

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1934-35

O. GAWLER, F.I.A.,
GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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Victorian Year-Book

1934-35

By

O. GAWLER, F.I.A.,

GOVERNMENT STATIST

FIFTY-FIFTH ISSUE

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P R E F A C E.

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

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

The first part contains a reference to a description of the Constitution, an epitome of Acts passed during 1934 by the State Parliament, and lists of members of Parliament. Parts V., VII., and IX. deal with the wealth and progress of the community, as indicated by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, the growth of the population and the increase in volume of trade, &c. In Parts VIII. and IV. details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, and of municipalities. Parts II., III., and VI. contain statistics relating to births, marriages and deaths, crime, education, charitable institutions, and other cognate subjects. In Part X. a detailed account is given of the agricultural, dairying, pastoral, mineral, manufacturing, and other productions of the State. The various parts were issued as soon as completed. The information in all parts has been brought up to the latest possible date, on many subjects to the middle of the year 1935, and in a few instances to a later date.

The new matter appearing in the volume includes :—

An article on "The Reptiles and Amphibians of Victoria," by Mr. C. W. Brazenor, National Museum of Victoria, and a statement, in part "Municipal Statistics," relating to the receipts and expenditure of Waterworks Trusts.

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

I have to thank the heads of Government Departments, Municipal Officers, and the various experts who have supplied information, and in other ways assisted in the preparation of this book. Thanks are due to the Police of Victoria, through whom the annual collection of statistics relating to primary and secondary industries is effected. I also wish to thank the members of my staff for their hearty co-operation and for the valuable assistance received from them, and in particular I desire to express my appreciation of the work performed by Mr. J. S. Macdermott, Assistant Government Statist, in supervising the preparation of the parts.

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

O. GAWLER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 30th June, 1936.

VICTORIA

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Showing WATER SUPPLY, AGRICULTURE, RAILWAYS AND OTHER FEATURES

NEW SOUTH WALES

AUSTRALIA
SOUTH



GROSS VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION.

	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
Cultivation	18,272,142	17,209,528	15,448,948	17,464,872	15,791,992
Planting	11,172,523	10,175,851	9,884,916	17,521,254	17,521,254
Dairying	5,238,144	5,246,084	9,627,492	7,980,598	9,548,351
Wool and Bone	5,898,414	5,477,276	2,618,862	2,852,778	2,611,178
Mining	1,647,552	1,288,979	1,248,212	1,649,528	1,589,347
Forestry	525,514	774,476	776,511	156,415	99,899
Fishing and Trapping	628,927	594,687	609,172	608,191	738,529
Total Primary Production	42,868,672	42,619,128	44,711,224	49,864,950	47,926,791
Manufacturing Value added	49,415,968	47,819,628	41,081,182	44,261,641	44,471,628
Grand Total	92,284,640	90,438,756	85,792,406	94,126,591	92,408,419

VICTORIAN PROGRESS.

	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
Population of land (No. in occupation)	1,799,529	1,807,528	1,828,261	1,829,281	1,837,946
Area under cultivation	54,821	74,996	72,892	72,886	74,473
Area under other crops	2,806,232	2,820,828	2,798,262	2,809,966	2,804,147
Area under pasture	4,086,200	4,552,972	4,238,665	4,262,931	4,426,253
Area under woodland	8,821,280	8,768,528	8,744,187	8,742,187	8,742,187
Total production	6,276,795	7,499,662	7,269,397	6,996,776	5,184,628
Area under vineyards	271,921	429,628	265,549	225,976	286,628
Area under orchards	126,487	124,262	124,266	127,149	128,162
Area under gardens	279,872	275,428	272,987	261,080	267,877
Other Cattle	689,182	775,528	857,996	798,152	851,648
Other Cattle	768,251	861,991	1,012,928	1,092,248	1,128,212
Other Cattle	16,479,958	16,721,212	17,012,874	17,195,891	16,752,621
Wool production	1,821,146	1,628,741	1,821,192	1,876,121	1,876,121
Value	6,218,458	5,275,261	6,482,814	5,284,927	5,897,568
Butter production	110,866,619	112,121,212	144,864,666	164,912,177	147,651,179
Preserved meat	1,822,916	1,618,921	2,096,745	2,187,685	2,172,972
Preserved meat	4,722	4,728	4,728	4,728	4,728
Railways	48,242,527	48,668,128	67,614,544	68,971,419	71,818,712
Capital invested	92,422,783	92,825,817	101,765,429	108,496,219	116,892,894
Capital invested	476,699,641	428,996,244	484,791,282	592,282,467	692,148,829

* Subject to variation.

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

Capacity of Storage Reservoirs—	acre feet
Existing Storage	1,766,500
Storage in course of construction	415,700
Total	2,182,200 ac. ft.
Area artificially supplied with water for domestic and ordinary use	15,262,000 ac. ft.
No. of Towns supplied (including Melbourne and suburbs)	122
Length of Channels	12,616 miles
Irrigated Areas under—	acres
Cereals	64,215
Forage, Pasture, &c.	66,540
Lucerne	98,291
Other Feeder Crops	694,219
Pasture	129,416
Manufactures	22,221
Total	694,220 acres
Total Addresses by State for Works of Water Supply (exclusive of Melbourne and Geelong works)	426,168,718

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

SCALE OF MILES

General outline of the boundaries of the various States, of the Colony, Local Government, Municipalities, and the various Districts.

H.G. Green, Geol. Public. Off.

Victorian Year-Book, 1934-35.

INTRODUCTION.

THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

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

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and it contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The following islands, together with a number of small islands around the coast and in the bays and inlets are included in its territory:—Phillip, French, Churchill and Elizabeth islands in Western Port Bay; Snake, Little Snake and Sunday islands at Corner Inlet; and Lady Julia Percy island off the coast near Port Fairy. The areas in acres of these islands are—Phillip, 24,320; French, 42,000; Churchill, 140; 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 most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S., a distance of 280 miles.

Climate. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State upon the Continent of Australia. During the seventy-nine years ended with 1934 the maximum temperature in the shade recorded at the Melbourne Observatory and the Weather Bureau was 111.2 deg. Fahr.; on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27 deg., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean 58.4 deg. Upon the average, on only four days during the year does the thermometer rise above 100 deg. in the shade, and on nineteen days the temperature reaches 90 deg. or over; generally, on about two nights during the year it falls below freezing point. Sultry nights are of rare occurrence. It is only occasionally that a high minimum is recorded. The minimum reading approximates to 70 deg. on an average on only two nights in any one year. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (i.e., since 1859) was 178.5 deg., on the 14th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure noted, first at the Observatory 91 feet above the sea level, and later at the Weather Bureau 115 feet above sea level, was during the seventy-nine years ended with 1934, 30.013 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell each year was 139, and the average yearly rainfall 25.66 inches. The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere is 65 per cent.; on very warm days it is often 12 per cent., and it has been as low as 2 per cent. The severity of the heat is not felt so much as it would be if there were a relatively high wet bulb, as the temperature by such bulb seldom exceeds 75 deg. The average number of hours of sunshine daily is 6.2, and fogs occur, on an average, on only 21 days in the year.

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

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.

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

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, RIVERS AND LAKES.

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

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

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

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

outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10½ square miles in extent, and quite fresh. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea by only a narrow belt of sand. Lake Wellington, the largest of the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and King, and is united to the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connearre, which is connected with the sea at Point Flinders.

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

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

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

* Died on this date.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ..	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting)	3rd January, 1875 ..	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875..	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ..	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 .. 18th October, 1889	8th March, 1889 15th November, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889 .. 16th November, 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893.. 27th March, 1895 ..	11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	29th December, 1896 27th September, 1897 23rd March, 1898 ..	16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	15th January, 1900..	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ..	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor(acting)	20th March, 1907 .. 6th July, 1908 ..	18th November, 1907 27th July, 1908
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ..	19th May, 1911
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	19th May, 1911 ..	24th May, 1911

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

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

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

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

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

In the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 29, appears a statement which shows the names of Ministers who held office from the separation of the Colony from New South Wales in 1851 up to the establishment of responsible Government in 1855. The office which each Minister held and the date of assumption of office are also shown.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

During the period 28th November, 1855, to 22nd November, 1928, the number of Ministries was 45. A statement showing the name of the Premier, the date of assumption of, the date of retirement from, and the duration of office of each of these Ministries appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 30 and 31. Similar information in regard to the forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth Ministries is contained in the following statement:—

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

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1935.

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

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1935—continued.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. W. H. Everard.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Albert Park	H. V. Drew.
Allandale	T. Parkin.
Ballarat	T. T. Hollway.
Barwon	Hon. T. K. Maltby.
Benalla	E. F. Cleary.
Benambra	J. R. Paton.
Bendigo	A. E. Cook.
Boroondara	T. D. Oldham
Brighton	Hon. I. Macfarlan, K.C.
Brunswick	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla-Dalhousie	H. O. White.
Carlton	W. Barry.
Castlemaine and Kyneton	Hon. C. Shields, M.B.
Caulfield	Colonel Hon. H. E. Cohen, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.
Clifton Hill	H. M. Cremean
Coburg	F. P. Keane.
Collingwood	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe.
Dandenong	Hon. F. Groves.
Dundas	Hon. W. Slater.
Essendon	J. C. Dillon.
Evelyn	Hon. W. H. Everard (Speaker).
Flemington	J. J. Holland.
Footscray	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Geelong	W. Brownbill.
Gippsland East	Hon. A. E. Lind (President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests).
Gippsland North	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South	H. J. T. Hyland.
Gippsland West	M. Bennett.
Goulburn Valley	Brigadier Hon. M. W. J. Bouchier, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour).
Grant	F. C. T. Holden.
Gunbower	N. A. Martin.
Hampden	W. R. Cumming.
Hawthorn	J. A. Gray, M.C.
Heidelberg	H. P. Zwar.
Kara Kara-Borong	F. A. Cameron.
Kew	Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1935—*continued*.THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Korong-Eaglehawk	Hon. A. A. Dunstan (Premier and Treasurer).
Lowan	G. H. Lamb.
Maryborough-Daylesford	G. C. Frost.
Melbourne	T. Hayes.
Mildura	A. G. Allnutt.
Mornington	A. J. Kirton.
Northcote	Hon. J. Cain.
Nunawading	W. J. Boyland.
Oakleigh	J. T. V. Smith, M.C.
Ouyen	Hon. A. L. Bussau (Minister of Transport, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).
Polwarth	A. M. McDonald.
Port Fairy-Gleneilg	E. E. Bond.
Port Melbourne	J. L. Murphy.
Prahran	J. McD. Ellis.
Richmond	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney	Hon. J. Allan.
St. Kilda	A. Michaelis.
Stawell and Ararat	A. McDonald.
Swan Hill	Hon. F. E. Old (Minister of Water Supply and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings).
Toorak	Hon. Sir S. S. Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Upper Goulburn	Hon. E. J. Mackrell (Minister without Portfolio).
Upper Yarra	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Knox, C.M.G., V.D.
Walthalla	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 (Minister without Portfolio).
Williamstown	Hon. J. Lemmon.
Wonthaggi	W. G. McKenzie.

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

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS,
1856 TO 1935.

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

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

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1934.

The following is a synopsis of each Act passed by the State Parliament during the year 1934:—

Act No.	Date.	
4210*	6th April	.. The <i>Marriage (Divorce) Act</i> 1933 provides that the expression "Habitual Drunkard" in the <i>Marriage Act</i> 1928 includes a person who is habitually intoxicated by reason of taking or using to excess any sedative, narcotic, or stimulating drug, and that the meaning of "Hospital for Insane" within the meaning of the <i>Lunacy Act</i> 1928 includes any like hospital in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions. Discretionary power is given to the court to order, on dissolution of a marriage, the payment of alimony by a wife to a husband.
4211	2nd July	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,295,167 to the service of the year 1934-35.
4212.	16th July	.. The <i>Financial Emergency (Continuation) Act</i> 1934 continues the operation of certain provisions of the Financial Emergency Acts, and of the provisions of the Pension Reduction Acts.
4213	16th July	.. The <i>Treasury Overdrafts Act</i> 1934 extends until 31st December, 1939, the duration of the <i>Treasury Overdrafts Act</i> 1930 which authorizes the Treasurer of Victoria to obtain temporary advances by way of overdraft pending receipt of revenue.

* Reserved 29th December, 1933. Royal Assent proclaimed 6th April, 1934.

Act No.	Date.	
4214	.. 6th August	.. This Act applies out of Consolidated Revenue the sum of £431,193 to the service of the year 1933-34.
4215	.. 6th August	.. The <i>Cattle and Swine (Compensation) Act 1934</i> provides that compensation under the <i>Cattle Compensation Act 1928</i> and the <i>Swine Act 1928</i> shall not be payable to an owner of an animal condemned or destroyed unless the chief inspector of stock is satisfied that all stamp duty (if any) due by such owner has been paid.
4216	.. 6th August	.. The <i>Public Account Advances Act 1934</i> authorizes the temporary advance out of the Public Account of an amount not exceeding £390,000 for the payment of costs and expenses incurred in the conversion of certain securities in London during 1933-34.
4217	.. 27th August	.. The <i>Local Government (Shire of Moorabbin) Act 1934</i> enables the Governor in Council to declare the Shire of Moorabbin a City.
4218	.. 27th August	.. The <i>Vacuum Oil Company Proprietary Limited Act 1931 (Repeal Act) 1934</i> , repeals the <i>Vacuum Oil Company Proprietary Limited Act 1931</i> which relates to the sale of certain Crown land to the Company.
4219	.. 27th August	.. The <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1934</i> provides for the continuance of the payment into the Consolidated Revenue of certain fees under the Country Roads Acts and for the suspension of the annual payment of the amount of £50,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue into the Country Roads Board Fund in respect of the year 1934-35.
4220	.. 6th September	.. The <i>State Electricity Commission Act 1934</i> provides for the registration of electrical contractors, for the constitution of an Electrical Approvals Board with power to test and to recommend approval of electrical installation, appliances, &c., empowers the Governor in Council to prescribe classes or types of electrical apparatus, &c., which shall not be sold unless approved by the Commission.
4221	.. 6th September	.. The <i>Public and Bank Holidays Act 1934</i> provides that the public holiday of the Royal Agricultural Show shall be the last Thursday in September, empowers the Governor in Council to alter the date appointed for a public holiday when it is made to appear that in any year it is expedient to do so.
4222	.. 6th September	.. The <i>Property Law (Charitable Bequests) Act 1934</i> , where the will of any person contains a bequest to charities and a direction that the payment of the corpus bequeathed be postponed and the income distributed in the meantime, it is provided by this Act that such direction shall take effect notwithstanding any rule of law or equity.

Act No.	Date.	
4223	.. 6th September	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £1,055,698 to the service of the year 1934-35.
4224	.. 6th September	.. The <i>Companies (Special Investigations) Act 1934</i> empowers the Governor in Council to appoint inspectors to investigate the affairs of certain companies for the protection of the public or of the shareholders or creditors of such companies.
4225	.. 29th September	.. The <i>Friendly Societies Act 1934</i> extends the objects of the societies by enabling them to provide payments for hospital accommodation and surgical treatment of members and certain dependants.
4226	.. 29th September	.. The <i>Administration and Probate (Charities) Act 1934</i> provides that bequests, &c., to Lord Mayors' Fund shall be exempt from duty.
4227	.. 29th September	.. The <i>West Melbourne Literary Institute Land Act 1934</i> provides for the revocation of the reservation of certain land in the City of Melbourne reserved as a site for the West Melbourne Literary Institute, and empowers the Trustees to realize on their remaining assets and to pay the proceeds thereof to the Austin Hospital for Chronic Diseases.
4228	.. 29th September	.. The <i>Treasury Bonds Act 1934</i> authorizes the issue of treasury bonds of a sum not exceeding £769,240 2s. 11d. for the purpose of meeting the deficit of that amount in the Consolidated Revenue for the year 1933-34.
4229	.. 29th September	.. The <i>State Savings Bank Act 1934</i> extends the powers of the Commissioners in respect of the investment of moneys at credit of "Insurance Trust Account."
4230	.. 29th September	.. The <i>Essendon Land Act 1934</i> provides for the closing of portion of a certain street in the City of Essendon and for payment of compensation by The Royal Agricultural Society Trust to persons who suffer loss from the extinguishment of rights of way, &c.
4231	.. 29th September	.. The <i>Geelong and Melbourne Harbor Trusts Act 1934</i> provides for the re-organization of the financial position of the Geelong Harbor Trust.
4232	.. 29th September	.. The <i>Sewerage Districts Act 1934</i> authorizes sewerage authorities to fix a minimum sewerage rate for any rateable sewered property and provides that the quarterly instalments payable for cost of sewerage installations may be a greater number than forty but not more than eighty.
4233	.. 29th September	.. The <i>Mildura Irrigation Trust (Drainage) Act 1934</i> authorizes the First Mildura Irrigation Trust to undertake the work of sub-surface drainage within its district.

Act No.	Date.	
4234 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Totalizator Act</i> 1934 reduces from 50 per cent. to 25 per cent. in respect of country race meetings the portion of the commission on totalizator receipts payable into the Consolidated Revenue.
4235 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Leitchville Lands Act</i> 1934 provides for the revocation of the reservation of certain Crown land in the parish of Gunbower West, authorizes the sale thereof and application of the purchase money; reserves a site for public recreation certain other land.
4236 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1934 provides for the continuance until 31st December, 1935, of the additional duties payable under Part III. of the <i>Finance Act</i> 1930.
4237 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Cultivation Advances Act</i> 1934 empowers the Closer Settlement Commission to make advances of goods and money for certain purposes to any farmer who through the existence or consequence of adverse conditions or by reason of his indebtedness on 1st January, 1935, would not be able without advances to fallow or crop his farm or a reasonably sufficient area thereof or during the period before the harvesting of the next crop to continue working or residing on his farm.
4238 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Income Tax Acts Amendment Act</i> 1934 provides for deductions from assessable income of gifts of £5 and upwards to the Government for the Victorian Centenary celebrations and for reciprocity with other States in respect of exemption from payment of certain taxation by persons not ordinarily resident in Victoria.
4239 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1934 declares the rates of income tax on incomes earned during the year ended 30th June, 1934.
4240 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Land Tax (Amendment) Act</i> 1934 extends the provisions relating to release from land tax, wholly or in part to any taxpayer whose income has been reduced owing to low price of primary products.
4241 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1934 declares the rate of land tax for the year ending 31st December, 1935.
4242 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act</i> 1934 declares the rates of unemployment relief tax on incomes for the year 1933-34.
4243 ..	29th September ..	The <i>North Geelong to Fyansford Railway Construction Act</i> 1934 empowers the Railway Commissioners to close portion of line not required and provides for payment to previous owners for so much of the land purchased by the Commissioners.
4244 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Unemployment Relief Loan and Application Act</i> 1934 increases from £2,800,000 to £3,800,000 the amount that may be raised for the relief of unemployment.

Act No.	Date.	
4245 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Victorian Loan Act 1934</i> authorizes the raising by stock or debentures a sum not exceeding £500,000 for purposes of Irrigation, Water Supply, Drainage, and Flood Protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
4246 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act 1934</i> authorizes and approves of a financial agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and all Australian States.
4247 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1934</i> sanctions the issue and application of a certain sum of money available under Loan Acts for railway works.
4248 ..	29th September ..	The <i>State Forests Loan Application Act 1934</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for State forests.
4249 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Financial Emergency (Mortgages) Continuation Act 1934</i> provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the operation of those sections of the Financial Emergency Acts relating to mortgages.
4250 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Local Government (Temporary Reduction of Interest) Act 1934</i> continues in operation for a further twelve months the temporary reduction of interest payable by owners of property in respect of the cost of making certain streets, &c.
4251 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Sewerage Districts (Temporary Reduction of Interest) Act 1934</i> continues in operation for a further twelve months the temporary reduction in interest payable by owners of property of cost of certain sewerage connexions.
4252 ..	4th October ..	The <i>Licensing (Removal) Act 1934</i> gives discretionary power to the Licensing Court to grant permission to remove the licence of a licensed victualler from one site to another in a village or township.
4253 ..	4th October ..	The <i>Government Advances (Reduction of Interest) Act 1934</i> provides for the reduction of the rate of interest payable to the State under certain specified Acts and enactments and repeals the <i>Government Advances (Reduction of Interest) Act 1932</i> .
4254 ..	4th October ..	The <i>Public Works Loan Application Act 1934</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for the purchase and supply of wire netting.
4255 ..	4th October ..	The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Act 1934</i> extends the tenure of the Board until 31st December, 1935.

Act No.	Date.	
4256	.. 4th October	.. The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1934</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts for irrigation, water supply, drainage and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
4257	.. 4th October	.. The <i>Closer Settlement (Financial) Act 1934</i> increases the amount that may be raised for the purposes of Closer Settlement to £13,080,000 and for Discharged Soldiers Settlement to £25,605,000.
4258	.. 4th October	.. The <i>Stamps Act 1934</i> extends the period for which increased stamp duty is payable; exempts from stamp duty certain instruments of Commonwealth Savings Bank and of public departments, &c.; amends the provisions relating to the stamp duty on leases.
4259	.. 4th October	.. The <i>Financial Emergency (Salaries and Pensions) Act 1934</i> provides for the restoration to members of Parliament and public officers of 25 per cent. of the amount by which salaries and other remuneration were reduced; makes provision for officers to increase the number of superannuation units; alters the rate of reduction, as from 4th January, 1935, of non-contributory pensions payable to officers, and makes full restoration of contributory pensions.
4260	.. 4th October	.. This Act applies a sum not exceeding £10,781,511 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year ending on 30th June, 1935, and provides for the appropriation of all sums amounting to £14,563,569 granted out of the Consolidated Revenue by this Act and the other Acts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act.
4261	.. 9th October	.. The <i>Stamps (Betting) Act 1934</i> imposes penalties on bookmakers and their clerks who evade the payment of stamp duty by omitting to enter bets or making divided entries of bets in their books.
4262	.. 9th October	.. The <i>Entertainments Tax Act 1934</i> gives an amended definition of the word "Proprietor" appearing in section 2 of the Principal Act.
4263	.. 9th October	.. The <i>Licensing (Good Friday) Act 1934</i> prohibits the sale or supply of liquor on Good Friday.
4264	.. 9th October	.. The <i>Statute Law Revision Act 1934</i> corrects errors and inserts omissions in the Acts set forth in the Schedule to this Act.
4265	.. 9th October	.. The <i>Mortgagees (Powers of Sale) Act 1934</i> provides that a mortgagee may sell mortgaged lands for a sum payable either in one amount or by instalments.

Act No.	Date.	
4266 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Education (Fees) Continuation Act 1934</i> provides for the continuance until 31st December, 1935, of the power to charge fees for instruction in secondary school subjects.
4267 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Fruit Growers Relief (Commonwealth Payment) Act 1934</i> provides for the distribution of the Commonwealth grant to growers of apples or pears who, during the 1933-34 season, exported or sold for export, such products.
4268 ..	9th October	.. The <i>River Murray Waters Act 1934</i> ratifies and approves an amended Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia respecting the River Murray and Lake Victoria and other waters.
4269 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Box Hill Lands Act 1934</i> provides for the purchase and permanent reservation of certain lands in the parish of Nunawading for recreation purposes and reserves as a site for a cemetery a portion of a reservation previously made for recreation and other public purposes.
4270 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Grain Elevator Act 1934</i> provides 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; and empowers the Board to borrow money, but the amount of borrowed money owing at any one time shall not exceed £2,000,000.
4271 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Agricultural Lime Act 1934</i> provides for the compulsory registration of brands of agricultural lime and requires the vendor upon sale of any agricultural lime to give to the purchaser an invoice certificate that such lime is of the prescribed standard.
4272 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Continuation Act 1934</i> continues for a further period of one year the reduction of rent payable in respect of certain leases.
4273 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Land Act 1934</i> empowers the Board of Land and Works to grant, under certain conditions, grazing leases for a term of not more than 21 years of Crown lands which are considered as being unsuitable for selection purchase.
4274 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Superannuation (Retirement) Act 1934</i> extends to 31st July, 1935, the time that any male officer who has attained the age of 60 years and any female officer who has attained the age of 55 years may retire from the public service on full pension, if the Treasurer is of opinion that such retirement will result in a reduction of expenditure.

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 4275 .. | 9th October | .. The <i>Factories and Shops Act 1934</i> strengthens the provisions of existing legislation by, <i>inter alia</i> , fixing a limitation of working hours in the boot trade, and of the hours in which bread may be carted or delivered on sale; provides that every shop in which petrol, &c. is ordinarily sold shall be closed on Good Friday, and for the adjustment by Wages Board of wages rates and piecework prices to accord with variation in cost of living index-numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician; permits the payment of premiums for the teaching of hairdressing under certain conditions; forbids the payment of 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; fixes the sum of £100 as the maximum amount of premium payable to a chemist under any apprenticeship agreement. |
| 4276 .. | 9th October | .. The <i>Milk Board Act 1934</i> increases the effectiveness of the Principal Act by providing that milk sold by owners of milk depots for sale in the metropolis must be sold to retailers under contracts approved by the Milk Board, and requires any person carrying on business of transporting from country districts milk for sale in the metropolis to be the holder of a milk carriers licence issued by the Milk Board. |
| 4277 .. | 9th October | .. The <i>Health (Margarine) Act 1934</i> prohibits the use of any colouring substance in the manufacture or preparation of margarine which may create a resemblance to the colour of butter. |
| 4278 .. | 16th October | .. The <i>Electoral Act 1934</i> provides that a recount of votes may be made by a returning officer before the declaration of the poll, and in the case of election for the Assembly constitutes the Supreme Court a Court of Disputed Returns in place of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications. |
| 4279 .. | 16th October | .. The <i>Local Government Act 1934</i> provides that a shire may be constituted if the proposed area contains rateable property capable of yielding upon a rate not exceeding One shilling in the pound on the annual value thereof an estimated sum of £3,000 instead of the previous sum of £1,500. On the same rating basis the minimum revenue of a proposed borough is increased from £300 to £2,000. Empowers a council, under certain conditions, to levy a differential general rate in respect to any subdivision of its municipality. Gives authority to appoint an Advisory Board to which may be referred certain specified matters for inquiry and report; makes addition to qualifications of a councillor by providing that such person shall have been liable to be rated for a period of not less than three months preceding nomination day. |

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

At the triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 9th June, 1934, only six of the seventeen provinces were contested. A statement showing the number of electors on the rolls for each province, also the number and proportion who voted in the provinces where elections were held, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, page 23.

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

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

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

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Albert Park	9,766	13,300	23,066	9,237	12,241	21,478	94.58	92.04	93.12
Allandale	5,485	4,969	10,454	5,326	4,754	10,080	97.10	95.67	96.42
Ballarat	8,144	10,089	18,233	7,637	9,717	17,354	93.77	96.31	95.18
Barwon	5,993	6,520	12,513	5,719	6,158	11,877	95.43	94.45	94.92
Benalla	5,578	5,093	10,671		No contest				
Benambra	4,892	4,137	9,029	4,619	3,839	8,458	94.42	92.80	93.68
Bendigo	8,575	9,396	17,971	8,171	8,923	17,094	95.29	94.97	95.12
Boroondara	12,120	15,446	27,566		No contest				
Brighton	11,737	15,050	26,787	11,479	13,963	25,442	97.80	92.78	94.98
Brunswick	12,300	13,487	25,787		No contest				
Bulla and Dalhousie	5,379	4,746	10,125	5,104	4,453	9,557	94.89	93.83	94.39
Carlton	10,038	11,214	21,252	9,324	10,208	19,532	92.89	91.03	91.91
Castlemaine									
and									
Kyneton	5,277	5,543	10,820	5,078	5,271	10,349	96.23	95.09	95.65
Caulfield	11,273	14,284	25,557	10,932	13,499	24,431	96.98	94.50	95.59
Clifton Hill	11,219	12,658	23,877	10,782	11,764	22,546	96.10	92.94	94.43
Coburg	12,290	13,574	25,864	11,699	12,612	24,311	95.19	92.91	94.00
Collingwood	10,891	12,455	23,346	10,444	11,027	21,471	95.90	88.53	91.97
Dandenong	13,529	14,439	27,968	12,935	13,461	26,396	95.61	91.93	23.94
Dundas	5,904	5,693	11,597	5,689	5,376	11,065	96.36	94.43	95.41
Essendon	10,944	12,765	23,709	10,624	12,236	22,860	97.08	95.86	96.42
Evelyn	5,806	5,458	11,264	5,470	5,109	10,579	94.21	93.61	93.92

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

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Flemington ..	10,509	11,771	22,280	10,074	10,861	20,935	95.86	92.27	93.96
Footscray ..	12,830	12,568	25,398	12,334	12,030	24,364	96.13	95.72	95.93
Geelong ..	8,715	9,932	18,647	8,460	9,376	17,836	97.07	94.40	95.65
Gippsland East ..	4,655	3,343	7,998	4,315	3,197	7,512	92.70	95.63	93.92
Gippsland North ..	5,577	5,353	10,930	5,344	5,083	10,427	95.82	94.96	95.40
Gippsland South ..	6,382	5,040	11,422			No contest			
Goulburn West ..	6,254	5,165	11,419	5,893	4,890	10,783	94.23	94.68	94.43
Goulburn Valley ..	6,350	5,624	11,974			No contest			
Grant ..	5,470	4,736	10,206	5,135	4,377	9,512	93.88	92.42	93.20
Gunbower ..	6,371	5,242	11,613			No contest			
Hampden ..	5,777	5,367	11,144	5,514	5,057	10,571	95.45	94.22	94.86
Hawthorn ..	9,927	14,029	23,956	9,732	12,898	22,630	98.04	91.94	94.46
Heidelberg ..	13,357	14,605	27,962	12,743	14,173	26,916	95.40	97.04	96.26
Kara Kara and Borung ..	5,807	5,323	11,130	5,500	5,036	10,536	94.71	94.61	94.66
Kew ..	10,996	14,698	25,694	10,050	13,986	24,036	91.40	95.16	93.55
Korong and Eaglehawk ..	6,201	5,553	11,754			No contest			
Lowan ..	6,112	5,811	11,923	5,758	5,515	11,273	94.21	94.91	94.55
Maryborough ..									
Daylesford ..	5,798	5,640	11,438	5,540	5,365	10,905	95.55	95.12	95.34
Melbourne ..	10,397	10,357	20,754	8,888	9,271	18,159	85.49	89.51	87.50
Mildura ..	7,305	5,641	12,946	6,543	5,082	11,625	89.57	90.09	89.80
Mornington ..	6,959	6,273	13,232	6,403	5,895	12,298	92.01	93.97	92.94
Northcote ..	10,784	12,902	23,686	10,304	12,357	22,661	95.55	95.78	95.67
Nunawading ..	10,349	12,452	22,801	9,929	11,751	21,680	95.94	94.37	95.08
Oakleigh ..	13,505	16,098	29,603	13,125	14,933	28,063	97.19	92.79	94.80
Ouyen ..	6,286	4,777	11,063	5,676	4,498	10,174	90.30	94.16	91.96
Polwarth ..	6,209	5,456	11,665			No contest			
Port Fairy and Glenelg ..	6,166	5,655	11,821			No contest			
Port Melbourne ..	10,874	11,379	22,253	10,248	10,421	20,669	94.24	91.58	92.88
Prahran ..	10,686	14,768	25,454	10,145	13,680	23,825	94.94	92.63	93.60
Richmond ..	11,518	12,792	24,310	10,989	11,986	22,975	95.41	93.70	94.51
Rodney ..	6,307	5,684	11,991	6,065	5,402	11,467	96.16	95.04	95.63
St. Kilda ..	11,300	15,117	26,417	11,024	14,421	25,445	97.56	95.40	96.32
Stawell and Ararat ..	6,009	5,763	11,772	5,882	5,477	11,359	97.89	95.04	96.49
Swan Hill ..	5,748	4,027	9,775	5,168	3,825	8,993	89.91	94.98	92.00
Toorak ..	9,303	14,514	23,817			No contest			
Upper Goulburn ..	5,274	4,443	9,717	5,011	4,160	9,171	95.01	93.63	94.38
Upper Yarra ..	7,335	6,959	14,294			No contest			
Walhalla ..	6,071	4,701	10,772	5,730	4,516	10,246	94.38	96.06	95.12
Wangaratta and Ovens ..	6,031	5,175	11,206	5,686	4,861	10,547	94.28	93.93	94.12
Waranga ..	5,147	4,432	9,579	4,925	4,223	9,148	95.69	95.28	95.50
Warrenheip and Grenville ..	5,560	5,176	10,736	5,267	4,910	10,177	94.73	94.86	94.79
Warrnambool ..	6,191	5,926	12,117	6,020	5,673	11,693	97.24	95.73	96.51
Williamstown ..	11,382	11,294	22,676			No contest			
Wonthaggi ..	5,695	4,755	10,450	5,392	4,587	9,979	94.68	96.47	95.49
Total ..	532,619	566,632	1,099,251	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less twelve uncontested districts ..	95,697	99,363	195,060	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	436,922	467,269	904,191	415,081	438,389	853,470	95.00	93.82	94.39

Preferential Voting The preferential system of voting adopted in 1911 for Assembly elections, and in 1921, for Council elections, is still in force. An illustration of this system of voting is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 19.

In 19 of the 53 contested districts in the election of 2nd March, 1935, there were more than two candidates. In ten of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In four of the other nine contests the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences were distributed.

Absent Voting. The legislation providing for absent voting was assented to on the 10th November, 1927, and was applied generally for the first time at the general election for the Legislative Assembly in November, 1929.

Compulsory Voting. Compulsory voting was again in operation at the general election for the Legislative Assembly on 2nd March, 1935, this being the fourth general election at which it has been in operation.

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

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

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

* Not available.

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

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.

Leading events. The *Year-Book* for 1933-34 contains, on pages 25 to 37, a chronological table of leading events connected with the discovery and history of Victoria for the years 1770 to 1934 inclusive.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and Australian history during the year 1934-35 were as follows :—

- 1934—15th September .. Federal Elections for members of the Senate and House of Representatives held throughout Australia.
- 15th October .. Captain Cook's cottage, which was transported from England to Victoria and re-erected in the Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne, was presented to the Victorian Government by Mr. Russell Grimwade on this date.
- 16th October .. The metropolitan tramway employees, aggrieved with their conditions of labour and rates of pay, decided at a stop-work meeting to cease work. The strike lasted four days.
- 18th October .. H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester arrived in Melbourne and opened the Victorian Centenary Celebrations.
- 19th October .. The airliner, *Miss Hobart*, carrying ten passengers and two pilots, disappeared near the Victorian Coast while on a flight from Launceston (Tas.) to Melbourne.
- 23rd October .. Messrs. C. W. A. Scott and T. Campbell Black, flying a De Havilland Comet, arrived in Melbourne, and won the first prize of £10,000 of the Centenary Air Race from London to Melbourne. The flight occupied only 70 hours 54 minutes 18 seconds. The prizes of this race amounted to £15,000, and were the gift of Sir Macpherson Robertson.
- 11th November .. H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, in the presence of over 300,000 people, dedicated the Shrine of Remembrance, the memorial erected by the people of Victoria in memory of the men and women of this State who served in the Great War, 1914-1918.
- 29th November .. Marriage of Prince George, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George V., to Princess Marina of Greece celebrated at Westminster Abbey.
- 29th November .. The coastal steamer *Coramba* foundered on her voyage from Portland to Melbourne. The crew of seventeen were drowned.
- 2nd December .. The National Eucharistic Congress, held in connexion with the Centenary celebrations, was opened at St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Papal Legate, Cardinal MacRory. The Congress lasted for seven days.

