewes,
&c., in
Counties at
March, 1941.**

The following table sets out the numbers of rams, ewes, wethers and lambs depastured on rural holdings in each county of the State as at March, 1941; also the numbers of ewes mated, classified according to whether the progeny is intended for wool or fat lamb production. The breeds of rams are also shown.

VICTORIA — RAMS, EWES, ETC.; EWES MATED;
TRAVELLING SHEEP AND SHEEP

Statistical Districts and Counties.	Rams.	Ewes.		Wethers.	Lambs.	Total Sheep and Lambs.
		Breeding.	Dry (Not mated or intended to be bred from).			
Central District—						
Bourke	7,217	280,270	21,507	104,957	119,895	533,846
Grant	9,085	374,232	83,900	203,619	215,927	886,763
Mornington	4,432	182,712	13,699	34,611	103,325	338,779
Evelyn	1,887	48,799	4,192	10,970	33,859	99,707
North Central District—						
Dalhousie	5,360	225,866	26,874	214,659	94,745	567,504
Talbot	6,886	285,864	31,318	120,749	126,590	571,407
	7,357	309,451	26,535	75,072	146,685	565,100
Western District—						
Grenville	10,563	287,442	62,878	163,799	157,303	681,985
Polwarth	2,902	94,184	12,256	38,448	53,305	201,095
Heytesbury	1,139	38,251	1,844	7,237	21,750	70,221
Hampden	13,600	437,294	80,709	196,712	242,802	971,117
Ripon	11,578	379,313	127,554	255,652	228,330	1,002,427
Villiers	11,070	387,857	120,521	308,262	266,812	1,094,522
Normanby	6,811	276,102	83,087	266,355	176,629	808,984
Dundas	7,831	316,032	120,151	356,596	190,949	991,559
Follett	2,289	88,371	13,683	186,921	49,080	340,344
Wimmera District—						
Lowan	12,054	455,291	107,862	407,023	241,684	1,223,914
Borong	9,835	417,603	58,652	206,810	200,033	892,933
Kara Kara	7,727	277,166	45,792	132,191	147,579	610,455
Mallee District—						
Millewa	2,068	83,259	1,804	13,200	40,823	141,154
Weeah	1,959	105,281	1,021	8,057	36,163	152,481
Karkaroc	7,246	365,658	4,194	26,279	162,231	565,608
Tatchera	6,637	349,192	4,046	23,074	165,678	548,627
Northern District—						
Gunbower	5,966	271,293	10,863	30,977	142,942	462,041
Gladstone	5,897	276,283	15,613	71,090	138,371	507,254
Bendigo	7,448	340,578	18,110	54,414	168,874	589,424
Rodney	8,210	360,527	16,670	44,002	189,925	619,334
Moira	17,309	743,852	20,398	68,068	231,849	1,081,476
North-Eastern District—						
Delatite	10,159	466,658	42,781	117,988	176,988	814,574
Bogong	6,362	286,929	26,945	65,146	108,364	493,746
Benambra	3,451	172,206	19,134	114,356	86,436	395,583
Wonnangatta	433	22,306	4,792	16,290	13,186	57,007
Gippsland District—						
Croajingolong	426	26,038	7,004	18,502	15,349	67,319
Tambo	1,494	64,624	9,057	30,815	44,672	150,662
Dargo	940	46,938	12,014	30,279	33,373	123,544
Tanjil	3,656	184,313	33,835	104,832	111,852	438,488
Buln Buln	5,573	259,632	33,296	166,800	172,125	637,426
Total	234,857	9,587,667	1,324,591	4,294,812	4,856,483	20,298,410

BREEDS OF RAMS IN EACH COUNTY (EXCLUSIVE OF IN TOWNS) AS AT MARCH, 1941.

Ewes Mated (for Lambing during Season 1941).		Breeds of Rams.						
To Merino, Corriedale or Polwarth Rams (Wool Production).	To Rams of British Breeds (Fat-Lamb Production).	Merino.	Corriedale.	Polwarth.	Border Leicester.	South-down.	Dorset Horn.	Other.
37,190	234,299	142	820	406	1,133	2,490	1,201	1,025
158,548	205,376	1,400	1,926	742	1,295	946	1,433	1,343
11,206	161,835	4	319	8	717	2,105	427	852
5,699	38,189	17	647	21	231	555	105	311
82,868	133,100	936	1,185	151	445	1,723	90	830
92,654	186,702	1,210	1,003	101	1,268	1,469	975	860
125,918	178,210	2,259	1,093	34	1,715	431	911	914
186,927	94,881	6,397	1,171	1,087	860	422	266	360
32,992	53,915	72	182	1,257	408	412	128	443
3,442	31,697	20	24	15	137	589	31	323
283,029	148,768	4,793	2,501	2,766	615	1,135	515	1,275
278,120	98,730	8,270	1,019	232	908	166	690	293
293,850	88,689	3,703	2,229	2,547	654	448	217	1,272
166,071	104,579	1,576	2,180	440	1,054	414	421	726
222,555	87,108	3,643	2,205	249	625	370	343	396
38,808	46,718	634	446	23	381	319	123	363
354,681	95,933	8,774	1,414	61	733	136	665	271
209,743	203,350	3,551	1,383	145	1,778	685	1,622	671
160,434	114,283	4,385	589	430	1,527	163	404	229
42,227	40,830	1,202	166	15	468	6	178	33
35,150	68,337	171	501	47	306	50	773	111
53,674	303,241	381	976	90	3,162	286	2,034	317
17,642	330,442	85	408	17	4,129	578	892	528
28,335	237,691	650	429	80	2,435	605	1,511	256
120,565	154,085	1,863	858	59	1,802	228	362	725
81,460	255,679	962	839	52	2,936	722	1,097	840
43,011	309,911	307	744	38	3,278	1,488	1,550	805
59,596	679,847	447	1,156	105	4,988	6,766	2,051	1,796
125,293	334,614	827	1,621	241	2,201	2,664	347	2,258
71,436	206,384	658	840	184	2,765	913	251	751
82,685	81,192	1,161	412	81	552	349	364	532
12,660	8,946	80	164	33	53	29	..	74
18,096	6,481	108	159	6	56	2	..	95
37,827	23,376	604	363	54	222	38	5	208
28,632	15,599	477	110	9	172	35	15	122
83,014	87,368	913	552	69	517	227	733	645
43,899	181,940	327	558	79	1,178	1,196	686	1,549
3,729,937	5,632,325	63,009	33,192	11,974	47,704	31,160	23,416	24,402

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 1940-41.

Statistical District.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped (including Crutchings).		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lambs'.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Central	1,434,792	366,004	11,674,688	836,483	8·14	2·29
North-Central	1,516,955	379,638	12,028,699	809,358	7·93	2·13
Western	5,482,979	1,426,179	47,000,552	3,297,925	8·57	2·31
Wimmera	2,497,731	661,547	22,206,089	1,646,224	8·89	2·49
Mallee	1,184,257	420,769	9,978,239	970,900	8·43	2·31
Northern	2,821,022	935,659	22,039,073	2,064,287	7·81	2·21
North-Eastern	1,482,044	413,309	11,213,991	861,314	7·57	2·08
Gippsland	1,038,326	329,747	7,827,918	638,099	7·54	1·94
State Totals	17,458,106	4,932,852	143,969,249	11,124,590	8·25	2·26

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.
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
1938-39	16,319,184	3,368,603	124,666,402	6,799,493	7·64	2·02
1939-40	15,724,115	3,532,198	139,334,257	8,422,321	8·86	2·38
1940-41	17,458,106	4,932,852	143,969,249	11,124,590	8·25	2·26

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.
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
1938-39	131,465,895	34,363,287	165,829,182	7,315,016	10·59
1939-40	147,756,578	31,368,948	179,125,526	10,497,141	14·06
1940-41	155,093,839	32,737,525	187,831,364	11,120,160	14·21

The annual collection of statistics is carefully and efficiently carried out by the police. It is realized, 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.

Marketing of Wool. Under normal conditions of marketing, wool is sold by public auction at established "selling centres". These sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively and also by buyers representing local woollen mills.

Wool is sold on a clean scoured basis. A light conditioned, high quality fleece would weigh a good deal less than a heavy conditioned, sandy, burry one. The extra weight compensates to some extent for the lower price received per lb. Some woolgrowers place importance on the price per lb. obtained for wool and others on the return per sheep.

When wool is sold at auction it is subject to the vagaries of fashion and competition, which make fluctuations inevitable. As a result, prices are sometimes more and sometimes less than the true market value. Some growers value their wool and set reserves thereon. Their valuations can only be approximations as the individual grower cannot be aware of all the factors which determine the prices realized.

Auction sales arranged for the sale of the 1939 clip were postponed owing to the international situation and, following the outbreak of war on the 3rd September, 1939, the Commonwealth Government two days later announced that the British Government would purchase the Australian wool clip for the duration of the war and for one full year thereafter.

A Central Wool Committee was appointed to control the receivals, storage, appraisement and shipment of wool to the United Kingdom and other destinations arranged by the United Kingdom. After negotiations, a flat price of 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. sterling, equivalent to 13·437d. per lb. Australian currency, in store at seaboard, was agreed upon. This purchase price operated until the 1942 clip when the purchase price was raised to 12·3625d. per lb. sterling or 15·453d. per lb. Australian currency. Since a flat price per lb., irrespective of type or quality would obviously be unfair, the clip receivals are being appraised by experts selected by the Wool Committee. Each type is given a standard specification and, if this is not fulfilled, the wool is reduced to a lower type level and consequently appraised at a lower price. As a result the factors which govern sales by auction cannot operate.

Approximately 1,500 different types or grades of wool have been established throughout Australia and, having regard to the fact that prices vary from a few pence to over thirty pence per lb., it is impossible at the time of appraisement, to determine values so that the fixed average price over all would be obtained. Therefore, at appraisement, a conservative value is given which permits of a reasonable margin of safety. A final adjustment is then made at the end of each season.

The interests of Australian mills are safeguarded under the purchase arrangement and manufacturers have first choice of appraised wools to meet their full requirements for military and civil purposes and for combing for export by Australian topmakers. Manufacturers are charged appraisement prices plus a surcharge to cover any probable undervaluation at the time of appraisement. Up to the present time the surcharge made has not been sufficient to meet the actual value and consequently mills have obtained their supplies at a discount. In order to make up these deficiencies the surcharge for the 1942-43 season has been increased to 25 per cent. for shorn and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for fellmongered wool. When supplies are obtained for export purposes a further charge of 10 per cent. is made.

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 for wool *sold*—not only for wool *grown*—in Victoria. Wool from the Riverina and the south-east of South Australia is included in Victorian sales.

PRICES OF WOOL SOLD OR APPRAISED IN VICTORIA,
1938-39 TO 1940-41.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1938-39.	1939-40.*	1940-41.*
GREASY MERINO.			
	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.
Extra Super (Western District) ..	18 to 21	28 to 31	27 to 33
Super	16 to 18	24 to 27	22 to 26
Good	14 to 16	20 to 23	18 to 21
Average	12 to 14	16 to 19	14 to 17
Wasty and Inferior	8 to 11	11 to 15	9 to 13
Extra Super Lambs	17 to 19	26 to 29	26 to 29
Super Lambs	14 to 16	21 to 25	20 to 25
Good Lambs	10 to 12	16 to 20	16 to 20
Average Lambs	8 to 10	12 to 15	12 to 15
Inferior Lambs	5 to 7	6 to 10	7 to 11
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks	18 to 20	22 to 24	21 to 24
Super Comebacks	16 to 17	17 to 20	17 to 20
Fine Crossbred	14 to 15	16 to 19	16 to 19
Medium Crossbred	13 to 14	15 to 18	15 to 18
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln ..	12 to 13	12 to 14	13 to 16
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs ..	11 to 12	16 to 19	16 to 19
Good Crossbred Lambs	9 to 10	12 to 15	12 to 14
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs	7 to 8	11 to 14	11 to 13
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece	22 to 26	30 to 33	29 to 31
Super Fleece	21 to 25	26 to 29	24 to 28
Good Fleece	18 to 20	23 to 25	21 to 23
Average Fleece	16 to 18	20 to 22	18 to 20
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	33 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Comeback Fleece	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	24
„ Merino Lambs	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Comeback Lambs	21	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Scoured Fleece	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	30

* Appraisalment prices—subject to additions of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively.

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 1939-40 and 1940-41. The averages stated are the mean of the

Prices of
Live Stock.

monthly prices realized. Prices of live stock vary each year under the influence of seasonal conditions, prices 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 for fattening, breeding, &c., and prices rise.

VICTORIA—PRICES OF LIVE STOCK, 1939-40 AND 1940-41.

Stock.	1939-40.			1940-41.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bullocks—						
Extra prime ..	15 12 8	13 11 3	to 18 9 11	19 6 0	17 6 7	to 20 18 3
Prime ..	13 12 4	10 12 9	to 16 10 0	17 6 1	16 0 0	to 18 13 9
Good ..	12 9 4	10 3 9	to 15 0 3	15 3 2	13 9 6	to 16 15 0
Good light and handy weights	10 12 6	8 15 0	to 13 7 6	13 6 6	12 0 0	to 14 17 2
Second ..	10 3 4	8 6 3	to 11 6 3	10 18 8	9 11 11	to 13 5 0
Cows—						
Best ..	10 12 2	8 19 1	to 13 1 1	13 1 8	11 10 6	to 14 9 0
Others ..	6 8 3	5 9 6	to 7 2 9	7 9 7	6 9 0	to 8 10 0
 <i>Dairy Cattle.</i>						
Milkers (best) ..	15 6 2	13 11 9	to 17 0 0	13 13 10	11 18 9	to 15 16 6
Springers (best) ..	11 15 9	10 13 6	to 12 16 3	11 1 6	9 16 3	to 13 15 7
 <i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
Crossbred Wethers—						
Extra prime ..	1 7 3	0 18 6	to 1 12 2	1 5 2	0 19 7	to 1 13 3
Prime ..	1 4 5	1 0 2	to 1 8 1	1 2 1	0 16 7	to 1 9 8
Good ..	1 1 11	0 18 2	to 1 5 8	0 19 2	0 14 2	to 1 6 11
Crossbred Ewes—						
Extra prime ..	1 4 0	1 2 5	to 1 5 6	0 19 1	0 12 7	to 1 6 7
Prime ..	1 1 2	0 18 6	to 1 4 4	0 16 4	0 10 7	to 1 4 2
Good ..	0 18 4	0 16 6	to 1 0 4	0 13 2	0 7 6	to 1 0 7
Merino Wethers—						
Extra prime ..	1 7 6	1 6 7	to 1 8 4	1 2 0	0 14 9	to 1 9 7
Prime ..	1 1 11	0 17 5	to 1 5 5	0 19 7	0 12 8	to 1 7 10
Good ..	0 19 5	0 15 7	to 1 2 7	0 16 6	0 10 2	to 1 3 5
 <i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 5 5	1 1 5	to 1 10 0	1 3 2	0 19 7	to 1 8
Prime ..	1 2 11	0 19 4	to 1 7 0	1 0 1	0 16 4	to 1 5 3
Good ..	1 1 0	0 17 8	to 1 3 10	0 17 6	0 14 2	to 1 2 3
 <i>Pigs.</i>						
Back Fatters—						
Extra heavy prime ..	9 0 11	7 11 10	to 10 10 6	6 14 2	5 0 0	to 8 3 11
Prime medium and weighty ..	7 7 0	6 0 7	to 9 6 3	5 4 6	3 15 3	to 7 2 5
Baconers—						
Medium and heavy ..	4 8 0	3 18 6	to 4 15 11	3 14 3	2 16 1	to 4 12 5
Light ..	3 13 4	3 6 10	to 4 0 2	3 1 9	2 3 1	to 3 15 1
Porkers ..	2 12 11	2 7 2	to 2 18 3	2 4 4	1 15 2	to 2 13 5

Stock Slaughtered. The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the stock slaughtered in the State during each of the five years, 1937-41 :—

VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1937 TO 1941.

Kind of Stock.	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations.				
	Year Ended June—				
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sheep	3,087,809	3,474,819	3,699,566	3,265,666	3,785,848
Lambs	4,826,624	4,653,725	4,028,208	3,725,080	4,587,329
Bullocks	208,569	199,032	167,826	175,550	159,707
Cows	216,073	216,495	195,426	169,328	167,183
Young cattle	86,950	89,860	81,157	61,746	64,039
Calves	393,297	465,951	367,294	330,636	331,675
Pigs	568,477	509,041	434,368	422,535	571,006
Number of Slaughter-houses	769	755	721	687	642

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 1936 to 1939 as shown in the statement hereunder. Particulars for later years are not available for publication.

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.	£
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
1939	367,835	40	201,586	2,853,876	30	2,356,159

Cattle. Cattle-raising has always been one of the more important primary industries in this State, despite the gradual increase in the areas devoted to dairy farming, sheep-raising, and cultivation. This has been due mainly to the considerable improvement in methods of pasture management, including the practice of top-dressing. 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. The numbers of live stock in each county of the State will be found on page 418 of this issue.

Silage. Ensilage is an economical and safe method of conserving fodder 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 1936-37 to 1940-41 :—

SILAGE IN VICTORIA, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.

Season.	Farms on which Silage Made.		Districts in which Made.							
	No.	Tons.	Central.	North Central.	Western.	Wimmera.	Mallee.	Northern.	North Eastern.	Gippsland.
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
1938-39 ..	549	28,716	6,675	389	3,696	438	152	952	7,847	8,567
1939-40 ..	1,292	78,193	19,673	1,989	9,503	859	1,045	3,450	22,318	19,356
1940-41 ..	648	30,520	6,685	1,033	2,163	522	1,512	3,341	6,551	8,713

Apiculture. Prior to the season 1936, the statistics of honey and beeswax were based on returns received from apiarists who were permanent occupiers of holdings of one acre and upwards. 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, all beekeepers have been required to furnish returns, the particulars of which are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—BEE-HIVES, HONEY AND BEESWAX, 1936-37
TO 1940-41.

Season Ended May—	Bee-keepers.	Hives.	Production.		Gross Value.	
			Honey.	Beeswax.	Honey.	Beeswax.
	No	No.	lb.	lb.	£	£
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
1939	2,445	63,986	1,340,046	22,285	27,918	1,300
1940	2,281	70,092	2,752,125	35,630	74,537	2,969
1941	2,197	69,969	4,503,927	56,850	107,907	6,158

Poultry Census. A table showing the number of poultry owners and of poultry in Victoria, as at the date of the Census in each of the years 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1933 was published on page 488 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*.

Establishment of Marketing Boards. A summary of the principal legislative provisions of the *Marketing of Primary Products Act 1935* was published 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.

**Wholesale
Prices of
Principal
Products.**

The following table gives the average of the Melbourne wholesale prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for each month of the year ended June, 1941:—

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1941.

	1940.						1941.					
	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural—												
Wheat .. per bushel	4 2 ¹ / ₈	4 2 ¹ / ₄	4 2 ¹ / ₄	4 1 ¹ / ₈	4 0 ¹ / ₄	4 0 ¹ / ₄	4 0 ¹ / ₄	4 0 ¹ / ₄	4 0 ¹ / ₄	4 0 ¹ / ₄	4 0 ¹ / ₄	4 0 ¹ / ₄
Barley—												
English	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2
Cape	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
Oats Milling	2 1 ¹ / ₂	2 3 ¹ / ₄	2 10 ¹ / ₄	3 1 ¹ / ₈	3 6 ¹ / ₈	3 7	3 6 ¹ / ₈	3 5 ¹ / ₈	3 5 ¹ / ₄	3 6 ¹ / ₈	3 6 ¹ / ₈	3 7 ¹ / ₈
Maize	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 11	6 5 ¹ / ₈	6 6	6 6	6 9 ¹ / ₈	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
Peas	7 2 ¹ / ₄	7 6	7 4	7 3 ¹ / ₈	7 5 ¹ / ₈	7 7 ¹ / ₄	8 5 ¹ / ₈	8 10 ¹ / ₈	8 3 ¹ / ₄	8 5 ¹ / ₈	9 1 ¹ / ₈	9 3
Bran per ton	110 0	110 0	111 7	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
Pollard	110 0	110 0	111 7	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
Flour (first quality)* ..	257 6	257 6	257 6	257 6	257 6	257 6	257 6	257 6	257 6	257 6	257 6	257 6
Oatmeal (bulk)	291 0	291 0	363 9	363 9	384 6	384 6	384 6	384 6	467 8	467 8	467 8	478 0
Potatoes	216 7	241 7	286 1	265 6	245 7	265 5	269 0	115 1	101 8	75 8	57 10	55 3
Onions	197 3	160 1	114 2	98 1	265 0	344 7	292 7	150 3	166 11	188 9	195 9	220 0
Butchers' Meat—												
Beef, prime .. per 100 lb.	42 8	45 4	45 9	46 1	40 8	42 0	41 6	38 11	38 7	38 7	37 6	38 0
Mutton per lb.	0 3 ¹ / ₈	0 3 ¹ / ₄	0 3 ¹ / ₄	0 3 ¹ / ₈	0 2 ¹ / ₄	0 2 ¹ / ₈	0 2 ¹ / ₈	0 2 ¹ / ₈	0 2 ¹ / ₈	0 2 ¹ / ₈	0 2 ¹ / ₈	0 2 ¹ / ₄
Pork	0 7 ¹ / ₄	0 7 ¹ / ₈	0 7 ¹ / ₈	0 7 ¹ / ₈	0 7 ¹ / ₈	0 6 ¹ / ₈	0 6 ¹ / ₈	0 5 ¹ / ₈	0 5 ¹ / ₈	0 5 ¹ / ₈	0 5 ¹ / ₈	0 5
Veal	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₄	0 4	0 4 ¹ / ₈	0 3 ¹ / ₈	0 3 ¹ / ₈	0 4 ¹ / ₈	0 4 ¹ / ₈	0 4 ¹ / ₈	0 3 ¹ / ₈	0 3 ¹ / ₈	0 3 ¹ / ₈
Lamb	0 6 ¹ / ₈	0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 6 ¹ / ₄	0 6 ¹ / ₄	0 5 ¹ / ₈	0 5 ¹ / ₈	0 6 ¹ / ₈	0 6 ¹ / ₈	0 5 ¹ / ₈	0 5 ¹ / ₈	0 4 ¹ / ₈	0 4 ¹ / ₈
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—												
Butter per lb.	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5
Bacon	1 1 ¹ / ₂	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 1 ¹ / ₂	1 1	1 1 ¹ / ₂	1 1 ¹ / ₂	1 1 ¹ / ₂	1 1 ¹ / ₂
Ham	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂
Cheese (matured)	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
Honey	0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 6 ¹ / ₂	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 5 ¹ / ₂
Eggs per doz.	1 4 ¹ / ₂	1 2	1 1	0 11 ¹ / ₈	1 0 ¹ / ₈	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 5 ¹ / ₂	1 10 ¹ / ₈	1 11 ¹ / ₈	1 8 ¹ / ₈

* Price quoted includes Flour tax.

**Retail
Prices.**

The following table gives the average of the Melbourne retail prices of certain items of Groceries, &c., for each month of the year ended June, 1941:—

MELBOURNE—RETAIL PRICES—YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1941.

Article.	Unit.	1940.						1941.					
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Groceries, &c.—													
Bread	2 lb.	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.53	5.55	5.55	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53
Flour, self-raising .. .. .	..	7.45	7.45	7.90	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.95	8.00	7.85	7.55	7.40	7.40
Tea	lb.	28.60	28.40	29.10	31.10	31.00	32.05	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.25	35.05	35.05
Jam, plum	1½ lb.	9.40	9.35	9.30	9.30	9.40	9.40	9.35	9.25	9.30	9.30	9.25	9.20
Oats, flakes	lb.	2.70	2.68	2.80	2.80	2.93	3.00	3.00	3.03	3.11	3.19	3.19	3.36
Raisins, seeded .. .. .	..	10.75	11.00	10.95	10.85	10.70	10.70	10.75	10.80	10.80	10.90	10.90	10.95
Peaches, canned	30 oz.	10.25	10.30	10.25	10.30	10.25	10.30	10.30	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.40	10.40
Pears, canned .. .. .	..	11.10	11.20	11.20	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.20	11.20	11.25	11.25
Salmon, in tins	lb.	15.28	15.28	15.28	16.17	16.39	16.44	16.89	17.22	17.67	17.89	18.50	18.44
Potatoes	7 lb.	12.44	11.89	14.83	14.80	16.24	15.87	16.32	8.43	6.00	5.81	4.41	4.57
Onions, brown	lb.	1.94	1.83	1.67	1.50	2.06	2.97	3.11	2.38	1.83	1.83	1.78	1.83
Dairy Produce—													
Butter, factory	lb.	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
Eggs, new laid	doz.	20.90	17.15	15.80	14.00	17.60	17.10	18.10	20.05	21.05	25.80	27.11	24.20
Bacon, rashers	lb.	20.40	20.50	20.30	20.35	20.45	20.45	20.45	20.45	20.45	20.25	20.15	19.80
Milk, fresh	quart	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	7.35	7.35	7.35
Meat—													
Beef, sirloin	lb.	11.55	11.55	11.35	11.65	11.60	11.55	11.55	11.75	11.45	11.45	11.30	10.85
" rib .. .. .	..	9.35	9.35	9.50	9.45	9.30	9.35	9.45	9.20	9.25	9.30	8.90	8.85
" steak, rump .. .. .	..	16.60	16.60	17.00	17.30	17.30	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.20
" chuck .. .. .	..	7.90	7.85	8.00	8.05	7.95	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85	8.00	7.95
" sausages .. .. .	..	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35
" corned, silverside .. .. .	..	9.60	9.65	9.70	10.05	9.95	9.80	9.90	10.00	9.90	9.80	9.60	9.70
" brisket .. .. .	..	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.85	7.75	7.60	7.60	7.55	7.55	7.50	7.15	7.25
Mutton, leg .. .. .	..	8.40	8.25	8.25	8.10	7.65	7.70	7.80	7.75	7.85	7.85	7.25	7.30
" forequarter .. .. .	..	5.10	5.10	5.05	5.05	4.75	4.65	4.60	4.55	4.50	4.55	4.30	4.30
" loin .. .. .	..	7.75	7.90	7.85	7.85	7.30	7.20	7.40	7.35	7.50	7.40	7.20	7.10
" chops, loin .. .. .	..	8.70	8.90	8.70	8.65	8.80	8.85	8.65	8.55	8.65	8.80	8.40	8.50
" leg .. .. .	..	9.15	9.25	9.20	9.30	9.10	9.25	9.05	9.25	9.25	9.25	8.95	9.00
Pork, leg .. .. .	..	12.90	12.80	12.90	12.80	12.45	12.45	12.55	12.25	12.25	12.20	11.70	11.50
" chops .. .. .	..	13.80	13.90	14.00	14.10	14.00	13.70	13.60	13.30	13.20	13.20	12.90	12.60

Production.

FORESTRY.

Administration. The State forests comprise both reserved and protected forests and are controlled by a Commission of three which was first appointed in 1919. Pursuant to the *Public Service (Transfer of Officers) Act 1937* the staff of the Commission was transferred to the State Public Service.

For the purposes of administration, the State forests are divided into five inspectorates and 52 forest districts.

Area of Permanently Reserved Forest. At the 31st December, 1940, the forest area of the State was 4,860,059 acres, of which 4,141,925 acres were classified as permanent forests, and 718,134 acres as timber reserves. Of this area, 2,739,657 acres have been assessed by survey, of which 1,267,366 acres have been brought under working plans for more intense management. The area of indigenous forest improved or regenerated was 1,044,539 acres.

Protected Forests. In addition to the 4,860,059 acres aforementioned, there were 330,027 acres reserved as State Forests and Timber Reserves under the Land Acts. Including these reserves, but excluding areas reserved as sites for Gardens, Parks and Recreation Purposes, all remaining Crown lands have been proclaimed "Protected Forests." It should not be assumed, however, that all of these lands are "forests" as the term is generally understood, as over 6,000,000 acres comprise roads, water frontages, beds of rivers and lakes, and unsold land in cities, towns and boroughs. In addition, on the area of more than 8,000,000 acres in occupation under grazing and other leases, much of the timber is of little or no commercial value because of remoteness, inaccessibility, or other causes.

Nurseries. To encourage the growth of softwoods or conifers in both State and private plantations, three large nurseries have been established at Creswick, Macedon, and Broadford. In addition to providing trees for the plantations, the nurseries supply considerable numbers of plants at low rates to State schools, public bodies, and private applicants. This has proved of great benefit to the community by fostering an interest in tree planting generally, and especially by encouraging farmers to plant in order to afford protection to their homesteads and to provide shade and shelter for their flocks and herds.

Forestry Fund. 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.

Revenue and Expenditure. The revenue derived from forest sources during the financial year 1940-41 was £325,500, and the expenditure £615,165—£49,798 of which was paid out of the Unemployment Relief Fund, £182,885 out of the Consolidated Revenue, £278,742 out of loan funds, and the balance—£103,740—from the Forestry Fund.

Forests Output. The output of sawn timber from State Forests in 1940-41 was 15,962,000 cubic feet. In addition, 13,680,000 cubic feet of fuel timber and 4,189,000 cubic feet of miscellaneous timber were produced.

Particulars of sawn timber and firewood, from all sources, will be found on pages 465 and 466 of this volume.

Silviculture of Indigenous Forests. The various types of silvicultural operations in the indigenous forests over the period 1937-38 to 1940-41 are indicated in the following table:—

VICTORIA—SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS IN STATE FORESTS, 1937-38 TO 1940-41.

Nature of Work.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
First thinning	41,823	16,788	6,823	5,326
Second or subsequent thinning ..	10,413	10,027	4,823	3,632
Regeneration or liberation treatment by ring-barking	16,392	4,478	360	1,755
Artificial regeneration by sowing ..	246	..	369	..
Removal of surplus coppice	85,859	42,368	49,138	70,437
Salvage felling .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total area treated	154,733	73,661	61,513	81,150

**Plantations
of Exotic
Timbers.**

The total area planted during the 1940 planting season was 1,262 acres, comprising extensions to existing plantations, 22 acres; restocking cut-over areas, 52 acres; restocking burned areas, 308 acres; and renewals, 880 acres. The area planted according to species during the 1940 season and the total area of coniferous plantations at the end of that season are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—CONIFEROUS PLANTATIONS, 1940.

	Area Planted 1940 Season.	Total Area of Coniferous Plantations.
	Acres.	Acres.
Monterey Pine (<i>Pinus Radiata</i>).. .. .	578	27,288
Western Yellow Pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)	466	5,882
Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>)	50	2,712
Corsican Pine (<i>Pinus laricio</i>)	142	4,391
Maritime Pine (<i>Pinus Pinaster</i>) .. .. .	..	2,871
Prickle Pine (<i>Pinus Muricata</i>)	} 26	1,324
Sitka Spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>)		
Other species		
	1,262	44,483

**Plantation
Output.**

The plantation output of felled softwood timber, including pulpwood obtained from tops and small thinnings, in 1940-41 amounted to 10,107,677 superficial feet, which realized. £27,705. The corresponding figures for 1939-40 were 8,369,277 superficial feet and £16,265. Approximately 74 per cent. of the 1940-41 output consisted of thinnings and the balance of clear fellings.

**Other
Commercial
Softwood
Plantations.**

There are not many private commercial plantations of softwoods in Victoria. The largest is at Dartmoor, near the South Australian border, where a company holds 11,361 acres (approximately 9,000 acres in Victoria) of which 7,000 acres have been planted. The same company holds 1,225 acres at Rosebud (403 acres planted).

The Ballarat Water Commission has an area of approximately 3,500 acres available for afforestation, of which 1,000 acres are planted with conifers. Its present planting programme provides for 25,000 trees (50 acres) per annum.

Trees and forest thinnings, down to a diameter of about 5 inches, are utilized in the Commission's case-making plant, the output of which amounts approximately to £10,000 per annum. Smaller diameter thinnings are disposed of for paper pulping purposes.

Severe damage to the plantations was caused by the bush fires of 1939, about 240,000 trees being destroyed. The loss, after making allowance for the timber salvaged, has been estimated at £10,000.

The Wood-Pulp Agreement Act. The *Wood Pulp Agreement Act* 1936 (No. 4451) passed on 27th December, 1936, is "an Act to ratify validate approve and otherwise give effect to an agreement between the Minister of Forests, the Forests Commission, and Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited with respect to the establishment of the wood-pulp industry." The agreement which is for fifty years provides *inter alia* that the Company (Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited) on its part shall, within three years of date of agreement, expend £300,000 in establishing the wood-pulp manufacturing industry and, on the part of the Forests Commission, the terms and conditions on which the Commission will provide the minimum annual supply to the Company of the variety of pulp-wood timber prescribed in the agreement. The Commission is required to provide and the Company to take, on an ascending yearly scale, such supply of pulp-wood as will produce, in the first year of commercial production, 10,000 tons of wood-pulp, increasing to 25,000 tons in the fifth year and thereafter.

Production of Wood Pulp. The first manufacturing unit—the Pilot Mill—erected in accordance with the above-mentioned agreement came into production in January, 1938, with a capacity production of 3,000 tons of air-dried pulp per annum. The main mill, which commenced production in October, 1939, has a capacity output of approximately 30,000 tons of kraft pulp per annum.

Supply of Pulp-wood from State Forests. Consignment of pulp-wood from the State forests to the mill at Maryvale commenced in October, 1937. During the year 1940-41, deliveries to the mill, from State forests only, totalled 1,877,514 cubic feet as compared with 496,648 cubic feet in 1939-40.

Timber Salvage from Burnt-out Areas. Following upon the disastrous bush fires of 1939 (references to which appeared on pages 5, 286, 494, and 495 of the 1938-39 issue of the *Year-Book*) it was estimated that, of the 2,000,000,000 superficial feet of fire-killed timber, 916,000,000 superficial feet could be recovered. Under the provisions

of the *State Forests (Timber Salvage) Loan and Application Act 1939*, salvage of Mountain Ash and Alpine Ash timber is proceeding. Up to the 30th June, 1941, the quantity salvaged amounted to 368,000,000 superficial feet.

Production of Charcoal. The necessity for maintaining essential road transport in operation in the face of drastically curtailed supplies of petrol has resulted in an increased demand for charcoal. To insure that adequate charcoal should be available to meet all demands, the Commission has installed plant capable of sustaining an output of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons per annum.

Charcoal produced during the year 1940-41 from State Forests and on which a royalty was received amounted to 1,680 tons as compared with 965 tons in 1939-40.

FISHERIES.

Numbers of men and boats engaged in fishing. 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 1940-41 :—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1940-41.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
Anderson's Inlet (Inverloch)	15	5	£ 450	£ 157
Apollo Bay	27	12	1,148	280
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove	9	6	1,096	115
Brighton	19	2	58	15
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, Toora, and Port Franklin	74	72	7,023	2,695
Dromana and Rosebud	31	26	4,441	534
Frankston	25	14	946	458
Geelong	132	49	3,628	1,247
Gippsland Lakes	168	142	16,071	5,174
Kerang	9	6	49	90
Lake Boga	4	3	13	26
Lorne	21	10	1,465	205
Mentone	11	3	73	52
Mordialloc, Chelsea, and Carrum	101	56	3,905	1,367
Mornington	35	26	1,760	12
Portarlington and St. Leonards	63	50	4,896	1,575
Portland	35	30	7,071	934
Port Albert	72	49	7,719	1,094

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1940-41—cont'd.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
Port Campbell	5	2	£ 140	£ 10
Port Fairy	56	33	12,525	949
Port Melbourne	59	29	4,703	609
Queenscliff	81	59	14,049	1,586
Sandringham and Black Rock	31	19	1,052	233
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye	39	34	3,242	504
St. Kilda	65	20	2,633	518
Torquay	11	5	228	76
Warnambool	21	8	1,416	185
Werribee	30	16	903	357
Waranga Basin .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Western Port (Coves, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	144	138	19,175	3,305
Williamstown and Altona	154	77	5,817	1,485
Wonthaggi	17	6	1,240	150
Total	1,564	1,007	128,935	25,997

Melbourne Fish Market. The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 are shown in the next table:—

**FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,
1939-40 AND 1940-41.**

	1939-40.		1940-41.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Fresh Fish (Victorian) lb.	11,681,145	241,410	11,196,200	279,905
Crayfish .. doz.	40,339	50,424	40,017	60,026
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. lb.	2,941,232	118,500	2,850,168	139,126
Oysters .. bags	13,858	40,020	15,113	51,630
Total .. .. .	..	450,354	..	530,687

Prawns (15,300 lb.) and smoked fish (2,464 lb.) were also sold in this market during 1940-41.

**Victorian
fish sold.**

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and in other towns in Victoria in 1940-41 were:—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1940-41.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lb.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne	11,196,200	4,813	279,905	7,220
Ballarat	151,752	54	3,794	40
Other towns in Victoria ..	437,136	..	10,928	..
Total	11,785,088	4,867	294,627	7,260

RABBITS, ETC.

**Rabbits, &c.,
sold at
Melbourne
Fish Market.**

The quantities of rabbits and 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 AND HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET.

Year ended 30th June—				Rabbits and Hares.	Wild-fowl.
				pairs.	brace.
1936	..	..	..	744,584	..
1937	..	..	..	498,888	2,316
1938	..	..	..	536,256	3,000
1939	..	..	..	502,560	1,020
1940	..	..	..	559,428	6,444
1941	..	..	..	527,916	192

MINES AND MINERALS.

The rights of the Crown to all minerals on or below the surface of the ground were matters of dispute in English law over a very long period. By the time of Elizabeth, however, those rights, so far as pure gold and silver were concerned, were firmly established,⁽¹⁾ and the only remaining doubt was whether, if gold or silver was found intermixed with the baser metals, the whole became a royal mine. "Pure gold and silver, wherever found, whether in the demesnes of the Crown, in public roads, highways, in waste or unappropriated lands, or in the lands and tenures of private persons, are the absolute property of the Crown."⁽²⁾

On 22nd May, 1851, just prior to the separation of Victoria from New South Wales, the Crown's prerogative in respect of gold was asserted, for the first time in Australia, in the following preamble of a proclamation by Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy:—

"Whereas by Law, all mines of Gold and all gold in its natural place of deposit within the Territory of New South Wales, whether on the lands of the Queen or of any of Her Majesty's subjects, belong to the Crown....."

The establishment in English law of the Crown's right to gold and silver and the doubt in respect of other minerals is apparently the reason for the distinction to be observed in Section 330 of the *Victorian Mines Act 1928*. Whilst sub-section 1 maintains the Crown's rights to gold and silver "on or below the surface of all land whatsoever in Victoria whether alienated or not alienated from the Crown, and if alienated whensoever alienated," sub-section 2 limits the Crown's rights, in respect of minerals, to lands not alienated from the Crown on or before the 1st March, 1892. As, at that date, the Crown had parted with some sixteen million acres of the public estate in Victoria, or roughly two-sevenths of the area of the State, it will be seen that quite a considerable portion of Victoria is exempt from the Crown's rights to minerals other than gold or silver.

Since the passing of the *Land Act 1891*, further safeguards of the rights of the Crown to the minerals in the earth are provided by the inclusion, in all Crown Grants of land issued after the commencement of such Act, of a special "depth condition," which limits the title of the land to the surface and, usually, to 50 feet below the surface thereof. The same Act, in Section 12, provided that:—

"so far as regards any metal or mineral declared by any Act to be the property of the Crown, no grant or lease or licence (not being solely a mining lease or licence) made after the passing of this Act of any land of the Crown shall purport to or shall pass or convey the property in or right to any metal or mineral on, in or under such land, but the same shall remain the property of the Crown."

(1) Arundel Rogers—*The Law of Mines, Minerals, and Quarries*.

(2) *Ibid*.

Regulation of Mining. The supervision of mining and the inspection of mines are regulated by Act of Parliament.

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 authority to occupy Crown land under a Miner's Right as a residence area was withdrawn in 1935 by Act No 4319. The revenue in 1940-41 from "Miners' Rights" was £366.

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 1940-41 was £8,845.

Petroleum Leases and Licences. Under the Mines (Petroleum) Acts petroleum mineral leases of not more than 100 square miles and petroleum prospecting licences covering a maximum area of 200 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 1940-41 was £539.

The preparation and execution of schemes for the development as one unit of oil fields extending over lands comprised in more than one licence or lease, are also provided for in an Act passed in 1939.

Area Occupied for Mining. The area of Crown and of private lands occupied under the Mines Acts on 31st December, 1940, was 625,166 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals under such Acts.

VICTORIA—AREA OCCUPIED UNDER THE MINES ACTS,
31ST DECEMBER, 1940.

(Crown Land and Private Land.)

Nature of Lease or Licence.	Area.	Nature of Lease or Licence.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold	42,771	Kaolin and Gold	6
Coal (black)*	9,481	Kaolin and Quartz Grit	10
Coal (brown)†	3,261	Limestone	135
Coal (black and brown)	100	Magnesite	57
Aluminous Ore (including Bauxite)	73	Marble	6
Antimony	214	Mineral Water and Gas	1
Antimony and Gold	28	Molybdenite	30
Brytes	45	Oil‡	565,506
Bluestone	13	Pigment	12
Calcite	5	Quicksilver	40
Cement Gravel	6	Sand	33
Clay	63	Scheelite and Tin	85
Copper and platinum	115	Tin	28
Felspar	27	Tailings Licences	1,933
Granite	21	Water Right Licences	465
Gypsum	235	Wolfram	127
Iron	150	Other	41
Kaolin	43	Total	625,166

* Includes State Coal Mine Area, 7,575 acres.

† Includes State Electricity Commission Area, 2,800 acres.

‡ Includes Petroleum Prospecting Licences, 562,248 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, 1941, being £88,884.

**VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE
CONNECTED WITH MINING, 1936-37 TO 1940-41.**

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938 39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
EXPENDITURE.					
Mines Department	£ 25,047	£ 28,341	£ 30,413	£ 29,531	£ 28,936
State Coal Mine	295,940	338,451	318,949	270,186	380,079
Boring for Gold, Coal, Oil, &c. ..	3,033	3,750	2,100	2,446	4,456
Testing plants	10,922	10,856	9,773	8,213	9,698
Geological and underground surveys of mines	1,446	1,271	1,372	1,407	1,500
Laboratory Expenses, &c.	615	869	596	638	550
Miscellaneous	2,073	1,271	296	655	567
Total	339,076	384,809	363,499	313,076	425,786
REVENUE.					
State Coal Mine	159,945	188,732	189,583	213,504	263,991
All other	23,321	26,644	23,562	20,990	20,130
Total	188,266	215,376	213,145	234,494	284,121

Total mineral production.

The mineral production of the State from lands occupied under the Mines Act (excluding stone raised in quarries and salt) for the year 1940 is summarized in the subjoined statement:—

VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1940.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded during 1940.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine Oz.	£
Gold	180,567	1,924,396
Silver	†	†
	Tons (2,240 lb.)	
Coal, black	267,694	230,452
„ brown	4,280,275	431,904
Tin*	†	†
Antimony*	†	†
Gypsum	7,123	6,720
Magnesite	†	†
Kaolin	4,198	7,307
Diatomaceous earth	519	934
Molybdenite*	†	†
Bauxite	†	†
	Gallons	
Oil (crude)	†	†

* Concentrates.

† Not available for publication.

NOTE.—The value of gold as shown above is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint.

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 1940.

Period.	Quantity • (Gross ozs.).	Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.).
1851-60	23,334,263	1929	26,275
1861-70	16,276,566	1930	24,119
1871-80	10,156,297	1931	43,637
1881-90	7,103,448	1932	47,745
1891-1900 ..	7,476,038	1933	58,183
*1901-10	7,095,061	1934	70,196
1911-15	2,161,349	1935	87,609
1916-20	905,561	1936	117,596
1921-25	421,250	1937	145,799
1926	49,078	1938	144,243
1927	38,538	1939	156,522
1928	33,917	1940	180,567

• 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 depreciation of the Australian currency in terms of gold have further stimulated the mining industry, the production for the past three years in particular having substantially increased. The average Australian mint price of gold for the year 1940 was £10 13s. 1d. per fine oz.

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 1940 were 1,191,482 ounces in Western Australia, 126,831 ounces in Queensland, and 100,255 ounces in New South Wales.

The total production of the Commonwealth in fine ounces was 830,332 in 1933, 887,490 in 1934, 914,736 in 1935, 1,178,581 in 1936, 1,381,135 in 1937, 1,592,034 in 1938, 1,645,697 in 1939, and 1,643,999 in 1940.

The total production of gold in the world in fine ounces, as shown in the United States Mint Report, was 25,400,295 in 1933, 27,372,374 in 1934, 29,999,245 in 1935, 32,930,554 in 1936, 35,118,298 in 1937, 37,703,334 in 1938, and 39,651,307 in 1939.

The yield of gold (given in gross ounces) for 1939 and 1940 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) 1939 AND 1940.

Mining District.	1939.			1940.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)
Ararat and Stawell ..	347	1,076	1,423	364	1,848	2,212
Ballarat	2,825	6,874	9,699	5,756	7,913	13,669
Beechworth	10,595	28,521	39,116	12,421	25,776	38,197
Bendigo	2,671	50,698	53,369	4,862	56,973	61,835
Castlemaine	20,439	28,392	48,831	26,361	31,895	58,256
Gippsland	434	3,904	4,338	1,120	4,873	5,993
Maryborough	6,709	8,620	15,329	7,802	9,623	17,425
Total	44,020	128,085	172,105	58,686	138,901	197,587

Government batteries, cyanidation, and dredging and sluicing.