- 1934—4th December .. While on a Trans-Pacific flight from America to Australia, the airplane *Star of Australia* was forced down to the sea near Honolulu. No trace of the pilot, Mr. C. T. P. Ulm, and his two companions nor of the plane, was subsequently found.
- 8th December .. Air mail service from England to Australia commenced by the despatch of mail from Croydon Aerodrome. Mails by this service are scheduled to reach Darwin in ten days. The Duke of Gloucester, while on a visit to Brisbane, inaugurated the Australia-England service on 10th December.
- 27th December .. Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, and founder of the world-wide Boy Scout Movement, arrived in Melbourne to attend the Jamboree held in connexion with the Centenary celebrations. 10,000 scouts, representing 21 nations, attended the camp.
- 1935—2nd March .. General Elections for members of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria held.
- 20th March .. The 32nd State Parliament opened by His Excellency the Governor, Lord Huntingfield.
- 29th March .. Argyle Ministry resigns after the passing of a motion of no-confidence moved by the Hon. A. A. Dunstan, the leader of the Country Party.
- 2nd April .. First Country Party Ministry in Victoria sworn in, the leader of the Party, Hon. A. A. Dunstan, being Premier.
- 6th May .. The 25th anniversary of the accession to the Throne of King George V.
- 6th June .. The Centenary of the City of Melbourne celebrated.

FLORA OF VICTORIA.

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

FURTHER ADDENDA TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.

Added to the List of Victorian Flora.

The following species were added to the list of Victorian Flora during the year 1934-35 :—

New Species—

Eucalyptus cordieri Trabut, "Mealy Bundy" (Myrtaceae).

Eucalyptus yangowra Blakley, "Yangowra" (Myrtaceae).

Eucalyptus Huberiana Naudin, "Rough barked ribbon gum"
(Myrtaceae).

Eucalyptus brevirostris Blakley, "Bastard red stringybark"
(Myrtaceae).

Amphibromus gracilia P. F. Morris, "Graceful swamp wallaby
grass" (Gramineae).

Species not previously recorded—

Hymenophyllum peltatum (Poir) Desv, "Stalked filmy fern"
(Filices).

Notothixos subaureus Oliver, "Golden mistletoe" (Loranth-
aceae).

Grevillea alpestris Meissn, "Dallachy's grevillea" (Proteaceae).

Gaultheria appressa A. W. Hill, "Flat waxberry" (Ericaceae).

Stipa elatior Hughes, "Tall spear grass" (Gramineae).

EXOTICS.

Four new plants were recorded during the year 1934-35, viz. :—

Atriplex rosea L., "Rosy saltbush" (Chenopodiaceae).

Sedum annum L., "Annual stonecrop" (Crassulaceae).

Oenanthe pimpinelloides L., "Water dopwort" (Umbelliferae).

Linaria commutata Schur., "Spur toadflax" (Scrophularineae).

THE FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

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

An article on "The Mammals of Victoria," by Mr. C. W. Brazenor, National Museum of Victoria, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1932-33, pages 5 to 15, and an article on the "Birds of Victoria," by Mr. George Mack, National Museum of Victoria, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, pages 39 to 48. The following article on "Reptiles of Victoria" has also been contributed by Mr. C. W. Brazenor.

THE REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS OF VICTORIA.

(By C. W. BRAZENOR, *National Museum of Victoria.*)

REPTILES.

Reptiles belong to the cold-blooded section of vertebrate animals and are separated from the other two classes of this particular section (Amphibians and Fish), by the fact that they breathe by means of lungs during all stages of life. Both the others, at least during some portion of their lives, breathe by means of gills—fishes for the whole of their existence, and frogs, newts, and other amphibians during the larval stages only. Reptiles reproduce their young by means of eggs, which in the majority of species are “laid,” but in a few species are developed and hatched within the body of the parent.

There are five orders of living reptiles, and of these three are represented in Victoria, namely, *Chelodina* (Tortoises and Turtles), *Lacertilia* (Lizards), and *Ophidia* (Snakes). The two remaining orders are *Rhynchocephalia* (the Tuatara of New Zealand) and *Crocodylia* (Crocodiles).

Order CHELODINA.

Tortoises and Turtles are instantly recognized by their bony shells. The shell is formed by the expansion and fusion of the backbone and ribs, and an external layer of horny substance which, in some of the larger species, forms commercial tortoiseshell. Turtles have flattened, paddle-shaped limbs adapted for aquatic life; tortoises have walking limbs.

The Luth or Leathery Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (Linn.), the largest Australian species, was on one occasion taken in Victorian waters, evidently a “stray” from its natural habitat in warmer seas; it grows to more than 6 feet long.

Australia has no land tortoises, and the two kinds found in Victoria spend most of their time in rivers and streams.

The most common is the Long-necked Tortoise, *Chelodina longicollis* Shaw, the shell of which attains a length of a little more than 12 inches; its head and neck combined are almost as long as its body.

The Murray Tortoise, *Emydura macquarii* Gray, is confined to the Murray River and its tributaries, and is distinguished by its much shorter neck. Both kinds lay about twenty oval eggs in a hole in the ground. They are mixed feeders, taking water-weeds, small molluscs, and crustaceans.

Order LACERTILIA.

About 50 species of lizards are found in Victoria, and they exhibit a great variety of size, shape, and colour. Most have well developed legs, but in some the legs are merely vestigial, and such lizards are commonly mistaken for snakes. This specialization may be considered an adaptation to habitat. Most lizards are carnivorous, the larger kinds, such as Goanas, taking small mammals and birds. The smaller species are mainly insectivorous, but have cannibalistic tendencies and will, if the opportunity offers, devour smaller examples of their own kind. Others like the Sleepy Lizard are omnivorous and will eat both vegetable and animal food. Reproduction is in most cases by deposited eggs.

Some lizards when disturbed break off their tails. Another tail grows, but the new member differs both internally and externally from the original; internally the tail bones are replaced by gristly cartilage, externally the scales and colouration differ, so that the reproduced tail can be easily detected. Occasionally more than one new tip will grow from the break and the lizard exhibits a forked or even triple tail.

All Australian lizards are non-venomous and can be safely handled, but many are adepts at bluffing, and with wide open mouth, the interior of which is often brightly coloured, will assume forbidding attitudes.

Five families are found in this State. They are:—the Geckos (*Gekkonidae*), the Snake-lizards (*Pygopodidae*), the Dragons (*Agamidae*), the Monitors or Goanas (*Varanidae*), and the Skinks (*Skincidae*).

Fam. *Gekkonidae*.

Although the distinguishing characters of the family are founded upon their anatomy, geckos may usually be recognized by their soft flabby bodies, which in general are not scaly but dotted with raised tubercles. Many have enlarged and curiously-shaped tails. All are insectivorous and lay small round eggs. Seven species are found within Victoria.

The common Thick-tailed Gecko, *Gymnodactylus milii* (Bory), is dark-brown on the back with cross bands of yellow or white tubercles; the underside is a delicate grey. The tail is constricted at the base, suddenly enlarged to almost the breadth of the body, and then tapers to a point.

The Marbled Gecko, *Phyllodactylus marmoratus* (Gray), also common, is yellowish-grey with darker marblings. It has a thickened tail, though less flattened than that of the foregoing species. The toes of this and the following species are broadened into disks.

The Stone Gecko, *Diplodactylus vittatus* Gray, the Variegated Gecko, *D. tessellatus* (Gunth.), and *D. strophurus* (D. and B.), which has no popular name, are very like the Marbled Gecko in shape. The first may be recognized by a broad zig-zag line down the middle of the back, the second by the large tile-like scales on the upper surface, and the last by a double line of enlarged tubercles down the back.

The Spiny-tailed Gecko, *D. spinigerus* Gray, has well developed spines on its swollen tail. All these species are brownish-grey in general colour.

The Dtella, *Peropus variegatus* (D. and B.), is found only in the extreme north-west. In this species the end joint of the toe is compressed and rises at right angles to the enlarged disk.

The last five species are not common and are confined to the northern parts of Victoria.

Fam. *Pygopodidae*.

The Snake-lizards have legs so rudimentary that they are completely overlooked by most people. Only the hind limbs are present and those are reduced to small flaps of skin, one on each side of the vent. Hundreds of Snake-lizards are killed every year in mistake for snakes, but they have two distinguishing characters which can be seen easily. The first is a small oval opening on each side of the head behind the eye; this is the external opening to the ear. The second is a tail which is longer than head and body. Snakes have no ear openings and their tails are seldom more than one-fifth of their body length.

The Scaly-foot, *Pygopus lepidopodus* (Lacep.), is the largest species and attains a length of about 2 feet. Its general colour varies from an earthy-red through browns and olives to a leaden or even bluish-grey; most often the body is longitudinally striped with dark-brown or black. The rudimentary legs are fairly well developed.

The Delma or Mimicking Snake-lizard, *Delma fraseri* (Gray), is light-brown in colour and usually has a black bar behind the head. Its likeness to the young of the Brown Snake has given rise to its popular name. Length about 1 foot.

The False Delma, *Pseudodelma impar* (Fischer), has no bar on the nape, but has three dark-brown stripes along each side of the back as far as the vent. It is found in western Victoria from the coast to the Murray River. Length about 11 inches.

The Aprasia or Pretty Snake-lizard, *Aprasia pulchella* (Gray), is almost similar to the last, but the lines on the body continue along the tail.

The remaining member of this family is the Sharp-snouted Snake-lizard, *Lialis burtonii* (Gray), which is found only in the north-west. It has a long pointed snout, and is even more variable in colour than the Scaly-foot. It has lines, or a series of dots, down the whole length of its body and tail.

Fam. *Agamidae*.

The Agamas are in most cases ornamented with crests, frills, and spines, and resemble more than any other lizards the fabled dragon. Usually their limbs are well developed, and each foot has five toes. Some species when pursued raise the fore part of the body and run upon the hind legs only. The tail is long and slender, and the scales of the head and body are small and overlapping, suggesting a roughened skin rather than conventional scaling. Their principal food consists of insects, but some have carnivorous tendencies. All species outwardly resemble one another, and all lay eggs.

The most common Victorian species is the Tree Dragon, *Amphibolurus muricatus* (Shaw), which may often be seen resting upon stumps and posts. Its popular name in the bush, Bloodsucker, is undeserved by this harmless creature. Its colour is earthy-brown with angular spots along the middle, and a light line on each side of the back. It has a low crest of short spines on the nape and back.

The Bearded Dragon, *A. barbatus* (Cuv.), is about 1 foot in length and is terrestrial. It is often called the Frilled lizard, but this name rightfully belongs to quite a different lizard found only in Queensland. The Bearded Dragon is greyish-brown, often with lighter cross bars across the back. The head is wide and has spines across the neck, at the angle of the jaw, and under the throat. The beard or frill is a gular pouch which is capable of considerable distension. When the animal is teased or annoyed it flattens its body, opens its mouth exposing a bright-yellow interior, and distends its prickly beard. The young of this species closely resemble the Tree Dragon, but may be distinguished from it by the absence of a crest on the back.

The Mountain Dragon, *A. diemensis* (Gray), is not common in Victoria. It is a small, chubby, lizard, brown with darker mottlings, and has a few short spines on the neck. It inhabits rocky places in the more elevated regions.

The Painted Dragon, *A. pictus* (Peters), is found only in the Northern Mallee, and is comparatively smooth. Ordinarily reddish-brown with dark reticulations, in breeding season the male of this species assumes bright colours; the red and black markings become more intense, a broad leaden-blue line appears on the centre of the back, the sides of the body become yellow, the throat blue, and the chest black.

The Earless Dragon, *Tympanocryptus lineatus* (Peters), is a small, brown, comparatively short-tailed lizard inhabiting the open plains,

Unlike all other Victorian Dragons it has no external opening to the ear.

The Water Dragon, Gippsland Crocodile, or Sally (probably a corruption of Salamander), *Physignathus lesuerii* (Gray), is found in some numbers in eastern Victoria. It attains a length of more than 3 feet. It is greenish-brown above, with lighter and darker cross bands on the body and tail. The dorsal crest is well developed. The lizard's home is among stones and debris on the banks of streams and rivers; it is a strong swimmer and frequently takes to the water.

Fam. *Varanidae.*

Members of this family, the Monitors or Goanas, include the largest lizards in the world. One species from Dutch East Indies attains a length of 12 feet. Goanas are slender creatures with long compressed tails and longer necks than is usual amongst lizards. They have smooth, deeply forked, protractile tongues similar to those of snakes. Their limbs are well developed, and some species are adept at climbing. They are voracious beasts, possess large, sharp teeth, and besides preying on any small animals that come their way they will devour carrion. Because of this habit it is always wise to disinfect a bite or scratch from these animals, for decayed matter from their teeth or claws may set up blood poisoning. Goanas lay up to twelve elongated soft shelled eggs.

The Common Goana or Lace Lizard (so called because of the net-like appearance of the small scales), *Varanus varius* (Shaw) is found in the eastern part of the State. It attains about 7 feet in length. It is blackish above with a number of transverse bands of yellowish-white which may be more or less distinct. It swims well and climbs trees with ease.

The species is replaced in western Victoria by Gould's Monitor, *V. gouldi* (Gray) a smaller, brownish goana not exceeding 4 feet in length. It inhabits scrub and treeless areas and is terrestrial.

Fam. *Scincidae.*

The Skinks comprise many genera which vary considerably in size and form. They may be distinguished from the Geckos, Dragons, and Goanas by their overlapping scales and the presence of enlarged plates on the top of the head. Snake-lizards have similar scales and head-plates, but differ in having no eyelids. In Skinks eyelids are well developed and, except for one genus (*Ablepharus*), are movable; they may be completely scaly, or consist of a scaly ring enclosing a transparent, window-like disk. Limbs may be either well developed or degenerate, one species having only two small legs with two toes on each. Both diet and manner of reproduction vary within the family, but most of the smaller kinds are insectivorous and lay eggs.

White's Skink, *Egernia whiteii* (Lacep), is widely distributed in Victoria and throughout Australia. It is a rather stout lizard with comparatively short limbs and a thick, tapering tail. It grows to a length of about 10 inches, but most specimens are smaller. The general colour varies greatly, but is usually pale-brown above with darker spots and streaks. There are three or four small white lobes on the front edge of the ear openings. The lizard is found in open stony ground, and lives upon insects and smaller lizards.

The Striated Skink, *E. striolata* (Peters), is similar in form, but is generally darker in colour. It has 28 to 32 scales around the body whereas the last species has from 32 to 40.

Cunningham's Skink, *E. cunninghami* (Gray), is easily recognized by its spiny tail. It is about 15 inches in length. This dark-brown lizard is found only amongst rocks.

The Stumpy-tail or Sleepy Lizard, *Trachysaurus rugosus* Gray, is common in the west and north-west. It is about 15 inches in length. It has short legs, a stump tail, and large overlapping dark-brown scales which call to mind a pine cone. It is very sluggish in movement and assists its weak legs with a wriggling movement of the body. Omnivorous in diet, it is fond of berries and toadstools, and in some places raids strawberry and tomatoes beds. It also eats snails, woodlice, and similar animal food. The Stumpy-tail is viviparous, and two young at a time are produced alive.

The Bluetongues, *Tiliqua*, are common, and well known to most people. Three species occur in Victoria.

The Northern Bluetongue, *T. scincoides* (Shaw), is yellowish-brown, with seven or eight cross bars of dark-brown or black.

The Western Bluetongue, *T. occipitalis* (Peters), is found only in the extreme west, and is rare. The scales of the head are more elongate, and usually there are only four or five dark cross bars.

The Southern Bluetongue, *T. nigrolutea* (Gray), is usually a little greyer in general colour, and instead of cross bars has a series of irregularly oval markings on the back. All members of this genus are omnivorous in diet and give birth to about ten live young.

The remaining species of the family are small, and so closely resemble one another that it is not always possible to give simple characters by which they may be separated. To assist in identification the number of rows of scales around the body is given.

The Copper-tailed Skink, *Hinulia taeniolata* (Shaw), is usually pale-brown with black and white stripes on the back, but both colour and number of stripes vary. Its lower eyelid is scaly, and it has from 22 to 34 scales around the body.

Quoy's Water Lizard, *H. quoyi* (D. and B.), is perhaps the most common of the skinks, and is found on the banks of almost every stream and creek. It is olive-brown on the back, and the sides of its body are black with white freckling. Eyelid scaly. 36-40 scales.

The Weasel Skink, *Leiopisma mustelinum* (O'Shaug.), is yellowish-brown above; sides and tail golden. Often there is a white streak under the eye. Lives under stones and logs and amongst debris. Eyelid with transparent disk. 22-24 scales.

Entrecasteaux's Skink, *L. entrecasteaui* D. and B., is olive above with three black stripes, the outer ones edged with white. Lives amongst grass and herbage in scrubby country. Eyelid with transparent disk. 28-32 scales.

The Three-lined Skink, *L. trilineatum* (Gray), is closely allied to the last, but is more bronzy in colour. It is sometimes without the centre stripe on the back. 26-28 scales.

The Metallic Skink, *L. metallicum* (O'Shaug.), is bronzy-olive spotted with brown above. Sides light-brown with yellowish spots. Lives in open, rock-strewn country. Eyelid with transparent disk. 24-28 scales.

Guichenot's Skink, *L. guichenoti* D. and B., is olive above, and has a brown stripe with lighter edges down each side. Lives on dry heaths and stony ground carrying low herbage. Eyelid with transparent disk. 26-28 scales.

L. pretiosum (O'Shaug.) has no popular name. Its back is often dotted with small darker and lighter spots. Lives under stones and logs in moist places. Eyelid with transparent disk. 34-38 scales.

L. tetradactylum (O'Shaug.), has only four toes on each front foot. It is olive above, and has five interrupted black lines along the middle of the back. Lives amongst grass on dry open plains of northern Victoria. Eyelid with transparent disk. 34 scales.

Spencer's Skink, *Emoa spenceri* L. and F., is not common, but has been taken in the north-west and in Croajingolong. It is dark-brown above, with a pale greenish-white line on the middle of the back, on both sides of which are other indefinite markings of the same colour. Eyelid with transparent disk. 42-44 scales.

All the small skinks mentioned above have moderately developed limbs which, when pressed along the sides of the body, meet or overlap. In the following five species the limbs are much weaker, and fail to meet by more than their own length. The body is elongated and snake-like. The eyelid has a transparent disk.

The Four-toed Skink, *Hemiergis peronii* (Pitz.), has only four toes on each foot. Olive-brown above with a black line on both sides of the back.

The Three-toed Skink, *H. decresiensis* (Fitz.), has three toes on each foot and four black lines on the back.

MacCoy's Skink, *Siaphos maccoyi* L. and F., has five toes on each foot and a bright-yellow underside. 20 scales.

Bougainville's Skink, *Rhodona bougainvillii* (Gray), is greyish-brown dotted with black above. 22-24 scales.

The Spotted Skink, *R. punctatovittatum* Gunth., is rich-brown above with a black dot on each scale, forming four or five longitudinal lines. 18 scales.

In the following four species the eyelid is not movable; a fixed transparent disk covers the eye.

Bouton's Skink, *Ablepharus boutonii* (Desj.), has moderately developed legs. It is bluish-green above with black spots and sometimes two lighter lines. 20-28 scales.

The Garden Skink, *A. lineo-ocellatus* D. and B., is brown above dotted with black and has a black lateral line. 24-30 scales.

The Elegant Skink, *A. elegans* (Gray), resembles the above, but has 16 scales.

A. rhodonoides L. and F., is greyish above with black dots. It has weak limbs and only three toes on each foot.

Order OPHIDIA.

Snakes are highly specialized reptiles, but do not differ greatly in general anatomy from other reptilian orders; their chief modification is the absence of limbs and limb girdles. The two halves of the lower jaw are not joined together at the symphysis or chin, and in this respect snakes differ from lizards. Teeth are comparatively long, have a backward curve, and play no part in the mastication of food, which is swallowed whole. In most venomous land snakes, the venom gland and duct are connected to the foremost upper, or premaxillary, tooth. The gland is situated on the side of the upper jaw, and is contracted by muscular action when the snake bites. The forked tongue which snakes habitually thrust out has no connexion with venom; both venomous and non-venomous snakes and also some lizards have similar tongues. Snakes have up to 400 ribs on each side. In locomotion, alternate groups of ribs are drawn together and cause wave-like bends in the body; this allows the projecting edges of the wide ventral scales to grip uneven ground and cause the body to move forward.

Twenty-eight species of snakes are found in Victoria, and are distributed among three families.

Fam. *Typhlopidae*.

Blind Snakes (*Typhlops*) form the most primitive family. They are quite harmless and live underground, under stones, and rotten logs, and sometimes in ants' nests. Their bodies are of uniform thickness throughout, both the head and tail being blunt and very much alike. The tail is short and terminates in a short spine, which is pressed against the ground to assist in locomotion. The scales

overlap and are highly polished; there is no wide ventral plate as in other snakes, the belly scales being indistinguishable from those elsewhere. All species are purplish-grey above and flesh coloured below and they are difficult to distinguish from one another. The nasal cleft, which passes from the nostril to the labials (scales bordering the lip), is the primary character in classification, whilst secondary characters consist of the number of scales around the body, the shape of the head scales, &c.

A key to the Victorian species may be set out as follows:—

Nasal cleft joining the first labial—

- 20 scales around body .. *Typhlops proximus* (Waite)
- 22 scales around body .. *T. polygrammicus* (Schleg.)
- 24 scales around body—
 - head sharply pointed .. *T. unguirostris* (Peters)
 - head rounded *T. ligatus* (Peters)

Nasal cleft joining the second labial—

- 20 scales around body—
 - head trilobed *T. bituberculatus* (Peters).
 - head rounded, nasal scale *T. broomi* (Boulen).
divided
 - head rounded, nasal un- *T. weidii* (Peters).
divided
 - snout pointed in lateral *T. pinguis* (Waite).
view
- 22 scales around body .. *T. australis* (Gray).

Some of the above species are rare, the Victorian record resting, in at least two cases, on a single specimen.

Fam. Boidae.

Pythons often attain large size. They are non-venomous and kill their prey by crushing. Rudimentary hind limbs are visible externally as small claws on both sides of the vent. The only Victorian species may be distinguished from the larger venomous snakes in that they have no large plates on the top of the head, and have pits in the labials (lip scales) of the lower jaw.

The Carpet Snake, *Python spilotes* var. *variegatus* (Gray), attains a length of about 11 feet, and is the largest Victorian snake. It is named from the carpet-like pattern of its dorsal colouration, which is usually brown with lighter and darker mottling. It feeds upon rabbits, rats, possums, and other small game, and lays up to 35 eggs.

Fam. Colubridae.

This family contains by far the greater number of Australian snakes, and includes both harmless and venomous kinds. All Victorian species belong to the venomous section, though many are too small to inflict a bite fatal to man. Colour in many species varies considerably, and popular names based on the colour are often unreliable. The only reliable means of identification is counting the scales. For the present purposes two counts will be sufficient; first, the number of rows of scales around the body (the wide belly scale must be disregarded and the smaller scales counted diagonally); secondly, the number of subcaudal scales (under the tail from the vent to the tip), at the same time noting whether these scales are single or in pairs.

Sea Snakes are inhabitants of warm tropical seas, but occasionally a stray specimen reaches the colder waters of southern Australia. They are adapted for life in the water and have a flattened paddle-like tail. One species has been taken in Victorian waters on at least three occasions.

The Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, *Pelamis platurus* (Linn.), attains a length of little more than 3 feet. Its colour is striking; upper surface black, sides and underside bright-yellow, tail yellow with black spots.

Seventeen species of land snakes have been recorded from Victoria.

The Red-naped Snake, *Pseudelaps diadema* (Schleg.), has been taken only once (northern Victoria). It is brown above, head and neck black with a bright-red spot on the nape. Length up to 2 feet. Scales in fifteen rows; subcaudals 60-100, all paired.

The Common Brown Snake, *Demansia textilis* (D. and B.), is well distributed in the north and west. It is slender in form, and is pale to dark-brown or sometimes greyish on the back. Young specimens usually have a dark bar on the nape, and some have bars across the body for part or for the whole of its length; these disappear as the snake grows. The snake differs from others in having reddish spots or blotches on the underside. Length up to 6 feet. Scales in seventeen rows; subcaudals 46-73, a few anterior single, remainder paired.

The Collared Brown Snake, *D. nuchalis* (Gunth.), has been taken in northern Victoria, but is rare. Similar in colour to the last species, it sometimes retains the black bar on the nape in its adult stage. The rostral scale (on the tip of the snout) extends further backwards than in the Common Brown Snake. Scales in seventeen or nineteen rows; subcaudals 54-65 all paired.

The Yellow-faced Whip Snake, *D. psammophis* (Schleg.), is rarely taken in the north-west. It is grey to reddish-brown above with a yellow marking, edged with black, round the eye. Length to 5 feet, but most specimens much smaller. Scales in fifteen rows; subcaudals 69-105 pairs.

The Black Snake, *Pseudechis porphyriacus* (Shaw), is common in the east and south-east. It is a comparatively thick snake, and is shining purplish-black above, the wide belly scale and those adjoining it being rosy-red. Length to 7 feet. Scales in seventeen rows; subcaudals 50-60, some anterior ones single, remainder paired.

The Small-scaled Black Snake, *P. microlepidotus* (McCoy), is confined to the north-eastern corner of the State. It is dark-brown above and yellowish-grey below. Length to 7 feet. Scales in 23 rows; subcaudals 61-66, all paired.

The Copper or Mulga Snake, *P. australis* (Gray), is also rare and confined to the north-west. It is olive-green to coppery-brown above, and yellowish below. Length to more than 6 feet. Scales in seventeen rows; subcaudals 57-70, more than half being single, remainder paired.

The Copperhead, *Denisonia superba* (Gunth.), is abundant throughout the State. It varies from black to brown above, and the outer scales joining the belly scale are yellow or coppery-red, tipped with black. Underside greenish-yellow. Length to 5 feet. Scales in fifteen, rarely seventeen rows; subcaudals 41-50, all single.

The Little Whip Snake, *D. flagellum* (McCoy), is a thick little snake found under logs and stones in southern districts. It is pale-brown above; the head and nape are shining black with a white bar across the nose. Length to 16 inches, but the majority do not exceed 12 inches. Scales in seventeen rows; subcaudals 25-27, all single.

The White-lipped Snake, *D. coronoides* (Gunth.), is common in many parts of Victoria. Its colour is very variable, and may be anything from earthy-red to brownish-green above, and salmon-red to cream below, though usually the underside of the tail is red. Its distinguishing mark is a white line, edged with black, along the upper lip. Length to 20 inches. Scales in fifteen rows; subcaudals 39-57, all single.

The Black Whip Snake, *D. nigrescens* (Gunth.), is rare, but has been taken on several occasions in northern districts. It is a uniform blackish-olive above and yellowish below. Length to 20 inches. Scales in fifteen rows; subcaudals 30-40, all single.

The Black-striped Snake, *D. nigrostriata* (Krefft), has been taken in the north-west. Light-brown above, it has a dark-brown (almost

black) vertebral stripe and is yellowish below. Length to 24 inches. Scales in fifteen rows; subcaudals 50-64, all single.

The Black-naped Snake, *D. gouldii* (Gray) is another north-western species, and is rare. It varies from light to coppery-brown above and the hinder part of the head and the nape are black. Length to 20 inches. Scales in fifteen rows; subcaudals 25-30, all single.

The Tiger Snake, *Notechis scutatus* (Peters), is universally distributed throughout the State, and is very common. Its colour varies from blackish-olive without cross bars to ochre-yellow with well marked dark-brown bars. Underside yellowish-white. Scales in nineteen rows; subcaudals 30-35, all single.

The Death Adder, *Acanthophis antarcticus* (Shaw), is short, thick, and flattened. It is now uncommon in Victoria and is confined to the Murray River area. It is yellowish to reddish above with darker cross bands, and yellowish below. Length to 30 inches. Scales in 21 or 23 rows; subcaudals 41-51, of which the last few are paired.

The Coral Snake, *Rhynchelaps australis* (Krefft), is a brightly coloured little snake found in the north-west and is rare. It is red with cross bars of yellow-edged black scales above and is pinkish-yellow below. Length to 15 inches. Scales in seventeen rows; subcaudals 18-20, all paired.

The Bandy-bandy or Ringed Snake, *Furina occipitalis* (D. and B.), is another north-western species. Its striking alternate black and white rings which completely encircle the body at once distinguish it from other snakes. Length up to 30 inches, but majority much smaller. Scales in fifteen rows; subcaudals 14-25, all paired.

Australian snakes are amongst the most venomous in the world, and any species more than 2 feet in length should be considered dangerous. The smaller ones need cause no anxiety, for the amount of venom injected by their bite is not sufficient to cause more than slight sickness.

In a case of snakebite first apply a ligature round the part of the injured limb where there is a single bone (i.e., above the knee or elbow); lose no time, for every second counts. Then wash or wipe the wound to remove surface venom and make several deep cuts through the punctures. Cause the wound to bleed as much as possible by squeezing or bandaging downwards from the ligature. If available Condy's crystals may be rubbed into the cuts. Take the patient to a hospital or doctor as soon as possible. Ease the ligature after half an hour; this is essential. In four or five minutes replace it for fifteen minutes; ease again and replace for a further fifteen minutes, after which it may be removed.

AMPHIBIANS.

As mentioned previously, Amphibians differ from Reptiles in that the young, after hatching from the egg, spend the first part of their lives in water and breathe by means of gills. After a time they undergo a metamorphosis, acquire lungs, and breathe atmospheric air. (There are a few exceptions to this rule, but none in Australia.) Amphibians are divided into three orders, only one of which is represented in Australia.

Order ANURA.

This order contains frogs and toads. Victorian frogs have been but poorly collected and worked, and there is wide scope for study. The following list contains a few of the commoner species. Frogs change colour to approximate their surroundings. Colouration given here is that normally found in the animals' natural habitat.

The Marsh Frog, *Lymnodynastes tasmaniensis* (Gunth.), is common and is usually confused with the Bull Frog. The general colour is of a varying shade of brown, with large dark blotchings of irregular design.

The Bull Frog, *L. dorsalis* (Gray), very closely approximates the last in form and colour. It has, however, a large tubercle on the hind foot which is not present in the Marsh Frog. The toes of both species are slightly webbed, fingers free.

The Brown Froglet, *Crinia signifera* (Girard,) is a small species not exceeding 1 inch in body length. It is grey or olive above with darker marblings and a broad band on the head which sometimes extends backwards to form two stripes. The limbs are barred with brown. Toes and fingers free.

The Golden Bell Frog, *Hyla aurea* (Less.), is the common green frog of the bush. Its colour, which is accentuated during the breeding season, is green with golden-yellow spots or streaks on each side of the vertebral line. Toes are fully webbed, fingers free.

The Tree Frog, *H. ewingii* (D. and B.), is about half the size of the last. It is pale-grey to brown above, most often with two dark stripes on the head and back. The groin and inner side of the thighs are often orange-yellow. Toes with spatulate tips, fully webbed, fingers free.

The Marbled Tree Frog, *H. lesuerii* (D. and B.), is darker in colour than the last species and the groin and inner side of the thighs are white, marbled with black. It is not as common as the last.

The Toadlet, *Pseudophryne bibronii* (Gunth.), is not a swimmer and is found under logs and stones in damp places. Small in size, it is purplish-brown above with a yellow spot on the upper arm and two large yellow or pink spots on the inner side of each thigh. Toes and fingers without web.

The National Museum, Melbourne, would be particularly grateful for specimens of various live frogs, which should be sent packed in wet moss or grass. They should be accompanied by a note giving particulars of the situation in which found, whether under stones, &c., or in the open. All such donations will be acknowledged. The Museum is pleased at any time to identify reptiles or batrachians, and answer any questions regarding them.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. The present official system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers are replete with all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has control over the local registrars of births and deaths, and the registrars of marriages, and (so far as regards their registration duties) over the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. Since the present system was instituted approximately 4,895,200 original entries have been made in the indexes, of which 1,333,150 relate to marriages, 2,411,650 to births, and 1,150,400 to deaths.

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

Applicants for searches or certificates of births, deaths, or marriages should, in applying to the Government Statist, furnish particulars of the date and place of the event; also the names of the parties in the case of a marriage, and the name, age (if a death), and parentage in the case of a birth or death. Searches are charged for at the following rates:—2s. 6d. for every search not exceeding a period of five years and for every search extending beyond a period of five years 2s. 6d. for each additional five years or part thereof. A search fee is not charged in any case where an application for a certificate is lodged within three months of the date of registration of the event. There is no extra charge for an extract of an entry, but, for a certificate, a further sum of 5s. is payable. For a search in the early church records, prior to 1st July, 1853, the fee is only 1s., a further sum of 1s. being payable if a certificate be required.

As evidence of the extent of the use made of the information contained in the records, the number of transactions which took place in 1934 was 43,089, and the amount of revenue received was £5,506. Included in the above number were 2,514 free ordinary searches (Repatriation Department, 1,342) and 205 free certificates.