Particulars relating to the operations of Government batteries, all cyanide works, and of dredging and sluicing plants for the six years 1935 to 1940 are as follows:—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, CYANIDATION, AND DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1935 TO 1940.

Year.	Government Batteries.			Cyanidation.			Dredging and Sluicing.		
	Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Yield of Gold.
		tons.	oz.		tons.	oz.		cub. yds.	oz.
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	16,495	7,785	157	1,233,914	41,923	20	4,353,976	19,032
1938 ..	32	15,497	5,580	132	1,202,623	40,384	17	4,871,563	22,013
1939 ..	31	12,161	4,328	150	1,358,304	43,458	31	5,349,845	32,093
1940 ..	29	9,864	4,986	188	1,225,301	38,759	24	8,634,641	36,515

The first Government battery was erected in 1897. Since that date Government batteries have crushed 231,716 tons of ore for 125,770 ounces of gold.

Up to the end of 1940, 23,010,154 tons of tailings had been treated by the cyanide and other processes, and 1,523,503 ounces of gold had been won therefrom.

Since the inception of dredge and sluice mining 2,044,206 ounces of gold have been won by these systems.

Coal. Bituminous coal was mined during 1940 at Wonthaggi, Korumburra and Kilcunda, and brown coal at Morwell and Parwan. The coal resources of Victoria have been described in detail in previous issues of the *Year Book*.

Production of black coal, brown coal, and briquettes. The average annual production and value per ton of black and brown coal, and the production of briquettes up to the end of 1940 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			
1892-1900 ..	184,517*	9 11	} 81,748†	6 10	..
1901-10 ..	168,548*	11 8			
1911-15 ..	608,512*	9 2			
1916-20 ..	437,833*	15 11	76,514*	6 9	..
1921-25 ..	520,705*	22 8	258,094*	4 9	77,945‡
1926 ..	591,001	22 3	957,935	3 11	95,477
1927 ..	684,245	22 4	1,455,482	3 0	121,644
1928 ..	658,323	22 2	1,591,858	2 6	131,349
1929 ..	703,828	23 1	1,741,176	2 1	146,548
1930 ..	703,487	23 0	1,831,507	1 11	180,905
1931 ..	571,342	12 8	2,194,452	2 3	290,558
1932 ..	432,353	12 9	2,612,512	2 1	319,979
1933 ..	523,000	12 7	2,580,060	2 5	310,767
1934 ..	356,958	12 1	2,617,534	2 0	316,594
1935 ..	476,495	11 10	2,221,515	2 3	317,200
1936 ..	426,725	11 11	3,044,897	2 2	355,088
1937 ..	257,945	12 0	3,393,919	1 11	390,493
1938 ..	307,258	12 3	3,675,450	1 11	414,059
..	364,895	12 10	3,651,014	2 1	414,598
1940 ..	267,694	15 3	4,280,275	2 0	427,530

* 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 1940 were as follows:—New South Wales, 9,550,098 tons; Queensland, 1,285,328 tons; Western Australia, 539,427 tons; and Tasmania, 83,136 tons.

Tin Production in Victoria. According to records supplied to the Mines Department by the various Mining Companies, the amount of tin concentrates obtained in Victoria up to 31st December, 1939, was 17,951 tons, valued at £1,133,029. A large proportion of this yield was obtained as an incidental return from gold-mining operations.

The principal tin-bearing 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 found at Foster and Toora in South Gippsland; 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, 1936 TO 1940.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
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
1939	6,169*	10	5	1,825	..	2
1940	4,783*	1	11	1,757	..	7

* Estimated in 1940—alluvial, 2,237; quartz, 2,546.

Quarries. The recorded quantities and values of the principal kinds of stone which were raised from registered Victorian quarries during the past five years are as set forth in the following table :—

VICTORIA—QUARRIES, 1935-36 TO 1940-41.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Returns.	Main kinds of stone extracted.				Approximate Value of Stone Raised. *
		Bluestone.	Sand-stone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	tons.	tons.	£
1936 ..	76	1,206,255	4,180	7,389	307,058	387,554
1937 ..	76	1,306,078	6,272	8,329	274,795	462,359
1938 ..	72	1,154,852	30,200	6,824	296,735	403,838
1939 ..	81	1,150,303	32,069	7,383	305,904	414,311
1940 ..	86	1,222,818	24,808	12,830	354,722	466,834
1941 ..	103	1,087,071	43,530	9,046	345,989	469,349

* Wholesale selling value of stone at the quarry, exclusive of delivery charges therefrom.

In considering the preceding table, however, it should be borne in mind that stone, particularly that crushed, is not all obtained from registered quarries, which are those quarries with a fixed plant in regular and permanent production. At irregular intervals, many unregistered quarries are exploited, with mobile or portable crushing plants, by contractors who require material from a source as adjacent as possible to the work for which they are suppliers. Outcrops of stone, mine-tailings heaps, &c., are also worked by such crushers.

Much of the sand and gravel used in road, railway, and general building is likewise obtained from sources other than regular sand and gravel pits.

The Municipalities, Country Roads Board, and Railways Department have furnished returns from which the table which follows has been compiled.

**VICTORIA—QUANTITY OF STONE, ETC., USED FOR
ROAD MAKING, REPAIR, AND MAINTENANCE.**

Material.	Municipalities.		Railways.		Country Roads Board.	
	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.
Bluestone, basalt, &c. . .	698,742	468,354	85,083	73,459	118,480	63,305
Salamander ..	12,548	5,970	..	..	6,880	43,040
Scoria ..	47,745	49,835	..	..	1,197	7,445
Sandstone ..	78,488	22,215	2,929	1,918	23,110	18,495
Limestone ..	320,781	89,493	..	..	40,640	6,560
Quartzite-Quartz	28,438	28,955	..	..	11,360	22,570
Toscanite ..	3,440	..	8,775	1,010	18,990	4,040
Ironstone ..	5,269	19,573	..	..	..	..
Shale ..	6,356	10,673	..	..	23,600	3,250
Schist ..	9,229	4,287	..	..	..	..
Granite ..	13,760	11,971	6,504	5,336	19,600	10,260
Other stone ..	41,469	19,867	..	..	1,000	3,000
Gravel ..	999,182	711,584	62,380	58,954	319,130	178,373
Sand ..	361,421	202,931	..	..	60,320	34,617
Total ..	2,626,868	1,645,708	165,671	140,677	644,307	394,955

THE SEARCH FOR OIL IN VICTORIA.

The history of the search for oil in Victoria, is recorded in the *Year Book* 1937-38, page 504.

The search was continued during 1941, when five additional bores were completed in the East Gippsland district. Three of these bores were found to contain small quantities of oil. The Commonwealth Government secured the services of Messrs. Ranney and Fairbank, American experts, to investigate the possibility of obtaining oil from low pressure deposits. They reported favourably on the prospects for shaft sinking and horizontal boring from a work chamber at the foot thereof, in respect of the Lakes Entrance field.

At the end of 1941, the total number of bores drilled under the Commonwealth-State scheme was 46 for a total footage exceeding 66,000 feet.

The total quantity of oil produced to 31st December, 1939, from oil wells drilled in the Lakes Entrance and Metung areas was 111,283 gallons. Later figures are not available for publication.

MANUFACTURING IN VICTORIA.**Industrial
Progress.**

Statistical records of factories in Victoria date from 1850, when the number of factories was 68. In 1900 the total had reached 3,097 and 64,207 persons were employed therein. 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, and the factory statistics from 1927-28 until 1931-32 show clear evidence of the effect of gradually declining prices and restricted activity.

A constant upward trend then obtained until 1938-39 when export prices began to fall and, unfortunately, at the same time, Victoria experienced a severe drought. The manufacturing industries were adversely affected and employment showed a tendency to decline until the outbreak of war in September, 1939, when the trend was again reversed.

The stabilization of wool prices at a higher level for the period of the war and the substantial purchases of other primary products by the British Government affected the local price structure considerably. Manufacturing was stimulated by large orders of equipment for the armed forces, and production of civilian goods reflected an increased demand from workers previously unemployed.

When consideration is given to the many advantages possessed by this State as a manufacturing field, it is reasonable to anticipate that, with efficient organization both of production and of the markets therefor, this progress should continue. Victoria has 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. The Commonwealth Government's policy of protection, by tariffs, for local industries has no doubt been of assistance in attracting capital for investment in manufacturing industries in this State.

The appended table summarizes particulars which indicate the growth of manufacturing since 1921-22. Commencing with the year 1927-28, the figures have been increased by the inclusion of statistics relating to the bakery industry, allowance for which should be made when comparing the figures.

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
			£	£	£	£
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
1938-39..	9,250	201,831	80,596,625	38,305,885	80,721,680	152,967,611
1939-40..	9,215	212,461	84,553,699	41,920,726	93,390,751	174,304,401
1940-41..	9,121	237,636	92,050,326	52,294,673	112,024,332	209,348,845

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 woolscouring industry, the product of which is scoured wool. This is afterwards combed into wool tops which are used in the spinning mills for the manufacture of yarn. In due course the yarn is woven into cloth, the raw material for the clothing industry. If these processes are carried out separately in different factories it is evident that the value of the wool would be counted five times by using value of output as the basis for annual comparisons of manufacturing production.

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.

The subjoined table shows the value added per person employed in each class of manufacturing industry for the year ended 30th June, 1941.

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,
1940-41.

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 ..	3,068	1,726,529	562	15 1
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	4,751	1,890,394	397	17 10
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	18,105	7,938,001	438	8 10
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances ..	66,599	24,162,936	362	16 2
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	2,510	789,977	314	14 7
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	31,281	10,271,652	328	7 4
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	4,854	1,800,211	370	17 5
8. Clothing	39,400	9,305,044	236	3 4
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	30,028	15,428,044	513	15 9
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	8,755	3,117,184	356	0 11
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	4,901	1,555,286	317	6 10
12. Paper, stationery, printing, book- binding, &c.	14,001	5,485,445	391	15 9
13. Rubber	3,530	1,654,505	468	14 0
14. Musical instruments	151	43,522	288	4 6
15. Miscellaneous products	3,392	967,845	285	6 7
16. Heat, light, and power ..	2,310	2,864,136	1,239	17 9
Total	237,636	89,000,711	374	10 6

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 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.
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
1938-39 ..	152,967,611	86,971,542	65,996,069	201,831	326 19 9
1939-40 ..	174,304,401	100,273,914	74,030,487	212,461	348 8 10
1940-41 ..	209,348,845	120,348,134	89,000,711	237,636	374 10 6

* "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, 1940-41. 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.

VICTORIAN FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, MANUFAC

Nature of Industry.	Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines.	Average Number Employed.		Salaries and Wages Paid.
			Males.	Females.	
	No.	H.P.	No.	No.	£
Class 1.—Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products.	173	33,465	2,949	119	786,543
Lime, plaster, and asphalt	76	3,580	869	60	233,420
Marble, slate, &c.	38	1,901	342	10	96,794
Cement and cement goods	47	9,555	1,372	24	338,335
Other	12	18,429	366	25	117,994
Class 2.—Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	114	19,132	4,356	395	1,070,072
Bricks, tiles, and firebricks	60	13,724	2,190	86	525,791
Earthenware, china, and porcelain	27	1,709	1,031	219	253,995
Glass, including bottles	24	3,696	1,113	89	285,602
Modelling, &c.	3	3	22	1	4,684
Class 3.—Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease	240	37,959	12,757	5,348	4,556,994
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	66	5,453	1,157	1,083	485,301
Explosives	*	*	*	*	*
White lead, paints, and varnish	42	1,193	333	59	93,403
Oils, vegetable (including oilcake)	28	454	215	5	44,501
Oils, mineral	*	*	*	*	*
Boiling-down, tallow refining, and bone milling works	22	2,128	335	4	93,065
Soap and candles	14	2,031	583	178	160,865
Chemical fertilizers	6	9,990	919	17	247,724
Inks, polishes, &c.	29	935	232	189	95,940
Matches	3	1,087	348	459	146,974
Other	30	14,688	8,635	3,354	3,189,221
Class 4.—Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances.	2,411	113,926	61,907	4,692	17,210,709
Smelting, refining, &c., of iron and steel	*	*	*	*	*
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	403	29,844	12,698	518	3,644,834
Extracting and refining of other metals and alloys	*	*	*	*	*
Electrical apparatus	124	3,895	3,244	761	879,350
Tram and railway workshops	25	5,999	6,829	5	1,817,975
Motor vehicles and cycles—					
(i) Construction and assembly	23	1,943	1,633	151	518,941
(ii) Repairs	888	4,210	4,372	283	1,057,404
Motor-bodies	81	4,480	2,591	56	583,760
Horse-drawn vehicles	98	460	343	14	66,573
Cycle and motor accessories	40	2,824	1,524	187	386,642
Aeroplanes	*	*	*	*	*
Ship and boat building and repairing, marine engineering	*	*	*	*	*
Cutlery and small tools (not machine tools)	39	2,438	788	37	183,055
Agricultural implements	77	10,971	3,993	192	1,102,056
Brass and copper	*	*	*	*	*
Galvanized-iron working and tinsmithing	*	*	*	*	*
Wireworking (including nails)	*	*	*	*	*
Art metal works	15	238	155	14	37,934
Stoves and ovens	24	2,040	1,136	94	305,065
Gas fittings and meters	5	46	213	2	60,361
Lead mills	*	*	*	*	*
Wireless apparatus	17	448	725	308	178,931
Die sinking and engraving	18	170	186	55	59,401
Other metal works	534	43,920	21,477	2,015	6,328,427

* Figures not available for publication.

TURING COSTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1940-41.

Fuel and Light Used.	Lubricating Oil and Water.	Repairs to Plant, &c.	Materials Used, Including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.	Value Added.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
238,768	14,983	97,951	1,183,120	3,261,351	1,726,529	777,682	1,560,986
35,745	2,961	16,627	441,440	1,006,005	509,232	156,201	184,951
4,094	789	3,965	49,053	204,337	146,436	47,019	36,138
144,085	5,190	64,188	520,365	1,572,872	839,044	336,141	691,626
54,844	6,043	13,171	172,262	478,137	231,817	238,321	648,271
353,535	19,380	114,645	445,296	2,823,250	1,890,394	801,255	844,180
214,430	12,197	47,902	123,692	1,167,655	769,434	370,790	446,780
59,268	2,064	20,674	83,025	573,079	408,048	191,338	151,345
79,702	5,077	46,069	237,277	1,073,172	705,047	233,082	244,910
135	42	..	1,302	9,344	7,865	6,045	1,145
379,701	55,544	374,800	8,435,830	17,183,876	7,938,001	4,091,933	4,176,087
63,816	6,358	28,118	1,381,113	2,933,660	1,454,255	616,330	658,622
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6,240	965	5,553	378,416	655,532	264,358	146,703	52,239
5,037	763	3,372	257,680	358,464	91,612	42,034	27,467
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23,870	2,428	9,400	254,475	434,876	144,703	106,973	79,470
44,448	3,978	35,765	570,208	1,416,700	762,301	199,789	177,574
44,667	5,863	43,793	1,249,558	1,948,632	604,751	544,060	822,903
4,387	808	48,038	500,933	849,551	341,099	135,633	47,723
7,368	900	4,341	338,013	550,886	200,264	119,003	188,378
179,868	33,481	242,134	3,505,434	8,035,575	4,074,658	2,181,358	2,121,711
822,742	92,671	776,830	19,958,275	45,813,454	24,162,936	11,465,296	8,651,067
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
133,173	19,044	187,890	4,599,275	10,346,698	5,407,316	1,884,181	1,883,185
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
27,541	2,651	30,157	1,133,460	2,563,469	1,369,660	608,930	329,384
59,298	1,738	38,231	1,099,972	3,317,884	2,118,645	1,515,478	1,140,897
17,537	1,773	19,618	820,344	1,635,931	776,659	444,244	85,672
39,562	7,088	27,536	860,525	2,434,249	1,499,538	1,482,466	368,941
15,343	2,506	23,797	1,050,705	1,990,735	898,384	602,812	243,966
3,425	519	1,397	43,027	133,434	85,066	91,125	20,351
21,315	3,761	20,815	323,263	970,372	601,218	279,789	235,160
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12,773	1,171	15,869	223,471	553,408	300,124	130,471	159,729
82,899	7,725	59,596	954,674	2,533,440	1,428,546	620,633	599,735
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1,796	103	1,108	40,072	103,543	60,464	36,430	16,280
35,440	1,687	17,503	309,226	881,368	517,512	129,901	143,820
1,858	110	549	36,470	119,300	80,313	25,328	7,031
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5,107	529	15,125	336,756	642,822	285,305	122,009	61,422
1,130	151	1,794	51,815	147,747	92,857	47,587	18,353
364,545	42,115	315,845	8,075,220	17,439,054	8,641,329	3,443,912	3,337,141

* Figures not available for publication.

VICTORIAN FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, MANUFACTURING

Nature of Industry.	Factories.	Rated Horse- power of Engines.	Average Number Employed.		Salaries and Wages Paid. £
			Males.	Females.	
	No.	H.P.	No.	No.	
Class 5.—Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Plate	136	2,851	2,032	478	543,221
Jewellery	63	384	434	204	139,797
Watches and clocks	14	349	354	147	113,586
Gold, silver, and electroplate	55	2,016	1,202	124	277,779
Other	4	102	42	3	12,059
Class 6.—Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	413	54,577	12,721	18,560	5,492,732
Cotton	27	8,316	975	1,658	502,756
Wool, worsted and shoddy (including wool scouring)	58	31,253	5,872	6,127	2,301,679
Hosiery and other knitted goods	234	6,775	4,110	9,260	2,098,569
Silk, natural and artificial	11	1,407	195	573	116,282
Rope and cordage	*	*	*	*	*
Canvas goods, tents, &c.	26	67	150	151	60,673
Bags and sacks	*	*	*	*	*
Other	57	6,759	1,419	791	412,773
Class 7.—Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	200	11,250	3,642	1,212	1,088,239
Furriers and fur dressing	68	394	334	336	126,072
Fellmongery	20	2,113	659	..	197,622
Tanning and leather dressing	42	8,308	2,044	39	516,416
Saddlery, harness, and whips	7	59	67	71	24,865
Machine belting	7	116	94	4	22,236
Bags and trunks	46	188	389	693	179,512
Other leather goods	10	72	55	69	21,516
Class 8.—Clothing	1,782	12,751	10,691	28,709	6,339,583
Tailoring and slop clothing	364	1,149	1,931	6,694	1,369,776
Waterproof and oilskin clothing	8	146	110	376	85,247
Dressmaking	439	1,067	679	7,948	1,183,517
Millinery	59	141	104	1,070	155,249
Shirts, collars, and underclothing	95	987	335	3,800	541,776
Stays and corsets	12	374	154	968	157,958
Handkerchiefs, ties, and scarves	15	36	34	301	44,283
Hats and caps	36	1,241	674	876	306,174
Gloves	10	42	51	150	27,115
Boots and shoes	166	4,626	4,879	5,179	1,912,575
Boot repairing	479	611	684	17	133,279
Boot accessories	13	199	151	154	54,557
Umbrellas and walking sticks	3	7	15	30	8,996
Dyeworks and cleaning	68	2,010	811	795	293,789
Other	15	115	79	351	65,292
Class 9.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,469	94,795	21,383	8,645	6,720,859
Grain milling	37	8,944	1,122	47	321,845
Cereal foods and starch	23	6,868	646	377	229,965
Cattle and poultry foods	7	297	38	2	10,488
Chaff-cutting and corn crushing	93	2,190	386	6	87,731
Bakeries	602	2,650	2,887	590	773,547
Biscuits	10	1,646	556	646	178,120
Confectionery	61	6,929	1,167	1,555	480,579
Jam, fruit, and vegetable canning	32	3,993	1,559	1,558	654,143
Pickles, sauces, and vinegar	16	301	228	160	72,892
Bacon curing	17	3,809	530	33	144,603
Butter and cheese factories, &c.	168	15,303	2,907	520	888,385
Margarine and butterine	12	453	110	30	34,151
Meat and fish preserving, meat extracts	10	636	304	344	108,628
Condiments, coffee, spices, &c.	72	2,284	547	655	212,140
Ice and refrigerating	86	17,005	2,738	150	633,189
Salt refining	6	530	151	5	31,681
Aerated waters, cordials, &c.	86	1,092	644	90	160,471
Breweries	8	6,570	1,709	31	554,057

* Figures not available for publication.

COSTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1940-41—continued.

Fuel and Light Used.	Lubricating Oil and Water.	Repairs to Plant, &c.	Materials Used, Including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.	Value Added.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
19,572	1,868	14,879	629,268	1,455,564	789,977	365,393	129,251
2,114	123	2,058	221,516	464,777	238,966	124,854	18,831
2,028	276	3,324	104,826	244,080	133,626	46,827	18,267
13,562	1,426	8,333	208,042	624,108	392,745	188,849	86,050
1,868	43	1,164	94,884	122,599	24,640	4,863	6,103
422,698	70,244	464,942	12,555,911	23,785,447	10,271,652	3,702,622	4,089,391
40,335	3,953	35,679	1,309,157	2,323,605	934,481	524,929	859,709
247,533	44,168	245,677	5,271,044	10,587,546	4,779,124	1,368,439	1,647,047
94,252	16,167	136,097	4,283,690	8,059,770	3,529,564	1,293,587	1,065,986
9,175	545	5,436	283,813	528,623	229,654	93,719	121,917
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1,060	237	1,168	209,685	331,278	119,128	74,609	8,843
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
30,343	5,174	40,885	1,198,522	1,954,625	679,701	327,339	385,889
70,369	20,693	44,382	3,113,327	5,048,982	1,800,211	990,907	386,811
2,361	443	1,345	289,651	481,374	187,574	179,296	19,655
22,976	7,145	9,835	599,154	978,938	339,828	188,468	92,971
41,132	12,498	29,684	1,720,466	2,663,387	859,607	420,447	238,832
198	79	212	45,802	85,406	39,115	16,291	1,401
648	77	610	77,102	128,942	50,505	46,057	11,831
2,353	398	2,157	342,253	636,527	289,366	124,912	14,957
701	53	539	38,899	74,408	34,216	15,436	7,464
152,180	16,690	166,664	11,339,534	20,980,112	3,05,044	4,675,908	1,253,415
27,861	1,599	20,412	2,650,239	4,551,080	1,850,969	946,605	149,250
2,969	265	2,003	208,429	377,726	164,060	56,634	14,969
18,049	697	18,203	2,178,691	3,890,517	1,679,877	1,220,221	113,052
3,425	209	1,149	204,356	458,601	249,462	136,085	16,107
10,235	1,161	13,149	1,386,542	2,238,673	827,586	417,311	103,162
3,270	609	7,012	397,431	819,804	411,482	138,048	43,583
803	58	470	203,350	326,682	122,001	60,560	3,320
14,028	2,094	14,847	378,059	882,501	473,473	207,092	94,156
431	22	463	40,197	75,750	34,637	19,520	6,288
31,329	3,728	73,611	3,218,336	5,896,871	2,569,867	664,639	452,003
3,465	260	641	109,379	310,478	196,733	436,108	34,935
1,750	373	3,719	101,688	207,766	100,236	46,901	16,941
115	3	18	14,460	35,143	20,547	14,190	610
32,920	5,357	14,625	104,401	662,276	504,973	235,612	181,813
1,530	255	1,342	143,976	246,244	99,141	76,382	18,226
907,057	121,100	568,894	38,693,338	55,718,433	15,428,044	10,441,101	7,374,848
70,032	6,567	34,486	4,661,214	5,409,163	636,864	643,514	509,532
57,574	7,554	25,474	1,054,400	1,738,741	593,739	453,143	482,235
956	96	584	56,852	82,841	24,353	20,936	5,628
9,484	1,493	4,079	544,061	712,940	153,823	93,455	46,592
94,865	6,209	35,226	2,339,054	3,995,872	1,520,518	1,259,527	448,604
24,109	1,545	6,301	470,047	873,703	371,701	196,421	152,623
42,414	4,802	13,280	1,325,105	2,356,004	970,403	443,600	471,531
42,647	8,709	29,865	2,996,268	4,683,983	1,606,494	591,826	307,879
7,660	1,798	6,355	238,171	445,701	191,717	142,529	71,692
18,419	2,724	7,142	959,293	1,249,374	261,796	224,326	111,933
211,503	18,314	98,231	12,022,748	14,510,552	2,159,756	1,304,250	1,364,067
2,700	1,020	2,007	218,243	315,500	91,530	31,727	16,155
7,148	1,064	10,178	598,784	864,633	247,459	148,007	36,495
17,500	3,387	10,354	1,267,985	1,766,491	467,265	422,199	170,955
108,501	13,034	67,958	111,803	1,179,548	878,252	1,355,244	697,491
2,736	209	4,322	54,719	171,872	109,886	208,717	55,102
7,709	3,644	9,092	355,618	695,754	319,691	270,495	98,671
71,758	21,880	145,354	1,723,699	3,791,335	1,828,644	746,584	917,345

* Figures not available for publication.