Law relating to Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

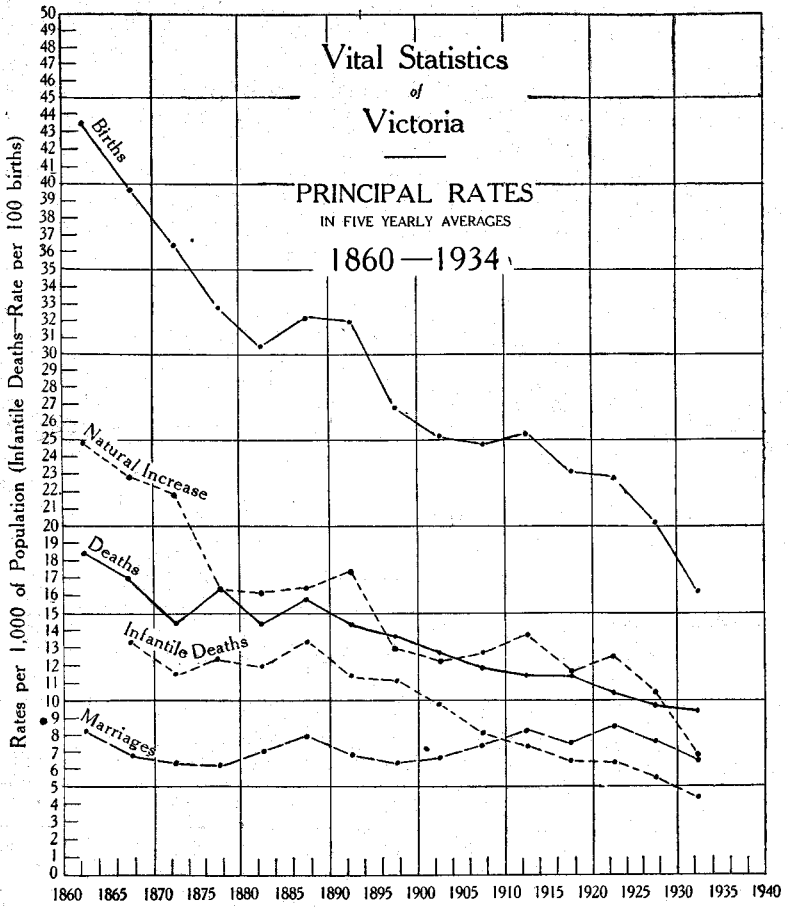
Deaths must, under a penalty not exceeding £10, be notified to the local registrar within seven days by the occupier of the house in which the death occurred or by the doctor or nurse present at the death, and must be registered within 21 days by a person present at the death or in attendance during last illness of the deceased. Sudden deaths and deaths of boarded-out children under five years of age should, however, be reported to the Coroner, and registered by him or on his authority.

The principal numbers and rates—male and female—relating to Vital Statistics in Victoria for the year 1934, are given in the following table:—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 1934.

Division.	Sex.	Mean Population.	Number of—			Rate per 1,000 of Population.		Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.
			Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under One Year.	Births.	Deaths.	
Greater Melbourne	Males	467,570	6,657	5,441	360	14·24	11·64	54·08
	Females	530,330	6,499	5,287	274	12·25	9·97	42·16
	Total	997,900	13,156	10,728	634	13·18	10·75	48·19
Rest of the State	Males	440,180	7,501	4,472	349	17·04	10·16	46·53
	Females	392,917	7,171	3,448	259	18·25	8·78	36·12
	Total	833,097	14,672	7,920	608	17·61	9·51	41·44
Victoria	Males	907,750	14,158	9,913	709	15·60	10·92	50·08
	Females	923,247	13,670	8,735	533	14·81	9·46	38·99
	Total	1,830,997	27,828	18,648	1,242	15·20	10·18	44·63

NOTE.—Particulars of marriages are available only for the whole State.



MARRIAGES.

Marriages in Victoria in 1934 numbered 13,862, corresponding to a rate of 7.57 per 1,000 of the population. Rates for previous years were 6.96 in 1933, 6.49 in 1932, and 5.66 in 1931, the rate for 1931 being the lowest in the history of the State. The highest number of marriages, 14,898, and also the highest rate since 1857—9.85, were recorded in 1920. The high rate of 1920 was mainly due to the marriages of a large number of returned soldiers after their return to civilian life.

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

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER, VICTORIA, 1855 TO 1934.

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
1930 ..	11,641	2,837	3,323	2,630	2,851	6.52
1931 ..	10,182	2,346	2,638	2,425	2,773	5.66
1932 ..	11,744	2,915	2,866	2,626	3,337	6.49
1933 ..	12,868	2,872	3,331	2,950	3,515	6.96
1934 ..	13,862	3,677	3,457	3,005	3,723	7.57

* Not available.

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

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

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1930	6·52	6·86	6·81	5·78	7·47	6·56	6·69	7·77
1931	5·66	6·02	6·43	5·33	6·34	6·68	5·96	6·79
1932	6·49	6·73	6·86	6·29	6·67	6·64	6·63	6·80
1933	6·96	7·07	6·84	6·84	7·69	7·13	7·03	7·16
1934	7·57	7·70	7·99	7·39	8·34	7·32	7·71	7·62

Marriages. (Census and standardized rates.)

Census rates and explanations of factors affecting the crude marriage rate will be found in previous editions of this work.

Ages of bridegrooms and brides.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1934 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows:—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA, 1934.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.														Total Bridegrooms.					
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 to 49.		50 to 54.	55 to 59.	60 to 64.	65 to 69.	70 and over.
16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
17	2	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
18	5	13	21	6	2	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
19	1	6	33	35	54	17	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
20	4	13	25	57	57	44	96	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305
21 to 24	..	2	6	34	123	244	338	384	1,018	414	27	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,499
25 to 29	..	1	2	7	37	113	169	277	2,263	1,993	270	38	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	5,181
30 to 34	3	12	20	22	56	672	946	509	128	25	6	2	1	..	..	..	2,402
35 to 39	1	..	2	9	9	14	141	286	343	156	47	10	3	1	..	..	..	927
40 to 44	1	2	20	89	122	114	76	24	5	2	1	..	..	471
45 to 49	5	1	1	10	44	51	53	67	31	15	..	..	..	..	279
50 to 54	8	9	27	24	45	37	43	3	6	..	..	204
55 to 59	1	..	..	9	9	16	24	27	23	14	3	1	..	124
60 to 64	2	7	10	11	13	16	9	15	4	..	89
65 to 69	1	..	2	5	10	8	8	10	14	8	4	70
70 to 74	1	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	4	8	12	5	3	40
75 and over	1	4	1	2	2	..	4	5	19
Total Brides	..	3	16	72	260	505	664	803	5,179	3,801	1,272	549	323	158	121	50	52	22	12	13,862

Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 734 were older and 164 younger than their brides, and 102 were of the same age.

The following table shows the proportions of both sexes marrying in various age groups for 1934:—

PROPORTIONS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1934.

Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—		Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.		Bridegrooms.	Brides.
Under 16 ..	..	1.37	35 to 39 ..	66.87	39.61
16 ..	.14	5.19	40 to 44 ..	33.98	23.30
17 ..	.79	18.76	45 to 49 ..	20.13	11.40
18 ..	4.47	36.43	50 to 54 ..	14.72	8.73
19 ..	12.77	47.90	55 to 59 ..	8.95	3.61
20 ..	22.00	57.93	60 and over	15.72	6.20
21 to 24 ..	252.42	373.61	Total ..	1,000.00	1,000.00
25 to 29 ..	373.76	274.20			
30 to 34 ..	173.28	91.76			

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 the years 1930 to 1934.

Year.	Age in Years.								Total.	
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Bridegrooms.										
1930	4	14	90	165	275	548	4.71
1931	4	17	77	185	273	556	5.46
1932	1	16	76	194	264	551	4.69
1933	3	15	87	177	290	572	4.52
1934	2	11	62	177	305	557	4.02
Brides.										
1930	1	1	27	96	285	611	729	2,273	19.57	
1931	3	17	102	272	463	594	616	2,067	20.30
1932	2	19	110	300	503	650	708	2,292	19.62
1933	12	92	274	542	659	689	2,268	17.90
1934	3	16	72	260	505	664	803	2,323	16.76

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

MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Bachelors.	All Bridegrooms.	Bridegrooms of Brides under 45.	Spinsters.	All Brides.	Brides under 45.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
1930 ..	28·16	29·72	28·81	25·19	26·22	25·29
1931 ..	27·89	29·52	28·65	25·02	26·02	25·03
1932 ..	28·02	29·50	28·66	25·19	26·05	25·18
1933 ..	28·09	29·45	28·63	25·26	26·10	25·25
1934 ..	28·26	29·68	28·84	25·40	26·25	25·41

In 1934 the mean marrying age of divorced men was 40·89 years and of widowers 49·61, while for divorced women the age was 35·21 and for widows 45·32.

Birthplaces of persons marrying. Marriage records for 1934 show that 85.2 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 91.7 per cent. of the brides were Australian born, while 11.5 per cent. of the grooms and 6.8 per cent. of the brides were born in Great Britain and Ireland. Of all persons married 88.5 per cent. were born in Australia, .8 per cent. in New Zealand, 9.1 per cent. in Great Britain and Ireland, .5 per cent. in other British Possessions, and only a small proportion (1.1 per cent.) were natives of foreign countries. The numbers born in Australia and other countries are shown in the subjoined table for the years 1914 and 1934 :—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1914 AND 1934.

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1914.	1934.	1914.	1934.
Australia	10,071	11,813	10,826	12,708
New Zealand	157	131	90	77
England and Wales	957	1,156	591	667
Scotland	245	334	117	209
Ireland	132	106	93	61
Other British Possessions	43	95	22	54
Germany	61	23	20	5
Russia	18	19	8	8
Italy	21	52	14	14
United States	28	11	16	7
Other Foreign Countries and unspecified	97	122	33	52
Total	11,830	13,862	11,830	13,862

Conjugal condition of persons marrying.

In the following tables are given the number of persons in each conjugal condition marrying in Victoria during the five years 1930 to 1934, and the proportions in each condition for periods since 1900.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1930 TO 1934.

Period.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.				Total Marriages.
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Deserted.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Deserted.	
1930 ..	10,671	727	236	7	10,898	506	227	10	11,641
1931 ..	9,320	674	184	4	9,570	404	190	18	10,182
1932 ..	10,768	730	243	3	11,092	438	201	13	11,744
1933 ..	11,735	684	243	6	11,990	434	224	20	12,668
1934 ..	12,830	753	274	5	13,114	448	288	12	13,862

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1900 TO 1934.

Marriages Between—	1934.		Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of Total—			
	Number.	Percentage.		1900-09.	1910-19.	1920-29.	1934.
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	12,427	89·7	Bachelors Widowers Divorced Total	Bridegrooms.			
Bachelors and Widows ..	198	1·4		91·4	92·7	92·1	92·6
Bachelors and Divorced ..	210	1·5		8·1	6·5	6·3	5·4
Widowers and Spinsters ..	492	3·6		·5	·8	1·6	2·0
Widowers and Widows ..	213	1·5		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Widowers and Divorced ..	48	·3	Spinsters Widows Divorced Total	Brides.			
Divorced and Spinsters ..	207	1·5		93·4	94·2	93·6	94·8
Divorced and Widows ..	37	·3		6·0	4·8	4·9	3·2
Divorced and Divorced ..	30	·2		·6	1·0	1·5	2·0
Total Marriages ..	13,862	100·0		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

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

The proportions of widowers and widows remarrying per 100 marriages, declined from 7·7 and 5·8 respectively in 1905-09 to 5·9 and 3·7 in 1930-34. During the same period the proportion of re-marriages of divorced men increased from ·5 to 2·0, and of divorced women from ·7 to 2·0. The increased proportion of divorced persons remarrying reflects the higher number of decrees for dissolution of marriage granted in recent years. The numbers of such decrees granted and of remarriages of divorced men and women in each decade since 1900 were as follows:—1900-09—decrees granted 1,208, remarriages of divorced men and women, 418 and 554; 1910-19—decrees granted 2,258, remarriages 867 and 1,096; and 1920-29—decrees granted 4,392, and remarriages 2,125 and 2,116. In 1934, decrees granted numbered 621, and remarriages 274 and 288.

Marriages in
religious
denomina-
tions.

The numbers and proportions of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations and of those performed by registrars of marriages, for the years 1914, 1924, and 1934, are shown in the following

table:—

MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1914.		1924.		1934.	
	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.
Church of England ..	3,255	27·52	3,863	29·06	3,987	28·76
Roman Catholic Church	2,097	17·73	2,461	18·51	2,540	18·32
Presbyterian Church..	2,069	17·49	2,474	18·61	2,333	16·83
Methodist Church ..	1,836	15·52	1,830	13·76	2,153	15·53
Baptist Church ..	490	4·14	597	4·49	652	4·70
Church of Christ ..	283	2·39	279	2·10	396	2·86
Congregational Church	1,041	8·80	885	6·66	243	1·75
Lutheran Church ..	63	·53	63	·47	77	·56
Salvation Army ..	64	·54	43	·32	102	·74
Hebrew ..	44	·37	59	·44	65	·47
Other Sects ..	276	2·33	84	·63	158	1·14
Registrars of Marriages	312	2·64	658	4·95	1,156	8·34
Total ..	11,830	100·00	13,296	100·00	13,862	100·00

Civil
marriages.

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

CIVIL MARRIAGES, 1925 TO 1934.

Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
1925 ..	528	3·95	1930 ..	1,224	10·51
1926 ..	617	4·61	1931 ..	1,143	11·23
1927 ..	845	6·21	1932 ..	1,515	12·90
1928 ..	1,013	7·68	1933 ..	1,340	10·58
1929 ..	1,040	8·04	1934 ..	1,156	8·34

Registered clergymen. The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages in Victoria numbered 1,859 on 31st December, 1934. The numbers of ministers in each denomination (excepting Jews and Quakers) and civil registrars of marriages were as follows :—

REGISTERED MINISTERS OF EACH DENOMINATION, 1934.

Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.	Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.
Church of England ..	445	Ballarat Town Mission ..	1
Roman Catholic ..	433	Free Christian ..	1
Methodist	328	New Church	1
Presbyterian	315	Greek Orthodox Church	1
Baptist	99	Syrian Orthodox ..	1
Church of Christ ..	74	International Bible	
Congregational	57	Students' Association	1
Salvation Army	46	Latter Day Saints (Mor-	
Lutheran	29	mons)	1
Seventh Day Adventist ..	13	Pentecostal	1
Latter Day Saints (Re-			
organized)	4	Total Clergymen ..	1,859
Catholic Apostolic	2	Civil Registrars of Mar-	
Unitarian	2	riages	16
Open Brethren	2		
Australian Church	2	Grand Total ..	1,875

Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted from the law relating to marriages in Victoria, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages.

BIRTHS.

Births—Numbers and Rates. The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1934 was 27,828. This was 564 less than the number registered for the preceding year. The rate per 1,000 of population was 15·20 and was only slightly above the record low rate of 1932 (15·18). Stillbirths, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 869, and corresponded to a ratio of 31·2 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1934. There were 1,036 male to every 1,000 female births in 1934, as compared with 1,042 in 1933, 1,051 in 1932, 1,063 in 1931, and 1,056 in 1930.

In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent unreliable and misleading. In the earlier periods, when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life,

such rates are naturally high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and with it, consequently, the birth rate.

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

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER, VICTORIA, 1855 TO 1934.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59	17,154	8,742	8,412	*	*	*	*	39.49
1860-64	24,060	12,379	11,681	5,614	5,991	6,534	5,921	43.29
1865-69	25,963	13,219	12,744	6,027	6,543	7,105	6,288	39.77
1870-74	27,359	13,944	13,415	6,478	6,769	7,467	6,645	36.35
1875-79	26,584	13,639	12,945	6,333	6,686	7,211	6,354	32.85
1880-84	27,286	13,965	13,321	6,374	7,025	7,300	6,587	30.64
1885-89	32,941	16,883	16,058	7,824	8,289	8,814	8,014	32.27
1890-94	36,945	18,901	18,044	8,669	9,604	9,735	8,937	31.99
1895-99	31,675	16,213	15,462	7,746	8,078	8,323	7,528	26.76
1900-04	30,316	15,544	14,772	7,384	7,682	7,880	7,370	25.08
1905-09	30,994	15,879	15,115	7,489	7,832	8,076	7,597	24.76
1910-14	34,500	17,717	16,783	8,329	8,619	8,850	8,702	25.42
1915-19	33,101	17,014	16,087	8,228	8,336	8,514	8,023	23.13
1920-24	36,022	18,549	17,473	8,729	8,970	9,367	8,956	22.89
1925-29	34,892	18,013	16,879	8,732	8,728	8,856	8,576	20.24
1930-34	29,429	15,075	14,354	7,383	7,409	7,361	7,276	16.27
1930 ..	33,127	17,015	16,112	8,360	8,308	8,329	8,130	18.55
1931 ..	30,332	15,632	14,700	7,835	7,888	7,294	7,315	16.86
1932 ..	27,464	14,076	13,388	6,819	6,940	6,818	6,887	15.18
1933 ..	28,392	14,491	13,901	6,945	7,081	7,255	7,111	15.59
1934 ..	27,828	14,158	13,670	6,953	6,830	7,109	6,936	15.20

* Not available.

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

Year.	Vic-toria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-man-ia.	Aus-tralia.	New Zealand.
1930 ..	18.55	20.58	20.80	17.42	21.44	21.66	19.86	18.80
1931 ..	16.86	18.67	19.23	15.77	19.77	21.18	18.16	18.42
1932 ..	15.18	17.40	18.56	14.74	18.30	19.78	16.86	17.09
1933 ..	15.59	17.00	18.13	15.32	17.95	19.93	16.78	16.59
1934 ..	15.20	16.52	18.16	14.50	17.66	19.51	16.39	16.47

The birth rate in England and Wales was 14.4 in 1933.

Births.
(Census and
Standardized
rates.)

Census rates and explanations of factors affecting the crude birth rate will be found in previous issues of this work.

Birthplaces
of parents
of nuptial
children.

The birth records of children born in wedlock show that, in Victoria in 1934, 81 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 95 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, the percentages born in the States or countries mentioned hereafter were as follows:—77·6 in Victoria; 86·3 in Australia; 0·6 in New Zealand; 7·8 in England and Wales; 2·1 in Scotland; 0·9 in Ireland; 0·5 in other British Possessions; and 1·8 in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were:—Victoria, 80·6; Australia, 89·9; New Zealand, 0·6; England and Wales, 6·0; Scotland, 1·5; Ireland, 0·5; other British Possessions, 0·4; and foreign countries, 1·1.

Ages of
parents of
nuptial
children.

The average ages of fathers and mothers of nuptial children whose births were recorded in 1934 were 32·86 and 29·22 years respectively, which were 4·02 and 3·81 years respectively above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides, for the year 1934. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the year mentioned:—

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS OF NUPTIAL CHILDREN IN AGE GROUPS, 1934.

Father.			Mother.		
Age Group.	Proportion per 100 Births.		Age Group.	Proportion per 100 Births.	
Under 20	59		Under 20	4·70	
20 to 24	11·79		20 to 24	23·60	
25 to 29	27·30		25 to 29	30·21	
30 to 34	27·15		30 to 34	22·49	
35 to 39	17·01		35 to 39	13·18	
40 to 44	9·62		40 to 44	5·39	
45 to 49	4·48		45 and over	43	
50 and over	2·06				
Total	100·00		Total	100·00	

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1934, 53·81 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 35·67 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 39·09 and 44·16 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 nuptial births, about 47 were to mothers under 20 years, and about 4 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

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

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

Municipality.	Annual Number of Births.					Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,812	1,348	1,069	1,173	1,120	18·39	14·29	11·67	13·04	12·43
Box Hill ..	*	259	214	217	197	*	18·31	14·09	14·15	12·83
Braybrook (Part) ..	*	187	149	188	178	*	22·28	17·16	21·44	20·16
Brighton ..	482	394	313	327	344	18·75	13·37	10·52	11·01	11·42
Brunswick ..	1,161	974	823	765	757	23·42	17·52	15·18	14·08	13·95
Camberwell ..	797	865	702	736	691	23·10	17·85	14·06	14·70	13·63
Caulfield ..	1,065	941	735	763	778	19·59	14·87	11·40	11·75	11·90
Chelsea ..	..	127	118	117	108	..	18·66	17·61	17·66	15·72
Coburg ..	703	742	640	659	614	25·15	20·80	17·34	17·29	15·97
Collingwood ..	690	532	469	502	491	20·35	16·63	15·18	16·37	16·15
Essendon ..	846	766	618	595	561	19·88	16·59	13·44	12·91	12·18
Fitzroy ..	683	517	450	478	469	19·92	15·96	14·49	15·51	15·24
Footscray ..	980	875	720	688	702	24·20	19·13	15·62	14·87	15·15
Hawthorn ..	525	424	362	356	388	16·63	12·70	10·76	10·54	11·40
Heidelberg (Part) ..	..	413	338	320	359	..	16·93	14·02	13·28	14·88
Kew ..	379	339	262	281	254	17·96	13·97	10·81	11·63	10·46
Malvern ..	636	499	361	431	468	15·07	11·46	8·35	9·97	10·73
Moorabbin ..	..	398	359	373	349	..	23·14	19·67	20·37	18·89
Mordialloc ..	..	148	113	127	120	..	15·37	12·04	13·78	12·54
Northcote ..	898	727	625	589	550	24·51	17·27	14·73	13·88	12·96
Oakleigh ..	*	264	205	220	195	*	22·72	17·30	18·48	16·25
Port Melbourne ..	278	230	215	195	172	21·14	17·24	16·63	15·11	13·32
Prahran ..	877	696	593	582	643	17·02	13·26	11·47	11·27	12·30
Preston ..	558	703	568	611	575	31·33	23·87	18·38	19·16	17·95
Richmond ..	836	693	592	584	596	20·34	16·71	14·82	14·74	15·04
Sandringham ..	275	272	216	210	204	17·90	15·33	11·99	11·62	11·24
South Melbourne ..	865	660	575	543	498	19·01	15·06	13·32	12·67	11·57
St. Kilda ..	659	533	458	503	458	16·05	11·61	9·90	10·80	9·62
Williamstown ..	485	423	319	324	317	23·25	19·28	14·45	14·61	14·25
Remainder of Metropolis ..	1,364	..	..	..	..	25·88	..	..	..	..
Country Towns—										
Ballarat ..	728	664	584	616	597	18·40	17·14	15·45	16·47	15·88
Bendigo ..	609	550	506	522	553	18·10	17·10	15·91	16·50	18·92
Geelong ..	862	844	698	725	692	21·87	19·26	16·02	16·61	17·52
Ararat ..	†	†	†	†	112	†	†	†	†	22·86
Castlemaine ..	132	105	72	111	96	18·50	15·16	10·93	17·02	18·11
Colac ..	†	†	†	†	94	†	†	†	†	18·80
Dandenong ..	†	†	†	†	105	†	†	†	†	22·34
Echuca ..	†	†	†	†	112	†	†	†	†	25·45
Hamilton ..	144	138	105	120	107	27·69	24·47	18·29	20·74	18·45
Horsham ..	†	†	†	†	100	†	†	†	†	18·87
Maryborough ..	114	118	120	119	108	23·57	21·35	21·43	21·13	18·93
Mildura ..	198	184	185	175	183	34·09	23·23	23·03	26·46	27·73
Sale ..	†	†	†	†	83	†	†	†	†	19·30
Shepparton ..	†	151	160	134	157	†	27·51	28·27	23·51	27·54
Stawell ..	111	92	91	83	89	23·88	19·46	19·16	17·47	18·54
Wangaratta ..	†	†	†	†	96	†	†	†	†	20·00
Warrnambool ..	183	176	185	158	196	22·75	20·17	20·90	17·73	21·78
Wonthaggi ..	159	141	116	112	96	25·06	22·44	20·00	20·03	17·14
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne ..	17,904	15,949	13,186	13,457	13,156	20·14	16·03	13·26	13·56	13·18
Country Towns ..	3,240	3,163	2,822	2,875	3,579	28·88	19·22	17·34	17·73	19·00
Remainder of State ..	14,581	12,698	11,456	12,060	11,093	28·31	20·40	17·65	18·14	17·21
Victoria ..	35,676	31,805	27,464	28,392	27,828	21·37	17·85	15·18	15·59	15·20

* Included in Remainder of Metropolis.

† Not calculated.

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

Multiple births.

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

CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.	Total Multiple Cases.	Multiple Cases, per 1,000 of Total Cases.
1930 ..	350	Nil	350	10·68
1931 ..	343	3	346	11·54
1932 ..	250	2	252	9·26
1933 ..	313	2	315	11·22
1934 ..	326	3	329	11·97

Adoption of Children.

The *Adoption of Children Act* 1928 makes provision for the legal adoption of children. An adopted child has the right of succession whether under an intestacy or disposition to the real and personal property of an adopter, but not of its natural parent or parents; it has no rights of succession to the property of adopting parents' relatives, but has rights in estate of natural parents' relatives. Marriage is prohibited between an adopter and an adopted child.

The first registration under the above Act was effected on 14th October, 1929, and, between that date and the end of the year 1934, the adoptions of 523 male and 889 female children have been registered. During 1934 adoptions registered comprised 97 male and 172 female children.

Children legitimized.

The first provision for the legitimation of children born out of wedlock was made by the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1903. This Act was repealed in 1912, and an Act passed which provided for the legitimation of such children at any time after the marriage of the parents, on the application of the father, provided there was no lawful impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the birth. An amending Act passed in 1916 allowed legitimation to be effected on the application of the mother if the father were absent on war service or had died not more than two years previously. Up to the end of 1934 advantage was taken of these Acts to legitimate 3,435 children, of

whom 279 were registered in the years 1903 to 1909, 1,347 in 1910 to 1919, 1,374 in 1920 to 1929, 101 in 1930, 85 in 1931, 77 in 1932, 93 in 1933, and 79 in 1934.

Legitimation Acts are in force in all the States and New Zealand, but there are marked differences in the numbers of legitimations resulting therefrom. In proportion to every 100 children born out of wedlock in 1934, the numbers of legitimations in the various States and New Zealand during that year were as follows:—Victoria, 6·7; New South Wales, 23·1; Queensland, 15·3; South Australia, 7·1; Western Australia, 33·0; Tasmania, 13·6; and New Zealand, 32·6.

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

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1910 TO 1934.

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
1930	33,127	751	729	1,480	4·47
1931	30,332	748	668	1,416	4·67
1932	27,464	640	561	1,201	4·37
1933	28,392	656	586	1,242	4·37
1934	27,828	630	554	1,184	4·25

The percentages in the various States and New Zealand in 1934 were as follows:—Victoria, 4·25 per cent.; New South Wales, 4·77 per cent.; Queensland, 4·90 per cent.; South Australia, 2·98 per cent.; Western Australia, 3·73 per cent.; Tasmania, 5·28 per cent.; Australia, 4·50 per cent.; and New Zealand, 4·77 per cent.

Ex-nuptiality in town and country. A larger proportion of ex-nuptiality prevails among residents of Greater Melbourne and of the principal country towns than in the rural districts of Victoria. During the year 1934, the proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births was 4·95 per cent. in Greater Melbourne, 4·64 per cent. in the principal country towns, and 3·31 per cent. in the rural districts.

DEATHS

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

DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, VICTORIA, 1855 TO 1934.

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
1930 ..	15,959	8,467	7,492	3,682	4,112	4,334	3,831	8·93
1931 ..	17,033	9,190	7,843	3,501	4,020	4,644	4,868	9·47
1932 ..	16,805	8,998	7,807	3,895	4,110	4,750	4,050	9·29
1933 ..	17,456	9,308	8,148	3,831	4,188	5,222	4,215	9·59
1934 ..	18,648	9,913	8,735	4,160	4,640	5,160	4,688	10·18

* Not available.

The number of deaths in 1934 was 18,648, which was 1,854 more than the average of the preceding five years.

In 1934 there were 1,135 male to every 1,000 female deaths, the average for the last five years being 1,146. The corresponding proportion of male to female births in the quinquennium was 1,050, there being an actual excess of 2,250 females in the natural increase for the period.

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

DEATH RATES IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA.

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

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

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

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1930	8·93	8·39	8·19	8·46	8·79	8·82	8·56	8·56
1931	9·47	8·32	8·13	8·49	8·51	9·15	8·67	8·34
1932	9·29	8·27	8·35	8·58	8·54	8·90	8·63	8·02
1933	9·59	8·58	8·83	8·44	8·64	9·60	8·92	7·98
1934	10·18	8·95	8·57	9·26	9·23	10·23	9·32	8·48

The death rate in England and Wales was 12·3 in 1933.

The differences in the age and sex constitutions of the populations of the six States have been taken into account in computing their respective indexes of mortality. The results for each are based upon a standard population, distributed according to sex, into eleven age groups. Mortality indexes for each State for the year 1934, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are as follows :—

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR AUSTRALIA, 1934.

Year.	Index of Mortality for—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1934	9·30	8·96	8·84	8·39	9·45	9·43	9·04

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

Death rates in Municipalities.

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

Municipality.	Annual Number of Deaths.					Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,264	1,091	1,023	1,098	1,139	12·83	11·57	11·17	12·21	12·64
Box Hill ..	*	125	132	144	150	*	8·81	8·69	9·39	9·77
Braybrook(Part)..	*	56	68	66	64	*	6·70	7·83	7·53	7·25
Brighton ..	242	272	286	267	290	9·43	9·22	9·61	8·99	9·63
Brunswick ..	520	532	560	578	575	10·50	9·57	10·26	10·64	10·60
Camberwell ..	316	430	458	477	470	9·15	8·87	9·17	9·53	9·27
Caulfield ..	463	552	553	594	648	8·52	8·72	8·57	9·15	9·90
Chelsea ..		63	66	81	76		9·24	9·85	12·23	11·06
Coburg ..	232	287	259	303	338	8·29	8·06	7·02	7·95	8·79
Collingwood ..	422	363	354	367	389	12·45	11·36	11·46	11·97	12·79
Essendon ..	404	429	435	460	487	9·51	9·30	9·46	9·98	10·57
Fitzroy ..	457	446	441	441	432	13·33	13·77	14·20	14·31	14·04
Footscray ..	397	402	403	385	439	9·78	8·79	8·74	8·32	9·47
Hawthorn ..	331	357	385	380	420	10·51	10·67	11·44	11·26	12·34
Heidelberg (Part)..	*	193	207	196	234	*	7·91	8·59	8·14	9·70
Kew ..	191	220	212	239	257	9·06	9·08	8·74	9·89	10·58
Malvern ..	368	404	419	472	493	8·71	9·28	9·69	10·91	11·30
Moorabbin ..		130	150	152	142		7·55	8·22	8·30	7·68
Mordialloc ..		85	74	75	89		8·86	7·88	8·14	9·30
Northcote ..	349	369	378	374	418	9·53	8·77	8·91	8·81	9·85
Oakleigh ..	*	101	140	103	125	*	8·72	11·81	8·65	10·42
Port Melbourne ..	151	137	142	147	141	11·49	10·26	10·99	11·39	10·92
Trarhan ..	608	628	612	643	661	11·80	11·96	11·83	12·45	12·65
Preston ..	168	242	242	253	280	9·44	8·20	7·83	7·93	8·74
Richmond ..	490	464	457	453	481	11·24	11·20	11·44	11·43	12·14
Sandringham ..	121	161	154	154	178	7·86	9·08	8·55	8·52	9·81
South Melbourne..	539	486	451	493	510	11·85	11·09	10·44	11·51	11·85
St. Kilda ..	441	452	458	501	567	10·73	9·84	9·90	10·76	11·91
Williamstown ..	237	211	210	192	235	11·82	9·63	9·52	8·66	10·56
Remainder of Metropolis ..	520	..	..	..	..	9·86	..	..	..	..
Country Towns—										
Ballarat ..	482	475	444	472	534	12·19	12·28	11·75	12·62	14·20
Bendigo ..	444	421	408	444	445	13·20	13·08	12·83	14·04	15·08
Geelong ..	401	455	434	475	444	10·16	10·40	9·96	10·88	11·24
Ararat ..	†	†	†	†	62	†	†	†	†	12·65
Castlemaine ..	78	73	60	75	60	10·19	10·61	9·10	11·50	11·32
Colac ..	†	†	†	†	58	†	†	†	†	11·60
Dandenong ..	†	†	†	†	51	†	†	†	†	10·85
Echuca ..	†	†	†	†	62	†	†	†	†	14·09
Hamilton ..	63	59	53	56	65	12·21	10·35	9·23	9·68	11·21
Horsham ..	†	†	†	†	65	†	†	†	†	12·26
Maryborough ..	59	59	57	73	69	12·25	10·66	10·18	12·96	12·32
Mildura ..	65	59	77	57	94	11·10	9·05	11·67	8·62	14·24
Sale ..	†	†	†	†	58	†	†	†	†	13·49
Shepparton ..	†	55	66	87	85	†	9·96	11·66	15·27	14·91
Stawell ..	53	51	57	49	57	11·38	10·87	12·00	10·31	11·88
Wangaratta ..	†	†	†	†	70	†	†	†	†	14·58
Warnambool ..	80	91	88	97	89	10·00	10·46	9·94	10·89	9·89
Wonthaggi ..	49	47	50	45	50	7·74	7·45	8·62	8·04	8·93
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne ..	9,231	9,688	9,729	10,088	10,728	10·38	9·74	9·79	10·17	10·75
Country Towns ..	1,769	1,845	1,794	1,930	2,418	11·25	11·22	11·02	11·90	12·33
Remainder of State ..	5,533	5,311	5,282	5,438	5,502	8·87	8·53	8·14	8·13	8·53
Victoria ..	16,533	16,844	16,805	17,456	18,648	9·91	9·45	9·30	9·59	10·18

* Included in Remainder of Metropolis.

† Not calculated.

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

Residents of different areas dying in hospitals and other public institutions.

An examination of particulars of residence of persons who die in the public institutions of Victoria gives a definite indication of the assistance rendered by these institutions to people in different divisions of the State. The numbers and proportions of such deaths in the various municipalities are given below for 1934 :—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1934.