VICTORIAN FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, MANUFACTURING

Nature of Industry.	Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines.	Average Number Employed.		Salaries and Wages Paid. £
			Males.	Females.	
	No.	H.P.	No.	No.	
Class 9.—continued.					
Distilleries	9	1,003	91	4	25,067
Malting	20	1,300	388	12	141,595
Bottling	13	327	147	98	54,499
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	12	2,058	861	1,472	465,567
Dried fruits	20	1,396	544	142	137,214
Ice cream	22	1,657	175	114	66,497
Sausage skins	9	88	297	11	76,060
Other	18	5,466	651	53	177,736
Class 10.—Woodworking and Basketware					
Sawmills (forest)	182	36,819	8,467	288	2,145,598
Sawmills (town)	117	9,440	2,055	11	501,270
Bark mills	3	12,579	2,098	53	535,278
Joinery	210	47	6	1	1,310
Cooperage	13	4,866	1,818	72	468,694
Boxes and cases	66	663	313	3	93,869
Woodturning, woodcarving, &c.	74	6,893	1,214	28	310,440
Basket, wicker, bamboo, &c.	16	1,742	526	36	127,259
Perambulators	12	99	172	5	38,539
Other	11	68	127	22	30,805
		422	138	57	38,134
Class 11.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.					
Cabinet and furniture making	407	8,772	3,845	1,056	987,623
Bedding and mattresses	304	6,506	3,143	191	712,149
Furnishing, drapery	44	2,037	479	327	156,346
Picture frames	42	138	111	477	87,191
Blinds, window, verandah, &c.	7	16	32	19	8,783
	10	75	80	42	23,154
Class 12.—Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.					
Newspapers, &c.	668	68,853	9,879	4,122	3,177,669
Printing—Government, &c.	113	4,783	2,086	148	642,148
General printing, &c.	3	952	668	316	233,335
Stationery and paper products	416	6,994	3,881	1,748	1,220,965
Stereotyping and electrotyping	30	1,188	349	394	148,085
Process and photo engraving	10	171	74	10	19,702
Cardboard boxes, cartons, &c.	16	163	310	26	87,843
Paper bags	37	1,862	665	951	275,696
Other paper and printing	11	168	72	162	35,243
	32	52,572	1,774	367	524,652
Class 13.—Rubber Goods					
	83	25,993	2,559	971	817,531
Class 14.—Musical Instruments					
	16	190	145	6	34,254
Class 15.—Miscellaneous Products					
Celluloid and similar compositions	193	4,255	2,245	1,147	614,659
Buttons	21	1,055	665	183	159,419
Brooms and brushes	13	148	171	123	37,498
Surgical, and other scientific instruments	20	476	300	190	85,059
Toys, games, and sports requisites	57	308	404	61	110,580
Artificial flowers	48	702	376	257	108,243
Other	8	20	51	201	29,371
	26	1,546	278	132	84,489
Class 16.—Heat, Light, and Power					
Electric light and power	112	537,612	2,302	8	708,387
(a) Government	8	481,636	1,065	3	352,954
(b) Local authority	38	45,219	271	..	81,001
(c) Companies	27	4,725	77	1	20,227
Gas works—					
(a) Local authority	9	61	68	2	19,327
(b) Companies	30	5,971	821	2	234,878
Total all Classes	9,121	1,063,200	161,880	75,756	52,294,673

Production.

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COSTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1940-41—continued.

Fuel and Light Used.	Lubricating Oil and Water.	Repairs to Plant, &c.	Materials Used, Including Containers	Articles Produced or Work Done.	Value Added.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
6,161	1,315	2,306	68,208	174,224	96,234	209,961	140,718
25,794	4,842	5,010	613,084	965,708	316,978	441,817	102,984
2,440	473	2,092	111,742	205,494	88,747	159,764	14,375
8,912	2,100	19,891	2,741,688	4,205,857	1,433,266	345,847	302,631
4,224	649	10,161	154,506	368,515	198,975	135,483	117,962
10,289	1,311	4,844	278,294	497,612	202,874	177,434	118,077
1,767	1,313	611	187,627	296,684	105,366	43,861	8,978
49,755	5,048	13,691	3,540,125	4,160,332	551,713	371,874	606,393
82,316	18,721	100,060	3,751,581	7,069,862	3,117,184	1,117,488	1,008,325
18,658	9,541	43,630	511,362	1,279,150	695,959	72,084	456,973
23,583	3,910	18,757	1,467,543	2,332,872	819,079	339,847	221,400
66	9	20	14,792	19,017	4,130	2,816	478
12,016	1,554	11,844	622,256	1,319,872	672,202	323,016	105,310
3,429	866	3,756	76,103	218,016	133,862	35,501	39,501
15,474	1,896	12,710	694,220	1,131,983	407,683	147,676	103,429
4,147	689	5,120	153,542	365,831	202,333	101,445	61,133
581	155	1,385	60,145	121,535	59,269	17,421	1,678
485	21	384	63,838	112,907	48,179	29,720	3,135
3,877	80	2,454	87,780	168,679	74,488	47,962	15,293
24,763	2,859	22,897	2,105,735	3,711,540	1,555,286	979,536	214,582
16,050	1,935	13,684	1,123,207	2,203,412	1,048,536	688,363	140,455
7,081	581	7,803	574,619	897,839	307,755	172,567	59,362
1,198	280	936	316,637	464,701	145,650	82,281	10,169
136	23	34	12,401	28,035	15,441	18,215	1,199
298	40	440	78,871	117,553	37,904	18,110	3,397
268,296	30,831	165,442	5,289,321	11,239,335	5,485,445	3,894,162	3,702,573
255,707	5,440	7,798	855,535	1,873,793	979,313	808,272	590,104
6,134	974	4,024	203,657	499,161	284,372	204,400	68,957
30,705	5,397	31,394	1,570,185	3,617,892	1,980,211	1,540,274	1,097,472
5,859	504	7,682	453,451	906,938	439,442	165,122	142,394
1,354	47	428	8,987	38,403	27,587	30,248	22,980
1,959	312	855	25,919	149,911	120,866	85,730	41,086
9,866	2,252	7,875	561,496	1,139,631	558,142	318,666	276,618
822	223	1,194	148,741	210,055	59,075	59,812	43,805
185,890	15,682	104,192	1,461,350	2,803,551	1,036,437	681,638	1,419,148
133,333	14,010	92,060	2,696,153	4,590,061	1,654,505	674,775	875,064
863	139	372	30,953	75,849	43,522	57,019	6,250
32,342	2,973	26,884	976,148	2,006,192	967,845	563,087	321,747
11,279	1,077	13,818	198,044	459,561	235,343	93,251	107,552
1,732	87	588	47,498	102,796	52,891	31,080	15,308
2,126	416	2,477	206,568	354,068	142,481	54,944	28,612
3,022	292	3,625	131,450	317,351	178,962	125,084	35,090
4,045	346	2,045	128,104	301,616	167,076	98,448	35,840
675	41	311	30,799	72,405	40,579	27,282	3,887
9,463	714	4,020	233,685	398,395	150,513	132,998	95,458
713,507	34,039	153,313	820,542	4,585,537	2,864,136	2,466,406	10,391,179
608,845	3,631	59,605	1,996	2,593,500	1,919,423	1,779,006	7,087,089
78,148	5,958	14,234	853	313,320	214,127	243,484	840,870
26,698	3,288	2,945	463	74,127	46,733	20,864	112,096
2,781	614	3,058	42,444	81,978	33,081	27,026	112,927
3,035	20,548	73,471	774,786	1,522,612	650,772	396,026	2,238,197
4,622,042	516,745	3,185,015	112,024,332	209,348,845	89,000,711	47,064,570	44,985,756

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features of the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

Tanneries. 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 1931-32 and the past four years are given in the following table :-

VICTORIA—TANNERIES.

Item.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of establishments ..	50	40	41	40	42
Number of persons engaged ..	1,626	2,316	2,221	2,182	2,083
Horsepower of engines used ..	3,775	8,057	7,903	8,038	8,308
Value of plant and machinery £	282,716	241,226	243,067	237,601	238,832
Value of land and buildings £	421,535	420,363	422,437	411,915	420,447
Salaries and wages paid £	318,165	514,937	489,647	496,068	516,416
Fuel, light, and power £	29,399	40,056	36,680	38,322	41,132
Value of materials used £	1,096,341	1,622,917	1,268,331	1,647,665	1,720,466
Value of output .. £	1,669,760	2,436,346	2,113,299	2,581,623	2,663,387
Value added to materials £	518,056	730,246	770,538	850,965	859,607
Materials treated—					
Cow and ox hides No.	654,584	895,171	793,069	847,697	890,464
Calf hides ..	375,424	430,347	377,126	486,110	510,647
Other skins and pelts ..	1,143,959	1,035,055	996,618	831,399	952,443
Bark used .. tons	10,178	10,209	10,600	11,218	10,538
Sole leather produced lb.	11,465,893	13,030,832	11,342,423	13,461,162	13,853,824

Soap, candles, &c. 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.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of establishments ..	21	18	18	16	14
Number of persons engaged ..	683	723	711	713	761
Horsepower of engines used ..	618	1,356	1,839	2,142	2,031
Value of plant and machinery £	227,535	255,201	203,998	186,601	177,574
Value of land and buildings £	197,183	206,326	213,789	207,550	199,789
Salaries and wages paid £	116,462	143,482	137,232	141,652	160,865
Fuel, light and power £	30,541	33,443	33,182	38,426	44,448
Value of materials used £	494,331	576,483	497,178	542,553	570,208
Value of output .. £	1,038,525	1,323,103	1,237,505	1,398,010	1,416,700
Value added to materials £	499,004	673,282	666,713	777,215	762,301
Materials treated—					
Tallow .. cwt.	211,444	206,349	190,245	220,195	222,908
Alkali ..	104,169	101,216	109,048	115,912	107,299
Copra oil ..	24,226	49,382	52,726	49,737	52,256
Output—					
Soap, household cwt.	283,196	185,886	192,283	202,221	170,608
" Sand ..	24,803	35,342	37,875	31,422	32,977
" Toilet ..	15,845	20,705	17,863	23,018	24,719
Soda crystals ..	34,871	36,829	28,401	22,647	15,781

Other items of manufacture included soft soap, wool scouring soap, soap extract, candles, glycerine, &c.

Bricks, pottery, pipes and tiles. 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.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of establishments ..	65	81	83	83	87
Number of persons engaged ..	1,148	3,166	3,255	3,280	3,526
Horse-power of engines used ..	6,475	13,780	14,123	14,455	15,433
Value of plant and machinery £	425,585	566,624	606,389	607,451	598,125
Value of land and buildings £	493,751	564,158	525,804	543,885	562,128
Salaries and wages paid £	185,796	607,613	651,974	685,559	779,786
Fuel, light, and power £	57,479	217,217	229,675	239,243	273,698
Value of materials used £	46,283	153,200	149,473	156,775	206,717
Value of output .. £	380,802	1,381,198	1,448,203	1,487,502	1,740,734
Value added to materials £	261,157	934,428	993,077	1,016,405	1,177,482
Production—					
Bricks, common .. (1,000)	45,682	190,666	197,245	186,835	206,700
Firebricks .. (1,000)	4,096	4,631	4,551	4,186	5,150
Roofing tiles .. (1,000)	1,439	12,069	13,737	13,288	14,255
Pipes £	45,579	196,357	214,229	220,531	242,206
Pottery £	46,602	297,211	291,483	294,451	368,868

Forest Sawmills. Detailed information in regard to the forest sawmills of the State for the five years 1936-37 to 1940-41 is given in the table which follows:—

VICTORIA—FOREST SAWMILLS.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Sawn Timber Produced.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	super ft.	£
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
1938-39 ..	205	383,608	1,797	375,504	111,383,079	862,828
1939-40 ..	193	421,616	1,910	417,401	119,585,488	981,912
1940-41 ..	182	456,973	2,066	501,270	137,550,470	1,212,692

In addition to the forest sawmills there were 522 other factories in the wood working group. Particulars relating to these for the year 1940-41 are given on page 462.

Firewood.

The quantity of timber recorded as sawn in firewood sawmills in the year 1940-41 was 318,901 tons, valued at the sawmills at £263,139. 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 1940-41, firewood amounting to 502,900 tons, which cost £252,152, was consumed.

Agricultural and Dairying Machinery Works.

The Agricultural Implement Industry, in 1938-39 and 1939-40, was affected by the decreased production, due to very dry seasons, as well as a substantial fall in prices of primary products.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRYING MACHINERY WORKS.

Item.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of establishments ..	71	80	79	79	77
Number of persons employed	1,627	4,539	3,999	3,781	4,185
Horse-power of engines used	2,378	8,721	9,421	9,971	10,971
Value of land and buildings £	291,190	405,089	600,327	613,775	620,633
Value of plant and machinery £	293,370	401,625	562,705	563,275	599,735
Salaries and wages paid £	291,771	1,045,214	900,844	908,420	1,102,056
Value of materials used £	288,492	1,135,453	914,487	890,220	954,674
Fuel, light, and power used £	24,166	64,475	51,165	55,431	82,899
Value of output ..	£ 707,159	2,691,479	2,180,881	2,142,634	2,533,440

Bacon curing.

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the year 1931-32 and the past four years.

VICTORIA—BACON FACTORIES.

Item.	1931-32	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of establishments ..	20	19	18	18	17
Number of persons employed	501	545	532	553	563
Horse-power of engines used	2,160	3,783	3,804	3,814	3,809
Value of land, buildings, plant, &c. ..	£ 354,240	361,933	348,206	344,909	224,326
Salaries and wages paid	£ 116,221	124,020	129,111	128,968	144,603
Value of materials used	£ 594,716	800,605	823,987	916,359	959,293
Value of fuel and light	£ 17,254	16,510	16,412	16,651	18,419
Value of output ..	£ 848,367	1,040,253	1,039,391	1,149,538	1,249,374
Pigs slaughtered for curing No.	198,212	172,535	170,189	170,905	198,663
Bacon and ham cured—					
In factories .. lb.	16,833,907	16,006,409	16,024,626	17,385,848	19,509,832
On farms .. lb.	1,453,497	689,995	485,511	500,457	530,097

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1940-41 was 168. Of these 130 were making butter, 26 cheese, 3 concentrated milk, 4 condensed milk, 15 powdered milk, 8 casein, and 3 milk sugar. There were also 17 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.
		£		£	£
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
1938-39 ..	174	2,437,090	2,926	707,527	11,453,619
1939-40 ..	167	2,493,226	3,194	806,298	14,741,260
1940-41 ..	168	2,668,317	3,427	888,385	14,510,552

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found on pages 421 and 460.

BAKERIES (INCLUDING BREAD, PASTRY, CAKES, ETC.).

The statistical definition of a factory (see page 455) excludes from enumeration many small bakeries. Of the 1,682 bakehouses registered at the Factories Department during the year 1940, only 602 come within the definition and 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.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of factories ..	482	549	576	597	602
Number of persons employed	2,839	3,213	3,281	3,391	3,477
Horse-power of engines used ..	1,909	2,502	2,679	2,673	2,650
Value of land and buildings £	1,030,860	1,184,892	1,231,844	1,266,693	1,259,527
Value of plant and machinery £	377,371	376,595	415,927	451,758	448,604
Salaries and wages paid £	576,213	657,061	675,377	721,435	773,547
Value of materials used £	1,397,917	1,920,579	2,032,906	2,224,652	2,339,054
Fuel, light, and power used £	76,691	81,127	83,768	87,407	94,865
Repairs, oil and water used £	23,583	33,056	35,683	36,609	41,435
Total output ..	£ 2,475,992	£ 3,235,506	£ 3,479,340	£ 3,689,027	£ 3,995,872
Value added ..	£ 977,801	£ 1,200,744	£ 1,326,983	£ 1,340,359	£ 1,520,518
Value added per worker £	344	374	404	395	437
Flour used—tons (2,000 lb.)	88,987	92,191	92,770	105,944	100,668
Bread made—4-lb. loaves ..	54,728,450	55,485,924	55,386,952	57,017,198	61,048,763
Cakes, pastry, pies £	*	1,522,674	1,581,795	1,695,367	1,798,455

* Not available.

Details of the production of frozen and preserved meat for the past five years are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING WORKS.

Item.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41
	†	†	†	†	†
Frozen meat—					
Cattle and calves qrs.	438,926	955,502	1,037,204	1,184,672	782,748
Sheep and Lambs No.	4,049,966	5,077,313	4,609,034	4,413,504	5,467,946
Rabbits and hares Pairs	3,913,437	5,791,622	4,647,300	4,885,745	3,279,914
Poultry ..	257,741	261,392	249,701	364,817	392,395
Pigs ..	No. 86,504	126,412	78,324	67,319	191,958
Preserved meat ..	cwt. 49,448	52,740	66,256	65,496	131,898

† Includes chilled.

Victorian flour mills produce ample flour, &c., to supply all local requirements and a considerable surplus for export. The following table gives particulars of the industry for the year 1931-32 and for the past four years.

VICTORIA—FLOUR MILLS.

Item.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of establishments ..	39	38	38	36	37
Number of persons engaged	957	1,101	1,099	1,054	1,169
Horse-power of engines used	5,760	7,115	8,174	8,440	8,944
Value of plant and machinery £	508,905	493,838	492,065	501,585	509,532
Value of land and buildings £	476,250	543,861	595,565	598,045	643,514
Salaries and wages paid £	228,720	274,725	288,537	283,595	321,845
Fuel, light and power £	52,271	55,543	57,944	55,863	70,032
Value of materials used £	2,873,317	4,814,257	3,378,044	3,361,425	4,661,214
Value of output ..	£ 3,622,593	£ 5,409,048	£ 3,972,336	£ 4,007,867	£ 5,409,163
Value added to materials £	667,865	510,315	503,309	555,368	636,864
Wheat ground into flour, bushels	19,065,977	20,175,007	21,026,412	19,099,585	21,879,279
Flour produced ..	tons 396,257	424,177	436,328	397,698	452,812
(2,000 lb.)					
Bran produced ..	89,385	86,275	95,237	83,954	91,062
Pollard produced ..	81,815	91,910	90,180	90,915	100,106
Wheatmeal produced cwt.	60,852	139,200	152,804	163,179	203,394

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 year 1931-32 and for the past four years.

VICTORIA—JAMS, PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVES, ETC.

Item.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of establishments ..	43	46	43	45	48
Number of persons engaged ..	1,751	3,225	2,949	3,441	3,505
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,097	3,797	4,018	4,328	4,794
Value of plant and machinery £	280,660	354,841	342,749	358,401	379,571
Value of land and buildings £	465,558	682,800	675,362	714,648	734,355
Salaries and wages paid £	275,631	580,312	545,758	635,018	727,035
Fuel, light, and power used £	21,731	37,055	38,671	43,324	50,307
Value of materials used £	1,262,323	2,297,776	2,211,283	2,882,719	3,234,439
Value of output .. £	1,958,124	3,533,091	3,390,421	4,439,409	5,129,684
Fresh Fruit used .. cwt.	697,968	1,089,549	900,833	1,022,991	1,139,031
Sugar used .. "	246,400	326,180	290,100	403,260	479,580
Output of—					
Jams and jellies .. cwt.	298,898	275,086	257,193	462,672	524,923
Fruit preserved in liquid ..	355,088	913,796	814,706	786,266	885,649
Fruit pulp .. "	75,906	88,591	64,332	140,266	154,811
Sauce .. pints	5,528,979	9,895,651	9,299,365	11,128,988	10,672,798
Pickles .. "	725,410	†2,949,428	†2,537,772	†2,451,985	†2,752,466

† Includes Chutney.

Beet Sugar
Industry.

The Victorian Government operates a beet sugar factory at Maffra. A brief history of the beet sugar industry since its establishment in Victoria was given in the *Year-Book*, 1937-38.

The following table contains particulars relating to the production, &c., of sugar for the past ten years. A severe drought affected the production of beet in the 1938-39 season.

Prices paid to growers for beet vary annually in accordance with the sugar content and the Australian price of sugar. The prices per ton for the past five years were as follows:—1936-37, 42s.; 1937-38, 40s.; 1938-39, 40s.; 1939-40, 46s.; 1940-41, 44s.

VICTORIA—BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Year.	Area.	Beet Purchased.	Sugar Content.	Sugar Produced.
	acres.	tons.	%	tons.
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	15·46	5,625
1938-39 ..	4,268	13,454	14·83	1,507
1939-40 ..	4,234	42,898	18·65	6,250
1940-41 ..	3,588	27,031	16·29	3,279

Breweries and Distilleries. Particulars regarding breweries and distilleries for the year 1931-32 and the past four years are set forth in the succeeding tables.

VICTORIA—BREWERIES.

Item.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of breweries ..	9	9	9	9	8
Number of persons engaged ..	1,041	1,420	1,516	1,602	1,740
Horse-power of engines ..	4,011	6,860	6,611	6,611	6,570
Value of plant and machinery £	952,830	840,581	932,992	934,877	917,345
Value of land and buildings £	716,186	769,562	789,404	791,995	746,584
Salaries and wages paid £	362,327	495,493	517,505	551,710	594,733
Fuel, light and power used £	47,955	60,587	63,203	66,928	71,758
Value of materials used £	696,524	1,243,561	1,269,269	1,367,625	1,723,699
Value of output ..	1,751,407	2,891,604	2,966,119	3,101,825	3,791,335
Value added to materials £	928,227	1,467,503	1,485,990	1,515,038	1,828,644
Materials used—					
Sugar cwt.	69,868	121,427	124,918	128,053	145,316
Malt bush.	619,055	992,860	1,014,010	1,036,711	1,225,107
Hops lb.	545,609	854,087	846,801	842,939	969,372
Beer and stout made gals.	18,705,325	30,570,063	31,541,886	32,318,251	39,033,250

VICTORIA—DISTILLERIES.

Item.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of distilleries ..	9	7	8	8	9
Number of persons engaged ..	119	74	90	82	95
Horse-power of engines ..	792	403	978	831	1,003
Value of plant and machinery £	204,495	106,043	160,418	150,159	140,718
Value of land and buildings £	209,860	186,494	220,579	216,885	209,961
Salaries and wages paid £	28,576	18,667	25,549	24,426	25,067
Fuel, light and power £	9,687	7,242	9,551	7,866	6,161
Value of materials used £	94,208	69,913	75,901	65,961	68,208
Value of output ..	235,173	192,227	222,077	166,570	174,224
Materials used—					
Wine gals.	896,782	1,181,601	789,135	648,534	660,124
Malt bush.	209,236	57,008	72,704	51,722	62,491
Other grain .. bush.	129,421	97,325	84,728	71,051	73,135
Molasses lb.	549,584	1,447,040	1,217,552	387,856	25,010,720
Spirits distilled in distilleries proof gals.	1,053,698	745,063	583,837	455,113	1,728,013
Spirits distilled by vinegrowers proof gals.	18,664	38,882	22,883	14,568	10,425

Tobacco Factories. The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1940-41 was twenty-three, of which eleven were too small to be classified statistically as factories and are consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 462. In the year mentioned the remaining twelve gave employment to 2,333 persons, who were paid £465,567 in wages and who used machinery, plant, land, and buildings valued at £648,478. 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.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	number.	number.
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	4,150,400	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
1938-39 ..	1,592,449	5,093,062	5,296,000	22,797,977	1,032,768,141
1939-40 ..	1,753,752	5,069,611	5,043,425	21,654,357	1,219,518,315
1940-41 ..	1,842,953	5,432,331	5,131,890	25,273,046	1,419,168,642

Victorian manufacturers supply nearly half of the Australian requirements in woollen piece goods. They have also developed an oversea export trade in wool tops and noils.

Woollen mills

VICTORIA—WOOLLEN MILLS.

Item.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of establishments ..	34	52	53	56	58
Number of persons employed	7,144	9,813	9,896	11,039	11,999
Horse-power of engines	15,530	26,767	27,797	30,917	31,253
Value of plant and machinery £	1,650,695	1,777,059	1,773,475	1,722,679	1,647,047
Value of land and buildings £	1,143,730	1,284,491	1,298,132	1,314,754	1,368,439
Salaries and wages paid £	1,025,884	1,437,060	1,506,078	1,823,136	2,301,679
Fuel, light and power £	145,325	168,709	173,703	219,869	247,533
Value of materials used £	2,113,304	3,879,806	3,248,754	4,248,982	5,271,044
Value of output ..	£ 4,134,830	6,325,824	5,956,106	7,955,722	10,587,546
Added value ..	£ 1,767,565	2,130,844	2,380,714	3,273,050	4,779,124
Scoured wool used ..	lb. 13,018,635	17,894,590	19,257,012	26,196,498	31,805,094
Cotton used ..	788,472	848,040	866,270	958,130	706,725
Tweed and cloth made sq. yds.	10,111,143	12,973,069	13,133,128	15,482,349	17,171,941
Flannel made ..	5,063,865	1,791,011	1,852,585	1,307,599	2,155,633
Blankets ..	pairs 125,858	289,848	297,378	645,324	672,746
Rugs and shawls ..	No. 69,573	92,588	77,513	104,734	62,800

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.

tem.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of establishments ..	208	216	221	231	234
Number of persons employed—					
Male	3,632	3,959	4,048	4,225	4,110
Female	7,964	8,432	8,451	9,071	9,260
Salaries and wages paid £	1,427,980	1,643,609	1,681,591	1,928,655	2,098,569
Value of land and buildings £	1,181,990	1,157,824	1,221,375	1,250,498	1,293,587
Value of plant and machinery £	1,273,751	1,265,179	1,271,787	1,162,954	1,065,986
Value of materials used £	2,564,249	2,790,791	2,618,243	3,420,147	4,283,690
Fuel, light, and power ..	64,993	74,879	79,810	93,883	94,252
Value of output	£ 5,213,388	5,655,022	5,464,417	6,851,475	8,059,770
Added value	£ 2,460,934	2,674,686	2,650,062	3,189,646	3,529,564
Yarn used—					
Woolen lb.	3,674,751	3,858,639	3,802,763	4,957,438	6,339,731
Cotton	2,406,832	2,649,711	2,979,849	3,804,668	5,163,312
Silk	767,090	1,154,939	919,695	718,592	498,863
Artificial silk	2,803,599	2,993,386	2,766,684	3,493,879	3,362,786
Stockings made doz. pair	*1,359,548	*1,550,154	*1,615,701	*1,805,444	*1,713,794
Socks made	†1,006,454	†1,094,752	†1,158,222	†1,318,437	†1,342,417
Garments made Number	16,406,904	17,915,280	16,553,520	21,381,804	21,644,604

* Women's socks and stockings only. † Includes Men's socks and stockings, doz. pair—1936-37, 775,443; 1937-38, 836,222; 1938-39, 892,631; 1939-40, 1,040,199; 1940-41, 1,047,463; Children's socks and stockings, doz. pair—1936-37, 231,011; 1937-38, 258,530; 1938-39, 265,591; 1939-40, 278,238; 1940-41, 294,954.

Boots and Shoes.

Particulars relating to factories manufacturing boots and shoes are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—BOOTS AND SHOES.

Item.	1931-32.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of establishments ..	176	162	158	168	166
Number of persons employed	8,656	9,497	9,609	10,491	10,058
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,835	3,440	3,710	4,518	4,626
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings £	1,229,492	1,057,287	1,087,513	1,162,203	1,116,642
Salaries and wages paid £	1,315,487	1,515,390	1,589,323	1,783,144	1,912,575
Fuel, light, and power ..	31,549	27,406	27,442	31,058	31,329
Value of materials used ..	1,916,736	2,477,930	2,409,106	2,964,461	3,218,336
Value of output	£ 3,773,432	4,603,609	4,600,365	5,512,542	5,896,871
Boots and shoes made .. pairs	7,570,209	7,877,630	7,463,770	8,016,146	7,907,596
Slippers made	*3,056,638	4,378,935	4,218,245	4,212,039	4,245,000

* Includes canvas shoes.

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 £23,070,998 in 1940-41, as compared with £12,856,708 in 1931-32. During the period 1931-32 to 1940-41 the persons employed increased by 40 per cent., the salaries and wages paid by 85 per cent., the value of materials

Dress (exclusive of boot) factories.

used by 75 per cent., and the value of the output by 79 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.			
					£	£	£
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
1938-39	1,441	9,350	31,840	41,190	5,471,374	9,164,940	17,703,544
1939-40	1,411	9,462	32,607	42,069	5,868,961	10,426,504	19,811,880
1940-41	1,423	9,406	32,925	42,331	6,454,817	12,469,012	23,070,998

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 Generated.	Value of Output.
		£		£	Kilowatt Hours.	£
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
1938-39	79	6,617,530	1,376	390,090	1,136,301,000	2,435,604
1939-40	78	7,467,138	1,445	418,511	1,252,936,000	2,673,351
1940-41	73	8,040,055	1,417	454,182	1,385,038,000	2,980,947

The reduction shown in the number of persons employed after 1935-36 was 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 1940-41, there were 65 factories which generated electricity mostly for their own use, the total thus generated for the year mentioned amounted to 165,130,000 kwh. Prior to 1937-38 the power generated in such factories was included in the production of electricity shown on the previous page.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

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 electrical 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. From Yallourn, two 132,000-volt lines transmit electricity to receiving stations at Richmond and Yarraville. A third station (Thomastown) receives electricity from the Sugarloaf-Rubicon hydro-electric generating group in the north-eastern district.

There are generating stations at Newport, Richmond, Geelong and Ballarat. All these generating sources are electrically inter-connected.

An hydro-electric scheme on the Kiewa River, to provide 104,000 kW. in economic instalments between 1942 and 1952, is under construction, while the peak load capacity at Newport is to be increased.

There are six main receiving stations in addition to which there are 24 main metropolitan sub-stations, 13 distribution sub-stations at line voltage, and 3,168 metropolitan and rural sub-stations. High and low tension lines aggregate 4,644 and 3,895 route miles respectively, excluding 742 cable miles of underground cables. The Commission supplies practically the whole of the electricity requirements of the metropolitan area of Melbourne, excluding the railways. It retails direct in twenty-two of the metropolitan municipalities, in addition to outer metropolitan centres.

The rural centres supplied by the Commission number 501, of which 416 had no supply previously. These figures exclude the provincial cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong, where the Commission also operates tramways.

The Commission also operates a briquette factory at Yallourn. This includes eight steam presses and seven electric presses, the total capacity of which is 1,200 tons of brown coal briquettes a day. The bulk of the output is used for industrial purposes. By-product electricity is supplied from the briquette factory to the transmission system at Yallourn power station.

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.	cubic feet	tons.	£
1936-37 ..	39	724	186,489	368,963	6,564,355,000	199,652	1,367,838
1937-38 ..	39	747	199,289	379,960	6,701,804,000	212,542	1,395,166
1938-39 ..	39	828	223,512	391,092	7,129,698,000	217,850	1,348,989
1939-40 ..	39	878	238,088	411,554	7,693,470,000	234,669	1,487,584
1940-41 ..	39	893	254,205	449,653	8,367,358,000	251,043	1,604,590

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed being 1,128,140 in 1935-36, 1,292,206 in 1936-37, 1,203,294 in 1937-38, 1,785,500 in 1938-39, 1,683,945 in 1939-40, and 1,413,000 in 1940-41.

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.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-ferrous metal products ..	2,445,353	2,808,306	2,993,612	3,118,040	3,261,351
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c ..	2,018,926	2,241,357	2,294,715	2,423,409	2,823,250
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	9,073,976	9,970,909	10,115,983	12,292,943	17,183,876
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	26,849,850	31,140,916	30,718,898	33,932,842	45,813,454
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	917,674	1,022,471	1,010,767	1,175,843	1,455,564
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	14,262,943	15,298,559	14,523,484	18,983,926	23,785,447
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	4,547,047	4,237,259	3,721,705	4,610,192	5,048,982
8. Clothing ..	16,021,980	17,281,253	17,174,627	18,294,893	20,980,112
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	41,770,149	45,912,799	44,109,455	49,968,975	55,718,433
10. Woodworking and basket ware ..	5,066,362	5,527,505	5,320,115	6,012,196	7,069,862
11. Furniture, bedding, &c ..	2,573,992	2,825,221	2,924,892	3,216,575	3,711,540
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c ..	8,182,693	9,141,044	9,070,629	9,882,802	11,239,335
13. Rubber ..	3,455,116	4,094,017	3,677,837	4,383,070	4,590,061
14. Musical instruments ..	30,888	38,052	30,282	40,049	75,849
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,472,254	1,591,388	1,496,017	1,807,711	2,006,192
16. Heat, light, and power ..	4,002,989	3,919,669	3,784,593	4,160,935	4,585,537
Total ..	142,692,192	157,050,725	152,967,611	174,304,401	209,348,845

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 498) is designed to show seasonal employment.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1930-31.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
1. Treatment of non-metallic ferrous mine and quarry products	1,505	3,050	3,221	3,051	3,068
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	1,831	4,482	4,552	4,384	4,751
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	4,723	7,856	8,554	11,827	18,105
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and convey- ances	26,193	52,570	51,872	53,963	66,599
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	941	2,273	2,315	2,423	2,510
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	14,719	26,487	26,780	29,379	31,281
7. Skins and leather (not cloth- ing or footwear)	2,738	4,608	4,599	4,607	4,854
8. Clothing	30,157	39,204	38,973	39,442	39,400
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	20,024	27,009	26,949	28,112	30,028
10. Woodworking and basket- ware	4,483	7,720	7,386	7,948	8,755
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	2,674	4,853	4,871	4,750	4,901
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	10,641	13,817	13,819	13,928	14,001
13. Rubber	2,051	3,042	2,948	3,167	3,530
14. Musical instruments	298	100	89	99	151
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,052	2,693	2,699	3,058	3,392
16. Heat, light, and power ..	1,986	2,025	2,204	2,323	2,310
Total	126,016	201,789	201,831	212,461	237,636

Since the year 1930-31, when severely depressed conditions prevailed, the number of persons employed in factories has increased by 89 per cent.

A significant feature of the next table is the steady increase shown in factories of over 50 hands and of the persons employed therein. In 1936-37 the total number employed in factories of this size group was 118,626, representing 62 per cent., whilst in 1940-41 this total had increased to 162,457, or 68 per cent. of the total number employed in factories.

VICTORIA—FACTORIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

	Showing Annual Percentage Increase or Decrease.									
	1936-37.	Increase.	1937-38.	Increase.	1938-39.	Increase.	1939-40.	Increase.	1940-41.	Increase.
		%		%		%		%		%
Under 4 hands—										
Number of Factories	3,263	- 1.5	3,229	- 1.0	3,208	- 0.7	3,136	- 2.2	3,059	- 2.5
„ Employees	6,153	- 1.5	6,156	0.0	6,140	- 0.3	5,944	- 3.2	5,749	- 3.3
4 hands—										
Number of Factories	777	- 5.9	742	- 4.5	784	5.7	788	0.5	754	- 4.3
„ Employees	3,108	- 5.9	2,968	- 4.5	3,136	5.7	3,152	0.5	3,016	- 4.3
5 to 10 hands—										
Number of Factories	2,189	- 0.2	2,220	1.4	2,178	- 1.9	2,153	- 1.15	2,085	- 3.2
„ Employees	15,291	- 0.2	15,526	1.5	15,213	- 2.0	15,132	- 0.53	14,666	- 3.1
11 to 20 hands—										
Number of Factories	1,209	6.4	1,267	4.8	1,278	0.9	1,272	- 0.5	1,268	- 0.3
„ Employees	17,759	5.6	18,706	5.3	19,013	1.6	18,678	- 1.8	18,611	- 0.4
21 to 50 hands—										
Number of Factories	998	0.1	1,008	1.0	1,021	1.3	1,058	3.6	1,092	3.2
„ Employees	31,755	0.3	32,288	1.7	32,838	1.7	33,427	1.8	34,645	3.6
51 to 100 hands—										
Number of Factories	384	4.1	405	5.5	415	2.5	425	2.4	443	4.2
„ Employees	26,499	4.8	28,125	6.1	28,813	2.4	29,704	3.1	30,671	3.3
Over 100 hands—										
Number of Factories	345	5.8	370	7.2	366	- 1.1	383	4.6	420	9.7
„ Employees	92,127	6.6	99,329	7.8	98,312	- 1.0	107,800	9.7	131,786	22.3

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF FACTORIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

Size of Factory.	Percentage to Total.									
	1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.		1940-41.	
	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.	Factories.	Employees.
Under 4 hands ..	35·6	3·2	35·0	3·0	34·7	3·0	34·0	2·8	33·5	2·4
4 ..	8·5	1·6	8·0	1·5	8·5	1·5	8·5	1·5	8·3	1·3
5 to 10 ..	23·9	7·9	24·0	7·6	23·5	7·5	23·4	7·1	22·8	6·1
11 to 20 ..	13·1	9·2	13·7	9·2	13·8	9·3	13·8	8·7	13·9	7·3
21 to 50 ..	10·9	16·5	10·9	15·9	11·0	16·1	11·5	15·6	12·0	14·5
51 to 100 ..	4·2	13·8	4·4	13·9	4·5	14·2	4·6	13·9	4·9	12·3
101 and over ..	3·8	47·8	4·0	48·9	4·0	48·4	4·2	50·4	4·6	55·1
Total ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Occupations in factories.

In the following table the persons employed in factories are grouped according to their occupational status:—

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Occupations.		1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Working proprietors ..	No.	8,032	7,919	7,760	7,730	7,578
Managers, overseers ..	"	6,402	6,749	6,867	7,295	8,271
Accountants, clerks ..	"	9,588	10,382	11,008	11,883	13,937
Engine-drivers, firemen ..	"	1,877	1,823	1,814	1,944	1,992
Workers in factory or works ..	"	163,099	172,695	172,083	181,105	203,284
Outworkers ..	"	176	148	120	143	173
Carters, messengers ..	"	2,209	2,073	2,179	2,361	2,401
Others ..	"					
Total ..	..	191,383	201,789	201,831	212,461	237,636

Outworkers. The term "outworkers" used in the above table relates to workers working for factories 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 so registered.

Sex distribution in factories. The average numbers of males and of females employed in factories and their proportions to the male and female populations, for each of the years 1931-32 to 1940-41, 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.
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
1938-39 ..	136,218	1,470	65,613	692	201,831	1,076
1939-40 ..	143,238	1,533	69,223	724	212,461	1,124
1940-41 ..	161,880	1,745	75,756	781	237,636	1,252

Of the total persons employed, males formed 63·6 per cent. in 1931-32 and 68·1 per cent. in 1940-41. During the period 1931-32 to 1940-41 the number of males employed increased by 80,262, or 98·3 per cent., and the number of females employed, by 29,109 or 62·4 per cent.

Employment of females. Of the total number of females in factories, 62·4 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries and 11·4 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, 1940-41.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	1,157	1,083	93
Explosives	*	*	*
Matches	348	459	132
Cotton	975	1,658	170
Woollen mills	5,872	6,127	104
Hosiery and knitting	4,110	9,260	225
Silk, natural and artificial ..	195	573	294
Rope, cordage	*	*	*
Furriers and fur dressing ..	334	336	100
Bags, trunks, &c... .. .	389	693	178
Tailoring and slop clothing ..	1,931	6,694	347
Clothing, waterproof	110	376	342
Dressmaking	679	7,948	1,170
Millinery	104	1,070	1,029
Shirts, underclothing, corsets	489	4,768	975
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c. .. .	34	301	885
Hats and caps	674	876	130
Boots and shoes	4,879	5,179	106
Dyeworks and cleaning	811	795	98
Biscuits	556	646	116
Confectionery	1,167	1,555	133
Jams, pickles, &c.	1,787	1,718	96
Condiments, grocers' sundries	547	655	119
Tobacco, cigarettes, &c. .. .	861	1,472	171
Furnishing, drapery	111	477	430
General printing and bookbinding	3,881	1,748	45
Envelopes, stationery, &c. ..	349	394	113
Cardboard boxes, cartons ..	665	951	143
Rubber goods	2,559	971	38
All other factories	126,306	16,973	13
Total	161,880	75,756	47

* Figures not available for publication.

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.
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	92,264	123,328	5,298	21,296	34,580	61,194
June 15th, 1938	6,017	26,444	97,188	129,649	5,279	22,429	36,428	64,136
June 15th, 1939	5,772	26,303	96,508	128,583	5,005	21,999	36,808	63,812
June 15th, 1940	6,060	27,150	105,978	139,188	5,276	23,153	40,531	68,960
June 15th, 1941	5,775	27,248	130,919	163,942	4,664	23,238	49,776	77,678

Percentage—

	To Total Males Employed				To Total Females Employed			
1931-32 ..	3·20	18·18	78·62	100·00	8·77	34·81	56·42	100·00
1932-33 ..	3·74	18·34	77·92	100·00	8·84	34·71	56·45	100·00
1933-34 ..	4·20	17·72	78·08	100·00	10·18	35·35	54·47	100·00
1934-35 ..	4·68	18·81	76·51	100·00	10·23	34·34	55·43	100·00
1935-36 ..	5·03	18·54	76·43	100·00	9·73	34·28	55·99	100·00
June 15th, 1937	5·04	20·15	74·81	100·00	8·66	34·83	56·51	100·00
June 15th, 1938	4·64	20·40	74·96	100·00	8·23	34·97	56·80	100·00
June 15th, 1939	4·49	20·46	75·05	100·00	7·84	34·48	57·68	100·00
June 15th, 1940	4·35	19·51	76·14	100·00	7·65	33·58	58·77	100·00
June 15th, 1941	3·52	16·62	79·86	100·00	6·00	29·92	64·08	100·00

* Includes working proprietors.

Prior to the year 1936-37, the proportions were based on the average numbers employed over the whole year including working proprietors. In 1936-37 the annual questionnaire was altered to ask for the number of employees in each age group on 15th June and working proprietors were excluded from the totals. The effect is simplified compilation and possibly more precise statistics.

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 each of the ten years, 1931-32 to 1940-41. The value recorded is the depreciated value or book value less any existing depreciation reserve.

VICTORIA—MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Power-driven Machinery.	Average Horse-power used.	Value of Machinery and Plant.
1931-32 ..	7,617	340,653	£ 33,481,615
1932-33 ..	8,023	364,121	33,022,441
1933-34 ..	8,238	389,186	33,270,400
1934-35 ..	8,445	404,702	33,947,056
1935-36 ..	8,480	441,445	34,194,608
1936-37 ..	8,538	*789,524	36,213,626
1937-38 ..	8,655	*858,216	36,868,289
1938-39 ..	8,761	*862,221	38,570,380
1939-40 ..	8,741	*997,768	40,849,523
1940-41 ..	8,678	*1,063,200	44,985,756

* "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.	Manual Labour.
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
1938-39 ..	424	129	7,780	424	4	489
1939-40 ..	325	112	7,861	437	6	474
1940-41 ..	300	101	7,863	407	7	443

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 Electric Generating stations, during 1940-41 excluding, to avoid duplication, the horse-power driven by electricity generated in their own works, was 483,228.

VICTORIA—HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES IN FACTORIES, 1940-41.