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 ..	402	130	35·30	11·41	46·71	5·90
Box Hill ..	29	16	19·33	10·67	30·00	2·93
Braybrook (Part) ..	19	6	29·69	9·37	39·06	2·83
Brighton ..	43	18	14·83	6·20	21·03	2·03
Brunswick ..	179	41	31·13	7·13	38·26	4·05
Camberwell ..	75	23	15·96	4·89	20·85	1·93
Caulfield ..	135	38	20·83	5·87	26·70	2·65
Chelsea ..	15	8	19·74	10·52	30·26	3·35
Coburg ..	113	24	33·43	7·10	40·53	3·56
Collingwood ..	156	40	40·10	10·29	50·39	6·45
Essendon ..	107	28	21·97	5·75	27·72	2·93
Fitzroy ..	177	47	40·97	10·88	51·85	7·28
Footscray ..	147	30	33·49	6·83	40·32	3·82
Hawthorn ..	73	29	17·38	6·91	24·29	3·00
Heidelberg (Part) ..	52	17	22·22	7·27	29·49	2·86
Kew ..	43	16	16·73	6·23	22·96	2·43
Malvern ..	81	24	16·43	4·87	21·30	2·41
Moorabbin ..	40	13	28·17	9·15	37·32	2·87
Mordialloc ..	25	9	28·09	10·11	38·20	3·55
Northcote ..	92	32	22·01	7·66	29·67	2·92
Oakleigh ..	35	10	28·00	8·00	36·00	3·75
Port Melbourne ..	42	10	29·79	7·09	36·88	4·03
Prahran ..	186	54	28·14	8·17	36·31	4·59
Preston ..	101	17	36·07	6·07	42·14	3·68
Richmond ..	179	45	37·21	9·36	46·57	5·65
Sandringham ..	41	18	23·04	10·11	33·15	3·25
South Melbourne ..	170	41	33·33	8·04	41·37	4·90
St. Kilda ..	137	33	24·16	5·82	29·98	3·57
Williamstown ..	68	11	28·94	4·68	33·62	3·55

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS
OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1934—*continued.*

Area.	Number of Deaths of Residents occurring in—		Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in—			Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions per 1,000 of Population.
	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Total Public Institutions.	
Country Towns—						
Ballarat	131	52	24·53	9·74	34·27	4·87
Bendigo	140	29	31·46	6·52	37·98	5·73
Geelong	134	18	30·18	4·05	34·23	3·85
Ararat	19	1	30·65	1·61	32·26	4·08
Castlemaine ..	17	7	28·33	11·67	40·00	4·53
Colac	26	1	44·83	1·72	46·55	5·40
Dandenong ..	8	3	15·69	5·88	21·57	2·34
Echuca	22	3	35·48	4·84	40·32	5·68
Hamilton	29	5	44·62	7·69	52·31	5·86
Horsham	29	2	44·62	3·07	47·69	5·85
Maryborough ..	33	4	47·82	5·80	53·62	6·61
Mildura	51	5	54·25	5·32	59·57	8·48
Sale	29	1	50·00	1·72	51·72	6·98
Shepparton ..	28	7	32·94	8·24	41·18	6·14
Stawell	22	1	38·60	1·75	40·35	4·79
Wangaratta ..	31	3	44·28	4·29	48·57	7·08
Warrnambool ..	32	7	35·95	7·87	43·82	4·33
Wonthaggi ..	21	4	42·00	8·00	50·00	4·46
Summary—						
Greater Melbourne	2,962	828	27·61	7·72	35·33	3·80
Country Towns ..	802	153	33·17	6·33	39·50	5·07
Remainder of State	1,372	269	24·94	4·89	29·83	2·55
Victoria	5,136	1,250	27·54	6·70	34·24	3·49

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

—	1910-14.	1920-24.	1925-29.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Greater Melbourne ..	24·3	27·0	29·5	27·6	26·9	27·6
Rest of State	17·0	21·2	23·7	25·5	26·5	27·4
Victoria	20·4	24·3	27·0	26·7	26·7	27·5

The proportion of residents of Greater Melbourne dying in public hospitals increased slightly between 1910-14 and 1925-29, but since the latter period has shown a tendency to recede. In the rest of the State the proportion, which in 1910-14 was 30 per cent. below that of Greater Melbourne, has increased constantly in each period, and in 1934, was on a level with the proportion for the metropolis.

The percentage of deaths occurring in the other public institutions of the State was 6·70 in 1934, 6·66 in 1933, and 6·47 in 1932. The rate in the metropolis is considerably higher than the rate for the rest of the State.

In 1934 the number of deaths in public institutions was 6,386, of which 3,790 were of residents of Greater Melbourne.

The number of deaths in each metropolitan public institution in 1934 is given in the subjoined table:—

DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1934.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
Hospitals—		Asylums—	
Royal Melbourne	882	Mental—	
Alfred	561	Kew	94
Hamilton Russell Com- munity	29	Mont Park	117
Children's	408	Receiving House, Royal Park	73
St. Vincent's	403	Macleod Military	2
Austin	349	Total Mental	286
Women's	218		
Prince Henry's	166	Benevolent—	
Infectious Diseases	120	Melbourne (Cheltenham) ..	260
Caulfield Repatriation	61	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	157
Queen Victoria	105	Convent of Little Sisters of the Poor	78
Jessie McPherson Com- munity	21	Old Colonists' Homes	11
Williamstown	38	Total Benevolent	506
Caulfield Convalescent	3		
After Care Home	2	Foundling Homes, Refuges—	
Eye and Ear	31	Broadmeadows	14
Police	7	East Melbourne	4
Total Hospitals	3,404	The Haven, Fitzroy	5
		Carlton	1
Sanatoria —		Children's Welfare Depot .. ..	..
Heatherton	34	Berwick .. .. .	..
Macleod Military	1	Total Refuges, etc.	24
Greenvale	31		
Gresswell	30	Total Hospitals and other Institutions	4,316
Total Sanatoria	96		

Of the 4,316 deaths in the above institutions, 2,538 were males and 1,778 were females.

In Greater Melbourne, in the decade 1925-34, there was an average of 9·96 deaths per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15·76 in the decennium 1892-1901. The reduction in the rate represents a saving of approximately 56,000 lives in the last ten years. That the sanitary conditions of the metropolis have greatly improved is evidenced by a comparison of the death rates from tubercular and certain other diseases for the period 1925-34 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates :—

Cause of Death.	Average Annual Deaths per 1,000,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1925-34.	Decrease in 1925-34.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1,654	561	1,093
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	446	96	350
Typhoid Fever	293	9	284
Scarlet Fever	33	13	20
Measles	215	16	199
Diphtheria	196	62	134
Total	2,837	757	2,080

The figures show that the mortality from the six diseases mentioned declined by 73 per cent. in 1925-34—the decline representing a rate of 2,080 per million of the population.

The mortality from all causes showed a net decline of 5,800 per million of the population during the period mentioned.

The mortality of children under one year in proportion to births reveals a constant decline since 1890—the deaths per 1,000 children born having fallen from 133 in 1885-89 to 44 in 1930-34—a reduction of 67 per cent. In other words, where 100 infants died in the earlier years, only 33 died in the last five years.

Infantile mortality

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 the later years. Particulars of the latter movement will be found in Part "Social Condition" of this volume.

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

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VICTORIA, 1880 TO 1934

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
1930 ..	847	50·7	694	42·3	1,541	46·5
1931 ..	711	48·0	638	41·1	1,349	44·5
1932 ..	629	47·7	552	38·7	1,181	43·0
1933 ..	550	40·9	598	40·0	1,148	40·4
1934 ..	634	48·2	608	41·4	1,242	44·6

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

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

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, and the deaths per 1,000 births in Greater Melbourne, the principal country towns, and the remainder of the State for the five-year periods 1923 to 1927 and 1928 to 1932, and the last three years were as follows:—

Infantile
deaths in
municipalities.

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

Municipality.	Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.					Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.				
	1923- 1927.	1928- 1932.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1923- 1927.	1928- 1932.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	163	86	62	56	56	89·97	63·95	58·00	47·74	50·00
Box Hill ..	*	10	8	9	10	*	37·04	37·38	41·47	50·76
Braybrook (Part) ..	*	6	5	9	15	*	33·19	33·56	47·87	84·27
Brighton ..	20	15	14	7	9	41·49	39·11	44·73	21·41	26·16
Brunswick ..	77	60	53	32	38	65·99	61·63	64·01	41·83	50·20
Camberwell ..	34	30	25	22	28	42·15	34·68	35·61	29·89	40·62
Caulfield ..	52	39	35	25	35	48·65	41·87	47·62	32·77	44·99
Chelsea ..	..	6	6	4	4	..	47·32	50·85	34·19	37·04
Coburg ..	44	33	19	24	37	62·29	44·47	29·69	36·42	60·26
Collingwood ..	62	38	38	17	34	89·80	71·78	81·02	33·86	69·25
Essendon ..	52	33	23	25	24	61·26	42·83	37·22	42·02	42·78
Fitzroy ..	57	41	35	27	34	83·50	79·33	77·78	56·48	72·49
Footscray ..	68	41	31	24	32	69·21	47·34	43·06	34·88	45·58
Hawthorn ..	25	16	11	11	17	47·66	37·23	30·89	30·90	43·81
Heidelberg (Part)	*	20	15	7	16	*	49·37	44·38	21·88	44·57
Kew ..	17	15	7	7	9	45·38	43·66	26·72	24·91	35·43
Malvern ..	28	19	16	18	15	44·63	38·91	44·32	41·76	32·05
Moorabbin ..	..	14	7	19	12	..	34·17	19·50	50·94	34·38
Mordialloc ..	..	8	4	3	10	..	55·48	35·40	23·62	33·33
Northcote ..	54	38	32	23	22	60·16	51·78	51·20	39·05	40·00
Oakleigh ..	..	12	16	9	4	..	46·18	78·05	40·91	20·51
Port Melbourne ..	25	16	13	18	7	89·08	71·24	60·47	92·31	40·70
Prahran ..	58	41	26	23	46	66·12	58·62	43·84	39·52	71·54
Preston ..	30	31	24	21	24	54·80	44·08	42·25	34·37	41·74
Richmond ..	65	46	32	35	29	73·81	65·53	54·05	59·93	48·66
Sandringham ..	15	10	9	9	13	53·86	35·95	41·67	42·86	63·73
South Melbourne ..	77	47	32	28	15	89·52	70·87	55·65	51·57	30·12
St. Kilda ..	34	22	20	25	22	50·97	41·67	43·67	49·70	48·03
Williamstown ..	33	19	11	13	17	67·99	44·44	34·48	40·12	53·63
Remainder of Metropolis ..	75	..	..	..	..	54·99	..	..	..	..
Country Towns—										
Ballarat ..	49	34	24	30	35	67·88	51·84	41·10	48·70	58·63
Bendigo ..	48	33	24	26	16	77·81	60·00	47·43	49·81	28·67
Geelong ..	61	49	40	45	38	70·75	58·56	57·31	62·07	54·91
Ararat ..	†	†	†	†	6	†	†	†	†	53·57
Castlemaine ..	8	5	5	3	5	59·18	47·80	69·44	27·03	62·08
Colac ..	†	†	†	†	5	†	†	†	†	53·19
Dandenong ..	†	†	†	†	8	†	†	†	†	76·19
Echuca ..	†	†	†	†	7	†	†	†	†	62·50
Hamilton ..	10	5	6	3	6	66·76	34·63	57·14	25·00	56·07
Horsham ..	†	†	†	†	5	†	†	†	†	50·00
Maryborough ..	6	5	3	5	2	48·03	45·84	25·00	42·02	18·87
Mildura ..	13	9	9	4	5	66·53	47·83	48·65	22·86	27·32
Sale ..	†	†	†	†	4	†	†	†	†	48·19
Shepparton ..	†	8	5	4	8	†	54·16	31·25	29·85	50·96
Stawell ..	7	3	2	3	5	61·15	28·26	21·98	36·14	56·18
Wangaratta ..	†	†	†	†	6	†	†	†	†	62·50
Warrnambool ..	9	9	3	4	5	49·34	52·33	16·22	25·32	25·51
Wonthaggi ..	10	8	10	3	10	63·99	53·67	86·21	26·79	104·17
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne ..	1,165	812	629	550	634	65·05	50·94	47·70	40·87	48·19
Country Towns ..	221	163	131	130	176	69·40	53·24	46·42	45·22	49·18
Remainder of State ..	725	535	421	468	432	49·25	42·12	36·75	38·80	38·94
Victoria ..	2,111	1,515	1,181	1,148	1,242	59·16	47·65	43·00	40·43	44·63

* Included in Remainder of Metropolis.

† Not calculated.

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

The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the higher rate of infantile mortality in urban than in country districts. During the years 1930-34 the deaths of children under 1 year of age to every 1,000 births were 47 in Melbourne, 55 in Ballarat, 46 in Bendigo, and 59 in Geelong, as against 39 in the remainder of the State.

An investigation into the experience in regard to infantile mortality over a period of years discloses that the decrease in the infantile death rate, since the earlier periods, has been shared proportionately by each sex, and also by each age period, except that of "under one week." The rate per 1,000 births of infants "under one week," which in 1934 comprised 49 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 22.0 in 1934. Between 1910-14 and 1930-34 the mortality of infants "one week and under one month" decreased by 50 per cent. and that of infants "one month and under one year" by 61 per cent. Victoria lost, between the ages of one month and one year, sixty-four out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-04, thirty-three in 1915-19, and sixteen in 1930-34.

On the average of the years 1930-34, the total rate for males was higher than that for females by 28.3 per cent.

The tables which follow show the percentage of deaths of infants at various ages under one year for certain periods since 1899, and male and female death rates at each age period for the year 1934:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VICTORIA AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1900 TO 1934.

Period.	Deaths Under One Year per 1,000 Births.						Males.	Females
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week to 1 Month.	1 and 2 Months.	3 to 5 Months.	6 to 11 Months.	Total under 1 Year.		
1900-04 ..		34.4	16.9	21.0	25.9	98.2	105.7	90.4
1905-09 ..		33.0	13.8	15.1	19.3	81.2	89.3	72.6
1910-14 ..	21.5	11.1	12.1	12.4	16.7	73.8	81.8	65.3
1915-19 ..	23.3	10.1	10.5	9.4	12.8	66.1	73.0	58.7
1920-24 ..	23.7	9.3	9.8	10.0	12.5	65.3	71.8	58.5
1925-29 ..	22.7	7.7	6.9	6.7	10.4	54.4	60.7	47.6
1930-34 ..	22.3	5.5	4.8	4.6	6.7	43.9	49.2	38.4
1930 ..	21.7	6.2	5.5	5.3	7.8	46.5	50.8	42.0
1931 ..	22.9	5.7	4.8	4.6	6.5	44.5	49.9	38.7
1932 ..	22.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	6.7	43.0	49.2	36.5
1933 ..	22.3	5.3	4.2	3.5	5.1	40.4	45.7	35.0
1934 ..	22.0	5.7	5.1	4.9	6.9	44.6	50.1	39.0

INFANTILE MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES, MALES AND FEMALES, 1934.

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 ..	342	24·15	48·24	271	19·82	50·84
1 week and under 1 month	91	6·43	12·83	67	4·90	12·57
1 and 2 months ..	89	6·29	12·55	53	3·88	9·94
3 to 5 months ..	82	5·79	11·57	56	4·10	10·51
6 to 11 months ..	105	7·42	14·81	86	6·29	16·14
Total under one year ..	709	50·08	100·00	533	38·99	100·00

Infantile death rates from certain causes.

An examination of the principal causes of infantile mortality over a period of years and at various ages reveals the direction in which an improvement has been achieved, and discloses those causes and factors to which future investigations need be directed if the decline in the rate is to be maintained. In the following tables the mortality under one year of age from the principal causes is given for various periods since 1890, and in age groups for 1934.

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.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	12·41	7·31	4·87	3·57	2·84	2·61	3·59
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	11·37	8·13	6·86	6·08	5·24	5·49	7·55
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	29·66	24·62	16·13	9·85	3·09	1·62	2·88
Malformations, &c. (157) ..	3·45	4·86	4·88	4·43	3·86	5·18	4·39
Wasting Diseases (158) ..	22·24	12·74	13·09	6·77	3·85	3·13	2·80
Prematurity ..	18·13	14·99	15·17	15·34	13·84	12·61	11·21
Injury at birth ..				2·57	3·24	3·13	3·70
Early Infancy (161) ..	21·51	12·77	7·98	3·42	4·15	4·16	5·14
Other diseases ..				4·42	2·45	1·62	2·44
Violence ..	3·16	2·47	1·07	·80	·94	·88	·93
Total, all Causes ..	116·93	87·89	69·55	57·25	43·00	40·43	44·63

INFANTILE DEATH RATES, AT DIFFERENT AGES, FROM
CERTAIN CAUSES, 1934.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.									
	Age Period.						Total.	Males.	Females.	Average Annual Rate, 1930-34.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 12 Months.					
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	.04	.32	.61	.90	1.72	3.59	3.67	3.51	3.15	
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pnuemonia ..	.93	1.12	1.76	1.58	2.16	7.55	8.97	6.07	5.96	
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	.04	.36	.39	.58	1.51	2.88	3.53	2.20	3.03	
Malformations, &c. (157)	2.05	.69	.90	.50	.25	4.39	5.16	3.58	4.47	
Wasting Diseases (158)	1.40	.32	.47	.36	.25	2.80	3.18	2.41	3.57	
Prematurity	9.67	1.19	.28	.07	..	11.21	11.51	10.90	13.26	
Injury at Birth ..	3.16	.50	.04	..	..	3.70	4.52	2.85	3.16
Early Infancy (161) ..	4.13	.86	.15	..	..	5.14	5.16	5.12	4.13
Other Diseases ..	.29	.32	.32	.72	.79	2.44	3.32	1.54	2.41	
Violence .. ..	.32	..	.18	.25	.18	.93	1.06	.81	.77
Total, all Causes ..	22.03	5.68	5.10	4.96	6.86	44.63	50.08	38.99	43.91	
Average Annual Rate, 1930-34 ..	22.33	5.53	4.82	4.60	6.63	43.91	49.20	38.36	..	

The mortality of infants under one year from pre-natal causes (malformations, congenital debility, prematurity, injury at birth etc.) was 28.6 per 1,000 births in 1930-34 and represented 65 per cent. of all infants who died. Variations in classification in the earlier years prevent exact comparison but no appreciable decline is evident. The rate in 1934 was 27.2, of which 75 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 12·1 in 1930-34. Of these causes, deaths from diarrhoeal diseases declined from 24·6 per 1,000 births in 1901-10 to 3·0 in 1930-34, the main respiratory diseases from 8·1 to 6·0 and the infectious from 7·3 to 3·1. It will thus be seen that since the beginning of this century mortality of infants from diarrhoeal diseases has been reduced by 88 per cent.; the main respiratory diseases by 26 per cent.; and the infectious by 58 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 1930 to 1934:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH, 1930 TO 1934.

Cause of Death.	Greater Melbourne.					Victoria.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	2	5	1	4	5	7	9	3	6	10
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	27	23	19	27	37	37	40	28	39	57
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	..	2	4	..	5	3	4	9	2	11
Malformations, &c. (157) ..	46	44	26	51	36	99	89	65	110	76
Wasting Diseases (158) ..	52	24	26	21	14	120	76	63	59	48
Prematurity ..	234	208	166	153	152	439	411	361	345	302
Injury at Birth ..	47	39	40	34	48	94	87	88	88	102
Early Infancy (161) ..	66	67	59	55	79	100	127	111	116	139
Other Diseases ..	8	7	4	8	4	21	18	13	14	17
Violence ..	5	3	2	4	5	6	8	7	6	9
Total, all Causes ..	487	422	347	357	385	926	869	748	785	771
Deaths per 1,000 Births	29·1	28·5	26·3	26·5	29·3	28·0	28·6	27·2	27·6	27·7

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 cases are notified to registrars in accordance with the provisions of the Cemeteries Act and the (Commonwealth) Maternity Allowance Act. Rates based on these notifications should be regarded as minimum rates, as they possibly understate the full extent of the loss.

The following table contains information relating to stillbirths and infantile mortality in Victoria for the years 1925 to 1934.

Year.	Percentage of Stillbirths to—		Deaths of Infants under One Year per 1,000 Births.			
	Living Births.	All Births.	Exclusive of Stillbirths.			*Inclusive of Stillbirths.
			Under One Month.	One Month and under Twelve Months.	Total under One Year.	
1925 ..	3.1	3.0	30.9	26.1	57.0	85.2
1926 ..	3.0	2.9	29.7	25.9	55.6	82.9
1927 ..	3.0	2.9	31.3	24.8	56.1	83.8
1928 ..	2.8	2.7	29.5	26.1	55.6	80.9
1929 ..	3.1	3.0	30.4	16.8	47.2	76.0
1930 ..	3.0	2.9	28.0	18.5	46.5	74.2
1931 ..	2.8	2.7	28.6	15.9	44.5	70.4
1932 ..	2.9	2.8	27.2	15.8	43.0	69.9
1933 ..	2.9	2.8	27.6	12.8	40.4	67.1
1934 ..	3.1	3.0	27.7	16.9	44.6	73.6

* 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, 98 in every 1,000 ex-nuptial infants died within a year, as against 47 in every 1,000 nuptial children. It is thus seen that the proportion of ex-nuptial children dying before the age of 1 year is 2.1 times that of nuptial children. In the year 1934 the mortality rate of nuptial infants was 42.4 per 1,000 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 1,184, and the deaths of ex-nuptial infants were 113, the death rate being thus 95.4 per 1,000 births. With the view of ascertaining the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates of the two classes the following table has been constructed, showing the deaths from certain causes per 1,000 nuptial and ex-nuptial births, for the periods 1904-08, 1914-18, 1924-28 and the year 1934 :—

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.	1934.	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1934.
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	6.9	6.1	5.9	6.9	18.6	12.5	13.0	21.1
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	19.8	14.2	8.9	2.7	72.6	48.6	23.1	7.6
Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, Marasmus, &c.* ..	30.3	27.2	25.0	17.9	52.1	64.9	46.9	29.5
Other causes ..	18.3	15.3	14.7	14.9	58.7	36.6	29.3	37.2
Total, all Causes ..	75.3	62.8	54.5	42.4	202.0	162.6	112.3	95.4

* 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 10·4 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, as compared with 2·6 deaths per 1,000 nuptial infants from the same cause. Owing to a larger proportion of the former children being deprived of breast food a higher mortality from these diseases might be expected among them than among nuptial infants, but the striking differences in the death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases indicate considerable neglect in the rearing of ex-nuptial infants. The rates from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pneumonia were 15·3 and 5·5 per 1,000 births respectively.

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

Year.	Vic-toria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-man-ia.	Aus-tralia.	New Zealand.
1930	46·61	49·84	39·97	48·38	46·74	50·56	47·24	34·48
1931	44·47	43·48	36·67	36·35	41·53	45·99	42·14	32·15
1932	43·00	40·98	40·19	36·62	44·57	41·19	41·30	31·22
1933	40·43	39·33	42·62	32·13	36·83	41·07	39·49	31·64
1934	44·63	46·36	40·61	35·58	40·89	42·28	43·59	32·11

The infantile death rate in England and Wales was 63·3 in 1933.

The infantile deaths per 1,000 births in the Australasian capitals in 1934 were as follows:—Melbourne, 48·2; Sydney, 44·2; Brisbane, 42·7; Adelaide, 39·9; Perth, 40·6; Hobart, 42·4; and Wellington, 30·8.

In 1934 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 949, and the deaths of female children under that age, 749—the former being in the proportion of 9·57 per cent., and the latter of 8·57 per cent., to the total number of deaths of the respective sexes at all ages. Previous issues of the *Year-Book* contain detailed information relating to the deaths of children under 5 years of age for periods since 1870.

Deaths of children under 5.

The ages of males and females who died in each of the last three years are shown in the following table:—

AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1932 TO 1934.

Ages.	1932.			1933.			1934.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	692	489	1,181	662	486	1,148	709	533	1,242
1 year	110	90	200	92	84	176	98	94	192
2 years	48	56	104	63	48	111	55	49	104
3 "	55	30	85	48	29	77	48	33	81
4 "	44	30	74	40	44	84	39	40	79
5 to 9	175	136	311	123	88	211	136	90	226
10 " 14	114	66	180	106	82	188	125	85	210
15 " 19	134	109	243	145	102	247	150	124	274
20 " 24	181	154	335	168	159	327	191	149	340
25 " 29	168	154	322	205	172	377	201	210	411
30 " 34	197	192	389	200	205	405	192	191	383
35 " 39	258	228	486	237	236	473	240	233	473
40 " 44	296	265	561	304	271	575	318	320	638
45 " 49	367	336	703	425	317	742	444	380	824
50 " 54	491	406	897	492	408	900	538	434	972
55 " 59	590	462	1,052	701	496	1,197	733	514	1,247
60 " 64	855	684	1,539	873	690	1,563	915	730	1,645
65 " 69	1,168	889	2,057	1,188	978	2,166	1,187	928	2,115
70 " 74	1,228	987	2,215	1,290	1,062	2,352	1,379	1,186	2,565
75 " 79	909	854	1,763	997	981	1,978	1,169	1,072	2,241
80 " 84	535	575	1,110	542	592	1,134	602	708	1,310
85 " 89	275	398	673	277	397	674	307	415	722
90 " 94	82	163	245	111	175	286	109	165	274
95 ..	10	21	31	8	14	22	8	13	21
96 ..	3	8	11	4	7	11	8	11	19
97 ..	6	11	17	3	11	14	3	8	11
98 ..	3	7	10	3	5	8	3	3	6
99 ..	1	3	4	..	6	6	2	8	10
100 ..	..	1	1	1	3	4	4	2	6
101 ..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	2
102 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
103 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
104 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
105 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total ..	8,998	7,807	16,805	9,308	8,148	17,456	9,913	8,735	18,648

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

Of the 52,909 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years 6,653 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 24—eight males and sixteen females—were stated as having attained or passed the age of 100 years.

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

CAUSES OF DEATH, VICTORIA, 1922-26, 1932, 1933, and 1934.

International Abridged Classification.	Number—			Deaths per Million of the Population.			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1922-1926.	1932.	1933.	1934.
1. Typhoid Fever (1, 2)	12	16	11	21	7	9	6
4. Measles	17	13	25	17	9	7	14
5. Scarlet Fever	38	12	19	10	21	7	10
6. Whooping Cough	27	38	84	60	15	21	46
7. Diphtheria	166	126	110	59	92	69	60
8a. Influenza—Respiratory	53	130	231	61	29	71	126
8b. Influenza—Other	35	65	83	52	20	36	45
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	813	737	753	575	450	405	411
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	49	39	40	42	27	21	22
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	89	82	96	58	49	45	52
12. Syphilis	52	46	48	24	29	25	26
13. Malaria	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	145	157	123	120	80	87	68
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	2,128	2,148	2,173	1,000	1,178	1,180	1,190
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	90	89	85	51	50	49	46
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout (57-58)	58	61	73	38	32	33	40
18. Diabetes Mellitus	296	296	319	112	164	163	174
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	4	8	4	11	2	4	2
20. Other General Diseases (Classes 3, 4, 5)	304	292	329	165	169	161	180
21. Locomotor Ataxia, General Paralysis of Insane (80, 83)	29	46	37	31	16	25	20
22. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism, &c. (82)	942	993	984	†	522	545	537
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	333	298	355	236	184	164	194
24. Diseases of the Heart (90-95)	3,173	3,423	3,684	1,347	1,757	1,880	2,012
25a. Arterio-sclerosis	798	834	922	†	442	458	504
25b. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	161	124	159	82	89	68	87
26a. Acute Bronchitis (106a and c)	41	44	51	48	23	24	28
26b. Chronic Bronchitis (106b and d)	205	177	213	147	114	97	116
27. Pneumonia (all forms) (107-109)	1,063	1,233	1,427	734	539	677	779
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	347	364	369	214	190	200	202
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	123	77	106	294	68	42	58
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)	122	121	173	86	68	67	94
30. Appendicitis	125	126	124	71	69	69	68
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	94	94	88	49	52	52	48
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi (125-127)	137	159	152	60	76	87	83
32a. Hernia, Intestinal obstruction	136	155	159	99	75	85	87
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	234	253	260	148	130	139	142
33. Nephritis (130-132)	998	1,096	1,118	505	553	602	611
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	274	279	321	151	151	153	175
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	9	7	8	†	5	4	4
35b. Criminal Abortion (140b)	30	28	37	†	17	15	20
35c. Puerperal Septicaemia (without abortion)	27	30	32	†	15	16	17
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	89	61	93	†	49	34	51
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, &c.	82	89	87	61	45	49	48
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, &c.	809	835	791	731	448	459	432
39. Senility	1,031	1,041	1,087	802†	571	572	594
40. Suicide	174	187	171	87	96	103	93
41. Homicide	16	30	26	14	9	16	14
42. Accidental or Violent Death (176-198)	772	834	934	465	428	458	510
43. Non-specified or ill-defined Causes	54	61	67	94	30	34	37
* Total All Causes	16,805	17,456	18,648	9,898	9,305	9,588	10,184

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

† Comparable figures not available.

‡ Vide page 88.

Detailed classification numbers in brackets.

CAUSES OF DEATH, VICTORIA, GREATER MELBOURNE,
AND REST OF STATE, 1934.

International Abridged Classification.	Number of Deaths.				Deaths per 1,000,000 of Population.	
	Victoria.		Metro-polis.	Rest of State.	Metro-polis.	Rest of State.
	Males.	Fe-males.				
1. Typhoid Fever (1, 2)	7	4	6	5	6	6
4. Measles	10	15	18	7	18	8
5. Scarlet Fever	11	8	15	4	15	5
6. Whooping Cough	45	39	48	36	48	43
7. Diphtheria	43	67	49	61	49	73
8a. Influenza—Respiratory	114	117	114	117	114	140
8b. Influenza—Other	37	46	42	41	42	49
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	419	334	470	283	471	340
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	21	19	27	13	27	16
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	55	41	55	41	55	49
12. Syphilis	39	9	34	14	34	17
13. Malaria	2	..	..	2	..	2
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	76	47	65	58	65	70
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	1,074	1,104	1,311	867	1,314	1,041
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	38	47	41	44	41	53
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout (57-58)	27	46	38	35	38	42
18. Diabetes Mellitus	116	203	195	124	196	149
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	3	1	3	1	3	1
20. Other General Diseases (Classes 3, 4, 5)	150	179	182	147	182	176
21. Locomotor Ataxia, General Paralysis of Insane (80, 83)	32	5	28	9	28	11
22. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism, &c. (82)	444	540	621	363	622	436
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	181	174	190	165	191	198
24. Diseases of the Heart (90-95)	1,997	1,687	2,270	1,414	2,275	1,697
25a. Arterio-sclerosis	423	494	606	316	607	379
25b. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	91	68	96	63	96	76
26a. Acute Bronchitis (106a and c)	25	26	34	17	34	21
26b. Chronic Bronchitis (106b and d)	109	104	129	84	129	101
27. Pneumonia (all forms) (107-109)	777	650	782	645	784	774
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	242	127	183	186	184	223
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	64	42	54	52	54	63
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)	84	89	89	84	89	101
30. Appendicitis	80	44	66	58	66	70
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	60	28	60	28	60	34
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi (125-127)	53	99	93	59	93	71
32a. Hernia, Intestinal obstruction	87	72	85	74	85	89
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	173	87	159	101	160	121
33. Nephritis (130-132)	598	520	698	420	700	504
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	229	92	202	119	203	143
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	..	8	1	7	1	8
35b. Criminal Abortion (1406)	..	37	26	11	26	13
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia (without abortion)	..	32	16	16	16	19
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	..	93	38	55	38	66
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, &c.	49	38	52	35	52	42
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, &c.	433	358	390	401	391	481
39. Senility	497	590	446	641	447	769
40. Suicide	130	41	83	88	83	106
41. Homicide	16	10	20	6	20	7
42. Accidental or Violent Death (176-198)	701	233	475	459	476	551
43. Non-specified or ill-defined Causes	46	21	23	44	23	53
*TOTAL ALL CAUSES	9,913	8,735	10,728	7,920	10,751	9,507

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

Detailed classification numbers in brackets.

Typhoid fever.

Up to the beginning of the present century, typhoid fever was regarded as one of the chief menaces to the health of the community, but the introduction and subsequent extensions of the sewerage system and the increased supervision of water supplies, dairying, &c., have resulted in its incidence being reduced to very small proportions. In 1934, deaths numbered 11, being equivalent to a rate of 6 per million of population, as compared with rates of 9 in 1933, 7 in 1932, 14 in 1931, 31 in 1920-24, 108 in 1905-09, and 301 in 1895-99. Cases of typhoid fever reported in 1934 numbered 58, or 32 per million of population, as against 259 in 1920-24, and 2,884 in 1895-99. The deaths per 100 cases were 14.2 in 1930-34 and 10.4 in 1895-99.

Small-pox—Deaths from.

Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions, but, as they were at once quarantined, the disease never spread among the people of the State. During the years 1853 to 1934 only 31 deaths occurred from this cause, and of that number only 8 took place in the last fifty years of the period. The last death from small-pox occurred in 1921.

Measles.

Although the mortality from measles has varied very considerably from period to period, there has been no very severe epidemic outbreak since 1898, when 671 deaths resulted from the disease. In 1934 there were 25 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 14 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 7 in 1933, 9 in 1932, 8 in 1931, and 19 in 1930.

On the average of the five years 1930 to 1934, 44 per cent. of those who died from the disease were under 2 years of age and 76 per cent. were under 5 years.

Scarlet fever.

In 1934 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 19, which corresponded to a rate of 10 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 7 in 1933, 21 in 1932, 15 in 1931, 6 in 1930, and 34 in 1890-92. During 1934 there were 1,834 cases reported, as against 2,493 in 1933, 4,152 in 1932, 3,386 in 1931, and 2,071 in 1930. For the five years mentioned the deaths were less than one per cent. of the cases. Seventy-seven per cent. of these deaths were of children under 10 years of age. According to the experience of the last ten years the chance of dying from the disease is 41 per cent. greater for females than for males.

Whooping cough.

Whooping cough was responsible for 84 deaths in 1934, which equalled a rate of 46 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 21 in 1933, 15 in 1932, 40 in 1931, and 40 in 1930. 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 47 of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and all except two of the deaths were of children less than 5 years of age. On the average of the last ten years the

mortality rate from the disease was 30 per cent. higher among females than males.

The continued prevalence of diphtheria throughout the State since 1910, is one of the few instances in which morbidity statistics have not revealed material improvement. On the other hand a very great reduction has taken place since 1890, in the proportion of cases which ended fatally.

On the average of the five years 1930 to 1934, 47 per cent. of those who died were under 5 years, and 88 per cent. were under 10 years of age.

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

DIPHTHERIA IN VICTORIA AND GREATER MELBOURNE, 1895 TO 1934.

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
1930	3,414	191·3	86	4·8	2·5
1931	5,434	302·3	130	7·2	2·4
1932	7,322	405·4	166	9·2	2·3
1933	6,564	360·5	126	6·9	1·9
1934	5,490	299·8	110	6·0	2·0
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
1930	2,223	214·8	45	4·3	2·0
1931	3,257	315·7	75	7·3	2·3
1932	4,144	416·8	100	10·1	2·4
1933	3,594	362·3	69	7·0	1·9
1934	2,539	254·4	49	4·9	1·9

Prevalence of diphtheria in different areas.

The cases of diphtheria which occurred in five divisions of the State in each of the last five years and their proportions to the respective populations, for the period 1910-19 and the years 1932, 1933, and 1934, are given in the subjoined table:—

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1910-19.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Greater Melbourne	2,223	3,257	4,144	3,594	2,539	39·3	41·7	36·2	25·4
Ballarat ..	67	324	300	237	241	24·3	79·4	63·4	64·1
Bendigo ..	53	121	377	263	109	84·6	118·5	83·1	36·9
Geelong ..	91	108	259	318	181	43·4	59·4	72·8	45·8
Remainder of State	980	1,634	2,242	2,152	2,420	25·7	32·1	30·1	33·3

Influenza. The deaths from influenza in 1934 numbered 314. This corresponded to a rate of 171 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 107 in 1933, 49 in 1932, 179 in 1931, 34 in 1930, 2,407 in 1919, 71 in 1913-17, 109 in 1908-12, and 381 in 1890-92.