Class of Engine.	Electric Generating Stations. (Maximum Load).	Other Factories. Rated Horse-power	Total.
Steam—			
Reciprocating	830	38,491	39,321
Turbine	470,816	39,849	510,665
Internal Combustion—			
Gas	1,280	4,062	5,342
Petrol or other light oils	45	4,299	4,344
Heavy oils	9,324	11,024	20,348
Water	29,390	1,330	30,720
Total	511,685	99,055	610,740
Electric motors driven by—			
(a) Electricity generated in own works	19,895	44,758	64,653
(b) Purchased electricity .. .. .	..	384,233	387,807

Reserve or idle horse-power capacity amounted to 89,518, 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>							
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	33,212,904
1937-38..	2,126,948	140,684	4,075,295	757,828	24,165,763	5,962,025	37,228,543
1938-39..	2,139,882	139,461	4,322,645	802,841	24,683,101	6,217,955	38,305,885
1939-40..	2,205,339	139,094	4,682,728	876,390	27,117,013	6,900,162	41,920,726
1940-41..	2,352,463	145,603	5,590,750	1,076,741	34,798,321	8,330,795	52,294,673

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.		
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*
1938-39..	305	12 3	183	19 8	355	14 3	140	5 8	210	17 0	105	3 1	185	12 9*
1939-40..	315	5 6	189	4 10	359	10 4	142	8 8	220	1 6	110	13 11	193	6 2*
1940-41..	343	0 6	202	4 6	376	1 0	146	13 6	248	5 8	123	1 3	216	9 1*

* 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 £23 2s. 11d. in 1940-41.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1940-41 are given in the subjoined statement:—

VICTORIA—FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1940-41.

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 ..	1,183,120	238,768	786,543	112,934	3,261,351
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	445,296	353,535	1,070,072	134,025	2,823,250
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	8,435,830	379,701	4,556,994	430,344	17,183,876
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	19,958,275	822,742	17,210,709	869,501	45,813,454
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	629,268	19,572	543,221	16,747	1,455,564
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	12,555,911	422,698	5,492,732	535,186	23,785,447
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	3,113,327	70,369	1,088,239	65,075	5,048,982
8. Clothing ..	11,339,534	152,180	6,339,583	183,354	20,980,112
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	38,693,338	907,057	6,720,859	689,994	55,718,433
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	3,751,581	82,316	2,145,598	118,781	7,069,862
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	2,105,735	24,763	987,623	25,756	3,711,540
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	5,289,321	268,296	3,177,669	196,273	11,239,335
13. Rubber ..	2,696,153	133,333	817,531	106,070	4,590,061
14. Musical instruments ..	30,953	863	34,254	511	75,849
15. Miscellaneous products ..	976,148	32,342	614,659	29,857	2,006,192
16. Heat, Light, and power ..	820,542	713,507	708,387	187,352	4,585,537
Total ..	112,024,332	4,622,042	52,294,673	3,701,760	209,348,845

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, 1940-41.

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	36·3	7·3	24·1	3·5	28·8
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	15·8	12·5	37·9	4·7	29·1
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	49·1	2·2	26·5	2·5	19·7
4. Industrial, metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	43·6	1·8	37·6	1·9	15·1
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	43·2	1·3	37·3	1·2	17·0
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	52·8	1·8	23·1	2·3	20·0
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	61·7	1·4	21·5	1·3	14·1
8. Clothing	54·0	·7	30·2	·9	14·2
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	69·4	1·6	12·1	1·2	15·7
10. Woodworking and basket-ware	53·1	1·2	30·3	1·7	13·7
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	56·7	·7	26·6	·7	15·3
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	47·1	2·4	28·3	1·8	20·4
13. Rubber	58·7	2·9	17·8	2·3	18·3
14. Musical instruments ..	40·8	1·1	45·2	·7	12·2
15. Miscellaneous products ..	48·7	1·6	30·6	1·5	17·6
16. Heat, light, and power ..	17·9	15·6	15·4	4·1	47·0
Total	53·5	2·2	25·0	1·8	17·5

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the value of the output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to convert the raw material to its manufactured form. Thus, in class two, the sum paid in wages represents 38 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 16 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst, in class nine, the expenditure on wages amounts to 12 per cent. and that on raw materials to 69 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 each of the years 1931-32 to 1940-41.

VICTORIA—COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES.

Year.	Cost of Production.					Total value of Output.
	Materials. (including containers).	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931-32 ..	51,727,685	2,443,539	21,258,599	1,397,765	16,561,029	93,388,617
1932-33 ..	56,757,681	2,633,659	23,096,512	1,612,987	17,984,590	102,085,429
1933-34 ..	59,776,270	2,765,971	24,819,143	1,752,424	19,382,502	108,496,310
1934-35 ..	63,387,061	3,011,127	27,318,815	2,022,078	21,443,776	117,182,857
1935-36 ..	74,568,265	3,145,097	30,593,707	2,286,118	23,449,983	134,043,170
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
1938-39 ..	80,721,680	3,595,128	38,305,885	2,654,734	27,690,184	152,967,611
1939-40 ..	93,390,751	3,920,967	41,920,726	2,962,196	32,109,761	174,304,401
1940-41 ..	112,024,332	4,622,042	52,294,673	3,701,760	36,706,038	209,348,845

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.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
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
1938-39 ..	52·8	2·3	25·1	1·7	18·1	100·0
1939-40 ..	53·6	2·2	24·1	1·7	18·4	100·0
1940-41 ..	53·5	2·2	25·0	1·8	17·5	100·0

The ratio of cost of materials to the value of the output of factories was 54 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 55 per cent. in the period 1931-32 to 1935-36. The ratio of salaries and wages to output averaged 24 per cent. over the last five years as against 23 per cent. over the period 1931-32 to 1935-36. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power was 2·5 per cent. in the earlier and 2·3 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 17s. 11d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1936-37 to 1940-41, as compared with £17 16s. 0d. in the preceding five-year period.

In 1940-41, wages and salaries (including working proprietors' drawings) took 59 per cent. of the value added in manufacturing (see page 456), leaving 41 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 1940-41.

**Capital
invested in
manufacturing
plant and
premises.**

VICTORIA—MACHINERY AND PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1940-41.

Class of Industry.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Machinery and Plant.
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	£ 777,682	£ 1,560,986
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	801,255	844,180
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	4,091,933	4,176,087
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	11,465,296	8,651,067
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	365,393	129,251
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	3,702,622	4,089,391
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	990,907	386,811
8. Clothing	4,675,908	1,253,415
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	10,441,101	7,374,848
10. Woodworking and basketware	1,117,488	1,008,325
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	979,536	214,582
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	3,894,162	3,702,573
13. Rubber	674,775	875,064
14. Musical instruments	57,019	6,250
15. Miscellaneous products	563,087	321,747
16. Heat, light, and power	2,466,406	10,391,179
Total	47,064,570	44,985,756

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 £50,789,897, 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 1931-32 to 1940-41. The value recorded is the depreciated value or the book value less any existing depreciation reserve.

VICTORIA—MACHINERY AND PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Machinery and Plant.
	£	£
1931-32	34,868,960	33,481,615
1932-33	34,804,987	33,022,441
1933-34	35,563,879	33,270,400
1934-35	36,644,621	33,947,056
1935-36	37,678,298	34,194,608
1936-37	38,948,268	36,213,626
1937-38	40,339,541	36,868,289
1938-39	42,026,245	38,570,380
1939-40	43,791,176	40,849,523
1940-41	47,064,570	44,985,756

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery, plant, land and buildings increased by 35 per cent. between 1931-32 and 1940-41.

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.
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	1·353
1938	184,509	2,374	1·286
1939	187,690	2,505	1·334
1940	196,263	3,534	1·801

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 1940-41 was £43,577, and, of the materials used, £27,882. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments. The work carried on by the latter establishment is the manufacture of brushware, brooms, basket-ware, mats and matting, and gives employment to 162 persons (147 males and 15 females). The value of the work turned out for the period under review was, £58,716.

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 for the metropolitan and the more important extra-metropolitan municipalities for the year 1940-41.

VICTORIA—FACTORY STATISTICS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1940-41.

Municipality.	Number of Factories.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Value of Materials Used (including containers).	Value of Articles Produced or Work Done.
		Males.	Females.					
				£	£	£	£	£
Melbourne	2,324	29,295	23,249	10,895,701	11,871,495	6,926,038	22,322,203	42,420,141
Brunswick	355	6,572	5,413	2,246,576	1,493,813	1,177,537	4,160,167	8,302,542
Essendon	127	903	282	247,593	214,470	107,041	529,981	915,733
Coburg	90	1,824	1,771	673,258	387,262	273,917	1,498,974	2,841,104
Preston	81	1,627	379	471,863	556,152	236,601	1,013,978	1,758,374
Northcote	119	1,324	419	381,228	312,259	203,070	604,443	1,299,909
Fitzroy	327	5,652	4,137	1,962,793	1,534,552	966,048	3,663,926	6,998,001
Collingwood ..	394	10,715	8,445	3,769,102	2,664,338	2,170,952	7,834,604	14,199,490
Kew	39	103	101	36,312	58,243	18,451	105,789	176,356
Camberwell ..	114	555	484	190,511	188,413	94,034	319,827	642,460
Hawthorn	170	1,285	812	386,137	415,651	200,744	603,808	1,273,335
Richmond	343	10,929	5,985	3,570,138	2,827,306	2,075,919	7,331,485	13,979,918
Prahran	326	3,175	2,750	1,148,134	1,018,332	453,054	3,692,085	6,162,570
Malvern	140	648	267	173,227	219,270	56,589	232,037	468,084
Caulfield	142	626	230	163,642	195,946	67,801	276,124	568,555
Oakleigh	34	570	22	137,567	122,849	150,714	223,813	528,529
Sandringham ..	42	220	225	83,586	100,066	24,612	147,184	275,000
Brighton	99	575	383	180,738	215,294	170,496	337,591	716,043
St. Kilda	140	922	500	303,358	250,470	95,762	440,264	992,542
South Melbourne	449	13,677	4,544	4,240,508	3,350,823	2,127,999	8,946,655	17,174,416
Port Melbourne	91	6,648	869	2,066,645	1,189,369	895,129	3,271,070	6,560,095
Footscray	231	15,193	4,317	4,761,899	3,147,107	4,521,743	11,261,448	20,011,945
Williamstown ..	82	8,433	390	2,295,134	2,163,743	3,190,798	2,402,969	6,205,499
Braybrook	62	11,290	2,112	3,803,880	2,919,268	3,189,031	4,010,624	9,505,801
Heidelberg ..	51	876	230	255,276	284,393	333,856	976,323	1,635,837
Box Hill	43	405	77	105,495	94,394	127,902	181,957	366,955
Moorabbin	36	298	163	86,774	93,598	157,852	176,503	290,441
Mordialloc	22	82	26	22,542	24,182	34,562	33,741	72,007
Chelsea	12	95	22	24,371	25,201	7,196	45,154	84,199
Total Metropolitan ..	6,485	134,517	68,604	44,683,988	37,938,259	30,055,448	86,644,727	166,426,181

VICTORIA—FACTORY STATISTICS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1940-41—continued.

Production.

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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 (including containers)	Value of Articles Produced or Work Done.
		Males.	Females.					
Werribee	24	152	1	£ 40,223	£ 119,835	£ 127,349	£ 805,933	£ 1,120,262
Blackburn and Mitcham .. .	34	553	83	133,804	103,579	92,530	70,613	324,939
Dandenong	38	927	150	277,329	154,952	176,988	712,192	1,219,921
*Geelong	239	6,094	2,214	1,773,405	2,293,893	2,450,014	3,557,729	7,441,742
Korumburra	23	127	13	31,600	48,779	42,205	542,798	607,885
Castlemaine	25	720	216	227,728	70,186	174,830	281,334	661,009
Maryborough	31	399	314	133,971	40,912	67,435	364,891	583,508
†Ballarat (including Sebastopol)	208	2,610	1,408	782,758	697,679	627,539	1,452,870	2,910,447
†Colac	56	440	47	110,236	135,168	99,085	820,720	1,065,081
Hampden	35	321	34	89,194	90,531	98,248	818,506	1,088,275
†Warrnambool	58	989	376	296,666	464,710	480,333	1,589,703	2,196,518
Hamilton	38	219	30	51,599	49,097	60,864	222,837	327,011
Horsham	40	183	17	44,794	104,818	72,327	256,599	331,050
†Stawell	33	292	130	78,645	46,666	87,249	232,504	409,868
Warracknabeal	26	97	3	21,841	34,181	39,557	160,518	192,213
†Mildura	86	776	174	190,329	235,290	294,407	253,893	592,195
†Swan Hill	49	240	34	56,679	78,865	91,755	170,315	286,707
Bendigo (including Eaglehawk)	147	890	537	250,462	230,827	193,848	707,611	1,163,144
Echuca	31	167	10	40,131	41,974	29,641	217,883	296,626
Rodney	33	260	168	112,756	151,331	128,541	729,272	1,019,489
†Shepparton	42	361	164	126,976	224,189	98,072	194,659	530,418
†Wangaratta	41	291	133	81,708	77,716	71,395	393,829	545,382
Bairnsdale	32	157	12	36,953	36,063	34,678	158,846	217,279
Morwell	23	1,603	55	490,245	1,401,488	5,981,337	757,142	3,759,856
Narracan	36	384	23	97,337	45,010	107,477	393,191	551,693
Other Municipalities	1,208	8,111	806	2,033,316	2,148,572	3,202,604	9,513,217	13,480,146
Total Country	2,636	27,363	7,152	7,610,685	9,126,311	14,930,308	25,379,605	42,922,664
Total State	9,121	161,880	75,756	52,294,673	47,064,570	44,985,756	112,024,332	209,348,845

* Includes Corio, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chlwell.

† 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.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	24,038,124	24,106,207	14,378,841	21,327,593	13,972,777
Pastoral	21,948,704	21,147,151	17,936,267	18,947,004	21,199,275
Dairying	13,018,154	12,989,517	12,682,076	14,854,336	15,529,932
Poultry and Bees ..	4,128,136	4,866,129	4,854,076	4,694,596	4,729,242
Trapping	953,046	922,930	615,217	963,622	1,621,071
Forestry	1,121,312	1,231,322	1,241,143	1,474,486	1,807,508
Fisheries	214,212	220,682	229,906	252,687	302,129
Mining	2,448,262	2,558,850	2,624,276	2,949,748	3,347,042
Manufacturing* ..	58,712,281	64,889,390	65,996,069	74,030,487	89,000,711
Total	126,582,231	132,932,208	120,557,871	139,494,559	151,509,687

* 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, fuel, power, water, all other materials consumed in the process of production, 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—				
	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural	20,820,804	20,276,774	12,026,067	17,216,550	11,448,441
Barley	393,249	421,823	224,145	469,638	191,211
Maize	189,679	165,572	91,506	93,520	117,543
Oats	672,456	743,829	432,100	608,133	366,028
Wheat	10,161,533	7,859,971	2,241,991*	6,594,195	2,355,901
Onions	223,446	118,524	174,269	141,795	294,632
Potatoes	489,632	638,268	846,649	725,962	574,383
Hay and Straw	3,749,928	5,043,540	3,405,579	3,384,539	2,099,147
Fruit—					
Orchards	1,285,249	1,387,257	1,360,070	1,291,115	1,440,516
Vineyards	1,670,006	1,916,952	1,474,893	1,823,068	1,835,497
Other Crops	1,985,626	1,981,038	1,774,865	2,084,585	2,173,583
Pastoral	20,306,535	19,543,633	16,336,826	17,450,772	19,633,423
Wool	10,618,871	8,922,596	6,677,765	9,800,303	10,380,356
Sheep, slaughtered	5,451,803	5,442,794	5,172,214	3,787,796	4,651,208
Cattle, slaughtered	4,235,861	5,169,535	4,442,251	3,862,673	4,601,859
Horses .. ..	..	8,708	44,596	..	..
Dairying	12,414,923	12,435,403	12,196,174	14,272,171	14,846,606
Cream for butter	6,882,750	7,340,263	6,831,850	9,017,044	8,565,185
Milk for cheese	319,157	461,248	549,147	680,560	517,234
Milk for condensing, con- centrating, &c.	682,889	941,233	823,611	865,943	714,583
Whole milk consumed	2,130,446	2,205,338	2,662,557	2,361,362	2,868,433
Pigs	2,399,681	1,487,321	1,329,009	1,347,562	2,181,171
Poultry and Bees	3,811,674	4,429,093	4,486,447	4,333,648	4,361,050
Eggs	3,037,782	3,654,860	3,631,000	3,435,100	3,454,154
Poultry	723,532	714,303	831,999	835,710	814,886
Honey and Beeswax	45,360	59,930	23,448	62,838	92,010
Trapping, etc.	882,461	849,415	543,682	870,865	1,539,760
Rabbits and hares	140,710	214,094	227,999	225,983	201,594
Rabbit and hare skins, &c.	741,751	635,321	315,683	644,882	1,338,166
Forestry	903,107	1,029,174	1,067,732	1,268,597	1,592,324
Forest sawmills	343,625	426,881	414,978	557,775	751,822
Firewood	489,996	533,282	583,584	637,000	756,000
Bark for tanning	69,486	69,011	69,170	73,822	84,502
Fisheries	161,999	168,095	176,919	199,632	244,444
Fish	153,349	159,251	170,746	193,522	237,983
Crayfish	8,647	8,834	6,114	5,764	6,250
Oysters	3	10	59	346	211
Total all Industries	59,301,503	58,731,587	46,833,847	55,612,235	53,666,048

* Inclusive of wheat bounties.

VALUE AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Produce.	Value in—				
	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
Mining.					
Gold	1,013,770	1,260,432	1,267,341	1,527,377	1,916,873
Coal—					
Black	253,835	171,369	188,101	234,059	204,559
Brown	323,914	325,950	351,721	385,952	431,904
Other Metals and Minerals	93,410	153,517	156,982	174,761	161,679
Quarrying	462,359	403,838	414,311	466,834	469,349
Total	2,147,288	2,315,106	2,378,456	2,788,983	3,184,364
Total Primary	61,502,791	61,046,693	49,212,303	58,401,218	56,850,412
Manufacturing	58,712,281	64,889,390	65,996,069	74,030,487	89,000,711
Grand Total	120,215,072	125,936,083	115,208,372	132,431,705	145,851,123

The values of production of the various classes of industry, as they appear in the previous table for the year 1940-41, 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, and depreciation (see below) has been here disregarded, 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, 1940-41.

Industry.	Value at Place of Production.	Cost of Production.†	Net Value.	Net Value per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	11,448,441	4,351,232	7,097,209	3 14 0
Pastoral	19,633,423	1,004,329	18,629,094	9 14 2
Dairying	14,846,606	1,766,254	13,080,352	6 16 4
Poultry and Bees	4,361,050	1,985,077	2,375,973	1 4 9
Miscellaneous	3,376,528	236,922*	3,139,606	1 12 9
Mining	3,184,364	674,569	2,509,795	1 6 2
Manufacturing	89,000,711	..	89,000,711	46 7 8
Total	145,851,123	10,018,383	135,832,740	70 15 10

* Incomplete.

† Costs of production include stockfeed, seed costs and pickling, manures, spraying, sheep and cattle dips, power, fuel, water, and all other materials used in production.

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 1940-41 :—

VICTORIAN INDUSTRY—DEPRECIATION OF ASSETS, 1940-41.

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	84,640,699	3,804,811	4·5

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.

**Employment
in factories.**

Every factory in Victoria submits an annual statement showing the number of persons employed on the 15th day of each month, and from these data an index of employment is constructed.

Supplementary to this annual collection, monthly returns were obtained from 175 representative factories and all Government factories. These returns were used for the purpose of estimating the current movement in the employment index until the annual returns covering the whole field came to hand. After December, 1941, the collection of returns from the sample 175 factories was discontinued because of the institution of the Pay-Roll tax. Returns collected as a result of this tax cover approximately 90 per cent. of factory employment.

The following table shows the monthly index calculated from the figures above-mentioned; the index from July, 1941, is obtained from the samples and the Pay-roll tax returns.

INDEX OF FACTORY EMPLOYMENT.

(Base—July, 1933, 136,793 = 1,000.)

Month.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
July ..	1,202	1,272	1,352	1,393	1,406	1,554	1,786
August ..	1,220	1,289	1,367	1,396	1,420	1,572	1,791
September ..	1,254	1,312	1,387	1,409	1,435	1,606	1,808
October ..	1,282	1,342	1,414	1,430	1,477	1,634	1,823
November ..	1,303	1,350	1,426	1,437	1,503	1,666	1,841
December ..	1,295	1,337	1,425	1,425	1,504	1,704	1,802
January ..	1,261	1,291	1,378	1,372	1,499	1,689	1,808
February ..	1,313	1,371	1,447	1,428	1,527	1,727	1,819
March ..	1,343	1,383	1,472	1,446	1,546	1,750	1,824
April ..	1,311	1,393	1,458	1,433	1,556	1,729	1,805
May ..	1,310	1,368	1,436	1,428	1,539	1,755	1,799
June ..	1,286	1,349	1,416	1,406	1,522	1,767	1,799

**Employment
in Retail
Trade.**

The volume of employment in retail trade is a valuable indicator of economic conditions. Monthly returns showing the number of employees on the payrolls of 102 large retail stores in Victoria were collected by the Government Statist from July, 1933, to December, 1941. The collection of these returns was then discontinued because of the institution of the Pay-roll tax. Figures collected because of this tax cover all retail establishments except those whose payroll was less than £20 per week.

The following table shows a monthly index calculated from both these sources and representing the field at present covered by retail establishments making Pay-roll tax returns. This field covers approximately 80 per cent. of the total retail employment, and the table appears to reflect the general trend. The fluctuations over the period 1933 to 1941 are regular and periodic, and the trend, until the outbreak of war in September, 1939, approximated very closely to that shown by the factory employment index.

INDEX OF RETAIL EMPLOYMENT.
(Base—July, 1933, 17,267 = 1,000.)