In 1934, 74 per cent. of the deaths recorded were associated with specified respiratory complications.

With the exception of the 1919 epidemic, when 72 per cent. of the deaths were of persons between 20 and 50 years of age, influenza has always proved more fatal to elderly people than to those at middle or young ages. In 1934 56 per cent. were of persons over 50 years of age.

Death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

The deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1934 numbered 753—419 being of males and 334 of females—and equalled a rate of 411 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 405 in 1933, 450 in 1932, 481 in 1931, 498 in 1930, 660 in 1918-22, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-92. In England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State in 1933 the deaths from this cause were 690, 600, 847, and 920 per million of their respective populations. The rates of mortality for Victoria at the last six censu

periods per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, are shown in the following table:—

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

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

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

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system at various ages.

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

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	Year.					Year.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
0-9 ...	5	4	3	3	7	4	2	3	4	2
10-14 ...	3	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	3
15-19 ...	14	13	7	12	7	33	34	22	27	21
20-24 ...	30	27	31	23	30	71	62	57	56	40
25-29 ...	51	47	41	30	40	79	55	40	51	62
30-34 ...	47	56	45	48	31	54	52	53	42	49
35-39 ...	69	60	57	42	38	38	53	52	35	40
40-44 ...	45	50	49	45	51	29	26	28	27	31
45-49 ...	50	47	43	44	47	25	27	31	24	22
50-54 ...	41	36	55	40	41	21	22	13	10	19
55-59 ...	45	33	43	34	45	12	13	18	15	12
60-64 ...	33	44	30	33	35	14	18	12	14	16
65-69 ...	29	29	30	24	25	12	18	11	12	7
70 and over	20	22	30	22	20	11	10	7	16	10
Total ...	482	472	465	401	419	406	393	348	336	334

For the year 1934, the average age of those who died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 45·1 years for males and 37·0 years for females.

Tubercular diseases (tuberculosis of the respiratory system excepted).

In 1934 there were in Victoria 136 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system), which corresponded to a rate of 74 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 66 in 1933, 76 in 1932, 68 in 1931, 97 in 1930, 134 in 1918-22, 182 in 1908-12, and 379 in 1890-92. In England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, in 1933, the deaths from similar causes numbered 134, 200, 303, and 252 per million of their respective populations.

Tubercular death rates in Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo.

In earlier periods, the death rate from tuberculosis was considerably higher in the Metropolis and the mining centres of Ballarat and Bendigo—Bendigo in particular—than in the rural portions of the State. During recent years the rates for Greater Melbourne and Ballarat have declined considerably. The rates in these localities from tubercular diseases are given in the appended table for different periods since 1890:—

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

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.											
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.				Other Tubercular Diseases.				All Tubercular Diseases.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.
1891-1900 ..	16.7	17.1	24.1	†	4.7	3.5	4.0	†	21.4	20.6	28.1	†
1901-05 ..	13.9	15.3	22.7	†	4.2	4.0	4.7	†	18.1	19.3	27.4	†
1906-10 ..	10.8	11.5	21.2	†	3.0	2.1	2.0	†	13.8	13.6	23.2	†
1911-15 ..	9.1	10.3	16.5	†	2.1	2.2	2.1	†	11.2	12.5	18.6	†
1916-20 ..	8.3	11.2	16.0	†	1.9	1.5	2.0	†	10.2	12.7	18.0	†
1921-25 ..	6.9	6.7	11.9	4.6	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.9	8.4	7.7	14.1	6.5
1926-30 ..	5.9	5.2	10.7	4.2	1.0	.4	.8	.8	6.9	5.6	11.5	5.0
1931 ..	5.1	6.5	7.7	4.1	.8	1.2	.3	1.0	5.9	7.7	8.0	5.1
1932 ..	4.9	3.1	8.9	2.0	.8	.7	.3	..	5.7	3.8	9.2	2.0
1933 ..	4.7	2.7	10.1	4.1	.8	.8	.9	1.0	5.5	3.5	11.0	5.1
1934 ..	4.7	5.3	6.1	1.8	.8	1.3	1.0	.7	5.5	6.6	7.1	2.5

† Not calculated.

Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.

Deaths in 1934, from diseases included under this heading (cause No. 14, on page 72) were dysentery 1, erysipelas 12, acute poliomyelitis 9, lethargic encephalitis 12, cerebrospinal meningitis 14, tetanus 13, septicaemia 30, hydatid cysts 23, and other diseases 9.

Acute poliomyelitis was responsible for 9 deaths in 1934, 7 in 1933, 4 in 1932, 16 in 1931, 12 in 1930, 17 in 1929, 32 in 1928, 8 in 1927, 8 in 1926, and 25 in 1925. Of these 138 deaths, 80 were of males and 58 were of females; 7 were under 1 year of age, 44 were between 1 and 5 years, 30 between 5 and 10 years, and 57 over 10 years.

In 1934, there were 15 male and 8 female deaths from hydatids, of which 5 deaths of males and 3 deaths of females were attributed to hydatid tumour of the liver. The deaths in 1934 were equivalent to a rate of 13 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 12 in 1933, 9 in 1932, 12 in 1931, 12 in 1930, 16 in 1918-22, 22 in 1908-12, and 51 in 1890-92.

Cancer—Death rates. Deaths from cancer in 1934 numbered 2,178, and represented a death rate of 1,190 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 1,180 in 1933, 1,178 in 1932, 1,087 in 1931, 1,042 in 1930, 934 in 1918-22, 833 in 1908-12,

and 584 in 1890-92. In England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, in 1933, the deaths per million of population from this cause were 1,526, 1,530, 1,202, and 1,091 respectively.

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

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

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS.

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

Deaths from cancer occur at all age periods, but the rates in the foregoing table show that it is essentially a disease of later life, increasing rapidly in the groups past middle age, and reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group. From the figures for the periods 1920-22 and 1932-34 it will be seen that there was in the later period a considerable increase in the death rate from cancer, the increase being in the age groups 65 to 74 and 75 and over.

Cancer—
Deaths at
various ages.

The numbers dying from cancer in different age groups in each of the last five years are given below :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
0-14	8	10	11	2	4	8	7	5	5	4
15-24	9	10	8	13	5	7	4	6	6	1
25-34	17	11	9	17	14	24	28	28	17	21
35-44	42	46	41	37	37	70	77	78	84	81
45-54	99	107	105	86	111	162	136	187	175	177
55-64	251	268	273	242	261	235	255	265	287	273
65-74	334	369	402	425	425	291	310	321	330	332
75-84	139	149	172	196	191	124	123	164	180	180
85 and over ..	18	19	24	15	26	21	24	29	31	35
Total	917	989	1,045	1,033	1,074	942	964	1,083	1,115	1,104

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 1934 the average age of those who died from the former was 65·7 years for males and 63·3 years for females, while the corresponding averages for the latter were 45·1 years for males and 37·0 years for females.

The following table shows the type and seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1934 :—

TYPE AND SEAT OF CANCER, 1934.

Type of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Carcinoma—simplex	904	958	1,862	Buccal cavity and			
Epithelioma ..	40	25	65	pharynx ..	93	14	107
Rodent ulcer ..	9	10	19	Oesophagus ..	45	17	62
Sarcoma ..	42	28	70	Stomach, duode-			
Other (specified) ..	19	18	37	num, liver and			
Malignant disease				biliary ducts ..	354	258	612
(unspecified) ..	60	67	127	Pancreas ..	41	27	68
				Intestines, perito-			
				neum and rectum	220	208	428
				Respiratory organs	61	24	85
				Female genital			
				organs ..		215	215
				Female breast ..		213	213
				Male genito-urin-			
				ary organs ..	156		156
				Skin ..	33	24	57
				Other and unspeci-			
				fied organs ..	71	104	175
Total Deaths ..	1,074	1,104	2,178	Total Deaths ..	1,074	1,104	2,178

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

During 1934 diabetes was responsible for 116 male and 203 female deaths, representing a rate of 174 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 163 in 1933, 164 in 1932, 145 in 1931, 126 in 1930, 130 in 1918-22, and 107 in 1908-12.

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

DEATH RATES FROM DIABETES.

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

DEATH RATES FROM DIABETES—*continued.*

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

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

Deaths in 1934 from diseases included under this heading (cause No. 20 on page 72) were acute rheumatic fever 74, exophthalmic goitre 38, other diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands 14, pernicious anaemia 79, other anaemias 9, leucaemia 44, Hodgkin's disease 26, and other diseases 45.

In 1934, 444 male and 540 female deaths were ascribed to these causes, the total—984—corresponding to a rate of 537 per million of the population as compared with rates of 545 in 1933, 522 in 1932, 511 in 1931, and 508 in 1930. A change in the classification of deaths ascribed to cerebro-vascular lesion in association with arteriosclerosis does not permit of a comparison with earlier years. These deaths are now classified to arteriosclerosis. Of the 984 deaths in 1934, 566 were due to cerebral haemorrhage, 57 to apoplexy, 27 to cerebral embolism, 209 to cerebral thrombosis, 8 to softening of the brain, and 117 to hemiplegia and unspecified paralysis.

Included under this heading (cause No. 23 on page 72) in 1934, were 62 deaths from simple meningitis, 56 from other diseases of the spinal cord, 37 from epilepsy, 33 from diseases of the ear and mastoid process, and 167 from other diseases.

Diseases of the Heart.

During 1934 there were 3,684 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 9 due to pericarditis, 637 to endocarditis, 2,020 to diseases of the myocardium, 368 to diseases of coronary arteries, 151 to angina pectoris, 29 to angina pectoris with record of coronary disease, and 470 to other diseases of the heart. The total causes in 1934 represented a rate of 2,012 per million of the population, the rates for previous years being 1,880 in 1933, 1,757 in 1932, 1,759 in 1931, 1,518 in 1930, 1,347 in 1922-26, and 1,441 in 1908-12. On the average of the three years 1932 to 1934 the deaths from all forms of heart diseases per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, were as follows :—

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

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

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

Deaths assigned to this cause have reached considerable proportions. Changes in classification are in part responsible. It is probable, however, that many deaths are now certified thereto which in past years would have been ascribed to senile decay. In 1934 the number of deaths from arteriosclerosis with record of cerebral vascular lesion (cerebral haemorrhage, etc.) was 499, and without such record 423. Of the total deaths, 551 or 60 per cent. were persons aged 70 years and over.

Respiratory diseases. In 1934 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 2,060, which represented a rate of 1,125 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 998 in 1933, 917 in 1932, 1,022 in 1931, and 851 in 1930. Of the deaths in the year under review, 51 were referred to acute bronchitis, 213 to chronic bronchitis, 660 to broncho-pneumonia, 280 to lobar pneumonia, 487 to pneumonia unspecified, 56 to pleurisy, 56 to asthma, 123 to pulmonary congestion,

embolism, etc., 96 to chronic interstitial pneumonia, and 38 to other diseases. Further details will be found under causes Nos. 26 to 28 on pages 72 and 73.

Diseases of the digestive system. In 1934 there were 601 male and 461 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 580 per million of the population, as against rates of 541 in 1933, 538 in 1932, 545 in 1931, 617 in 1930, 807 in 1922-26, and 2,382 in 1890-92. Deaths from the principal diseases in 1934 were, 137 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 279 from diarrhoeal diseases, 124 from appendicitis, 54 from hernia, 105 from intestinal obstruction, 88 from cirrhosis of the liver, 60 from biliary calculi, 72 from other diseases of the gall bladder and biliary passages, and 143 from other diseases. Further rates and details are given under causes Nos. 29 to 32 on pages 72 and 73.

The 279 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in 1934 corresponded to a rate of 152 per million of the population as compared with rates of 109 in 1933, 136 in 1932, 129 in 1931, 196 in 1930, 380 in 1922-26, 833 in 1908-12, and 1,342 in 1890-92. In earlier years these diseases constituted one of the most fatal menaces to infant life. The decline in the mortality therefrom has however been progressive and since 1928 the rate has reached small proportions. Of the deaths at all ages in 1934, 80 were of infants under one year of age, 26 were between the ages of one and two years, and 18 between two and five years, while 84 were of persons aged 65 years and over. Infantile diarrhoea is further dealt with in the section "Infantile Mortality."

Diseases of the genito-urinary system. In 1934 there were 1,439 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system, which corresponded to a rate of 786 per million of the population, as against rates of 755 in 1933, 704 in 1932, 721 in 1931, 649 in 1930, 670 in 1918-22, and 700 in 1909-12. In 1934 acute and chronic nephritis were responsible for 1,118 deaths, other diseases of the kidney, etc., for 77, diseases of the prostate for 146, and other genito-urinary diseases for 98.

Deaths in childbirth. The death rate of women in childbirth is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of live births. In the following table

are given the proportions of deaths from puerperal septicaemia and all other puerperal causes for each of the last seven years and the averages of previous periods back to 1871. For reasons set forth in the 1931-32 issue of the *Year-Book* the rates given for years prior to 1926 are not strictly comparable with rates for subsequent years.

DEATHS OF MOTHERS (MARRIED AND SINGLE) TO EVERY 10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE, 1871 TO 1934.

Period.	Number of Mothers who Died Annually from—						Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive from—											
	Puerperal Septicæmia.			Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.		Puerperal Septicæmia.			Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.							
	Without Abortion.	Septic Abortion.	Criminal Abortion.		Excluding Criminal Abortion.	Including Criminal Abortion.	Without Abortion.	Septic Abortion.	Criminal Abortion.		Excluding Criminal Abortion.	Including Criminal Abortion.						
1871-1880	46			127	173		17·12			47·26	64·38							
1881-1890	64			121	185		20·48			38·71	59·19							
1891-1900	66			117	183		20·20			35·81	56·01							
1901-1910	52			114	166		16·93			37·12	54·05							
1911-1920	53			94	147		15·42			27·35	42·77							
1921-1925	43			102	145		11·96			28·37	40·33							
1926 ..	43	15	13	126	184	197	12	16	4	24	3	68	35	63	52	03	55	71
1927 ..	47	14	22	113	174	196	13	40	3	99	6	27	32	22	49	61	55	88
1928 ..	43	6	28	131	180	208	12	46	1	74	8	12	37	97	52	17	60	29
1929 ..	44	13	19	113	170	189	13	09	3	87	5	65	33	63	50	59	56	24
1930 ..	40	13	21	121	174	195	12	07	3	92	6	34	36	53	52	52	58	86
1931 ..	34	9	19	92	135	154	11	21	2	97	6	26	30	33	44	51	50	77
1932 ..	27	9	30	89	125	155	9	83	3	28	10	92	32	41	45	52	56	44
1933 ..	30	7	28	61	98	126	10	57	2	47	9	86	21	48	34	52	44	38
1934 ..	32	8	37	93	133	170	11	50	2	87	13	30	33	42	47	79	61	09

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

The following tables give information in age groups for the year 1934 relating to the causes of death of women in childbirth, and the total number of children born to married mothers:—

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES, VICTORIA, 1934.

Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.						Total.	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and over.			
140. (a) Abortion with septic conditions .. ..	..	..	3	3	1	1	8	8	..
(b) Criminal abortion	1	7	12	10	4	3	37*	29	8
141. Abortion without septic conditions	2	..	..	2	2	..	6	3	3
142. Ectopic gestation .. ..	..	..	1	1	2	2	6	5	1
143. Other accidents of pregnancy (excluding hæmorrhage) .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
144. Puerperal hæmorrhage .. ..	..	4	10	6	6	2	28	28	..
145. Puerperal septicæmia (not consequent on abortion) .. ..	..	6	10	3	10	3	32	30	2
146. Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia	1	6	4	2	4	2	19	18	1
147. Other toxæmias of pregnancy .. ..	..	2	5	2	1	1	11	11	..
148. (a) Phlegmasia alba dolens and thrombosis .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..
(b) Embolism or sudden death .. ..	..	..	3	2	1	..	6	5	1
149. Other accidents of childbirth—	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
(a) Cæsarean section .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
(c) Others .. ..	..	..	2	..	2	2	6	5	1
150. (a) Puerperal diseases of the breast .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other unspecified conditions of the puerperal state	1	1	1	1	1	..	5	4	1
Total	5	28	53	33	35	16	170	152	18
Married Mothers	2	24	48	31	32	15	152	..	..
Unmarried Mothers	3	4	5	2	3	1	18	..	..
Total Issue of Married Mothers	1	29	74	88	136	77	405	..	..

* Illegal operation 4; self-induced 8; open verdict 25.

Of the 405 children born to the 152 married women who died, 375 were living at the time of their mother's death, or an average of 2.5 children per mother, as compared with 2.6 in 1933, 2.6 in 1932, 2.6 in 1931, and 2.5 in 1930.

First confinements were responsible for 50, or 32·9 per cent. of the total deaths of married mothers, as compared with 28·6 per cent. in 1933, 32·4 per cent. in 1932, 35·7 per cent. in 1931, and 41·4 per cent. in 1930.

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 1932, 1933, and 1934 are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, IN AGE GROUPS, 1926 TO 1934.

Age Group.	Mothers.							
	Deaths.				Deaths per 10,000 children born alive.			
	1926-30.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1926-30.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Under 20 years ..	41	10	4	5	47·1	60·0	23·9	31·7
20 to 24 ,, ..	150	23	23	28	39·1	36·6	35·4	41·6
25 ,, 29 ,, ..	231	28	25	53	46·5	36·1	30·5	64·5
30 ,, 34 ,, ..	226	34	35	33	56·8	54·4	55·0	54·0
35 ,, 39 ,, ..	226	33	24	35	88·1	84·6	59·4	97·2
40 years and over	111	27	15	16	117·8	167·5	92·6	100·4
Total	985	155	126	170	57·4	56·4	44·4	61·1

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

Senile decay. During the year 1934, the deaths of 497 men and 590 women were ascribed to senile decay, as compared with 491 men and 550 women in 1933. Prior to 1927, deaths from ill-defined causes, i.e., heart failure, debility, etc., of those persons over 65 years of age, were shown as being due to senile decay. In 1927, however, in accordance with the rule laid down in the International List of Causes of Death, only deaths of persons over 70 years of age from such causes

were included therein. The deaths at ages 70 and over from all causes during 1934 numbered 7,192—3,594 of men and 3,598 of women, or 38·6 per cent. of the total deaths.

In 1934, 701 male and 233 female deaths were attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 510 per million of the population. This proportion was above the average rate—455—for the previous five years, and 37 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-92. In 1931 a distinction was made for the first time between deaths recorded as “open verdict” and those returned definitely as “accidental.” The numbers of deaths from various accidents in the last five years are given in the appended table :—

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE, 1930 TO 1934.

Nature or Place of Accident.	Annual Deaths during—						
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.		
					Total.	Males.	Females
Snake Bite	2	2	4	..	..	..
Other Venomous Bites and Stings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poisoning by Food	2	1	4	3	5	4	
Absorption of Poisonous Gases	4	6	3	8	6	3	
Other Acute Poisonings	12	7	3	5	6	3	
Conflagration (Bush fires, &c.)	6	7	16	2	4	2	
Burns, Scalds, &c... .. .	58	54	39	63	68	37	
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	16	14	17	10	5	5	
Drowning { accidental	136	{ 69	79	74	94	77	17
open verdict .. .. .								42	31	56	48	36
Firearms { accidental	32	{ 23	21	24	26	26	..
open verdict .. .. .								5	1	6	7	7
In Mines and Quarries	6	15	1	16	17	17	..
Machines	7	6	5	9	12	11	1
Transport Accidents	406	376	357	352	385	316	69
Falls { accidental	57	{ 73	89	94	121	63	58
open verdict .. .. .								3	1	5	4	2
Other Crushings	23	18	22	20	29	28	1
Injuries by Animals	7	7	11	10	4	4	..
Excessive Cold .. .. .	..	2	1	5	6	5	1
Effects of Heat	8	2	10	1	15	5	10
Lightning	2	2	3	2	..	..	..
Electricity	8	4	6	4	4	3	1
Other Violence { accidental	65	{ 26	28	39	45	32	13
open verdict .. .. .								13	17	25	23	15
Total accidental .. .. .	..	714	719	741	852	641	211
,, open verdict .. .. .	..	63	50	92	82	60	22
Grand Total	857	777	769	833	934	701	233

On the average of the last five years the female mortality rate from accidents was about 31 per cent. of the rate for males.

In 1934, deaths from transport accidents numbered **Transport Accidents.** 385, as against 350 in 1933, 350 in 1932, 373 in 1931, 406 in 1930, 394 in 1929, 382 in 1928, 301 in 1927, 309 in 1926, and 299 in 1925.

In the following table details are given of deaths due to collisions between various types of conveyances, pedestrians killed, and other fatal accidents in which transport was concerned, for the year 1934 :—

DEATHS FROM TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS, IN VICTORIA, 1934.

	Collisions between—							Pedestrians killed.	* Other accidents.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	Railway vehicle.	Motor omnibus, car, lorry.	Motor cycle.	Horse-drawn vehicle.	Bicycle.	Horse.	Aeroplane.						Total.
Railway train	5	1	..	..	..	..	6	20	19	†45	42	3
Tramcar .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	7	3	12	7	5
Motor car	20	24	4	18	1	..	67	80	39	186	140	46
„ omnibus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
„ lorry, &c.	4	2	3	7	..	..	16	28	24	68	59	9
„ cycle	6	2	3	1	1	..	13	4	14	31	31	..
Horse - drawn vehicle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	16	3
Bicycle .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	5	9	8	1
Horse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	8	2
Aeroplane .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
Other vehicles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Total	35	30	10	28	2	..	105	144	133	385	316	69

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

† Includes 9 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 1925 to 1934, were as follows:—

DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES, 1925 TO 1934.

Year.	Number of Motor Vehicles (30th June.)	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles.	Per 1,000,000 of Population.
1925	89,403	174	19·5	104
1926	103,551	193	18·6	114
1927	134,135	214	16·0	124
1928	150,343	297	19·8	170
1929	168,578	294	17·4	166
1930	179,887	307	17·1	172
1931	168,231	296	17·6	165
1932	167,952	262	15·6	145
1933	179,602	255	14·2	140
1934	188,256	294	15·6	161

It will be observed that, while registrations of motor vehicles increased greatly during the years mentioned, the mortality per 10,000 vehicles fluctuated only slightly with a tendency to decline, the average rate for the period 1930-34 being 16·0 as compared with a rate of 18·1 in 1925-29.

The mortality per million of population was 161 in 1934, 140 in 1933, 172 (highest recorded) in 1930, and 82 in 1924.

On the average of the five years, 1930 to 1934, motor cars, &c., were involved in 16·4 deaths per 10,000 cars registered, and motor cycles in 25·6 deaths per 10,000 cycles registered.

Suicide. In the year 1934, 130 males and 41 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 93 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 103 in 1933, 96 in 1932, 101 in 1931, 116 in 1930, 87 in 1918-22, 102 in 1908-12, and 109 in 1890-92. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than males, the rate for the former being 26 per cent. of that for the latter on the average of the last five years.

Homicide. The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1934 numbered 26, of which 16 were of males and 10 of females. These represented a rate of 14 per million of the population, as against rates of 16 in 1933, 9 in 1932, 23 in 1931, 11 in 1930, 14 in 1918-22, and 19 in 1908-12. Since 1930 deaths from criminal abortion have been excluded from these figures and included with deaths from puerperal causes.

Vaccinations. On 30th December, 1931, an amendment of the Health Act 1928 repealing the provisions as to compulsory vaccinations came into operation. Particulars of vaccination in past years are given in previous issues of this book.

NATURAL INCREASE

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

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION.

AUSTRALASIA.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	13·85	18·38	18·51	17·68	18·61	19·35	17·03	16·80
1915-19	11·75	15·98	17·06	14·84	15·47	17·83	14·99	16·80
1920-24	12·49	15·73	16·13	13·75	13·96	16·66	14·60	14·01
1925-29	10·57	12·99	13·35	11·18	12·71	13·27	12·18	11·65
1930-34	6·77	9·52	10·56	6·89	10·26	11·05	8·78	9·19
1930 ..	9·62	12·19	12·61	8·96	12·65	12·84	11·30	10·24
1931 ..	7·39	10·35	11·15	7·28	11·26	12·03	9·49	10·08
1932 ..	5·89	9·13	10·21	6·16	9·76	10·88	8·23	9·07
1933 ..	6·00	8·42	9·30	6·88	9·31	10·33	7·86	8·61
1934 ..	5·02	7·57	9·59	5·24	8·43	9·28	7·07	7·99

VICTORIA.

Period.	Average Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Period.	Average Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
		Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.			Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1880-84	14,466	30·64	14·40	16·24	1925-29	18,218	20·24	9·67	10·57
1885-89	16,741	32·27	15·87	16·40	1930-34	12,249	16·27	9·50	6·77
1890-94	20,059	31·99	14·62	17·37					
1895-99	15,625	26·76	13·81	12·95					
1900-04	14,859	25·08	12·78	12·30	1930 ..	17,168	18·55	8·93	9·62
1905-09	16,062	24·76	11·93	12·83	1931 ..	13,299	16·86	9·47	7·39
1910-14	18,795	25·42	11·57	13·85	1932 ..	10,659	15·18	9·29	5·89
1915-19	16,818	23·13	11·38	11·75	1933 ..	10,936	15·59	9·59	6·00
1920-24	19,647	22·89	10·40	12·49	1934 ..	9,180	15·20	10·18	5·02

The Victorian death rates are below those of England and Wales at nearly all periods of life. The Australian annual rate of increase due to excess of births over deaths for 1930-34 (8·78) would enable a population to double itself in 79 years, while, at the Victorian rate of 6·77 per 1,000 of population, a period of 102 years would be required. In England and Wales in 1933 the excess of births over deaths was 2·1 per 1,000 of population.

LAW, CRIME, ETC.

**Legal System
in Victoria.**

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

LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

**Supreme
Court civil
business.**

The Supreme Court of Victoria was established in 1852, and its constitution and powers remain substantially unaltered by recent legislation, although the procedure was entirely remoulded by *The Judicature Act* 1883 (now incorporated in the *Supreme Court Act* 1928). There were in 1934 six Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges.

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

SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1930 TO 1934.

Year	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded
	Number Issued	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		£					£
1930 ..	1,222	311,523	230	119	77	42	28,209
1931 ..	1,118	456,943	198	73	52	21	81,714
1932 ..	877	253,139	179	97	69	28	39,172
1933 ..	672	192,422	161	95	70	25	44,037
1934 ..	694	192,825	137	86	50	36	19,877

**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 1934 there were 81 sessions, which were held in 26 places. Particulars of litigation in each of the last five years are as follows :—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.				Number of Causes Tried.	Amount Sued For.	Amount Awarded.
					£	£
1930	..	..	..	936	833,441	387,092
1931	..	..	..	556	710,307	430,140
1932	..	..	..	508	638,323	302,726
1933	..	..	..	576	500,779	240,343
1934	..	..	..	859	707,881	210,977

Workers' Compensation—Arbitration cases. The number of requests for arbitration under the Workers' Compensation Act during the year 1934 was 335. The aggregate amount of compensation claimed was £53,384, and the amount awarded, £42,970. These figures are not included in the above table.

Petty Sessions civil business. Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 226 places in Victoria in 1934 by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices. Clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed the prescribed examination, and barristers of five years' standing are eligible for appointment as police magistrates, but there is no legal training or knowledge of the law required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as an honorary justice of the peace. The jurisdiction in civil cases is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, and restitution of goods, where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of such cases heard during the last five years are given hereunder :—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.				Cases Heard.	Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.
					£	£
1930	..	..	..	120,063	1,141,614	882,594
1931	..	..	..	109,919	1,098,237	841,044
1932	..	..	..	98,200	945,077	696,285
1933	..	..	..	79,424	780,096	582,241
1934	..	..	..	82,783	726,678	525,030

In addition to the ordinary cases above mentioned, and to the criminal jurisdiction hereafter mentioned, Courts of Petty Sessions deal with other business of a civil and quasi-criminal nature. During the year 1934, 765 appeals against municipal ratings, 146 Children's Maintenance Act cases, 4,896 ejectment cases, 3,093 fraud summons cases against debtors, 2,330 garnishee cases, 16,283 cases relating to licences and certificates, 1,660 maintenance cases, 140 prohibition cases, and 4,629 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 246 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

Writs by
the Sheriff.

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

WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.	King's Writs against Person and Property.	Subjects' Writs against—		Total.
		The Person.	Property.	
1930	9	17	346	372
1931	9	8	247	264
1932	20	3	256	279
1933	7	13	190	210
1934	2	9	148	159

High Court of
Australia.

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

BANKRUPTCIES.

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

The number of sequestrations, &c., in Victoria during **Bankruptcies.** each of the five years ended 31st July, 1935, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Acts* 1924-1933, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating thereto, were as follows:—

Year ended 31st July—	Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates.	Compositions, Assignments, &c., under Part XI. of the Act.	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII. of the Act.	Total.
NUMBER.				
1931 ..	473	26	553	1,052
1932 ..	319	19	351	689
1933 ..	251	16	259	526
1934 ..	218	11	212	441
1935 ..	201	10	181	392
LIABILITIES.				
	£	£	£	£
1931 ..	564,565	53,448	1,108,495	1,726,508
1932 ..	459,899	154,904	665,598	1,280,401
1933 ..	586,022	79,067	581,361	1,246,450
1934 ..	509,745	37,996	402,150	949,891
1935 ..	307,790	89,467	294,697	691,954
ASSETS.				
	£	£	£	£
1931 ..	290,457	21,301	1,009,103	1,320,861
1932 ..	184,550	1,929	586,499	772,978
1933 ..	163,856	68,759	514,681	747,296
1934 ..	116,156	39,414	322,803	478,373
1935 ..	59,391	58,100	209,945	327,436

The average yearly number of sequestrations and the average declared liabilities are shown in the subjoined table for the five decennial periods ended with 1928:—

Period.	Average Yearly Number.	Average declared liabilities. £
1879 to 1888 ..	612	661,720
1889 to 1898* ..	833	2,213,592
1899 to 1908 ..	445	244,538
1909 to 1918 ..	358	226,517
1919 to 1928 ..	438	396,845

* The failures resulting from the financial crisis of that period accounted for the increase in those years.

DIVORCE.

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

Since jurisdiction was first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria in matters matrimonial in 1861, 11,427 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 124 decrees for judicial

separation have been granted. Of these, 11,079 and 53 respectively have been issued since 1890; so that, during the 30 years ended 1890, only 348 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 71 for judicial separation were issued, or an average per annum of about twelve of the former and two of the latter; whereas since 1890, the year in which the Divorce Act of 1889 received the Royal Assent, no fewer than 252 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage have been granted, while the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

**Divorces,
Sex.**

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husband and wife respectively, and the number of decrees granted for divorce, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the year 1934 :—

DIVORCES, 1934.

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage ..	266	400	666	238	380	618
Judicial Separation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nullity of Marriage ..	1	1	2	1	2	3
Total	267	401	668	239	382	621

**Grounds of
divorce.**

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1934 were as follows :—

Grounds on which Granted.	Dissolution of Marriage.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.	
	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.
Adultery	73	86	..	..	..	..
Bigamy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cruelty, repeated acts of ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Desertion	154	277	..	..	..	..
Desertion and adultery ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness (habitual) ..	4	7	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness and cruelty .. ..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Impotence .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Insanity	4	2	..	..	..	..
Sentences for crime .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	238	380	..	..	1	2

Divorces. The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the State of Victoria during the last five years, also of the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living:—

**DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN VICTORIA
1930 TO 1934.**

Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
1930	489	2	381	1	117
1931	478	6	417	2	127
1932	539	2	454	..	137
1933	594	3	495	..	149
1934	666	..	618	..	171

RACECOURSE LICENCES.

Racecourse licences and percentage fees. The *Police Offences Act* 1928 provides that no race-meeting shall be held except on a race-course which is licensed under this Act for horse races or for pony races or for trotting races. Any licence shall, unless cancelled, be in force for twelve months from the date of its issue. For each such licence there shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue a fee of £1, and also an annual sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue from all sources received from such race-course by the owner or trustees of the race-course during the year immediately preceding the year for which the licence is required. Provided, however, that where the gross revenue is less than £1,500, but more than £600, the annual sum payable shall be 2 per cent. of the gross revenue, and, where the gross revenue is £600 or less, no such annual sum shall be charged. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue in licence fees and percentages on gross revenue during each of the last ten years were as follows:—

**REVENUE FROM RACECOURSE LICENCES AND
PERCENTAGE FEES, 1925-26 TO 1934-35.**

Year ended 30th June.			Amount.	Year ended 30th June.			Amount.
			£				£
1926	..	..	23,270	1931	..	..	23,246
1927	..	..	24,148	1932	..	..	16,457
1928	..	..	25,036	1933	..	..	15,575
1929	..	..	24,952	1934	..	..	15,050
1930	..	..	27,789	1935	..	..	14,885

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

Alteration in method of tabulation.

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

Offences and drunkenness.

CRIME IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1934.

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	56,898
1930	1,680	5,078	8,132	41,859	56,749
1931	1,452	5,560	7,018	40,745	54,775
1932	1,553	5,318	8,255	41,671	56,797
1933*	1,617	6,400	9,240	41,149	58,406
1934*	1,500	6,258	8,666	40,646	57,070

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

CRIME IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1934—*continued.*

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

* See paragraph "Alteration in method of tabulation" on page 99.

Offences against the person and property.

Almost all serious crimes are either offences against the person or offences against property. The first-named consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and all crimes of lust. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences; but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Other Offences. The only serious crimes included under "Other Offences" are forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury, and these are very few in number, there having been in Victoria in 1934 only 110 of such charges out of a total of 40,646 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" are merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged. There is also among them a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c.

If it be desired to compare the above figures with those relating to other States or countries several considerations must be taken into account. The first point necessary is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. These considerations must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that in previous periods when there may have been differences in the law and when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age.

Arrests and
summonses
for various
offences.

The following are particulars of the different classes of offences dealt with by magistrates in 1934 :—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1934.

Nature of Offence.	Total.	Summarily Convicted, &c.		Discharged by Magistrates.		Committed for Trial.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against the Person—							
Murder and attempts at	16	..	..	3	2	7	4
Manslaughter ..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..
Shooting at, wounding, &c. ..	39	3	..	13	..	22	1
Assaults	1,223	628	49	469	50	24	3
Others	217	44	3	50	6	108	6
Total	1,500	675	52	535	58	166	14
Against Property—							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	832	103	..	58	4	657	10
Larceny and similar offences	4,020	2,476	251	728	82	446	37
Wilful damage ..	409	286	13	99	8	3	..
Others	997	538	39	326	30	58	6
Total	6,258	3,403	303	1,211	124	1,164	53
Forgery and Offences against the Currency ..	77	5	..	4	..	63	5
Against Good Order—							
Drunkenness	8,666	6,479	765	1,305	117	..	..
Others	6,288	4,247	518	1,238	279	6	..
Total	14,954	10,726	1,283	2,543	396	6	..
Other Offences—							
Breaches of—							
Education Act ..	5,535	4,226	715	513	81	..	..
Electoral Act ..	115	92	21	2	..	..	..
Licensing Act ..	5,375	3,531	580	1,013	251	..	..
Motor Car Act ..	6,094	5,435	201	430	28	..	..
Pure Food Act ..	501	335	39	115	12	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	16,661	12,976	1,150	2,228	247	44	16
Total	34,281	26,595	2,706	4,301	619	44	16
Grand Total	57,070	41,404	4,344	8,594	1,197	1,443	88

Of the 57,070 cases dealt with, 45,748 were summarily convicted, 9,791 were discharged, and 1,531 committed for trial. These particulars include the cases disposed of in Children's Courts, which are detailed in a subsequent table, other than arrests of neglected children.