Month.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
July ..	1,202	1,301	1,366	1,381	1,378	1,414	1,499
August ..	1,197	1,282	1,327	1,367	1,367	1,396	1,448
September ..	1,231	1,286	1,344	1,368	1,362	1,416	1,458
October ..	1,281	1,332	1,400	1,415	1,404	1,426	1,510
November ..	1,309	1,384	1,428	1,456	1,461	1,473	1,566
December ..	1,445	1,548	1,606	1,643	1,646	1,732	1,676
January ..	1,287	1,377	1,436	1,414	1,439	1,492	1,497
February ..	1,302	1,368	1,386	1,410	1,393	1,441	1,483
March ..	1,290	1,350	1,395	1,382	1,397	1,439	1,477
April ..	1,286	1,355	1,399	1,390	1,438	1,454	1,456
May ..	1,322	1,373	1,406	1,401	1,452	1,463	1,409
June ..	1,327	1,404	1,420	1,418	1,485	1,508	1,375

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	515	554	600	670
Agricultural implements	3,896	3,854	3,857	3,901
Art metal	163	157	155	155
Artificial flowers	234	223	227	240
Bacon curing	531	527	539	556
Bags and sacks	*	*	*	*
Bags, trunks, &c.	977	994	1,011	1,021
Bakeries	2,895	2,912	2,913	2,880
Basketware	147	150	154	162
Bedding and mattress	742	742	752	742
Biscuits	1,105	1,141	1,164	1,173
Boiling down, tallow, &c.	304	303	341	341
Boot accessories	265	258	279	274
Boot repairing	242	244	243	246
Boots and shoes	9,274	9,669	9,829	10,068
Boxes and cases	991	1,082	1,094	1,130
Brass and copper	*	*	*	*
Breweries	1,653	1,664	1,710	1,751
Bricks, tiles, firebricks	2,201	2,202	2,225	2,227
Brooms and brushware	468	467	468	466
Butter and cheese	2,987	3,146	3,482	3,677
Buttons	213	241	268	262
Cabinet, furniture	2,830	2,909	2,957	2,947
Celluloid and similar compositions	698	706	736	750
Cement and cement goods	1,344	1,398	1,384	1,395
Cereal foods	961	1,010	1,000	1,004
Chaffcutting	372	367	371	361
Chemical fertilizers	857	837	830	814
Chemicals, drugs	2,055	2,090	2,107	2,151
Condiments, coffee	1,124	1,126	1,184	1,216
Confectionery	2,721	2,637	2,728	2,674
Cooperage	290	292	306	306
Corsets, stays	1,152	1,138	1,119	1,101
Cotton	2,392	2,413	2,491	2,481
Cutlery and small tools	704	732	739	735
Cycle and motor accessories	1,511	1,497	1,495	1,494
Die sinking and engraving	188	202	195	219
Distilleries	86	80	80	77
Dressmaking	7,637	7,967	8,244	8,331
Dried fruit	736	612	439	425
Dyeworks and cleaning	1,334	1,338	1,439	1,538
Earthenware, china, &c.	1,168	1,179	1,208	1,203
Electric light—Government	1,020	1,024	1,032	1,061
" Local authority	268	272	266	266
" Companies	73	73	74	73
Electrical apparatus	3,631	3,617	3,640	3,757
Electrotyping and stereotyping	72	72	72	72

* Figures not available for publication.

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, 1940-41.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
731	857	787	774	722	581	552	515
4,075	4,195	4,186	4,206	4,265	4,265	4,253	4,262
152	159	169	161	160	160	155	148
243	238	231	252	251	247	263	296
556	564	550	532	550	547	564	548
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1,040	1,055	1,035	1,055	1,055	1,026	1,038	1,025
2,919	2,951	2,897	2,880	2,897	2,910	2,911	2,938
153	157	172	175	167	167	172	163
761	789	782	781	773	782	791	788
1,165	1,215	1,157	1,166	1,169	1,211	1,288	1,363
362	362	346	323	319	312	312	319
274	280	323	321	323	310	328	319
249	255	253	252	253	254	251	253
10,147	9,953	9,525	9,758	9,789	9,741	10,155	10,315
1,153	1,238	1,237	1,263	1,292	1,252	1,264	1,294
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1,772	1,794	1,791	1,807	1,811	1,825	1,858	1,854
2,224	2,275	2,272	2,277	2,244	2,216	2,266	2,287
470	478	472	468	489	490	493	496
3,801	3,796	3,624	3,448	3,345	3,303	3,367	3,384
284	303	302	282	288	307	302	301
2,944	3,034	3,005	3,068	3,109	3,094	3,093	3,074
784	828	876	877	928	906	967	972
1,355	1,395	1,401	1,312	1,317	1,352	1,407	1,386
988	986	991	1,019	1,024	1,049	1,069	1,054
360	339	385	385	362	347	367	369
794	809	872	1,106	1,208	1,123	999	971
2,187	2,234	2,202	2,205	2,249	2,278	2,161	2,297
1,242	1,233	1,110	1,096	1,075	1,220	1,225	1,225
2,597	2,555	2,409	2,498	2,627	2,744	2,859	2,878
317	314	313	315	309	304	298	298
1,093	1,073	1,078	1,097	1,095	1,128	1,135	1,136
2,457	2,637	2,632	2,706	2,742	2,766	2,814	2,863
766	771	767	779	819	836	894	926
1,537	1,623	1,660	1,739	1,755	1,839	1,955	2,012
195	189	195	212	237	241	255	249
94	87	77	76	93	103	139	127
8,372	8,247	7,818	8,273	8,328	8,202	8,183	7,970
440	477	509	525	1,315	1,322	664	754
1,574	1,612	1,611	1,634	1,652	1,644	1,601	1,567
1,219	1,254	1,250	1,251	1,226	1,223	1,270	1,279
1,046	1,045	1,089	1,088	1,095	1,098	1,104	1,124
256	260	265	275	291	301	266	256
73	72	73	73	73	74	74	74
3,720	3,817	4,029	4,048	4,096	4,080	4,152	4,249
69	69	67	68	65	66	66	65

* Figures not available for publication.

VICTORIA—MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Engineering (not marine or electrical) ..	11,491	11,608	11,820	12,015
Explosives	*	*	*	*
Extracting and refining—other metals ..	*	*	*	*
Fellmongery	455	490	578	633
Furnishing, drapery	568	557	546	547
Furriers	663	646	632	605
Galvanized iron working	*	*	*	*
Gas fittings and meters	214	211	212	209
Gasworks—Local authorities	68	65	67	67
" Companies	812	808	801	817
Glass (including bottles)	1,082	1,110	1,120	1,147
Gold, silver, and electroplating	1,293	1,300	1,298	1,295
Grain milling	1,093	1,049	1,089	1,150
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c.	365	307	331	320
Hats and caps	1,497	1,510	1,495	1,507
Horse-drawn vehicles	241	242	242	241
Hosiery and knitting	13,247	13,172	13,177	13,161
Ice, refrigerating	1,952	2,079	2,916	3,303
Ice cream	137	173	244	347
Inks, polishes, &c.	403	404	398	399
Jams and fruit preserving	2,130	2,073	2,063	2,236
Jewellery	559	554	575	569
Joinery	1,740	1,750	1,753	1,727
Lime, plaster, and asphalt	861	893	883	864
Machine belting	95	97	92	81
Malting	374	378	382	382
Margarine	130	134	141	134
Marble, slate, &c.	334	329	330	318
Matches	752	761	773	776
Meat and fish preserving	545	562	575	654
Millinery	1,158	1,187	1,171	1,156
Modelling	20	20	19	20
Motor body building	2,173	2,048	2,159	2,370
Motor construction and assembly	1,390	1,342	1,577	1,793
Motor repairs	4,081	3,904	3,898	3,849
Musical instruments	136	132	135	133
Newspapers	2,204	2,165	2,156	2,129
Oils, mineral	*	*	*	*
Oils, vegetable	222	227	228	223
Paper, paper bags, and boxes	3,223	3,306	3,480	3,534
Perambulators	116	119	127	130
Photo engraving	338	326	321	319
Pickles and sauces	341	319	322	324
Picture frames	45	43	48	50
Printing and bookbinding	6,247	6,221	6,244	6,222
Rope and cordage	*	*	*	*
Rubber tyres, &c.	2,665	2,595	2,578	2,537
Rubber goods (other)	647	633	625	623
Saddlery, harness	81	81	86	94
Salt refining	110	139	154	126
Sausage skins	289	275	320	343
Sawmills—forest	1,819	1,883	1,904	1,909

* Figures not available for publication.

FACTORIES, 1940-41—*continued.*

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
12,303	12,697	12,899	13,437	13,781	13,571	14,478	14,868
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
721	739	727	722	716	682	629	636
558	574	569	573	565	562	576	574
585	593	588	580	565	548	518	489
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
213	220	221	221	221	219	214	215
70	71	70	68	70	71	73	75
819	831	823	823	825	825	852	838
1,156	1,242	1,259	1,228	1,236	1,172	1,175	1,202
1,294	1,285	1,242	1,247	1,283	1,285	1,233	1,212
1,178	1,232	1,241	1,208	1,182	1,134	1,147	1,131
326	316	318	341	348	342	347	341
1,508	1,509	1,513	1,523	1,525	1,499	1,536	1,496
248	249	251	254	254	251	248	231
13,159	13,204	13,052	12,980	13,057	12,985	13,056	12,956
4,210	4,013	3,527	2,797	2,435	2,334	2,275	2,019
351	371	381	383	368	203	159	154
398	408	410	405	411	408	422	430
2,218	3,417	3,313	5,401	5,564	3,325	2,675	2,748
536	562	565	560	580	595	609	635
1,742	1,772	1,733	1,729	1,736	1,735	1,734	1,729
869	891	880	878	904	877	878	834
85	90	90	99	98	99	98	93
387	392	392	355	352	400	410	418
132	137	134	129	124	132	129	137
322	337	320	302	295	289	282	260
786	789	806	838	859	847	853	827
703	730	686	647	655	628	646	663
1,152	1,122	1,074	1,158	1,145	1,116	1,085	1,091
21	22	22	21	21	21	21	22
2,521	2,664	2,630	2,774	2,778	2,786	2,923	2,995
2,017	2,022	1,875	1,865	1,882	1,880	1,941	1,835
3,860	3,919	3,953	4,012	4,016	3,961	3,972	3,899
137	136	135	132	136	135	137	140
2,123	2,142	2,127	2,109	2,118	2,108	2,089	2,068
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
206	205	188	182	184	185	196	171
3,574	3,521	3,453	3,520	3,585	3,660	3,728	3,690
131	136	135	138	137	141	146	143
322	326	316	307	307	306	305	304
318	389	394	421	459	400	378	365
47	47	40	42	45	46	45	43
6,181	6,237	6,087	6,036	6,005	6,125	6,069	5,994
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2,605	2,631	2,759	2,919	3,005	3,059	3,128	3,184
649	663	660	671	684	691	711	732
107	123	132	155	164	174	186	188
143	169	189	167	173	171	164	139
386	363	290	281	279	287	283	289
1,868	1,888	1,872	1,941	1,928	1,893	1,826	1,787

* Figures not available for publication.

VICTORIA—MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number				
	July.	August.	September.	October.	
Sawmills—town	2,001	2,026	1,957	2,033	
Ship and boat building	*	*	*	*	
Shirts, collars, &c.	4,194	4,168	4,172	4,140	
Silk, natural and artificial	701	752	747	746	
Smelting, iron rolling	*	*	*	*	
Soap and candle	723	720	729	756	
Stationery	696	700	707	704	
Stoves and ovens	1,178	1,163	1,147	1,168	
Surgical instruments	378	391	396	394	
Tailoring	7,997	8,082	8,156	8,267	
Tanning and leather dressing	2,035	1,965	1,970	2,003	
Tents and sailmaking	250	256	265	278	
Tobacco and cigarettes	2,291	2,329	2,395	2,451	
Toys, games, &c.	679	610	613	630	
Tram and railway workshops	6,235	6,447	6,502	6,622	
Umbrellas	46	44	45	39	
Watches and clocks	420	451	450	448	
Waterproof clothing	449	466	469	463	
White lead, paint, &c.	347	337	337	329	
Window blinds, &c.	96	101	103	116	
Wireless apparatus	865	856	870	880	
Wire working	*	*	*	*	
Woodturning	473	466	479	475	
Woollen mills	11,901	11,909	11,893	11,799	
Other factories	33,110	34,546	35,767	37,006	
All Industries	Total ..	212,498	215,080	219,701	223,528

* Figures not available for publication.

BUILDING STATISTICS, 1940-41.

In view of the great importance of statistics of building and construction, their collection was undertaken in Victoria in 1929.

The particulars which follow for the year 1940-41 were obtained from returns furnished by 831 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 1940-41—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
2,054	1,963	2,093	2,144	2,142	2,049	2,079	2,099
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4,125	4,031	3,883	3,971	3,969	3,918	4,001	4,034
747	769	745	781	791	796	836	826
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
771	770	739	754	760	760	793	788
701	722	717	725	737	737	753	738
1,158	1,212	1,189	1,252	1,253	1,254	1,251	1,239
399	418	430	435	441	448	466	471
8,370	8,420	8,143	8,136	8,116	8,073	8,140	8,259
2,004	2,013	2,004	2,051	2,106	2,075	2,194	2,212
276	279	290	280	289	277	269	275
2,453	2,456	2,307	2,235	2,245	2,232	2,273	2,275
619	631	565	562	561	570	579	575
6,762	6,953	6,652	6,959	7,027	6,908	7,352	7,593
39	39	37	44	44	43	44	44
445	470	460	486	515	569	616	629
472	470	468	480	499	491	525	510
345	356	373	366	378	377	381	384
116	120	119	123	116	110	108	97
878	1,005	1,043	1,073	1,116	1,159	1,186	1,223
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
475	489	496	497	501	505	506	519
11,797	11,869	11,912	11,937	12,002	11,986	12,098	12,245
38,561	40,273	41,206	42,389	43,440	43,803	45,392	46,252
227,842	232,998	231,007	236,165	239,360	236,549	240,027	241,620

VICTORIA—VALUE OF BUILDING WORK.

—	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of returns ..	982	962	953	983	831
	£	£	£	£	£
New buildings ..	5,378,287	5,951,979	6,480,488	7,230,073	8,050,043
Repairs and additions	1,417,867	1,651,290	1,426,982	1,336,439	1,448,413
Other construction ..	226,111	211,511	315,723	255,301	779,424
Total ..	7,022,265	7,814,780	8,223,193	8,821,813	10,277,880

The number of persons employed and the total salaries and wages paid are shown hereunder for the year 1940-41.

† Persons Employed.	Number.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Average Salary or Wage.
		£	£
Working proprietors	789	231,032	293
Managers	181	71,570	395
Clerks—			
Male	98	23,668	242
Female	93	10,500	113
Others	7,367	2,082,479	283

* Figures not available for publication

† Excluding Sub-contractors and their Employees.

VICTORIA—PAYMENTS TO SUB-CONTRACTORS, 1940-41.

		£			£
Plasterers, including fibrous	430,807		Bricklayers	.. ..	185,039
Plumbers	403,218		Tilers .. ..	.. ..	138,530
Painters	203,726		Others .. ..	.. ..	748,769
Electricians	170,297				
Carpenters and Joiners	206,929		Total .. ..	.. ..	2,487,315

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 following statistics should be read in conjunction with the preceding table. The values of the various materials set out hereunder are exclusive of those supplied by sub-contractors for labour and material.

Materials.	Value.				
	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
	£	£	£	£	£
Timber and Joinery	1,225,656	1,315,540	1,323,486	1,426,967	1,786,612
Bricks	472,547	500,426	491,988	502,771	578,551
Iron and Steel	384,747	537,007	602,307	563,494	602,375
Tiles	106,675	117,874	100,632	121,880	117,715
Cement, Lime and Sand	324,496	391,501	381,992	444,339	496,785
Other materials	913,332	829,282	912,065	940,749	1,054,053
Total	3,427,453	3,691,630	3,812,470	4,000,200	4,636,091

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 £73,629 in 1936-37, £78,921 in 1937-38, £118,607 in 1938-39, £139,230 in 1939-40, and £161,064 in 1940-41.

Capital invested in plant and machinery amounted to £103,390 in 1936-37, £114,759 in 1937-38, £147,623 in 1938-39, £164,151 in 1939-40, and to £158,204 in 1940-41; capital invested in land and buildings used as workshops amounted to £78,349 in 1936-37, £74,418 in 1937-38, £96,905 in 1938-39, £156,140 in 1939-40, and to £125,956 in 1940-41.

The following table is an analysis of the buildings completed during the years 1937-38 to 1940-41. 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, 1937-38 TO 1940-41.

	1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.		1940-41.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Business premises ..	513	£ 1,790,363	405	£ 1,866,262	421	£ 2,171,172	297	£ 1,870,794
Other buildings ..	..	1,218,497	..	1,298,362	..	1,854,402	..	2,419,443
Dwellings—								
Brick ..	1,376	1,756,265	1,461	1,824,240	1,563	2,009,852	1,927	2,284,015
Wood ..	1,577	992,120	1,544	992,070	1,367	897,604	1,021	701,166
Total Value ..	..	5,757,245	..	5,980,934	..	6,933,030	..	7,275,418

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, 1940-41.

Number of Rooms.	Brick Dwellings.			Wooden Dwellings.		
	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.
		£	£		£	£
Three ..	25	14,326	573	43	14,965	348
Four ..	268	184,078	687	253	128,883	509
Five ..	1,064	962,200	904	609	448,541	737
Six ..	335	450,211	1,344	86	73,551	855
Seven ..	77	137,275	1,783	19	20,020	1,054
Eight ..	56	119,480	2,134	7	8,149	1,164
Nine ..	24	62,519	2,605	3	5,557	1,852
Ten ..	30	99,617	3,321	1	1,500	1,500
Over ten ..	48	254,309	5,298	—	—	—
Total ..	1,927	2,284,015	1,185	1,021	701,166	687

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1941.

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	1,625,455	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	1,837,490	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
1939	1,886,356	931,724	954,632	2,272	30,493	20,169	17,368
1940	1,918,660†	949,650	969,010	20,635	31,962	20,293	22,299

* Includes departure and return of members of Australian Imperial Forces.

† Subject to revision.

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.	Land 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
1939	28,354,711	29,141,953	3,998,531	354,259	582,327	15,395
1940	29,480,781	29,474,520	3,962,647	865,500	426,825	1,140
1941	30,458,071	30,315,771	2,734,442	641,845	471,369	245
Total to date	..	..	219,175,895	48,361,124†	28,161,791	41,570,934

* 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.

‡ As reduced 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	481,384	3,839	196	647,933,500
1939	..	179,698,118	489,363	4,024	197	666,564,780
1940	..	180,549,968	497,555	4,521	197	684,863,300
1941	..	181,219,188	..	..	..	..

* 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	221,395	..	693,245	..	1,186,490
1921-22	288,937	267,969	..	626,998	..	1,183,904
1922-23	275,810	288,129	..	435,187	57	999,183
1923-24	207,274	343,233	..	589,086	12,511	1,152,104
1924-25	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
1938-39	231,481	802,920	455,923	591,072	17,388	2,098,784
1939-40	194,663	699,691	509,671	572,880	113,941‡	2,090,846
1940-41	83,236	646,836	392,510	362,352	33,707‡	1,518,641
Total	6,585,481	12,133,176	7,872,653	12,143,496	212,897	38,947,703

NOTE.—Expenditure on Unemployment Relief, &c., has been classified in accordance with the above headings.

* 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.

‡ Including Commonwealth Defence Works.

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
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	86,135,739	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
1938-39	12	43,617,487†	131,148,372	119,688,424	118,312,332	1,847,788†	80,461,039
1939-40	12	43,623,487†	154,951,800	133,237,793	131,422,174	1,892,036†	79,145,337
1940-41	12	43,623,487†	168,018,334	136,995,427	135,160,643	1,958,503†	85,689,012

* 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†
1938-39 ..	35,455,336	30,819,012	62,065,000	30,364,388†
1939-40 ..	†	†	†	†
1940-41 ..	†	†	†	†

* 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.

‡ Not available for publication.

VICTORIA—COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Overseas) 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	14,305,940
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
1938-39 ..	65,462,195	3,245,806	185,808,043	9,545,002
1939-40 ..	†	†	†	†
1940-41 ..	†	†	†	†

* For period of six months to 30th June.

† Australian Currency.

‡ Not available for publication.

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
1938-39	..	173,263	146,513	5,232,770	932,388	3,249,475
1939-40	..	†	†	†	†	†
1940-41	..	†	†	†	†	†

* Period of six months to 30th June

† Australian Currency.

‡ Not available for publication.

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
1913 ..	84,689	710,416	1,688,409	2,481	5,950,035	2,469	5,902,277
1914* ..	48,113	398,442	552,211	1,281	3,150,689	1,297	3,208,400
1914-15	21,058	191,214	885,075	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817
1915-16	55,600	653,490	534,440	2,392	4,935,129	2,385	4,902,245
1916-17	101,991	1,213,751	548,736	1,962	4,042,819	1,967	4,050,095
1917-18	135,180	1,529,789	478,236	1,721	2,871,343	1,724	2,873,770
1918-19	144,073	1,707,399	1,078,163	1,730	2,870,974	1,709	2,815,938
1919-20	207,616	3,259,296	1,947,747	1,792	3,987,262	1,809	4,021,188
1920-21	87,422	1,900,888	784,421	2,246	4,663,126	2,248	4,651,818
1921-22	145,127	2,157,754	768,010	2,442	5,506,127	2,436	5,518,393
1922-23	178,812	2,024,921	1,562,572	2,634	6,611,352	2,634	6,618,968
1923-24	211,685	2,175,854	1,704,857	2,666	6,782,495	2,676	6,749,873
1924-25	177,778	2,408,542	2,168,241	2,577	6,807,357	2,605	6,676,355
1925-26	162,081	2,177,935	2,273,963	2,470	6,485,561	2,447	6,494,779
1926-27	167,260	2,123,361	2,106,123	2,667	7,187,147	2,666	7,180,748
1927-28	177,547	2,115,398	2,882,783	2,589	6,844,809	2,608	6,869,313
1928-29	216,905	2,260,895	2,938,220	2,474	6,798,092	2,466	6,815,305
1929-30	179,452	1,880,057	1,982,804	2,499	6,911,048	2,488	6,877,418
1930-31	190,269	1,221,250	1,341,673	2,166	6,161,699	2,181	6,238,325
1931-32	217,872	1,347,302	694,125	2,097	5,996,094	2,101	6,018,664
1932-33	241,612	1,564,396	873,096	2,343	6,688,911	2,296	6,674,138
1933-34	216,124	1,285,088	1,749,009	2,393	6,791,063	2,359	6,775,019
1934-35	263,884	1,734,520	1,361,076	2,603	7,435,416	2,585	7,407,121
1935-36	257,699	1,875,692	2,106,673	2,719	7,939,719	2,711	7,907,632
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
1938-39	256,231	1,607,110	1,548,609	2,979	8,537,085	2,989	8,479,995
1939-40	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
1940-41	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

* Period of six months to 30th June.

† Australian Currency.

‡ Not available for publication.

VICTORIA—STATE RAILWAYS.

Year.	Miles Constructed.	Capital Cost of Lines Opened, Equipment, and Rolling Stock.	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
1938-39 ..	4,816	51,261,688†	9,360,329	8,137,622*	18,875,525
1939-40 ..	4,816	50,878,076†	9,942,448	8,133,174*	18,032,670
1940-41 ..	4,816	50,866,372†	11,330,220	9,053,928*	18,837,283

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.

* Exclusive of amounts charged to other funds, viz.:—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; 1938-39, £139,302; 1939-40, £436,406; 1940-41, £299,580.

† Written down as from 1st July, 1937, 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 Matricu- lated Students.	Number of Graduates (Direct degrees).
1860	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
1870	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
1880	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
1890	2,170	791	2,961	250,097	40,181	290,278	154	99
1900	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
1910	2,036	641	2,677	235,042	54,740	289,782	287	201
1911	2,059	587	2,646	234,766	55,893	290,659	283	243
1912	2,093	548	2,641	238,111	56,035	294,146	315	184
1913	2,127	519	2,646	241,042	57,698	298,740	287	260
1914	2,175	512	2,687	246,447	58,886	305,333	364	305
1915	2,227	509	2,736	250,264	60,865	311,129	316	347
1916	2,225	495	2,720	257,726	64,830	322,556	364	302
1917	2,202	495	2,697	254,033	64,369	318,402	373	241
1918	2,272	493	2,765	240,664	63,476	304,140	430	295
1919	2,280	486	2,766	235,292	63,106	298,398	636	204
1920	2,333	489	2,822	247,337	66,445	313,782	746	387
1921	2,334	486	2,820	247,204	68,048	315,252	610	380
1922	2,405	486	2,891	248,882	67,673	316,555	548	514
1923	2,460	486	2,946	253,307	70,615	323,922	496	573
1924	2,503	490	2,993	254,144	71,925	326,069	509	619
1925	2,525	495	3,020	255,101	71,772	326,873	600	644
1926	2,529	493	3,022	255,779	73,249	329,028	605	551
1927	2,564	483	3,047	258,205	72,561	330,766	664	426
1928	2,566	500	3,066	257,562	75,139	332,701	612	479
1929	2,601	501	3,102	258,872	75,886	334,758	621	427
1930	2,598	502	3,100	260,319	75,944	336,263	678	456
1931	2,590	505	3,095	261,673	73,342	335,015	686	471
1932	2,613	504	3,117	262,417	73,710	336,127	693	435
1933	2,609	508	3,117	264,697	73,845	338,542	697	498
1934	2,617	510	3,127	259,750	75,783	335,533	672	493
1935	2,606	518	3,124	256,564	78,014	334,578	686	497
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
1938	2,591	516	3,107	227,233	80,161	307,394	888	508
1939	2,585	514	3,099	221,219	80,655	301,874	857	596
1940	2,569	518	3,087	217,941	81,377	299,318	979	482

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.
			£	£			
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	4,934,020	42,795	17,557	3,004,907
1929-30	1,471	164,603	885,246 §	5,120,417	45,495	18,641	3,182,375
1930-31	1,469	163,124	879,325 §	5,291,238	49,999	19,925	3,445,803
1931-32	1,473	160,184	856,884 §	5,411,154	52,795	20,785	3,255,709
1932-33	1,443	158,718	826,183 §	5,486,050	49,449	20,191	3,059,773
1933-34	1,449	159,666	842,114 §	5,589,769	57,253	15,193	3,053,247
1934-35	1,444	163,734	881,030 §	5,704,060	58,059	17,253	3,213,895
1935-36	1,449	169,235	924,084 §	5,848,236	60,548	17,741	3,463,701
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
1938-39	1,477	188,186	1,030,498 §	6,305,458	67,896	19,471	4,307,432
1939-40	1,475	189,597	1,048,857 §	6,460,387	76,081	12,739	4,413,702
1940-41	1,471	193,883	1,082,004 §	6,626,562	76,371	12,447	4,588,266

* 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	..
1938	..	23,185	18,900†	2,394†	1,891	642	..
1939	..	23,490	19,244†	2,567	1,679	690	2
1940	..	23,072	19,205†	2,461	1,406	651	..

* 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 55.

VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Produced.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals (excluding Salt).	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	oz. gross.	£	tons.	£	£	£
1870	1,304,304	5,217,216	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
	oz. fine.					
1910	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	253,455	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	791,698	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	1,826,875
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	286,679	1,064,246	2,624,276
1939	156,522	1,533,899	364,895	364,895	1,156,035	2,949,748
1940	180,567	1,924,396	267,694	230,452	1,192,194	3,347,042
1941	149,769	1,600,016	†	†	†	†

* 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.	Malze.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	52,341	28,510	5,008	2,102	24	..	..
1860-61	407,740	161,252	86,337	4,123	1,650	112	662
1870-71	762,031	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366
1880-81	1,742,949	977,285	134,089	68,630	1,769	1,569	23,378
1890-91	2,417,527	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	948	25,992
1900-01	3,717,002	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	9,389	823	7,812
1910-11	5,386,247	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	20,151	2,640	11,068
1911-12	5,109,849	2,164,066	302,238	53,541	18,223	1,098	11,535
1912-13	5,706,579	2,085,216	439,242	71,631	19,986	1,428	11,875
1913-14	6,129,893	2,565,861	442,060	83,351	17,962	1,779	12,630
1914-15	5,969,304	2,863,535	434,815	62,492	19,433	1,955	12,944
1915-16	7,069,608	3,679,971	353,932	61,400	22,258	3,137	8,563
1916-17	6,750,894	3,125,692	441,598	93,015	23,076	3,481	9,956
1917-18	5,782,954	2,690,216	293,214	84,931	20,987	1,597	11,899
1918-19	5,491,020	2,214,490	342,867	100,198	22,559	982	12,398
1919-20	5,358,351	1,918,269	559,547	85,323	23,474	784	9,655
1920-21	6,425,250	2,295,865	443,636	93,954	24,149	1,717	7,655
1921-22	6,583,276	2,611,198	318,681	100,127	23,227	1,320	9,423
1922-23	7,049,429	2,644,314	492,356	102,773	25,846	1,291	12,287
1923-24	6,976,441	2,454,117	520,654	56,564	29,104	899	12,195
1924-25	6,976,664	2,705,323	517,229	63,764	23,126	1,029	12,787
1925-26	6,890,628	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	21,913	978	15,055
1926-27	7,304,194	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	20,046	864	791
1927-28	7,634,302	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	17,645	791	11,476
1928-29	8,189,113	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	16,077	711	12,176
1929-30	8,061,920	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	16,077	854	8,038
1930-31	9,306,289	4,600,200	371,024	87,518	16,227	959	10,253
1931-32	7,552,928	3,565,872	439,626	66,381	15,714	754	9,311
1932-33	7,749,032	3,230,955	368,846	93,555	16,425	1,480	9,446
1933-34	7,809,956	3,062,931	525,976	106,339	19,538	1,114	12,509
1934-35	6,894,147	2,458,583	506,638	87,599	18,727	1,325	15,364
1935-36	6,797,538	2,323,753	505,623	116,371	20,377	1,117	9,386
1936-37	6,890,475	2,393,827	381,069	100,003	20,115	1,185	8,285
1937-38	7,266,910	2,686,057	394,436	139,777	20,879	1,051	7,780
1938-39	7,562,524	2,748,362	657,999	175,891	18,485	1,109	8,294
1939-40	7,379,767	2,827,417	439,555	204,239	18,963	1,728	5,669
1940-41	6,354,609	2,672,728	559,200	187,649	15,382	1,888	6,819
1941-42	..	2,757,080	421,942	204,279	..	..	9,667

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	34,396	376	817	4,898	1,104,558	108,796	314
1939-40	32,177	430	727	4,503	1,204,810	91,441	334
1940-41	44,195	485	826	5,004	672,955	130,738	477
1941-42	..	..	..	..	1,007,979	..	..

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Cultivation.							Sown Pastures.
	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	3,634	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	15	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	7,534	135	2,559	42,436	12,606	92,359	2,543,225	3,083,878
1939-40	17,452	173	2,018	42,594	12,253	94,729	2,377,405	3,460,191
1940-41	5,842	193	1,926	43,238	22,887	91,911	1,887,418	3,619,335
1941-42	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,101,360	..

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	416,578	4,735	46,751	81,415
1939-40	45,054,592	8,280,602	3,738,113	380,698	14,158	125,724	87,931
1940-41	13,521,422	2,624,298	1,186,979	702,956	13,070	131,029	216,568
1941-42	46,953,840	8,149,277	4,792,040	..	..	..	..

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	1,369	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	3,537	2,093	10,404	892,975	202	35,217	742	6,432
1939-40	4,861	3,270	27,400	1,820,878	414	167,373	1,740	9,805
1940-41	6,572	4,651	25,004	580,237	777	46,963	2,064	10,689
1941-42	..	..	..	1,443,505	..	..	..	..

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
1938-39	3,595,914	111,869	825,056	102,016	571,156	206,022
1939-40	4,713,755	156,236	1,126,350	108,403	838,149	212,841
1940-41	3,911,993	154,350	1,208,452	115,137	711,700	132,580

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	67,655,934
1913 ..	106,833,690	19,340,878	4,856,321	73,381,567
1914 ..	95,406,867	18,861,755	4,395,502	62,421,288
1915 ..	82,330,198	13,705,004	3,497,278	42,345,113
1916-17 ..	94,845,024	18,146,328	5,869,562	59,568,771
1917-18 ..	105,424,682	21,324,846	5,285,003	64,405,711
1918-19 ..	126,647,061	22,212,395	6,055,964	66,240,403
1919-20 ..	132,847,167	19,385,509	7,735,023	60,218,945
1920-21 ..	90,250,971	15,139,100	3,636,571	64,938,458
1921-22 ..	103,512,777	17,396,798	5,675,909	82,981,570
1922-23 ..	102,467,950	19,269,124	3,754,958	84,355,939
1923-24 ..	82,513,361	22,540,974	7,216,938	86,888,723
1924-25 ..	106,787,897	21,993,869	6,193,135	100,849,382
1925-26 ..	112,260,814	21,213,925	5,279,009	81,747,291
1926-27 ..	121,299,621	20,952,310	5,997,648	81,995,815
1927-28 ..	118,803,036	20,605,148	5,621,945	84,270,812
1928-29 ..	149,878,588	19,401,447	5,505,932	93,728,516
1929-30 ..	146,056,889	18,888,537	6,953,949	90,639,652
1930-31 ..	133,511,466	18,232,219	8,064,463	110,006,619
1931-32 ..	145,201,743	18,287,404	7,723,328	132,131,802
1932-33 ..	158,512,193	18,101,958	9,189,018	144,564,666
1933-34 ..	150,170,125	17,735,453	8,363,233	134,942,177
1934-35 ..	150,945,884	16,334,018	10,095,139	147,651,179
1935-36 ..	163,397,896	18,165,168	10,973,804	148,132,507
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
1938-39 ..	165,829,182	16,510,137	19,348,519	130,573,918
1939-40 ..	179,125,526	17,886,305	24,495,121	164,826,094
1940-41 ..	187,831,364	20,039,929	18,376,904	156,345,602

* 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	534,615	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	108,524
1938-39	2,241,991	432,100	224,145	91,506	3,352,862	846,649	174,269
1939-40	6,594,195	608,133	469,638	93,520	3,345,863	725,962	141,795
1940-41	2,355,901	366,028	191,211	117,543	2,030,830	574,383	294,632

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	686,029	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	197,523	92,803	783,293	284,050	289,061	14,401,173
1918-19	368,205	317,668	139,880	934,677	405,790	435,485	16,362,104
1919-20	449,010	632,936	139,153	1,330,550	442,155	592,688	21,884,045
1920-21	397,620	348,305	157,298	1,090,751	427,035	555,429	25,190,350
1921-22	447,050	570,473	187,605	1,236,707	500,840	432,302	20,538,158
1922-23	512,255	687,367	171,642	1,254,788	493,780	479,255	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	252,620	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
1938-39	295,934	1,125,195	268,778	1,408,119	1,052,950	511,569	12,026,067
1939-40	244,253	1,458,300	266,885	1,339,372	1,220,700	707,934	17,216,550
1940-41	339,020	1,538,011	193,363	1,490,522	1,107,750	849,247	11,448,441

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 DAIRYING PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairying 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 DAIRYING PRODUCTION—*continued.*

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Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairying 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	1,280,040	3,557,530	6,660,600	163,180	25,178,480
1923-24 ..	7,695,000	..	1,413,310	2,600,450	1,507,600	3,816,835	6,491,310	253,795	23,778,300
1924-25 ..	11,440,240	..	3,538,240	4,390,880	1,588,620	3,558,045	6,618,240	204,890	31,339,155
1925-26 ..	7,082,820	..	3,707,000	3,316,660	1,720,740	3,955,010	6,182,120	227,660	26,192,010
1926-27 ..	7,876,683	..	2,330,830	2,585,770	1,343,750	3,979,740	6,233,400	270,620	24,620,793
1927-28 ..	9,701,660	..	3,308,880	3,740,310	1,189,410	4,266,230	6,675,700	244,140	29,126,330
1928-29 ..	10,252,002	..	5,299,000	3,262,707	2,311,959	2,725,272	6,257,929	189,420	30,298,289
1929-30 ..	5,694,019	..	4,892,894	3,054,581	1,856,421	2,591,329	5,875,567	194,216	24,159,027
1930-31 ..	4,374,933	11,051	3,111,614	2,510,845	1,558,396	2,127,171	5,305,327	189,086	19,188,423
1931-32 ..	4,813,663	9,301	2,417,432	1,809,447	1,209,528	1,813,612	5,706,408	171,963	17,951,354
1932-33 ..	4,880,066	7,379	2,516,130	1,210,382	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
1938-39 ..	6,677,765	44,596	4,442,251	5,172,214	1,329,009	3,486,168	6,831,850	549,147	28,533,000
1939-40 ..	9,800,303	..	3,862,673	3,787,796	1,347,562	3,227,005	9,017,044	680,560	31,722,943
1940-41 ..	10,380,356	..	4,601,859	4,651,208	2,181,171	3,583,016	8,565,185	517,234	34,480,029

* 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	18,863,467	285,259
1939	343,828	889,259	808,036	17,007,352	252,462
1940	326,217	917,051	870,546	18,251,870	297,655
1941	318,441	942,107	980,229	20,412,362	397,945
1942	302,401	954,493	1,032,051	20,598,201	285,227

VICTORIA—FISHERIES, 1903–1940.

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Year.	Men and Boats Employed.				Victorian Fish Sold in Victorian Markets.			
	Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and Other Plant.	Fish.		Crayfish.	
		No.	No.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£	£	lb.	£	doz.	£
1903 ..	1,084	671	22,543	10,620	13,076,046	70,252	18,823	6,258
1904 ..	1,089	654	23,428	11,182	12,728,764	67,009	20,560	8,014
1905 ..	1,039	660	23,527	11,073	11,325,439	61,281	20,324	7,753
1906 ..	1,120	693	24,182	9,607	10,861,069	58,585	22,218	9,190
1907 ..	1,153	726	26,555	12,111	11,167,179	60,442	24,889	6,179
1908 ..	1,158	755	26,669	11,652	10,516,683	65,184	27,127	6,726
1909 ..	1,125	780	26,707	11,480	10,968,526	67,698	29,962	7,403
1910 ..	1,088	742	28,614	12,143	10,493,223	64,706	32,059	7,881
1911 ..	1,112	725	32,186	11,625	9,921,366	61,183	34,435	8,492
1912 ..	1,138	721	33,562	12,472	9,951,181	77,899	39,460	11,749
1913 ..	968	717	39,063	12,919	10,185,650	88,918	37,355	11,571
1914 ..	1,051	808	46,266	15,387	9,971,046	91,870	35,487	12,137
1915 ..	942	740	49,144	16,113	9,831,041	101,554	18,461	7,875
1916 ..	953	735	47,734	14,631	9,900,538	108,654	15,071	8,427
1917 ..	992	789	51,192	17,220	10,306,174	121,148	15,305	8,381
1918 ..	981	798	57,898	16,891	11,120,710	149,457	15,160	12,973
1919 ..	1,240	883	65,443	24,269	11,098,240	154,600	18,587	19,060
1920 ..	1,380	873	77,124	32,886	11,764,300	148,250	18,690	16,330

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VICTORIA—FISHERIES, 1903—1940—continued.

Year.	Men and Boats Employed.				Victorian Fish Sold in Victorian Markets.			
	Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and Other Plant.	Fish.		Crayfish.	
		No.	No.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£	£	lb.	£	doz.	£
1921 ..	1,279	858	80,429	24,956	11,234,455	135,150	17,830	12,660
1922 ..	1,319	870	81,908	24,585	10,002,325	142,966	18,408	16,373
1923 ..	1,234	812	79,017	22,904	8,960,809	145,554	17,385	15,101
1924 ..	1,267	857	87,250	21,408	10,087,012	144,582	20,827	18,664
1925 ..	1,321	891	88,466	22,079	9,509,390	162,606	22,745	24,816
1926 ..	1,263	845	94,928	24,915	9,321,935	155,364	12,567	11,991
1927 ..	1,322	867	95,979	24,520	11,742,405	171,240	14,024	14,530
1928 ..	1,410	907	103,680	25,020	10,121,861	160,262	13,255	13,609
1929 ..	1,441	963	106,708	29,225	14,461,356	210,895	15,582	12,466
1930 ..	1,643	962	110,353	26,854	12,740,797	159,300	14,203	7,100
1931 ..	1,518	842	91,912	23,725	11,709,259	146,365	13,468	6,734
1932 ..	1,448	755	93,765	23,172	11,527,411	144,093	13,523	7,438
1933 ..	1,474	759	89,189	22,491	11,853,169	153,620	13,755	7,276
1934 ..	1,337	804	81,624	22,112	13,159,522	221,784	12,276	9,073
1935 ..	1,305	764	79,808	19,132	12,628,282	184,405	14,812	12,590
1936 ..	1,360	711	78,972	20,298	13,038,589	203,803	12,319	10,406
1937 ..	1,428	816	83,973	19,495	13,003,460	210,270	9,053	10,411
1938 ..	1,572	893	88,075	19,544	12,839,783	222,621	6,436	7,210
1939 ..	1,377	852	89,834	19,531	11,886,178	245,485	5,901	6,786
1940 ..	1,564	1,007	128,935	25,997	11,785,088	294,627	4,867	7,260

Statistical Summary.

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	..	16,773,448	22,390,251
1900 ..	3,097	64,207	..	11,894,949	19,478,780
1910 ..	4,873	102,176	7,600,932	16,613,348	36,660,854
1911 ..	5,126	111,948	8,911,019	18,257,889	41,747,863
1912 ..	5,263	116,108	10,102,244	19,457,795	45,410,773
1913 ..	5,613	118,744	10,714,336	20,775,738	47,936,647
1914 ..	5,650	118,399	11,099,940	21,975,646	49,439,985
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	11,036,345	22,529,072	51,466,093
1916-17 ..	5,445	116,970	11,833,517	23,784,289	60,047,284
1917-18 ..	5,627	118,241	12,502,601	25,460,282	67,066,715
1918-19 ..	5,720	122,349	14,080,403	27,318,735	80,195,677
1919-20 ..	6,038	136,522	17,702,173	30,804,520	101,475,363
1920-21 ..	6,532	140,743	21,377,216	35,492,735	106,008,294
1921-22 ..	6,753	144,876	23,846,495	40,992,280	106,243,181
1922-23 ..	7,096	152,625	25,547,192	46,423,240	111,286,343
1923-24 ..	7,289	156,162	27,472,084	53,196,475	113,921,927
1924-25 ..	7,425	154,158	29,057,052	61,031,975	118,177,398
1925-26 ..	7,461	152,959	29,329,400	60,396,500	119,938,439
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	68,834,277	108,496,310
1934-35 ..	9,100	169,691	27,318,815	70,591,679	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
1938-39 ..	9,250	201,831	38,305,885	80,652,988	152,967,611
1939-40 ..	9,215	212,461	41,920,726	84,697,062	174,304,401
1940-41 ..	9,121	237,636	52,294,673	92,050,326	209,348,845

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
1938	350,128	120,479	4,082	344	801,558	35,927	2,151	45
1939	364,292	126,287	4,265	347	831,310	37,586	2,254	45
1940	373,359	130,496	4,384	350	870,758	39,548	2,375	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
1938-39	4,504,447	231,896	4,736,343	2,193,869	622,655	1,061,696	3,878,220
1939-40	4,730,834	235,873	4,966,707	2,288,489	646,936	1,129,328	4,064,753
1940-41	5,101,619	251,303	5,352,922	2,247,720	643,194	1,152,603	4,043,517

NOTE.—Particulars not obtained prior to year 1904.

APPENDIX.

PART I.—GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, FLORA AND FAUNA,
CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.VICTORIA.—THE MINISTRY AS AT 25TH NOVEMBER, 1942.

Premier, Treasurer, and Solicitor-General	The Hon. A. A. Dunstan, M.L.A.
Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Forests	.. A. E. Lind, M.L.A.
Minister of Water Supply and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings	.. F. E. Old, M.L.A.
Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	.. E. J. Hogan, M.L.A.
Chief Secretary and Attorney-General ..	.. H. S. Bailey, M.L.A.
Minister of Labour, Minister of Public Health	.. E. J. Mackrell, M.L.A.
Minister of Transport and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	.. H. J. T. Hyland, M.L.A.
Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	.. Sir George Goudie, M.L.C.
President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	.. G. J. Tuckett, M.L.C.
Ministers without Portfolio {	.. L. R. Rodda, M.L.C. .. J. H. Lienhop, M.L.C. .. N. A. Martin, M.L.A.

PART IX.—VITAL STATISTICS.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1941.*

Division.	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 .. .. .	..	18,868	12,286	653	..	17·28	11·25	34·61
Remainder of the State .. .. .	..	15,538	8,130	592	..	18·38	9·62	38·10
Victoria	20,897	34,406	20,416	1,245	10·79	17·76	10·54	36·19

* Subject to revision.

PART X.—PRODUCTION.

VICTORIA—AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1941-42.

Crop.				Area.	Produce.
				acres.	bushels.
Wheat	..	..	..	2,757,080*	46,953,840
Oats	..	..	..	421,942	8,149,277
Barley—					
Malting (2 row)	..	..	..	179,125	4,175,468
Other (6 row)	..	..	..	25,154	616,572
Peas	..	..	..	6,935	110,979
Hay—					tons.
Wheaten	..	..	..	132,773	168,685
Oaten	..	..	..	691,486	991,336
Lucerne, &c.	..	..	..	38,321	62,778
Grass	..	..	..	145,399	220,706

* Principal varieties sown were—Ghurka, 1,521,877 acres; Ranee (incl. 4H), 526,544 acres; Dundee, 179,024 acres; Bencubbin, 147,786 acres; Free Gallipoli, 144,951 acres; and Regalia, 73,129 acres.

LIVE STOCK—VICTORIA, MARCH, 1942.

No.				No.			
Horses	..	..	302,401	Sheep—			
Dairy Cows	..	..	954,493	Ewes	..	..	11,339,363
Other Cattle	..	..	1,032,051	Wethers	..	..	4,759,255
Pigs	..	..	285,227	Lambs	..	..	4,248,233
				Rams	..	..	251,350
				Total Sheep	..	..	20,598,201

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL PRODUCED, 1941-42.

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.		
						lbs.	
		Not yet available					

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