Arrest and
summons
cases.

Particulars of the arrest and summons cases for the last five years are given in the subjoined table :—
ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.	Arrest Cases.		Summons Cases.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1930	15,345	1,950	35,953	3,501	56,749
1931	14,214	1,977	35,037	3,547	54,775
1932	14,487	1,977	36,803	3,530	56,797
1933*	17,815	2,059	34,638	3,894	58,406
1934*	16,280	2,009	35,161	3,620	57,070

* See paragraph "Alteration in method of tabulation" on page 99.

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

DISPOSAL OF ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.
1930	56,749	45,537	10,264	948
1931	54,775	42,977	10,703	1,095
1932	56,797	45,664	10,109	1,024
1933*	58,406	47,079	9,923	1,404
1934*	57,070	45,748	9,791	1,531
Number per 10,000 of Population.				
1930	317·7	254·9	57·5	5·3
1931	304·4	238·8	59·5	6·1
1932	314·0	252·4	55·9	5·7
1933*	320·8	258·6	54·5	7·7
1934*	311·7	249·8	53·5	8·4

* See paragraph "Alteration in method of tabulation" on page 99.

Children's
Courts.

The table which follows shows the number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts during the year 1934:—

CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES DISPOSED OF, 1934.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—				Others (Application to board out, &c.).		Total Cases Disposed of.	
	Arrests were made.		Summonses were issued.		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Against the Person—								
Assaults	12	..	20	4	..	..	32	4
Others .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Total	12	..	23	4	..	..	35	4
Against Property—								
Larceny, &c.	346	13	1,165	34	..	..	1,511	47
Wilful Damage	29	1	133	..	..	..	162	1
Others	4	..	22	1	..	..	26	1
Total	379	14	1,320	35	..	..	1,699	49
Against Good Order—								
Drunkenness	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
Others	12	3	167	3	..	..	179	6
Total	16	3	168	3	..	..	184	6
Other Offences	48	18	979	41	154	105	1,181	164
Grand Total	455	35	2,490	83	154	105	3,099	223

The number of arrests and summons cases which was disposed of in Children's Courts in each of the last five years, was:—3,980 in 1929, 3,656 in 1930, 3,303 in 1931, 3,105 in 1932, 2,993 in 1933, and 3,063 in 1934.

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1934 numbered 75 (48 males and 27 females) have been included in this table to indicate the business done by Children's Courts, but they are eliminated from all other criminal tabulations.

Arrest cases
summarily
disposed of by
magistrates.

The following is a statement of the arrest cases summarily disposed of by magistrates during 1934:—

ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY
MAGISTRATES, 1934.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	3,879	379	4,258
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	2,955	407	3,362
1 month and under 6 months ..	1,239	130	1,369
6 " " 12 " ..	210	36	246
1 year and under 2 years ..	80	1	81
2 years	2	..	2
Admonished	2,570	367	2,937
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ..	432	79	511
Sent to Reformatory Schools, &c. ..	130	4	134
Otherwise dealt with	307	75	382
Total convicted	11,804	1,478	13,282
Discharged	3,117	454	3,571
Total summarily disposed of ..	14,921	1,932	16,853
Convictions per 10,000 of population	130·04	16·01	72·54

Particulars of the distinct persons tried before superior courts in 1934 are shown below in respect of arrest cases only. Where an individual was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been taken into account.

COMMITTALS FOR TRIAL OF DISTINCT PERSONS, 1934.
(Arrest cases only.)

Offences.	Distinct Persons Charged.	Result of Trial—	
		Withdrawn, Discharged.	Convicted.
Against the Person—			
Murder	7	6	1*
Attempted Murder	4	3	1
Manslaughter	5	5	..
Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm, &c.	20	13	7†
Rape and other offences against females	57	13	44
Unnatural offences	16	4	12
Other	20	5	15
Against Property—			
Robbery and Stealing from the Person	31	15	16
Burglary, Housebreaking, etc. ..	285	42	243
Stealing Horses, Cattle, and Sheep ..	27	10	17
Other Larceny	175	74	101
Fraud and False Pretences	50	10	40
Arson and attempts at	11	4	7
Other	20	10	10
Forgery and offences against the Currency	19	2	17
Other offences—			
Perjury and Subornation	4	..	4
Conspiracy	13	5	8
Other	11	4	7
Total	775	225	550

* Convicted of "Manslaughter."

† Including one convicted of "Assault," and one convicted of "Assault with intent to do actual bodily harm."

Offence and age of distinct persons arrested who were convicted after commitment for trial. The following table contains for the year 1934 a classification according to offence and age of distinct persons arrested who were convicted after commitment for trial:—

Offences.	Ages (Years).									
	Under 16.	16 to 18.	18 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 and Over.	Total.	
MALES.										
Against the Person	9	10	16	11	19	8	1	74	
Against Property	13	61	105	88	88	57	3	415	
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	1	2	..	9	4	..	16	
Other Offences	3	1	4	5	1	..	14	
Total	22	75	124	103	121	70	4	519	
FEMALES.										
Against the Person	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	6	
Against Property	2	1	6	..	7	3	..	19	
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	1	..	..	..	1	
Other Offences	1	2	1	..	1	5	
Total	3	1	10	3	9	4	1	31	

Drunkennes. The number of persons and the number per 1,000 of the population arrested or summoned for drunkennes during the last five years are given hereunder:—

**PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS
1930 TO 1934.**

Year.	Number of Persons -			Number per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Convictions.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.		
1930 ...	8,054	78	8,132	4.55	6,243
1931 ...	6,970	48	7,018	3.90	5,602
1932 ...	8,164	91	8,255	4.56	7,028
1933 ...	9,159	81	9,240	5.08	7,975
1934 ...	8,593	73	8,666	4.73	7,244

The continuity of the above statistics has not been materially affected by the alteration in the method of tabulation referred to on page 99.

Drunkenness—Comparison with previous years. The amount of drunkenness in proportion to population, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-78, the corresponding numbers for subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison. These numbers are given in the following statement:—

Period.	Index Number.	Period.	Index Number
1874-78	100	1923-27	41
1879-85	88	1928	37
1886-92	106	1929	36
1893-97	65	1930	31
1898-1902	84	1931	27
1903-07	77	1932	31
1908-12	68	1933	35
1913-17	59	1934	32
1918-22	32		

A very considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown for the five years 1893-97, which was a period of general depression. In the five years following an increase occurred, but since that time the arrests for this offence have declined. In the middle of the year 1915 an Act was passed reducing the number of hours during which alcoholic liquors could be sold in hotels, and a further reduction was made in the following year. This probably accounts for the marked decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness since those years. The index numbers relating to the period 1917 to 1934 are the lowest on record.

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

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.	Number.	Number per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1930	136	21·88
1931	100	15·97
1932	100	15·89
1933	120	18·94
1934	88	13·81

CONSUMPTION OF BEER.

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 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year.	Quantity of Beer Consumed.	Per head of Population.
	gallons.	gallons.
1930-31 ..	15,727,800	8·77
1931-32 ..	14,184,200	7·86
1932-33 ..	14,063,700	7·75
1933-34 ..	15,969,300	8·75
1934-35 ..	16,958,500	9·23

LOCAL OPTION.

Local Option
Acts of 1920
and 1922.

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

Local Option
Poll held 21st
October, 1920.

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

Licensing
Poll, 1930.

On the 29th March, 1930, a Referendum, called a Licensing Poll, was conducted under Part XIV. of the *Licensing Act* 1928 (as amended) to determine whether or not licences should be abolished throughout Victoria. The poll was State-wide, and was the first of the octennial polls provided for by the *Licensing Act* of 1922 (now incorporated in the *Licensing Act* 1928). The number of votes recorded for the abolition of licences was 418,902, whilst 552,339 votes were recorded against the resolution.

Hotels Closed,
1885-1905.

During the period 1885 to 1905, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls. The amount of compensation awarded was £212,771, or an average of £980 for each hotel. This sum was provided partly out of the Licensing Fund, and, when this was insufficient for the purpose, out of Consolidated Revenue.

Restricting the hours for the sale of intoxicants.

Prior to 1915, the trading hours of hotels were from 6 a.m. to 11.30 p.m. On 6th July, 1915, the trading hours were reduced to 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. by Act No. 2584. Fifteen months later a further reduction was made which provided that from 8th October, 1916, the closing hour of hotels was to be 6 p.m. instead of 9.30 p.m. during the period of the war. This provision was made permanent by Act No. 3028 passed on 19th December, 1916. The trading hours in force at the present time are therefore 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Apart from Sundays, trading is permitted on every day of the year except Anzac Day (25th April of each year), and Good Friday. The *Anzac Day Act* 1925 (now incorporated in the *Licensing Act* 1928) and the *Licensing (Good Friday) Act* 1934 (assented to on the 9th October, 1934), provided for non-trading on those days.

LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

Licences Reduction Board.

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

Up to 30th September, 1935, 1,771 hotels had been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. The total sum paid in compensation was £1,162,121, or an average of £656 each. Five hundred and sixteen of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district; the compensation paid in connexion with these totalled £555,742, making an average of £1,077 each. There were 1,255 hotels closed in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £606,379, or an average of £483 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, 20 spirit merchants', 3 grocers', and 72 Australian wine licences have been taken away, for which compensation to the amount of £13,095 has been awarded.

Improvement and Extension of Licensed accommodation.

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

Since 1922 plans have been passed by the Board for new and improved licensed premises, the estimated cost being £3,865,931.

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels, including roadside licences, in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and for certain subsequent years, and the number of persons to each hotel in those years. The years 1885 and 1906 have been selected, because in those years important alterations were made in the liquor licensing laws :—

NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1935.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.*	Persons to each Hotel.
1885	969,200	4,339	223
1906	1,219,832	3,520	347
1930	1,792,689	1,803	994
1931	1,803,661	1,781	1,013
1932	1,813,482	1,770	1,025
1933	1,824,578	1,759	1,037
1934	1,838,476	1,749	1,051
1935 (30th September)	1,842,000	1,747	1,054
Increase, 1885 to 30th September, 1935	872,800	...	831
Decrease, " " " "	...	2,592	...

* Including Roadside Licences.

While the population has increased by 90 per cent. since 1885, the number of hotels has decreased by 60 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 373 per cent. more than it was in that year. During the period 1885 to 30th September, 1935, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,771 were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 663 were closed voluntarily. During the period 1907 to 30th September, 1935, 73 new licences were granted.

The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1935, amounted to £215,287. The amounts received from the various sources were :—Licences, certificates, &c., £192,682; interest on investments, £10,982; fees and fines, £11,468; and miscellaneous, £155. The expenditure totalled £215,287, and consisted of the following items :—Annual payments to municipalities, £60,332; compensation, £10,955; 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 section 5 of Act No. 4212, £104,676; and salaries, expenses, &c., £16,324. The amount at credit of the fund at 30th June, 1935, was £437,376, of which £341,000 was invested.

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

There are five gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Gaols and prisoners. Penal Establishment, and five reformatory prisons, also two police gaols which are used as receiving stations. The following statement contains information for the year 1934 in regard to the accommodation for prisoners, the daily average number in confinement, the number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year :—

GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1934.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received (including transfers).		In Confinement, at end of year.*	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	970	69	793	55	4,090	668	758	39
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	64	9	80	..	171	..	74	..
Ballarat Gaol ..	66	18	45	..	361	4	48	..
Beechworth Reformatory Prison ..	78	..	60	..	36	..	54	..
Bendigo Gaol ..	116	28	19	..	226	5	23	..
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	97	..	91	..	119	..	81	..
Geelong Gaol ..	179	..	159	..	457	1	152	..
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	21	..	9	..	12	..	7	..
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	52	..	52	..	42	..	50	..
Sale Gaol ..	30	5	7	..	78	2	8	..
Police Gaols ..	25	4	5	..	190	3	3	..
Total ..	1,698	133	1,320	55	5,782	683	1,258	39

* Including 65 males and 5 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 1934 :—

PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM
GAOLS AND REFORMATORY PRISONS, 1934.

(Exclusive of Police Gaols.)

Heading.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in Confinement at 31st December, 1933—			
Convicted	1,297	50	1,347
Unconvicted	60	5	65
Total	1,357	55	1,412
Received during 1934—			
Convicted of—			
Felony	1,122	33	1,155
Misdemeanour	1,030	164	1,194
Other offences	1,411	255	1,666
Transfers from—			
Other Gaols	570	2	572
Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c.	60	2	62
For Trial, not subsequently convicted	1,399	224	1,623
Total	5,592	680	6,272
Discharged during 1934—			
By remission of sentence	616	53	669
On expiration of sentence	2,628	389	3,017
Bailed to appeal	60	21	81
By special authority	143	5	148
On parole	197	..	197
Died	4	..	4
Absconded	12	..	12
Transfers to—			
Other Gaols	570	2	572
Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c.	70	2	72
Unconvicted	1,394	224	1,618
Total	5,694	696	6,390
Number in Confinement at 31st December, 1934—			
Convicted	1,190	34	1,224
Unconvicted	65	5	70
Total	1,255	39	1,294

Prisoners under Sentence. The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence in the gaols of Victoria at the end of each of the last ten years. The figures disclose a considerable increase during each of the years 1929 to 1934 as compared with 1928.

PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE, 1925 TO 1934.

At 31st December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total number per 10,000 of Population.	At 31st December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total number per 10,000 of Population.
1925	853	41	894	5·31	1930	1,259	40	1,299	7·25
1926	875	40	915	5·34	1931	1,364	43	1,407	7·80
1927	856	27	883	5·07	1932	1,275	64	1,339	7·38
1928	896	38	934	5·30	1933	1,297	50	1,347	7·38
1929	1,099	46	1,145	6·44	1934	1,191	34	1,225	6·67

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 1921 inclusive, and in each of the last five years. The rate per 10,000 of the population, aged fifteen years and over, was, in 1934, 30 per cent. less than in 1901, 14 per cent. more than in 1911, 37 per cent. more than in 1921, and 19 per cent. more than in 1928.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1934.

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
1930 ...	1,245	56	1,301	20·32	·88	10·39
1931 ...	1,391	50	1,441	22·59	·78	11·43
1932 ...	1,436	62	1,498	23·26	·95	11·82
1933 ...	1,393	65	1,458	22·23	1·00	11·41
1934 ...	1,320	55	1,375	19·83	·80	10·14

Birthplaces
and ages of
prisoners.

The birthplaces and ages of prisoners constantly detained as deduced from the numbers passing through the gaols, also the number per 10,000 of population, are shown below for the years 1911, 1921, 1933, and 1934:—

BIRTHPLACES AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY
DETAINED, 1911 TO 1934.

	Number Constantly Detained.				Number per 10,000 of Population.*			
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1934.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1934.
Birthplace—								
Australia and New Zealand	595	660	1,213	1,227	5·32	4·92	7·48	7·50
England and Wales ..	87	64	110	62	9·73	5·93	9·55	5·34
Scotland	26	18	52	28	9·78	7·10	17·36	9·27
Ireland	62	23	41	27	14·95	8·42	23·04	15·05
Others	43	30	42	31	15·31	11·59	13·55	9·96
Age—								
Under 20 years	54	85	132	87	1·01	1·45	2·08	1·37
20 to 30 years	205	287	433	337	8·67	10·93	14·38	11·13
30 to 40 years	211	190	374	350	11·66	8·35	13·82	12·86
40 to 50 years	193	126	287	301	11·64	7·20	12·01	12·52
50 to 60 years	96	68	154	217	9·60	4·50	9·16	12·84
60 years and over ..	54	39	78	83	5·58	3·07	3·75	3·91

* The ratios refer to 10,000 persons in the community whose birthplaces or ages were as stated above.

Indeterminate sentences.

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

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

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

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

Name of Reformatory Prison.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	79	63	} 75	82	69
Metropolitan Gaol Reformatory Prison	2	1			
Reformatory for Females, Coburg ..	2	1			
Beechworth Reformatory Prison ..	71	67	66	64	62
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	110	93	73	95	77
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	16	17	14	9	9
McLeod Settlement, French Island	51	53	54	50	53
Total	331	295	282	300	270

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

POLICE PROTECTION.

The following table shows the numbers in the various grades of the police force in Victoria on the 31st December, 1934 :—

POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner	1	..	1
Superintendents	3	8	11
Inspectors	10	4	14
Sub-Inspectors	15	8	23
Sergeants, First class	43	7	50
" Second class	30	16	46
Senior Constables	144	88	232
First Constables	412	255	667
Constables	772	102	874
Total	1,430	488	1,918
<i>Detectives.</i>			
Superintendents	1	..	1
Inspectors	1	..	1
Sub-inspectors	1	..	1
Sergeants, First class	1	..	1
" Second class	3	..	3
Senior Detectives	21	..	21
First Detectives	34	..	34
Detectives	15	..	15
Total	77	..	77
<i>Mounted.</i>			
First Constables	6	88	94
Constables	9	64	73
Total	15	152	167
Grand Total	1,522	640	2,162

In addition to the above there were 8 police-women, 3 matrons, and 2 black trackers employed by the Police Department on the 31st December, 1934.

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

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1925 TO 1934.

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.
1925	1,875	898	1930	2,115	848
1926	1,963	873	1931	2,107	856
1927	1,977	881	1932	2,121	855
1928	2,112	834	1933	2,148	849
1929	2,148	828	1934	2,170	847

Strength of police force in Australian States.

The appended table shows for each Australian State the strength of the police force at the end of 1934:—

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1934.

State.	Total Strength including Police-women.	Number of Inhabitants to each Police Officer.
Victoria	2,170	847
New South Wales	3,600	732
Queensland	1,291	743
South Australia*	766	763
Western Australia	548	808
Tasmania	281	815

* At 30th June, 1935.

Expenditure on police, gaols, &c. The next table contains a statement of the amount and the amount per head of population expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, in each of the five years ended with 1934-35:—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on—					Amount per Head of Population.
	Maintenance, &c.		Buildings.		Total.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.		
£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	
1931 ..	672,430	111,231	3,194	1,220	788,075	8 10
1932 ..	586,560	96,167	1,929	1,392	686,048	7 7
1933 ..	601,919	94,784	2,424	1,172	700,299	7 9
1934 ..	616,153	105,125	4,417	1,207	726,902	8 0
1935 ..	654,846	106,385	10,904	2,450	774,585	8 5

Executions. During the thirty years ended with 1934 there were only nine executions in Victoria, one of which took place in 1908, one in 1912, two in 1916, two in 1918, one in 1922, one in 1924, and one in 1932. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 177 criminals have been executed within the State, of whom only four were females.

Inquests. During 1934 there were 1,596 inquests or magisterial inquiries held in Victoria into the causes of deaths of 1,664 persons (1,132 males and 532 females), or 9.1 per 10,000 of the population. In 613 cases death was found to be due to disease or natural causes, in 791 cases to accident, in 46 to homicide, in 173 to suicide, in 32 to illegally induced abortion, in 4 to external causes which could not be ascertained, in 1 to intemperance, and in 4 to unspecified or doubtful causes.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

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

Municipalities in Victoria. The total number of municipalities throughout the State at 30th September, 1934, was 195. Of these, 33 ranked as cities, 5 as towns, 18 as boroughs, and 139 as shires. The only unincorporated area of this State is French Island, situated in the County of Mornington, between the eastern and western passages of Western Port Bay, and which is 42,000 acres in extent.

Change in Name of Municipality, 1934-35. Under the provisions of the *Local Government Act* 1928 as amended by the *Local Government (Shire of Moorabbin) Act* 1934, the Shire of Moorabbin was proclaimed a city on 10th October, 1934, under the designation of City of Moorabbin.

Number and value of Properties rated. The following is a statement of the number of rate-payers, the number of properties rated, the estimated value of rateable property, the estimated number of dwellings (occupied and unoccupied), and the number of houses built in cities, towns and boroughs, and in shires for each of the five years 1929-30 to 1933-34. The particulars relating to the estimated value of rateable

property for the year 1933-34 have been revised and the corrected totals are given hereunder:—

PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES,
1929-30 TO 1933-34.

Year.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Number of Properties Rated.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Houses built during the year.
			Capital Improved Value.	Net Annual Value.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—							
1929-30 ..	336,756	393,622	385,884,089	21,493,990	268,684	8,280	2,536
1930-31 ..	335,892	395,131	382,243,226	21,248,548	268,832	8,521	452
1931-32 ..	339,842	393,876	351,642,387	19,391,762	272,234	6,021	863
1932-33 ..	341,078	394,403	336,119,812	18,231,285	273,396*	7,947*	1,565
1933-34 ..	356,532	417,158	338,152,113	18,469,524	288,739	3,014	3,277
Shires—							
1929-30 ..	275,065	391,488	294,765,524	14,792,565	159,159	2,691	1,493
1930-31 ..	271,586	393,196	294,447,615	14,784,365	158,813	3,139	638
1931-32 ..	264,723	387,349	278,253,957	13,971,878	157,340	2,879	667
1932-33 ..	265,802	391,059	268,671,521	13,491,680	165,341*	10,810*	878
1933-34 ..	251,795	370,013	254,231,354	12,772,467	164,754	6,145	1,022
Total—							
1929-30 ..	611,321	785,110	680,649,613	36,286,555	427,843	10,971	4,029
1930-31 ..	607,478	788,327	676,690,841	36,032,913	427,645	11,660	1,090
1931-32 ..	604,565	781,225	629,896,344	33,363,640	429,624	8,900	1,530
1932-33 ..	606,880	785,462	604,791,333	31,722,965	438,737*	18,757*	2,443
1933-34 ..	608,327	787,171	592,383,467	31,241,991	453,493	9,159	4,299

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

The total capital value of rateable property returned for 1933-34 was £592,383,467, which, on the basis of the annual value of £31,241,991, is equivalent to about 19 years' purchase. The highest total estimated value of rateable property was recorded in the year 1929-30. The

value rose from £499,967,961 in 1923-24 to £680,649,613 in 1929-30, an increase of £180,681,652. It fell in 1930-31 to £676,690,841 and continued to fall during the years 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34, the value in the last-mentioned year (£592,383,467) representing a decrease of 13 per cent. as compared with the year 1929-30.

The following is a statement of the number of ratepayers, the amount of rate levied in the £, the estimated value of rateable property, and the revenue for the year 1933-34 in the cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria. The assets and liabilities at the end of the year are also given. The values of rateable property vary from those shown in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, the particulars having since been revised.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1933-34.

Name.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.	Assets.	Liabilities.
			Capital Improved Value.	Net Annual Value.			
GREATER MELBOURNE.							
<i>Cities.</i>							
Box Hill ..	7,918	s. d. 2 7	£ 4,278,360	£ 213,918	£ 82,545	£,000. 322	£,000. 210
Brighton ..	9,125	2 5	9,936,360	496,818	74,900	200	290
Brunswick ..	13,527	0 7*	9,647,951	577,561	207,429	382	232
Camberwell ..	20,135	0 4½*	15,671,960	818,216	173,734	570	591
Caulfield ..	18,709	0 4½*	17,254,461	879,404	139,875	188	423
Chelsea ..	5,685	0 4½*	1,620,921	83,975	30,750	72	91
Coburg ..	12,400	0 5*	5,956,600	357,396	136,023	433	474
Collingwood ..	7,600	2 3	8,199,740	409,987	59,672	151	79
Essendon ..	12,611	0 5*	10,511,469	611,842	89,413	211	239
Fitzroy ..	7,508	2 1	6,237,825	415,855	50,255	82	179
Footscray ..	13,070	2 3	10,578,260	528,913	209,759	375	339
Hawthorn ..	8,878	2 1	10,854,860	542,743	70,568	167	140
Heidelberg†	13,396	2 6	6,632,940	331,647	147,219	356	349
Kew ..	6,680	2 6	5,595,255	373,017	65,933	114	190
Malvern ..	12,900	2 5	16,492,800	824,640	123,694	197	308
Melbourne ..	32,892	2 0	83,201,240	4,160,062	1,392,772	4,698	4,144
Nordialloc ..	4,495	0 4*	2,584,672	130,570	55,503	167	157
Northcote ..	11,162	2 7	8,724,900	436,245	142,456	337	345
Oakleigh ..	4,360	0 5*	2,136,147	128,661	28,507	64	117
Port Melbourne	3,099	2 6	1,890,287	1,029,115	54,939	98	69
Frahan ..	13,905	1 9	14,407,610	305,446	113,246	275	218
Preston ..	18,600	2 7	6,108,920	488,805	78,757	332	367
Richmond ..	8,300	2 7	7,332,075	253,854	53,485	115	225
Sandringham	9,250	0 4½*	5,077,080	683,092	113,449	147	229
South Melbourne	9,818	2 6	13,661,840	903,992	108,016	106	317
St. Kilda ..	11,385	2 0	10,847,904	240,569	112,657	253	212
Williamstown ..	6,150	2 6	4,811,380				
Total, Cities in Greater Melbourne ..	303,558	..	300,253,817	16,377,566	4,035,390	10,538	10,738

* Levied on unimproved value of land. † Proclaimed a City on 11th April, 1934.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1933-34—continued.

Name.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.	Assets.	Liabilities.
			Capital Improved Value.	Net Annual Value.			
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.							
<i>Cities.</i>							
Ballaarat	10,114	2 9	7,007,940	350,897	73,182	217	90
Bendigo	6,674	2 4	4,068,375	271,225	52,147	246	84
Geelong	4,759	2 3	5,382,920	269,146	51,985	102	150
Geelong West	3,730	2 9	2,235,540	111,777	21,582	50	107
Mildura†	1,098	2 3	1,625,400	81,270	40,612	103	78
Warrnambool	1,877	2 0	1,851,538	108,914	37,087	143	68
<i>Towns.</i>							
Ararat†	1,048	2 3	803,440	40,172	25,783	154	124
Hamilton	1,489	2 3	1,244,260	62,213	13,347	24	19
Horsham	1,513	2 6	926,400	61,760	22,941	48	43
Newtown and Chilwell	2,365	0 4½*	2,213,592	112,691	14,682	25	34
Salc	1,118	2 0	965,800	48,290	10,607	27	17
<i>Boroughs.</i>							
Castlemaine	1,387	2 9	913,200	45,660	10,560	14	14
Clunes	303	1 9	75,803	10,829	3,836	25	12
Daylesford	761	3 0	324,362	25,949	6,619	14	19
Eaglehawk	1,303	2 6	252,780	21,065	9,493	44	10
Echuca	1,000	2 9	925,040	46,252	8,384	9	21
Inglewood	290	2 0	81,936	6,828	4,168	24	18
Koroit	450	2 4	400,640	20,032	3,625	2	4
Maryborough	1,210	2 6	384,800	38,488	17,117	22	15
Port Fairy	530	2 3	440,700	22,035	5,795	10	8
Portland	1,126	0 4½*	675,774	37,267	12,637	27	22
Queenscliffe	783	2 9	448,960	22,448	4,524	8	12
Ringwood	2,000	2 8	1,062,880	53,144	13,614	31	47
Sebastopol	529	2 9	205,480	10,274	2,438	3	1
Shepparton	900	2 9	1,404,360	70,218	17,900	12	40
St. Arnaud	859	2 6	296,890	29,639	10,631	35	25
Stawell	1,355	2 9	322,150	32,215	18,868	98	84
Wangaratta	1,071	2 6	942,040	47,102	10,186	15	28
Wonthaggi	1,332	3 0	415,296	34,608	6,221	14	23
Total, Cities, Towns, and Boroughs outside Greater Melbourne	52,974	..	37,898,296	2,091,958	530,571	1,546	1,217

* Levied on unimproved value of land. † Proclaimed a City on 28th March, 1934.

‡ Proclaimed a Town on 30th May, 1934.

The next table contains a list of the shires, and similar particulars to those shown for the cities, towns, and boroughs:—

SHIRES, 1933-34.

Name.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.	Assets.	Liabilities.
			Capital Improved Value.	Net Annual Value.			
		s. d.	£	£	£	£,000.	£,000.
Alberton	1,403	2 2	2,370,980	118,549	14,606	10	72
Alexandra	878	1 8	1,292,120	64,606	8,591	11	19
Arapiles	651	1 6	1,145,220	57,261	5,149	2	18
Ararat	1,620	1 4	4,444,100	222,205	18,588	15	30
Avoca	1,327	2 0	850,400	42,520	5,802	3	12
Avon	862	2 0	1,218,620	60,931	6,946	3	21
Bacchus Marsh ..	865	2 0	1,271,980	63,599	12,281	16	16
Bairnsdale	2,440	1 6	3,004,720	150,236	16,077	10	22
Ballan	991	1 6	1,271,520	63,576	7,386	4	9
Ballarat	1,176	1 6	1,395,340	69,767	7,395	4	6
Bannockburn	734	1 8	1,042,200	52,110	5,311	5	5
Barrarbool	800	1 9	1,142,780	57,139	6,403	4	19
Bass	2,200	3 0	1,246,740	62,337	11,712	15	64
Beechworth	1,401	2 0	601,296	37,581	12,952	46	42
Belfast	700	1 4	1,467,300	73,365	4,980	2	9
Bellarine	1,908	2 0	1,137,200	56,860	5,984	11	7
Benalla	2,665	1 9	3,561,800	178,090	25,560	30	74
Berwick	3,800	2 0	2,858,680	142,934	18,804	22	69
Bet Bet	1,245	1 6	860,240	43,012	5,911	21	11
Birchip	445	1 6	992,720	49,636	5,217	10	15
Blackburn							
Mitchem	3,458	2 10	1,938,180	96,909	26,828	66	80
Borung	1,593	1 6	3,107,380	155,369	16,319	24	38
Braybrook	9,750	2 0	3,227,760	161,388	29,534	44	71
Bright	1,500	2 0	818,560	40,928	7,312	1	22
Broadford	476	1 9	491,560	24,578	4,114	7	7
Broadmeadows ..	14,762	1 9	2,769,340	138,467	20,729	65	56
Bulla	419	1 9	839,800	41,990	4,658	6	6
Buln Buln	1,680	2 7	1,682,740	84,137	14,317	11	46
Bungaree	450	1 9	648,200	32,410	3,420	3	7
Buninyong	1,630	1 8	1,371,700	68,585	7,327	5	16
Charlton	830	1 10	1,594,020	79,701	9,082	8	25
Chiltern	638	1 9	602,560	30,128	3,616	8	8
Cohuna	729	1 9	1,020,420	51,021	6,288	11	11
Colac	3,200	1 7	5,907,300	295,365	31,934	44	52
Corio	5,450	2 3	2,256,980	112,849	19,476	50	118
Cranbourne	2,260	2 6	2,150,540	107,527	15,378	17	59
Creswick †	1,289	1 6	1,358,480	67,924	7,275	19	3
Dandenong	9,000	0 2½*	2,686,635	137,681	35,048	88	156
Deakin	1,204	1 6	1,900,080	95,004	6,995	17	9
Dimboola	1,720	1 6	3,052,000	152,645	17,017	35	49
Donald	998	1 6	1,783,240	89,162	12,197	24	32
Doncaster and Temple- stowe	1,841	2 0	1,143,460	57,173	14,155	21	7
Dundas	1,340	2 0	2,522,400	126,120	14,355	5	16
Dunmunkle	1,307	1 6	3,135,380	156,769	20,891	24	56
East Loddon	485	1 6	1,267,660	63,388	5,521	5	18
Eltham	1,550	1 6	1,267,660	63,388	12,945	35	54
Euroa	1,162	2 0	1,759,820	87,991	10,426	3	28
Fernree Gully ..	6,500	3 0	2,961,280	148,064	35,288	55	132
Flinders	5,500	1 9	2,069,060	103,453	18,538	16	53
Frankston							
Hastings	4,768	3 0	2,273,420	113,671	36,123	20	74
Gisborne	915	1 9	823,320	41,166	7,033	2	20
Glenelg	1,800	1 9	2,828,980	141,449	16,108	13	27
Glenlyon	985	1 9	924,260	46,213	4,639	4	8

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

† The Shire of Creswick and the Borough of Creswick were united on 30th May, 1934.

SHIRES, 1933-34—continued.

Name.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.	Assets.	Liabilities.
			Capital Improved Value.	Net Annual Value.			
		<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£,000.	£,000.
Gordon	930	1 3	2,070,420	103,521	11,047	10	4
Goulburn	650	1 6	942,160	47,108	6,348	9	17
Grenville	1,200	1 9	868,650	57,910	7,534	8	6
Hampden	2,460	2 3	5,944,800	297,240	41,872	30	20
Healesville	1,150	3 0	821,900	41,095	9,607	19	27
Heytesbury	1,208	2 0	2,154,840	107,742	12,473	11	20
Huntly	1,052	1 6	1,248,160	62,408	6,108	11	18
Kara Kara	1,034	1 6	2,140,040	107,002	9,813	8	37
Karkaroc	1,500	1 6	2,254,800	112,740	13,482	30	40
Keilor	6,258	1 9	1,318,220	65,911	7,596	21	19
Kerang	2,121	1 6	3,544,600	177,230	31,742	123	88
Kilmore	575	1 9	348,900	23,260	4,764	12	9
Korong	1,586	1 6	2,048,360	102,418	13,046	29	29
Korumburra	2,078	2 0	2,507,020	125,351	20,113	11	76
Kowree	1,106	1 6	1,861,820	93,091	10,230	6	16
Kyneton	2,272	1 6	1,932,080	96,604	16,216	30	26
Leigh	680	1 7	1,298,265	86,551	9,728	18	38
Leigh	484	1 4	1,154,600	57,730	4,326	2	9
Lexton	525	1 6	963,960	48,198	4,099	4	4
Lillydale	4,260	3 0	2,576,420	128,821	28,759	40	146
Lowan	1,322	1 7	2,613,440	130,672	16,674	26	47
Maffra	1,484	1 11	2,647,540	132,377	16,524	15	23
Maldon	1,051	1 6	713,760	35,688	4,026	3	5
Mansfield	1,150	1 10	1,800,800	90,040	11,141	6	26
Marong	1,400	1 6	1,932,980	96,649	8,507	6	19
Melton	470	1 6	992,140	49,607	4,370	4	11
Metcalfe	890	1 6	893,840	44,692	4,128	3	4
Mildura	3,350	1 9	5,117,240	255,862	25,048	71	63
Minhamite	736	1 9	1,598,080	79,904	9,709	10	8
Mirboo	410	3 0	638,260	31,913	5,995	5	28
Moorabbin	7,470	2 6	4,789,900	239,495	77,257	91	244
Mornington	2,763	2 6	1,316,160	65,808	11,991	25	47
Mortlake	930	1 6	3,577,200	178,860	16,038	17	8
Morwell	1,178	2 9	1,215,880	60,794	11,891	4	45
Mount Rouse	816	1 6	2,112,580	105,629	9,807	6	5
Mulgrave	4,136	2 6	1,470,000	73,500	17,155	49	45
McIvor	910	1 6	1,025,780	51,289	7,003	11	13
Narracan	1,490	2 3	2,107,760	105,388	15,288	8	55
Newham and Woodend	572	2 0	712,060	35,603	5,136	3	9
Newstead and Mount Alexander	729	1 7	593,340	29,667	3,047	2	2
Nunmurkah	1,147	1 0	2,822,980	141,149	10,368	12	17
Oneco	790	2 3	998,100	49,405	7,945	9	27
Orbost	1,130	3 0	1,113,940	55,697	15,175	8	73
Otway	1,168	3 0	837,320	41,866	7,955	8	37
Oxley	1,068	2 0	1,465,160	73,258	10,258	3	16
Phillip Island	433	2 3	443,000	22,150	4,653	10	22
Portland	2,120	2 0	1,653,760	82,688	9,514	5	14
Pyalong	267	1 6	441,555	29,437	2,335	1	..
Ripon	1,100	1 7	2,243,680	112,184	13,572	10	34
Rochester	1,589	1 6	3,078,600	153,930	15,829	20	34
Rodney	1,979	1 6	3,550,040	177,502	17,783	21	60
Romsey	865	1 9	1,265,640	63,282	7,033	2	11
Rosedale	1,260	0 1*	2,577,520	128,876	8,622	3	14
Rutherglen	800	1 10	1,153,480	57,674	7,245	13	19
Seymour	1,096	1 6	1,450,260	72,513	14,116	31	41
Shepparton	1,305	2 0	2,174,980	108,749	15,435	35	76
South Barwon	2,463	2 3	1,815,960	65,798	10,449	14	47
South Gippsland	1,186	3 0	1,371,500	68,575	10,966	15	61
Stawell	1,102	1 6	1,569,100	78,455	7,174	6	30
988	988	1 6	668,880	33,444	3,333	2	2
Strathfieldsaye	988	1 6	668,880	33,444	3,333	2	2
Swan Hill	4,177	1 6	4,566,200	228,310	33,722	141	158

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

SHIRES, 1933-34—continued.

Name.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.	Assets.	Liabilities.
			Capital Improved Value.	Net Annual Value.			
		<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£,000.	£,000.
Talbot	580	1 6	569,700	28,485	3,222	5	4
Tambo	1,163	2 6	1,139,460	56,973	9,382	7	26
Towong	1,220	1 9	1,992,420	99,621	15,647	18	28
Traralgon	750	2 0	1,188,560	59,428	10,854	20	46
Tullaroop	631	1 9	845,620	42,281	4,838	3	13
Tungamah	1,315	1 6	2,754,620	137,731	12,097	18	45
Upper Murray	519	1 6	1,260,080	63,004	6,000	4	17
Upper Yarra	1,427	3 0	785,880	39,294	8,366	9	22
Violet Town	864	1 10	916,060	45,803	6,231	6	24
Walpeup	1,720	1 6	1,997,300	99,865	10,383	51	78
Wangaratta	902	1 6	956,160	47,808	4,778	1	18
Wannon	1,067	1 6	2,244,880	112,244	10,380	9	9
Waranga	1,520	2 0	1,895,300	94,765	18,036	23	31
Warragul	1,400	2 9	2,096,600	104,880	18,944	25	50
Warrnambool	2,011	1 7	5,164,180	258,209	28,581	12	30
Werribee	11,000	2 3	2,616,380	130,819	23,510	67	110
Whittlesea	1,339	2 0	1,597,120	79,856	10,340	6	39
Wimmera	1,057	1 6	2,812,340	140,617	11,680	6	22
Winchelsea	1,230	2 0	1,967,040	98,352	14,950	8	35
Wodonga	738	1 9	875,120	43,756	6,070	7	18
Woorayl	1,800	2 7	2,267,040	113,352	17,965	25	91
Wycheproof	1,300	1 6	2,617,120	130,856	16,118	5	44
Yackandandah	990	2 0	1,140,960	57,048	7,277	5	27
Yarrowonga	832	2 0	1,304,320	65,216	11,733	20	50
Yea	706	0 24*	1,235,713	63,030	11,278	15	25
Total, Shires	251,795	..	254,231,354	12,772,467	1,782,271	2,589	4,950

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

The next statement shows the names of the municipalities which increased or decreased the general rate for the year 1933-34, as compared with the year 1932-33.

Municipalities.	General Rate.		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase + Decrease -
CITIES.			
<i>In Greater Melbourne.</i>			
Brighton	<i>s. d.</i> 2 4	<i>s. d.</i> 2 5	<i>d.</i> + 1
Caulfield	0 4*	0 4½*	+ ½
Footscray	2 6	2 3	- 3
<i>Outside Greater Melbourne.</i>			
Geelong	2 9	2 8	- 1
TOWNS.			
Newtown and Chilwell	0 4½*	0 4½*	- ¼
BOROUGHS.			
Port Fairy	2 6	2 3	- 3

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

ALTERATION IN GENERAL RATE, 1933-34—*continued.*

Municipalities.	General Rate.		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase + Decrease -
SHIRES.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Alberton	2 6	2 2	- 4
Alexandra	1 10	1 8	- 2
Ballan	1 9	1 6	- 3
Ballarat	1 9	1 6	- 3
Barrarbool	1 10	1 9	- 1
Belfast	1 9	1 4	- 5
Bellarine	1 9	2 0	+ 3
Berwick	2 3	2 0	- 3
Broadford	1 6	1 9	+ 3
Buln Buln	2 9	2 7	- 2
Buninyong	1 7½	1 8	+ ½
Charlton	1 6	1 10	+ 4
Dunmunkle	1 3	1 6	+ 3
East Loddon	1 3	1 6	+ 3
Eltham	2 0	1 6	- 6
Euroa	1 9	2 0	+ 3
Glenelg	1 6	1 9	+ 3
Heytesbury	2 1	2 0	- 1
Kerang	1 3	1 6	+ 3
Kyneton	1 9	1 6	- 3
Maffra	1 10	1 11	+ 1
Minhamite	2 3	1 9	- 6
Newstead and Mount Alexander	1 6	1 7	+ 1
Omeo	2 6	2 3	- 3
Orbost	2 10	3 0	+ 2
Ripon	1 8	1 7	- 1
Rosedale	0 1¼*	0 1*	- ¼
South Barwon	2 6	2 3	- 3
Towong	2 0	1 9	- 3
Traralgon	2 3	2 0	- 3
Warragul	3 0	2 9	- 3
Wimmera	1 0	1 6	+ 6
Woorayl	2 9	2 7	- 2

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

Municipal
revenue.

The following statement shows the amount of ordinary revenue raised by municipalities and the proportion from each source during the years 1932-33 and 1933-34.

ORDINARY REVENUE OF MUNICIPALITIES,
1932-33 AND 1933-34.

Sources of Revenue.	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Revenue.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Revenue.
Taxation—	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Rates—				
General	3,246,528	52·7	3,272,656	51·6
Other	74,673	1·2	77,599	1·2
Licences	111,178	1·8	117,098	1·8
Sanitary Charges*	146,718	2·4	137,310	2·2
Dog Fees	28,775	0·5	31,046	0·5
Total Taxation	3,607,872	58·6	3,635,709	57·3
Government Grant—				
Unemployment Relief†	91,188	1·5	27,460	0·4
Other	28,011	0·4	36,078	0·6
Licensing Fund Payments	60,691	1·0	60,495	0·9
Contributions for Streets, Foot-paths, &c.	277,023	4·5	305,542	4·8
Market and Weighbridge Dues	127,832	2·1	125,960	2·0
Rents	129,679	2·1	138,580	2·2
Electric Light and Gas Works	1,305,704	21·2	1,425,974	22·5
Interest	108,796	1·8	115,943	1·8
Other Sources	416,591	6·8	476,491	7·5
Total	6,153,387	100·0	6,348,232	100·0

* Excluding "Sanitary Rate."

† Excluding "Sustenance Refunds."

**Revenue of
Cities in
Greater
Melbourne.**

The revenue of the 27 cities in Greater Melbourne during the year 1933-34 amounted to £4,035,390. The amount and the proportion from each source were as follows:—£1,997,418 or 49·5 per cent. was derived from taxation; £1,238,345 or 30·7 per cent. from sales of electricity, gas, and gas by-products; £248,709 or 6·2 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c.; £104,301 or 2·6 per cent. from rents; £92,983 or 2·3 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues; £81,654 or 2·0 per cent. from interest; £17,085 or 0·4 per cent. from Government grants; £21,909 or 0·5 per cent. from Licensing Fund; and £232,986 or 5·8 per cent. from all other sources.

**Municipal
expenditure.**

The ordinary expenditure of municipalities under various headings during each of the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 and the proportion under each heading are shown in the following table:—

**ORDINARY EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES,
1932-33 AND 1933-34.**

Heads of Expenditure.	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Expenditure.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Expenditure.
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Salaries, &c.	385,063	6·4	373,335	6·0
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c.	360,696	6·0	357,307	5·8
Lighting	179,164	3·0	173,814	2·8
Health Administration ..	118,661	2·0	144,577	2·3
Contributions to Fire Brigades ..	61,287	1·0	61,969	1·0
Public Works—				
Roads, Streets, and Bridges—				
Construction	184,182	3·1	165,921	2·7
Maintenance	1,043,348	17·4	1,160,186	18·7
Other	479,099	8·1	495,678	8·0
Payments to Country Roads Board	323,469	5·4	312,290	5·0
Formation of Private Streets, &c.	75,176	1·3	113,603	1·8
Electric Light and Gas Works*	928,056	15·5	1,015,600	16·4
Payments to Sinking Funds ..	109,142	1·8	77,093	1·3
Redemption of Loans	468,016	7·8	458,817	7·4
Interest on Loans	649,306	10·9	617,397	10·0
Interest on Bank Overdrafts ..	57,463	1·0	49,453	0·8
Charities	36,860	0·6	37,313	0·6
Other Expenditure	520,724	8·7	583,259	9·4
Total	5,979,712	100·0	6,197,612	100·0

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

**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.

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,
1931-32 TO 1933-34.

Assets.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£	£
Municipal Fund—			
Uncollected Rates—			
General	907,843	965,315	955,852
Other	130,884	131,418	136,985
Streets formed, &c., payments outstanding	1,360,708	1,245,931	1,238,696
Rents and Interest outstanding	54,078	91,217	111,694
Cash in hand or in Bank	742,466	902,390	718,823
Other Assets	356,267	379,808	476,963
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit	623,380	552,049	655,840
Arrears Due	125	..	..
Due by other Municipalities	66,017	64,801	66,920
Due by other Bodies	11,453	11,203	11,203
Unexpended Balances	421,516	490,974	650,245
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, Tramways, &c.	5,390,450	5,339,820	5,543,940
Waterworks	384,970	350,640	350,500
Gasworks	244,840	251,040	256,830
Electric Light Works	2,580,450	2,599,300	2,684,850
Plant and Machinery	656,010	642,600	610,850
Other Assets	198,460	193,060	202,870
Total Assets*	14,129,917	14,211,566	14,673,061
Liabilities.			
Municipal Fund—			
Due on Current Contracts	44,356	48,182	88,908
Arrears due to Sinking Funds	125	..	..
Interest, accrued and overdue	20,664	27,008	14,144
Bank Overdrafts	977,111	879,480	827,750
Other Liabilities	1,014,794	1,034,113	1,082,978†
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding—			
Due to Government—			
Country Roads Board Loans	1,913,949	1,883,997	1,858,282
Other Loans	814,843	944,657	937,929
Due to Public	12,650,983	12,103,795	11,975,632
Due on Loan Contracts	2,552	14,696	52,744
„ to other Municipalities	66,017	64,801	66,920
Total Liabilities	17,505,394	17,000,729	16,905,287

* Excluding the value of "Roads, Streets, and Bridges," which is not available.
† Including "Payments due to Country Roads Board," £409,699.

The following table shows the total amount of arrears of general rates and also the amount of arrears per distinct ratepayer in the cities, towns, and boroughs, and in the shires for the years 1926-27 to 1933-34 :—

ARREARS OF GENERAL RATES, 1926-27 TO 1933-34.

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

As compared with the year 1928-29, the arrears of general rates per distinct ratepayer increased in 1933-34 by 153 per cent. in cities, towns, and boroughs; by 185 per cent. in shires; and by 165 per cent. in all municipalities. The figures for 1933-34 for cities, towns, and boroughs and for all municipalities disclose a slight decrease on those for 1932-33.

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

The endowments paid to municipalities in the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 are shown in the *Year-Books* of 1929-30 and 1930-31.

The payments were last made in respect of the year 1929-30, provision for the discontinuance of such payments in subsequent years having been incorporated in special legislation passed by Parliament. The *Financial Emergency (Continuation) Act* 1934 provided for the non-payment of endowments during 1934-35.

In the municipalities throughout the State, there were, at 30th September, 1934, 2,088 councillors (including aldermen in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong), viz., 338 in cities in Greater Melbourne; 277 in cities, towns, and boroughs outside Greater Melbourne, and 1,473 in shires.

RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1933-34.

Municipality.	Capital Improved Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Net Annual Value (excluding Special Rateable Properties).	Amount of Rate in the £ on Unimproved Capital Value.	Equivalent Rate on Net Annual Value.	Amount Payable in 1933-34 on Unimproved Capital Value.	Percentage Unimproved Capital Value to Capital Improved Value.
	£	£	£	d.	s. d.	£	%
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.							
<i>Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Brunswick City ..	9,646,139	2,744,478	570,237	7	2 9·69	80,047	28·45
Camberwell City ..	15,671,961	5,101,025	818,216	4½	2 4·04	95,644	32·55
Caulfield City ..	17,254,461	5,394,510	879,918	4½	2 3·00	101,147	31·26
Chelsea City ..	1,620,920	680,184	83,196	4½	3 0·79	12,753	41·96
Coburg City ..	5,956,600	2,072,797	357,396	5	2 4·99	43,183	34·80
Essendon City ..	10,511,469	3,346,310	608,544	5	2 3·49	69,715	31·83
Mordialloc City ..	2,584,672	1,148,538	130,570	4	2 11·18	19,142	44·44
Oakleigh City ..	2,136,147	921,059	128,661	5	2 11·83	19,191	43·12
Sandringham City ..	5,077,080	1,941,737	252,977	4½	2 10·54	36,408	38·24
<i>Outside Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Newtown and Chilwell Town ..	2,213,592	661,755	112,351	4½	2 3·24	12,753	29·90
Portland Borough ..	668,612	229,548	36,909	4½	2 2·43	4,065	34·33
SHIRES.							
Dandenong ..	2,686,635	1,292,152	137,221	2½*	1 11·54	13,460	48·10
Rosedale ..	2,577,520	1,531,164	128,876	1†	0 11·88	6,380	59·40
Yea ..	1,235,713	595,077	63,030	2½	1 9·24	5,579	48·16

NOTE.—In addition, there is an extra rate in the £ of—
 * 1d. in the Centre Riding and 1d. in the South Riding.

3d. in the township areas, and ½d. in Rosedale Riding.

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

Since the year 1926-27, the number of municipalities which levied the general rate on the unimproved value has remained unchanged at 14. The following table gives for these municipalities revised particulars of the capital value of land (improved and unimproved), the net annual value, the rating, &c., for the year 1933-34.—

Municipal Loans.

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

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

The municipal loan receipts during the year 1933-34 amounted to £640,685, which is equivalent to only 53 per cent. of the average yearly loan receipts of the previous ten years. The following statement shows the loan receipts during the years 1929-30 to 1933-34:—

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS, 1929-30 TO 1933-34.

Year.	Gross Proceeds of Loans—		Other Receipts.	Total.
	From Government.	From Other Sources.		
	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—				
1929-30 .. .. .	..	945,713		945,713
1930-31 .. .. .	..	545,329		545,329
1931-32 .. .. .	..	207,783		218,103
1932-33	10,320	83,045	155,433	285,347
1933-34	46,869	285,650	183,027	556,379
87,702				
SHIRES—				
1929-30	953	247,964		248,917
1930-31	10,579	56,453		67,032
1931-32	7,112	31,572		38,684
1932-33	26,661	10,700	2,168	39,529
1933-34	21,566	60,260	2,480	84,306
TOTAL—				
1929-30	953	1,193,677		1,194,630
1930-31	10,579	601,782		612,361
1931-32	17,432	239,355		256,787
1932-33	73,530	93,745	157,601	324,876
1933-34	109,268	345,910	185,507*	640,685

* Including, in the City of Melbourne, £155,431 transferred from General, Electric Supply, and Hydraulic Power Accounts.

**Municipal
Loan
Expenditure.**

In the following statement details are given of the loan expenditure by municipalities for the last five years. The expenditure during 1933-34 represented only 39 per cent. of the average yearly expenditure in the previous ten years.

MUNICIPAL LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1929-30 TO 1933-34.

Heading.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, Streets, and Bridges ..	819,256	238,595	92,749	59,746	170,895
Water and Irrigation Works ..	2,693	15,106	10,572	7,549	11,473
Sewerage and Drainage ..	133,769	34,353	8,044	22,945	9,738
Electric Light and Gas Works ..	149,023	126,993	6,085	105,713	174,804
Public Buildings ..	104,857	71,739	8,267	42,301	67,142
Other Purposes ..	223,994	315,589	143,652	21,223	38,206
Total ..	1,433,592	802,375	269,369	259,477	472,258

At 30th September, 1934, the balance of loans unexpended amounted to £650,245.

**Municipal
Loan
Liability.**

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of the years 1928-29 to 1933-34 is given hereunder. The net indebtedness at 30th September, 1929, was equivalent to 5.27d. per £1 of the estimated capital improved value of rateable property, and in 1934 the ratio was 5.72d.

MUNICIPAL LOAN LIABILITY, 1928-29 to 1933-34.

At 30th September—	Due to—			Gross Loan Liability.	Amount of Sinking Funds.	Net Loan Liability.
	Government.		Public.			
	Country Roads Board Loans.*	Other.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929 ..	1,896,981	926,304	12,418,800	15,242,085	697,892	14,544,193
1930 ..	1,961,200	887,334	13,027,685	15,876,219	618,056	15,258,163
1931 ..	1,913,621	853,534	12,785,601	15,552,756	547,676	15,005,080
1932 ..	1,913,949	814,843	12,650,983	15,379,775	623,505	14,756,270
1933 ..	1,883,997	944,657	12,103,795	14,932,449	552,049	14,380,400
1934 ..	1,858,282	987,929†	11,975,632‡	14,771,843	655,840	14,116,003

* Due to Country Roads Board on account of one-half the capital expenditure on Main Roads.

† Including £279,451 due under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918, No. 2995.*

‡ Including £77,700 payable in New Zealand.

The net loan liability per distinct ratepayer was £24 2s. 0d. in 1928-29; £24 18s. 9d. in 1929-30; £24 14s. 1d. in 1930-31; £24 8s. 2d. in 1931-32; £23 13s. 11d. in 1932-33; and £23 4s. 1d. in 1933-34.

Rates of
Interest on
Municipal
Loans.

The following table shows the effective rates of interest which were payable by municipalities on loans outstanding (excluding Government Loans) at 30th September, 1934 :—

RATES OF INTEREST ON MUNICIPAL LOANS
OUTSTANDING AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.

(Excluding Government Loans.)

Effective Rate of Interest.	Cities in Greater Melbourne.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs outside Greater Melbourne.	Shires.	Total.
%	£	£	£	£
3½	340,000	..	..	340,000
3½	..	11,000	..	11,000
3½	722,000	..	..	722,000
3½	25,200	..	2,320	27,520
3½	15,000	..	..	15,000
3½	23,557	..	9,380	32,937
4	202,550	72,622	134,501	409,673
4	12,887	..	..	12,887
4	13,151	..	8,865	22,016
4	1,345,950	31,723	169,452	1,547,125
4	..	11,838	2,012	13,850
4	169,331	59,131	95,808	324,270
4	4,955	19,472	13,348	37,775
4	..	..	3,893	3,893
5	5,130,712	436,260	1,296,414	6,863,386
£5 0s. 9d.	893,667	36,887	77,010	1,007,564
5½	..	4,354	..	4,354
£5 2s. 8d.	7,000	..	..	7,000
£5 4s. 7d.	60,396	16,348	64,539	141,283
5½	..	1,930	11,083	13,013
5½	..	..	200	200
£5 8s. 6d.	28,614	2,657	10,342	41,613
5½	9,720	1,809	20,518	32,047
5½	..	..	5,842	5,842
5½	26,341	..	3,354	29,695
5½	194,365	..	..	194,365
6	84,940	22,964	2,759	110,663
6¼	..	..	1,984	1,984
6½	..	..	2,677	2,677
Total	9,310,336	728,995	1,936,301	11,975,632
Average Rate of Interest	% 4·71	% 4·83	% 4·66	% 4·71

**Due Dates
of Municipal
Loans.**

The due dates of municipal loans outstanding (excluding Government Loans) at 30th September, 1934, are given in the following table. When a loan is repayable by annual instalments, the date of the final repayment has been adopted for the purposes of this statement.

**DUE DATES OF MUNICIPAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.**

(Excluding Government Loans.)

Year of Maturity.	Cities in Greater Melbourne.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs Outside Greater Melbourne.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Overdue .. ..	..	..	150	150
1934	680	..	4,910	5,590
1935	503,558	29,431	30,830	563,819
1936	284,542	8,375	14,897	307,814
1937	341,322	12,890	30,659	384,871
1938	815,086	14,300	84,037	913,423
1939	541,410	2,547	85,226	629,183
1940	542,493	28,111	115,710	686,314
1941	178,083	39,946	38,924	256,953
1942	78,136	25,583	81,475	185,194
1943	165,496	12,692	30,352	208,540
1944	1,031,893	36,706	53,511	1,122,110
1945	201,891	13,448	46,268	261,607
1946 to 1950 ..	1,119,960	131,951	584,713	1,836,624
1951 to 1955 ..	1,292,985	188,271	323,359	1,804,615
1956 to 1960 ..	2,016,840	157,818	355,417	2,530,075
1960 and after ..	195,961	26,926	55,863	278,750
Total ..	9,310,336	728,995	1,936,301	11,975,632

**Length of
Roads and
Streets.**

The following table shows the length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1934. As compared with the information appearing in previous issues of the *Year-Book*, the classification has been extended and the figures compiled on a revised basis.

LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS, 1934.

Type of Road or Street.	Roads and Streets (excluding State Highways).	State Highways.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Wood or stone	166	..	166
Portland cement concrete	110	..	110
Asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt ..	136	19	155
Tar or bitumen surface seal over tar or bitumen penetrated or waterbound pavements	4,581	1,204	5,785
Waterbound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	20,974	1,074	22,048
Formed, but not otherwise paved ..	24,592	..	24,592
Surveyed roads, not formed, which are used for general traffic	53,479	..	53,479
Total	104,038	2,297	106,335

**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 1934-35 amounted to £53,135, and were made up of contributions by municipalities, £52,937; realizations of stock, £44; and interest on credit balance of Fund, £154. The amount expended from the Fund was £37,938, all of which was used for the redemption of municipal loans.

Section 71 of Act No. 2995 provides for redemptions being temporarily charged to the Public Account when moneys are not available in the Fund. There was no amount so charged at 30th June, 1935.

The total receipts of the Fund to the 30th June, 1935, amounted to £1,872,089. The payments out of the Fund were—redemption of Municipal Loans, £1,165,972; payment to the Treasury in reduction of Municipal Liabilities, £604,180; interest, £84,446; and sundries, £10. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1935, was £17,481.

During the year 1934-35 a sum of £60,332 was paid out of this Fund to municipalities, as provided by Section 311 of the *Licensing Act* 1928. The payments to Cities amounted to £30,201, to Towns, £1,611, to Boroughs, £5,939, and to Shires, £22,581. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of this Fund appears in part "Law, Crime, &c.," of this issue, page 110.

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

The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1935, was £1,183, for guarantees amounting to £352,885. The claims paid from January, 1908, the date of the inception of the fund, to 30th September, 1935, amounted to £5,284. The amount to the credit of the fund at 30th September, 1935, was £21,972.

The Council of any municipality may, under existing statutory power, erect or purchase dwelling-houses for eligible persons at a cost not exceeding £850, including the cost of the land, if the dwelling be of wood, or £950 if it be of brick, stone, or concrete. An eligible person, within the meaning of the *Local Government Act* 1928, is one who does not own a dwelling-house in Victoria or elsewhere and who is not in receipt of an income of more than £400 a year. At 30th September, 1934, this statutory power had not been exercised by any municipality.

A full statement is given on pages 147 and 148 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 of the statutory powers and duties of municipalities in regard to housing.

ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES BY STATE SAVINGS BANK COMMISSIONERS.

The Housing and Reclamation Act of 1920 and the amending Acts of 1922 and 1927 were repealed when the Statutes were consolidated in 1928, and the powers given to the Commissioners under these Acts are now embodied in Part III., Division 4, of the *State Savings Bank Act* 1928. Power is given to the Commissioners to provide dwelling-houses for eligible persons upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners. An eligible person is defined as one who is not the owner of a dwelling-house in Victoria or elsewhere and is not in receipt of an income of more than £400 a year at the time of entering into the contract of sale. The total capital cost to the Commissioners of any dwelling-house acquired or erected together with the cost of the land on which it is erected shall not exceed £1,000 if the dwelling-house be of wood and £1,300 if it be of brick, stone, or concrete.

The total number of dwellings erected under this statutory power up to 30th June, 1935, was 7,380. In addition, 2,774 dwellings have been purchased for applicants since the inception of the scheme. No contracts for the erection of dwellings were entered into in recent years owing to the necessity for the restriction of loan flotations. The total amount advanced to borrowers by the Commissioners up to 30th June, 1935, was £7,366,665, of which £2,063,259 has been repaid.

WAR SERVICE HOMES.

The Commonwealth Government assists Australian sailors and soldiers and their female dependants to acquire homes, the operations being conducted under the *War Service Homes Act* 1918-1934. A summary of the activities of the Commission in Victoria to 30th June, 1935, discloses that 10,186 applications have been approved, 4,998 homes erected, 3,771 homes purchased, and 384 mortgages discharged. The sums paid as instalments of principal and interest amounted to £4,657,603, whilst the arrears of instalments totalled £178,390, the percentage of arrears to the total amount due being 3·68.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

With the object of improving the main roads of the State an Act was passed on 23rd December, 1912. The provisions of this Act and of subsequent amending Acts are now embodied in the *Country Roads Act* 1928. The Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor in Council.

Country Roads Board.

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

The construction of permanent works and the maintenance of main roads are to be carried out by the municipalities to the satisfaction of the Board, but power is reserved to the Governor in Council to direct that permanent works and maintenance shall be carried out by the Board.

The total cost of permanent works is, in the first instance, paid by the Treasury, but, subsequently, half the amount expended is refunded by the municipalities affected. The amount of the municipal contribution toward the cost of maintenance works is one-third of the amount expended, but such contribution may be reduced in certain circumstances.

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

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

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

The *Country Roads Board Fund Act 1932* (No. 2) provides that, for the year 1932-33, all fees (other than fees for licences to drive motor cars) and fines paid under the Motor Car Acts, less the cost of collection of such fees and fines, shall be placed to the credit of the Country Roads Board Fund, and the annual payment into the Fund of the amount of £50,000 from Consolidated Revenue shall be suspended. Similar provisions in respect of subsequent years have been made.

The receipts and expenditure of the Country Roads Board Fund for each of the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 were as follows :—

—	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Receipts.</i>		
	£	£
Payments by Municipalities	248,781	273,152
Fees Motor Car Act	1,151,719	1,252,272
Fees Registration of Traction Engines	1,277	1,276
Fees Motor Omnibus Act	3,429	272
Stores and Material	187,840	144,505
Hire of Plant	32,894	32,051
Other Receipts (advance from Public Account advances for unemployment relief and other works, &c.)	122,053	68,229
TOTAL	1,747,993	1,771,757
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Maintenance and reconditioning of main roads and State highways	870,013	879,040
Interest and Sinking Fund	117,003	117,240
Plant, stores, administration, &c.	326,509	333,929
Recoup to Revenue (Interest and Sinking Fund)	311,000	322,518
Relief to Municipalities	50,000	99,990
Road Construction— To relieve unemployment (including materials)	80,585	9,652
TOTAL	1,755,110	1,762,369

The balance to the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1934, was £1,658, and at 30th June, 1935, £11,046.

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 1934-35 the amounts paid into this Account were £28,312 from the State Loans Repayment Fund, and proceeds of Loans £74,872, and the payments for permanent works were £72,881. The credit balance of the Account at 30th June, 1935, was £30,252.

The Developmental Roads Loan Account is credited with money received from the issue of stock and debentures issued under the authority of Section 85 of the *Country Roads Act* 1928, and is debited with expenditure in connexion with the construction of developmental roads. During 1934-35 £50,000 was received from proceeds of loans and £17,762 from the State Loans Repayment Fund. The expenditure on developmental road works was £56,157. There was a credit balance of £11,865 in the Account at 30th June, 1935.

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Board on road construction during each of the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 :—

	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£
State Highways*—		
Maintenance and re-conditioning	418,545	348,383
Total State Highways	418,545	348,383
Main Roads*—		
Construction	218,934	138,254
Maintenance	594,090	700,074
Total Main Roads	813,024	838,328
Developmental Roads*—		
Construction	214,961	267,759
Unemployment Relief	132,380	95,329
TOTAL	1,578,910	1,549,799

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

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

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

Melbourne
Harbor Trust
—receipts and
expenditure.

expenditure for each year 1930 to 1934. The loan indebtedness as at the end of each of the five years is also shown:—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: 1930 TO 1934

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	512,721	331,689	418,682	464,889	515,127
Rents	29,787	29,195	28,102	36,984	39,870
Interest	12,611	5,346	2,593	3,707	1,062
Other Revenue	63,772	53,682	55,728	67,636	72,385
	618,891	419,912	505,105	573,216	628,444
<i>Less</i> Statutory Payments to—					
Consolidated Revenue ..	185,171	83,005	101,897	111,089	113,279
Geelong Harbor Trust ..	..	..	..	..	7,500
Total	483,720	336,907	403,208	462,127	507,665
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
Management Expenses ..	66,484	58,792	53,477	56,360	62,003
Loan Flotation Expenses, &c. ..	3,825	126,708†	5,133	3,825	3,825
Maintenance—Dredging	21,801	3,007	27,720	70,044	81,529
Harbor	4,766	1,840	2,300	1,790	2,660
Wharves	29,783	11,640	11,164	15,050	31,757
Approaches	16,743	4,518	6,023	5,605	8,034
Interest on Loans*	208,602	240,419	243,681	245,117	283,375
Depreciation, Renewals, and Insurance Account	40,000	..	10,000	10,000	35,000
Sinking Fund	80,000	..	40,047	45,893	46,496
Total	472,004	446,924	399,545	453,684	504,679
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	11,716	..	3,663	8,443	2,986
Deficit on Revenue Account ..	..	110,017	..	..	..
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	117,652	111,992	65,438	34,531	2,960
Deepening Waterways	168,515	57,203	31,365	14,755	8,372
Wharves Construction	201,186	36,666	20,611	33,234	57,265
Approaches Construction	12,677	16,718	5,233	10,713	62,289
Other Harbor Improvements ..	8,297	1,723	1,321	3,845	1,382
Floating and General Plant	34,188	106,726	12,133	5,734	5,754
Total	542,515	331,028	136,101	107,812	138,022
At 31st December—					
Loan Indebtedness	4,220,807	4,410,100	4,594,504	4,494,811	4,461,015
Sinking Fund	27,342	5,044	11,500	23,700	36,400
Net Indebtedness	4,193,465	4,405,056	4,583,004	4,471,111	4,424,615

* Exclusive of interest on cost of plant debited to works carried out by day labour.

† Includes £112,488 exchange on moneys remitted to London for redemption of loan.

GEELOG HARBOR TRUST.

Geelong Harbor Trust
—receipts and expenditure.

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

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

The following is a summary of the ordinary receipts and expenditure for each year 1930 to 1934. Capital expenditure during, and loan indebtedness at end of, each of the five years is also shown :—

**GEELONG HARBOR TRUST—REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE, 1930 TO 1934.**

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage, Tonnage and Special Berth Rates	42,191	36,343	38,101	37,793	43,683
Rents, Fees, and Licences	13,835	7,345	6,705	6,414	6,926
Freezing Works and Abattoirs	8,082	8,098	8,047	8,220	8,418
Payment by Melbourne Harbor Trust .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,500
Other Revenue	20,522	2,550	3,343	4,811	6,982
Total	84,630	54,336	56,196	57,238	73,509
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
Management Expenses	8,509	8,517	9,041	10,694	10,551
Maintenance	14,001	11,393	12,958	12,315	9,208
Interest on Loans	28,516	27,768	28,663	28,449	15,562
Sinking Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,243
Freezing Works and Abattoirs	5,620	5,404	5,870	4,713	4,945
Depreciation and Renewals Reserve Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22,641
Miscellaneous	983	2,706	987	301	285
Total	57,629	55,788	57,519	56,472	65,435
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	6,174	5,606	2,097	5,110	1,376
Deepening Waterworks	123	..	..	..	2,841
Wharves and Approaches	6,930	245	28	..	1,420
Other	2,562	3,176	1,949	318	304
Total	15,789	9,027	4,074	5,428	5,941
At 31st December—					
Loan Indebtedness	621,314	616,161	617,422	614,169	612,403
Sinking Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,243
Net Indebtedness	621,314	616,161	617,422	614,169	610,160

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

The *Harbor Boards Act 1927* made provision for the establishment of Harbor Boards at Gippsland Lakes, Welshpool, Warrnambool, Port Fairy, and Portland, all of which ports were, at the commencement of the operation of this Act, under the control of the Ports and Harbors Department. Up to September, 1935, the only Board to be created under the provisions of this Act was the Warrnambool Harbor Board, which was constituted on 29th May, 1928.

This Board consists of seven members—one appointed by the Governor in Council and six elected by the ratepayers of the five subdivisions comprising the proclaimed Harbor Board District.

The Board is empowered to borrow by way of loan up to £300,000, and also has power to borrow by way of overdraft a sum not exceeding £10,000. To 30th September, 1935, the loan borrowing power had been exercised to the extent of £5,000, and the amount of the loan liability at that date was £4,668. During the year ended 30th September, 1935, ordinary revenue amounted to £1,575, and ordinary expenditure was £1,152.

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

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

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

**Functions of
the Board.**

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

**Area under
Board's
control, and
population.**

All land within 13 miles of the Post Office at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets, Melbourne, together with the remaining areas of the City of Mordialloc and the City of Moorabbin and a further portion of the Shire of Dandenong, but excluding 11 square miles in the Shires of Keilor and Braybrook under the control of the Keilor and St. Albans Waterworks Trust, is included in the metropolis for water supply and sewerage purposes. This territory has an area of 434 square miles, and comprises 26 cities and parts of 1 other city and of 11 shires. The total number of houses connected with the water supply system on 30th June, 1935, was 261,743, an increase of 2,946 for the year; and the estimated population supplied with water was 1,039,120.

Board's borrowing powers and liability on loans.

The Board is empowered to borrow £24,750,000, this amount being exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 originally contracted by the Government for the construction of the waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs.

These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1st July, 1891.

The liability under loans raised by the Board was £25,053,084 on 30th June, 1935. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £2,086,850 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

WATER SUPPLY FINANCE.

Water supply assessments and rates.

The rate to be paid in respect of any lands and houses for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the pound on the annual value of the lands and houses served. The water rate levied in the year 1934-35 was 6d. in the pound on the annual value of property served. Assessments of £20 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharves the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons.

Assessed value of property.

The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £16,174,644 in 1933-34, and £16,445,861 in 1934-35.

Revenue and expenditure of water supply system

During the year 1934-35 water rates and charges amounted to £682,418, meter rents to £48,503 and the total water supply revenue to £737,463, as against a total of £762,389 in 1933-34. Maintenance and repairs in 1934-35 cost £93,873, management and incidental expenses were £36,393, interest was £528,967, and the total charges were £659,233, as compared with £656,310 in the previous year.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system.

The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1935, was as follows:—

Original water supply station, &c.	works,	tank,	pumping	£
.. .. .	..	..	..	84,885
Yan Yean system	..	..	..	660,512
Maroondah system	..	..	..	1,701,347
O'Shannassy system	..	..	..	2,964,647
Service reservoirs	..	..	..	600,356
Large mains	..	..	..	2,483,123
Reticulation	..	..	..	2,927,710
Afforestation	..	..	..	28,907
Thompson River Scheme	..	..	..	170
Investigations, future works	..	..	..	4,583
Total	..	..	..	<u>£11,456,240</u>

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 1934 was as follows:—

	Gallons.
From Yan Yean Reservoir	4,751,434,000
,, Maroondah Reservoir	10,417,361,000
,, O'Shannassy River and Silvan No. 1 ..	8,098,458,000
Total Output	<u>23,267,253,000</u>

Storage and service reservoirs. There are five storage reservoirs with a total capacity of 23,351,305,000 gallons, twenty service reservoirs (including one at the Metropolitan Farm, Werribee), and three elevated tanks, with a total capacity of 261,700,000 gallons. The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on page 218, figures showing the then capacity of the reservoirs in gallons and their reduced level at by-wash.

Consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs. The estimated number of people supplied with water during 1934 was 1,027,424, and the average quantity used daily was 62·04 gallons per head. Some districts which are outside the Board's area are supplied with water. The total consumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month of the year 1934:—

**TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER
IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH
OF THE YEAR 1934.**

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	2,663,369,000	85,915,129
February	2,448,247,000	87,437,394
March	3,178,791,000	102,541,645
April	1,717,598,000	57,253,267
May	1,684,673,000	54,344,290
June	1,482,486,000	49,416,200
July	1,447,706,000	46,700,194
August	1,560,253,000	50,330,742
September	1,556,847,000	51,894,900
October	1,584,208,000	51,103,484
November	1,715,742,000	57,191,400
December	2,225,164,000	71,779,484
Total for the year	23,265,084,000	..
Daily average for the year 1934 ..	..	63,739,956

NOTE.—The maximum daily consumption for 1934 occurred on 10th March, and the minimum daily consumption on 8th July of that year. The consumption was 138,419,000 gallons on the former and 37,036,000 gallons on the latter of these two days.

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

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1930 TO 1934.

(MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS AREA.)

Year.	Estimated Population Supplied with Water at 30th June.	Properties Supplied with Water at 30th June.	Number of Properties for which Sewers were Provided at 30th June.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	Number of Gallons of Water per Head Daily.
				Gallons.	
1930 ..	1,108,492	250,224	230,941	61,202,000	55.21
1931 ..	1,121,313	253,118	234,600	60,232,000	53.71
1932 ..	1,128,578	254,758	236,640	59,044,000	52.32
1933 ..	1,136,875	256,631	241,352	65,841,000	57.91
1934 ..	1,027,424	258,797	242,594	63,740,000	62.04

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

These figures show that additional properties to the number of 2,166 were supplied with water during the year ended 30th June, 1934.

SEWERAGE FINANCE.

The Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 on the net annual value of properties in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for the year 1934-35 was 1s. 1d. in the £1. The total annual value of property in the Board's area in 1934-35 was £17,096,040, of which £15,806,266 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 1934-35 amounted to £882,927.

The sewerage revenue for 1934-35 was £869,374, as against £835,539 in the previous year. The charges against the Sewerage Revenue Account were cost of management and incidental expenses £27,103, maintenance and repairs £114,252, and interest £667,543, making the total charges £808,898, as compared with £813,564 in 1933-34.

Sewerage assessments, rates, and receipts.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan sewerage system. The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1935, was £13,494,988, divided as follows:—

	£
Farm purchase and preparation	1,169,646
Treatment works	123,303
Outfall Sewers and Rising Mains	473,246
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant ..	345,444
Main and branch sewers	2,993,401
Reticulation sewers	7,371,996
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital ..	733,840
Sanitary depots	62,081
Cost of sewerage system	<u>13,272,957</u>
Householders' debts for house connexions ..	222,031
Total	<u>13,494,988</u>

Main Sewers and Subsidiary Main. The sewage of the metropolis is delivered into two main sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station at Spotswood. The two main sewers are the North Yarra main sewer (Northern system) and the Hobson's Bay main sewer (Southern system). The subsidiary main, which takes in Williamstown, joins the Hobson's Bay main before it enters the pumping station. Further information regarding these is given in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, page 222.

Progress Report of Sewerage Work. During the year ended 30th June, 1935, 10 miles 1 chain of main and branch sewers, 19 miles 33 chains of reticulation sewers and 35 chains of subsidiary rising main and outfall sewer were constructed, making the total length at that date, as under:—

Main outfall sewer and rising mains ..	24 miles 43 chains
Subsidiary outfall sewer and rising mains	2 „ 8 „
Main and branch sewers (12 inches and upwards in diameter)	240 „ 17 „
Reticulation sewers and house branches (4 inches to 9 inches in diameter) ..	<u>2,232 „ 6 „</u>
Total	<u>2,498 „ 74 „</u>

The total population served by the sewerage system at 30th June, 1935, is estimated at 978,970 persons.

Number of Buildings for which sewers were provided. The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 30th June, 1935, the number of buildings for which sewers were provided was 246,592.

During the year 1934-35, 3,223 new houses were erected in the metropolitan area, and provision was made for the sewerage of 3,998 buildings.

The following statement shows the progress of sewer connexions to the 30th June, 1935 :—

Municipality.	No. of Buildings for which sewers were provided on 30th June, 1935.
Blackburn and Mitcham Shire	377
Box Hill City	3,664
Braybrook Shire (part of)	1,577
Brighton City	7,779
Broadmeadows Shire (part of)	229
Brunswick City	13,559
Camberwell City	13,442
Caulfield City	16,677
Coburg City	8,292
Collingwood City	8,809
Essendon City	11,558
Fitzroy City	8,167
Footscray City	10,824
Hawthorn City	8,765
Heidelberg City (part of)	5,511
Keilor Shire (part of)	154
Kew City	6,020
Malvern City	11,236
Melbourne City	27,592
Moorabbin City	2,502
Mulgrave Shire (part of)	9
Northcote City	10,467
Oakleigh City	2,928
Port Melbourne City	3,329
Prahran City	13,495
Preston City	7,388
Richmond City	10,609
Sandringham City	4,541
South Melbourne City	11,014
St. Kilda City	10,377
Werribee Shire (part of)	16
Williamstown City	5,685
Total	246,592

Pumping Stations. The Pumping Stations are described on pages 177 and 178 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 and page 161 of the *Year-Book* for 1933-34.

The total volume of sewage pumped at the Spotswood Pumping Station during the year 1934-35 was 18,129,180,000 gallons—equal to 49,668,986 gallons per day, as against a total of 16,198,050,000 gallons, with a daily average of 44,378,219 for the previous year.

The unit cost of raising 1,000 gallons 100 feet was .397d. as compared with .417d. for the preceding year.

At the Preston Pumping Station, which was first placed in operation in February, 1929, the total volume of sewage pumped during 1934-35 was 26,196,000 gallons, with a daily average of 71,770 gallons as against a total of 21,925,000 gallons with a daily average of 60,070 gallons for the previous year. The total number of tenements served by this station at 30th June, 1935, was 471.

The Sunshine Pumping Station was placed in commission on the 10th July, 1934; the total quantity of sewage pumped during the year was 25,826,000 gallons, representing a daily average of 70,750 gallons. The total number of houses served by this station at 30th June, 1935, was 818.

The Box Hill Pumping Station was placed in commission on 15th April, 1935, and from that date till the end of the year pumped 2,226,800 gallons, representing a daily average of 29,300 gallons. On the 30th June, 1935, 53 of the 284 existing houses in the area controlled by the Station were connected to the system.

**Metropolitan
Sewage
Farm.**

A general description of this farm is given on pages 178 and 179 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29. Since that time provision has been made for treating a considerable proportion of the sewage in the winter months by a process of continuous irrigation. The method consists of first removing from the sewage the readily settleable solids, and then passing it in a thin film over carefully graded areas carrying a good growth of vegetation.

The statistical data for the year ended 30th June, 1935, are as under :—

Total area of farm	22,634 acres.
Area prepared for sewage disposal	10,643 „
Rainfall at farm for year	26.15 inches.
Average rainfall over 40 years	18.37 „
Net cost of sewage purification for year per head of population	2s. 1.14d.
Loss on cattle for year	£24,120.
Profit on sheep for year	£5,038.
„ horses for year (agistment)	£3,298.

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

Cattle	.. ..	15,400 maximum,	12,000 minimum.
Sheep	.. ..	25,500	„ 5,600 „
Horses	.. ..	1,100	„ 100 „

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the metropolis was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as from 19th November, 1924. The statutory provisions governing the matter are contained in Sections 41 and 42 of the *Health Act* 1928 (No. 3697).

Agreements have subsequently been entered into between the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the municipal councils, whereby the latter undertake the collection of the nightsoil and its delivery in sealed pans to the depots established by the Board for the purpose, while the Board is responsible for the disposal of the nightsoil. Each council pays to the Board a sum of 3s. per annum for every pan on which it levies a pan charge to offset the cost of disposing of the nightsoil and of cleaning the pans.

Three depots for this purpose have been established by the Board, in isolated positions, at Moorabbin, Campbellfield, and Brooklyn. Comparatively large areas of land, totalling 752 acres, have been acquired so that an adequate buffer has been formed between the depot and adjacent private property. The total capital cost of the depots as at 30th June, 1935, was £62,081.

For the year, the working expenses were £5,718, while interest amounted to £3,113, making a total of £8,831. The revenue was £2,747, leaving a deficiency of £6,084.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE AND RIVERS.

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

The total annual value of property assessed for Drainage and River purposes and liable to the 1d. in the £1 rate was £17,096,040.

Revenue and Expenditure on Drainage and Rivers.

For 1934-35 the total revenue was £77,993, as against £78,929 in the previous year. The cost in 1934-35 of maintenance, management, and working expenses was £13,685, and the interest charges were £57,999, the total charges being £71,684. In 1933-34 the cost of maintenance, management, and working expenses amounted to £13,636, interest to £58,157, and the total expenditure to £71,793.

Cost of Drainage and River Improvement works.

The total cost of Drainage and River Improvement works to 30th June, 1935, was £1,085,948.

Length of main drains.

The following table gives particulars of all main drains under the control of the Board at 30th June, 1935 :—

1. Underground drains—		
(a) Constructed by Municipal Councils and taken over by the Board and not replaced	29 miles 59 chains	
(b) Constructed by the Board (including 9 miles 22 chains of drains which replace drains previously declared)	32 „ 64 „	
	<hr/>	
Total underground drains controlled	62 miles 43 chains	
	<hr/>	
2. Open drains—		
(a) Constructed by Municipal Councils and taken over by the Board and not replaced	8 miles 64 chains	
(b) Constructed by the Board (including 2 miles 68 chains of drains which replace drains previously declared)	3 „ 20 „	
	<hr/>	
Total constructed open drains controlled	12 miles 4 chains	
	<hr/>	
3. Natural watercourses and unlined open drains controlled	6 miles 50 chains	
	<hr/>	
Grand total of drains controlled	81 miles 17 chains	
	<hr/>	

THE BALLARAT WATER COMMISSION AND THE BALLARAT SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Ballarat Water Commission was constituted on 1st July, 1880, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1915 by Order in Council, dated 30th November, 1920.

Water Supply.—The Water Supply District 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, and it contains a population of about 43,000. The works comprise six reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 2,215,558,000 gallons.

The capital cost of construction of the waterworks to 31st December, 1934, was £668,379. The liabilities were loans due to the Government, amounting to £295,060 as at 31st December, 1934. The revenue for the year 1934 was £32,394.

Sewerage.—The actual construction of sewerage works for the city began in December, 1922. The scheme as designed provides for a population of 90,000 persons. The capital cost of construction to 31st December, 1934, was £375,880. Seventy sewered areas had been declared as at 1st January, 1935, comprising 7,927 tenements. The service was put into action in July, 1925, when the first house connexion was made.

The scheme is being financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions, £423,916 having been provided up to 31st December, 1934, for constructional works. Of this amount £48,363 has been redeemed. In order to finance property owners in providing house connexions, £162,000 has been advanced, of which £113,370 has been repaid.

BENDIGO SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Bendigo Sewerage Authority was constituted in November, 1916, and the members of the Bendigo City Council constitute *ipso facto* the Sewerage Authority.

The actual construction of the sewerage works began in January, 1921, and sewer construction was completed on 31st October, 1932. The first house was connected on 31st March, 1923. At 30th September, 1935, there were 5,959 tenements connected to the sewers.

Method of Sewage Disposal and Purification.—The method of disposal is by sedimentation and oxidation, with separate sludge digestion. Purification is effected solely by land treatment—irrigation in summer and surface flow in winter. A description of the scheme appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928–29 on page 184. While the method of treatment remains the same in principle, the capacity of the sewage tanks was increased during the year 1930–31. The increased capacity of the tanks made provision for a population of 50,000 persons.

Finance.—Loans have been raised by the issue of debentures. The total amount so borrowed to the end of September, 1935, was £402,000, including £60,000 for house connexions. Loans amounting to £89,980, including £35,046 raised for house connexions, have been redeemed to 30th September, 1935. For the purpose of meeting the half-yearly loan repayments a sewerage rate of 1s. 5d. in the £1 is levied on all properties within the declared sewered areas.

It is estimated that the scheme will cost £500,000. The capital expenditure to 30th September, 1935, was £334,389.

COLAC SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Colac Sewerage Authority was constituted under the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1915 on the 13th November, 1923, and the Sewerage District which embraces the whole area of the township of Colac was proclaimed. The Commissioners of the Colac Waterworks Trust are also members of the Sewerage Authority.

The money required for the scheme was granted by the Governor in Council in accordance with the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act*. The capital expenditure to 30th June, 1935, was £77,831. The population at present served by the system is approximately 5,850. The works have been designed to deal with the sewage from a population of 10,000.

An area of 37 acres of land was acquired for the treatment works site, 30 acres of this area being let for grazing and other purposes. The system for treatment of sewage is described in the *Year-Book* for 1931-32, page 147.

To enable the Authority to finance house connexion work on account of householders, arrangements were made with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, with the consent of the Governor in Council, for a debenture loan of £50,000. In view of the fact that a greater number of householders paid cash for cost of connecting their tenements than was anticipated, debentures to the value of £5,329 were retired. The balance due to the Commonwealth Bank on 30th June, 1935, was £10,880.

There were 1,299 tenements connected to the sewers on 31st December, 1934. The ordinary revenue of the Authority during 1934 amounted to £5,868, and the expenditure to £5,545. The sewerage rate for 1935 was 2s. in the £1 on the municipal valuations.

ECHUCA SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The date of constitution of this Authority was 18th October, 1927. The first house connexion was made in January, 1931. The number of buildings connected with the sewerage system on the 30th June, 1935, was 1,003.

The cost of reticulation, pumping station, and treatment works, &c., to 30th June, 1935, was £65,000, and the amount expended on house connexions was £55,000, of which £34,702 has been repaid by house-holders. The loan liability on the 30th June, 1935, was £63,204 for construction and £25,130 for house connexions.

The revenue of the Authority for the year ended 30th June, 1935, amounted to £5,450, and the expenditure to £5,038. The sewerage rate is 2s. in the £1 on the net annual municipal valuation of rateable property. There is also a special rate of 6d. in the £1.

GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.

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

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to £900,000 for water supply undertaking, £760,000 for sewerage undertaking, and £270,000 for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1935, was:—Water supply, £702,741; sewerage, £644,075; and sewerage installation, £256,859, of which £15,164 is outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1935, was £51,860 on account of waterworks and £37,704 on account of sewerage. Since 1913 the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of surplus revenues for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem loans. At 30th June, 1935, the amounts so appropriated and used to redeem loans were:—Sewerage, £58,840; and Water Supply, £60,945.

The population supplied is estimated at 46,168. The number of buildings situate within the "Drainage Area" is 11,423; the number within the "Sewered Areas," 11,195; and the number connected with the sewers, 11,174.

Water Supply.—The catchment area is about 16,000 acres. Particulars of the works and storage capacity of the various reservoirs are given in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, pp. 226 and 227. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins is 2,738,120,000 gallons.

The Trust has arranged to take a minimum annual quantity of 545,000,000 gallons of water from the river Barwon to supplement the supply from the Moorabool watersheds.

Sewerage.—The sewerage scheme consists of a main outfall sewer, 4 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 3 in., to the ocean at Black Rock, a distance of about 9 miles from Geelong. The drainage area is 9,538 acres and includes the city of Geelong, the city of Geelong West, the town of Newtown and Chilwell, and the suburban areas in the shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

HORSHAM SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

This Authority was constituted on 22nd June, 1926, and the work in connexion with the construction of sewers is in progress. The capital cost of construction works to 31st December, 1934, was £28,816, and the loan liability at that date was £24,189. During the year 1934 ordinary revenue amounted to £640, and ordinary expenditure was £1,253.

MILDURA SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Mildura Sewerage Authority was constituted on 12th June, 1928, and the Sewerage District proclaimed. This District, which contains an area of 626 acres, comprises the main portion of the City of Mildura. The members of the Council of the City of Mildura constitute *ipso facto* the Mildura Sewerage Authority.

The scheme, which was commenced in February, 1930, was completed on 31st December, 1932, at a cost of £71,111. House connexions have been financed by a private loan arranged by the Authority, the expenditure in this respect being £46,000. About 20 per cent. of the owners did not avail themselves of the Authority's finance, so that the actual total cost of house connexions cannot be stated. The loan liability at 30th September, 1935, was £69,393 for construction and £26,875 for house connexions.

There is one main drainage area and two smaller areas. From the smaller areas the sewage is pumped to the main sewer, from which it gravitates to the main pumping station and is then pumped to the treatment works. The daily flow is approximately 280,000 gallons. A description of the system for treatment of sewage is shown on page 145 of the *Year-Book*, 1932-33.

The first house connexion was made in March, 1932. On the 30th September, 1935, the number of tenements connected with the system was 1,386, which serves an estimated population of 7,000 persons.

The sewerage rate is 1s. 7d. in the £1 on the net annual valuation of the municipality. For properties not rated under the *Local Government Act* there is an annual cistern charge on the sliding scale, varying from £1 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. per cistern. The revenue of the Authority during the year ended 30th September, 1935, was £6,760, and the expenditure £5,706.

SWAN HILL SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

This Authority was constituted on 8th November, 1926. Construction work has been completed and the number of houses connected with the system at 31st December, 1934, was 721. The capital cost to 31st December, 1934, was £45,510. The amount of loans raised for construction was £44,064, and for house connexions £27,000, of which £2,400 had been repaid by householders. At 31st December, 1934, the loan liability was £68,100. During 1934, ordinary revenue amounted to £1,785, and ordinary expenditure to £2,746.

Disposal of Sewage.—The sewage is collected at the ejector station and from there it is pumped to the treatment works, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At the treatment works the sewage enters the sedimentation tank, the sludge being syphoned to the digestion tanks, and after treatment in these tanks the residue is run on to drying beds; the effluent from the sedimentation tank is irrigated over land specially prepared for the purpose.

A sewerage rate of 1s. 2d. in the £1 on the net annual municipal value of rateable property was levied for the year 1935.

WANGARATTA SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The date of constitution of this Authority was 11th April, 1933. Good progress has been made with the construction of works, and at 30th June, 1935, 87 houses had been connected to the sewers.

Loans amounting to £56,500 have been raised for the construction of works and £22,000 for the purpose of financing house connexions. Exclusive of House Connexions Account, the capital cost to 30th June, 1935, was £39,600, and the loan liability at that date was £56,500. The ordinary revenue during the year ended 30th June, 1935, was £238 and the ordinary expenditure £23.

A sewerage rate of 2s. in the £1 is levied on the net annual municipal value of rateable property.

WARRNAMBOOL SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The date of the constitution of this Authority was 26th November, 1929. Good progress has been made with the construction work, and at 30th September, 1935, 1,673 houses had been connected with the sewers. Altogether 24 miles of mains have been constructed; no treatment works are necessary, the sewerage being disposed of in the sea. Loans amounting to £67,300 were raised for construction work, and £42,960 was expended on house connexions, of which £15,871 had been repaid by householders. The capital cost to 30th September, 1935, was £73,050, and the loan liability at that date was £99,511. The ordinary revenue during the year ended 30th September, 1935, was £4,209, and ordinary expenditure £3,506.

A sewerage rate of 1s. in the £1 is levied on the net annual municipal value of rateable property.

SEWERAGE IN OTHER COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

The plans for the sewerage of Kerang have been prepared and arrangements are being made for the construction of works. The detail surveys in respect of the Benalla, Shepparton, and Bairnsdale Sewerage Authorities have been completed, and plans are being prepared for the construction

**Other
Sewerage
Authorities.**

of works. Sewerage Authorities have been constituted at Castlemaine, Hamilton, and Dandenong, and preparations are being made for detail surveys.

**Proposed
Sewerage
Authorities.**

Applications for the constitution of Sewerage Authorities at Warragul and Ararat have been examined and the schemes generally approved.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS.

Country waterworks in Victoria are under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Waterworks Trusts, and local governing bodies. The revenue and expenditure of the Commission form part of Consolidated Revenue, whilst the particulars of local governing bodies are included in municipal finances and also in the statements of the authorities appearing on pages 153 and 155.

Waterworks Trusts. During 1934 there were 104 Waterworks Trusts, constituted under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1928, functioning in Victoria. The ordinary revenue and ordinary expenditure of these Trusts are given below for the year ended 31st December, 1934.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—ORDINARY REVENUE AND ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1934.

Ordinary Revenue.	Amount.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Water Rates (including arrears) ..	134,843	Administrative Expenses ..	20,136
Water Sales (including arrears) ..	23,459	Works from Revenue ..	17,599
Meter Rents (including arrears) ..	1,585	Maintenance and Repairs (including	
Interest on overdue Rates ..	1,709	Pumping and Purchase of Water)	43,248
Interest on Depreciation Fund Invest-		Redemption of Loans ..	17,320
ments	4,012	Interest on Loans ..	57,836
Other	5,338	Interest on Bank Overdraft ..	571
		Depreciation Fund ..	15,978
		Other	5,821
Total	170,946	Total	178,509

All loan moneys are provided by the Treasurer of Victoria. At 30th June, 1935, the loan liability of Waterworks Trusts amounted to £1,308,331.

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.

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board. The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board is composed of nine members, of whom three are appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the fire insurance companies. The municipal districts which comprise the Metropolitan Fire District are described in a statement which appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 158.

The Board on 30th June, 1935, had under its control the following:—43 stations, 296 members of permanent staff, 66 members of special service staff, 9 members of clerical staff, 59 men engaged in the workshops, 12 employees engaged in the tailoring department, and 165 partially paid firemen.

During 1934-35 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £156,957, 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 744d. in the pound on the annual value of £16,861,522 of property within the Fire District, and that of the insurance companies was equal to £5 11s. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1934 amounted to £942,908.

Country Fire Brigades Board. The Country Fire Brigades Board consists of nine members. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board, two by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The Board's revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1935, was £28,917, which was obtained from the following sources:—Government, £9,433; municipalities, £9,433; insurance companies, £9,433; and other sources, £618. The expenditure for the same year amounted to £29,054. There are 120 municipal councils and 106 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1933

amounted to £369,955. The annual value of rateable property assessed within the Board's districts in 1934 was £3,398,461. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large centres a few permanent stationkeepers and auxiliaries are employed. There are 146 registered brigades, and the number of registered firemen is 2,792. In most brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve" members.

Receipts and Expenditure. Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire Brigades Boards for the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35 are as follows:—

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES
BOARDS: 1930-31 TO 1934-35.**

Heads of Receipts and Expenditure.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>					
Contributions — Government, Municipal, and Insurance	219,831	183,295	183,209	185,770	185,263
Receipts for Services	24,855	24,132	21,106	21,317	23,352
Interest and Sundries	20,936	14,576	15,120	14,945	15,785
Total	265,622	222,003	219,435	222,032	224,400
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries	156,275	130,034	130,477	128,446	132,691
Fire Expenses	4,606	4,288	4,242	4,400	4,455
Administrative Charges, &c.	42,460	34,978	35,488	33,399	30,173
Plant—Purchase and Repairs	20,027	17,599	14,066	18,944	17,568
Interest	14,352	13,546	12,692	11,588	10,987
Repayment of Loans	7,191	7,594	8,022	8,466	9,662
Firemen's Accident Fund	500	..	..	..	..
Superannuation Fund	9,102	7,987	8,090	8,090	8,214
Miscellaneous	5,212	3,460	5,188	4,707	6,954
Total	259,725	219,486	218,265	218,040	220,704
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	18,260	3,950	511	8,378	3,197
Loan Indebtedness	256,226	254,132	246,110	247,895	238,234

BUILDING PERMITS.

**Building
Permits
Issued.**

The information furnished by municipal councils in Greater Melbourne relating to the value of building permits issued by them gives a reliable indication of the effect that the economic depression has had on the building industry in recent years. As the Crown is exempt from municipal regulations in respect of building permits, the particulars of Government buildings are not included in the following statements.

The value of permits issued for all classes of buildings, *i.e.*, dwellings, other new buildings, and alterations and additions to existing buildings, during the period of twelve months ended on 31st December in each of the eight years 1928-1935 was as follows :—

Year ended 31st December—	Value of Permits Issued.				Index to Total Value = 100 in 1928.
	Dwellings (including Flats, Hotels, &c.)	Other New Buildings.	Alterations and Additions.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	
1928	5,312,197	1,747,251	983,474	8,042,922	100·00
1929	4,187,832	1,991,927	1,033,018	7,212,777	89·68
1930	1,308,976	852,079	578,521	2,739,576	34·06
1931	418,572	364,339	342,990	1,125,901	14·00
1932	1,033,844	908,761	496,011	2,438,616	30·32
1933	1,661,722	883,500	763,660	3,308,882	41·14
1934	2,588,426	902,245	1,293,794	4,784,465	59·49
1935	3,721,608	1,384,773	1,454,323	6,560,704	81·57

The following table gives detailed information relating to the number and value of building permits issued by the municipalities in Greater Melbourne during the years ended 31st December, 1934 and 1935.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN GREATER MELBOURNE,
1934 AND 1935.

Class of Permit.	1934.		1935.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
New Buildings.		£		£
Buildings for Habitation—				
Private Dwellings—				
Brick, concrete, &c. ..	1,413	1,412,221	1,746	1,831,843
Wood, fibro-cement, &c. ..	524	294,230	1,093	649,235
Flats	288*	743,966	575†	1,210,080
Other (Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.)	6	138,009	6	30,450
Total, Buildings for Habitation	2,231	2,588,426	3,420	3,721,608
Commercial Buildings—				
With Residence—				
Shops	120	100,567	137	133,481
Garages	8	7,893	2	3,000
Factories	5	6,384	4	15,053
Other	29	32,756	14	28,668
Without Residence—				
Shops	74	61,608	102	337,125
Garages	13	13,567	21	17,551
Factories	96	222,558	149	397,889
Other	55	88,398	51	172,077
Public Buildings—				
Hospitals	3	124,585	3	6,950
Churches	10	33,117	8	30,000
Schools	7	73,461	8	49,202
Theatres	2	13,000	6	97,100
Other	23	124,351	21	96,677
Total, Commercial and Public Buildings	445	902,245	526	1,384,773
Alterations and Additions—				
Private Dwellings	3,627	279,833	3,935	302,622
Flats	40	48,557	53	25,117
Other Buildings for Habitation	101	63,619	71	94,799
Shops	531	134,539	434	193,211
Garages (Commercial)	104	16,331	102	31,325
Factories	313	220,503	328	337,283
Other Business Premises	286	318,700	206	257,442
Public Buildings	130	211,712	126	212,524
Total, Alterations and Additions	5,132	1,293,794	5,255	1,454,323
Grand Total, Building Permits	7,808	4,784,465	9,201	6,560,704

* Providing for 1,177 self-contained units.

† Providing for 1,765 self-contained units.

The number of building permits issued by each municipality in Greater Melbourne during the years ended 31st December, 1929 to 1935, is given below in respect of new private dwellings, flats, hotels, &c. :—

NUMBER OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW PRIVATE DWELLINGS, FLATS, HOTELS, ETC., IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1929 TO 1935.

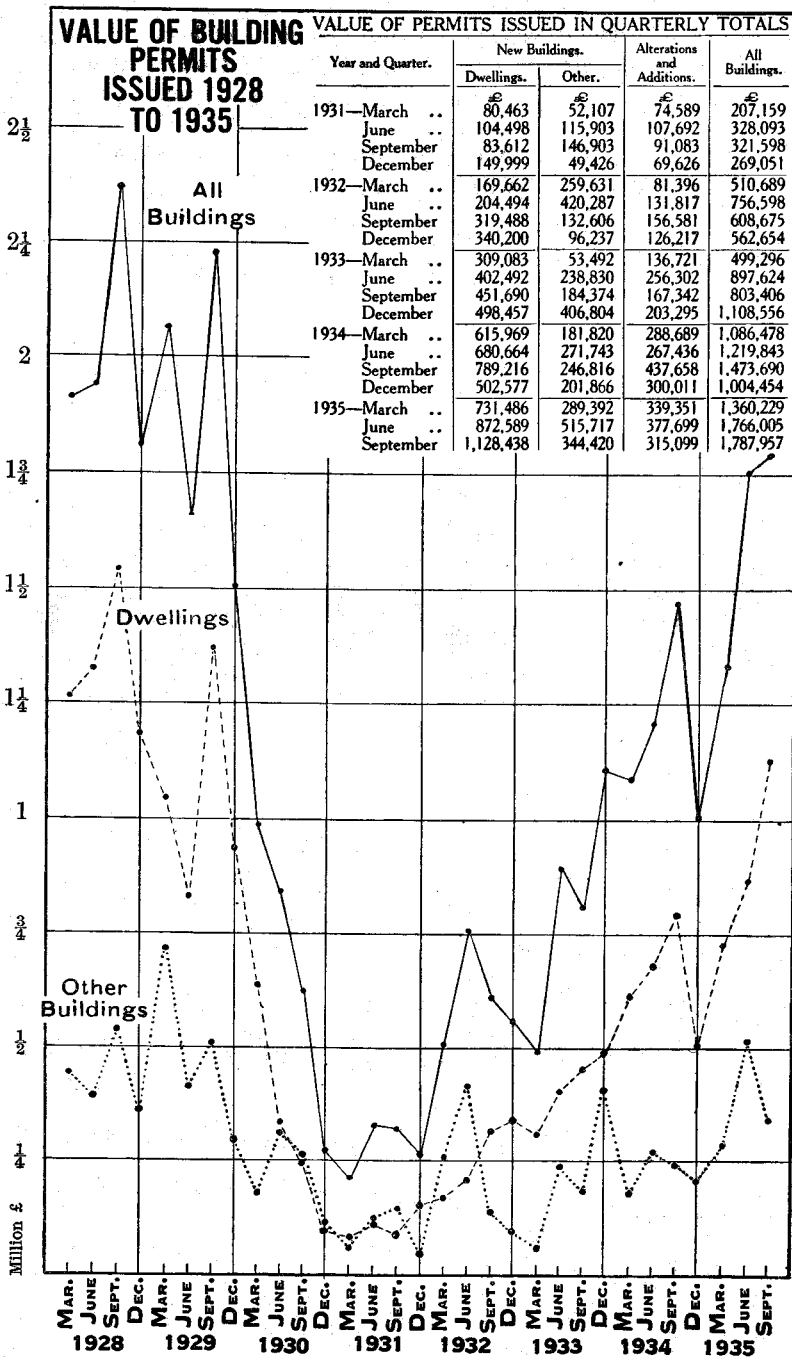
Name of Municipality.	Year ended 31st December—						
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
CITIES.							
Box Hill	158	41	8	15	30	46	75
Brighton	239	46	14	29	63	100	170
Brunswick	133	72	8	7	18	53	103
Camberwell	598	187	47	143	193	357	603
Caulfield	361	87	33	103	164	275	397
Chelsea	37	22	10	18	22	18	33
Coburg	252	75	15	18	32	84	170
Collingwood	12	3	1	10	1	5	18
Essendon	161	56	8	22	40	82	140
Fitzroy	5	5	3	10	4	2	10
Footscray	181	59	6	12	12	55	107
Hawthorn	94	47	13	33	63	118	135
Heidelberg (exclusive of Greensborough Ward) ..	176	60	13	26	30	63	120
Kew	117	46	16	25	32	65	90
Malvern	180	57	49	128	129	199	236
Melbourne	32	8	4	9	23	31	62
Moorabbin	418	75	18	16	26	63	104
Mordialloc	85	39	3	13	8	21	50
Northcote	119	38	5	24	27	46	76
Oakleigh	87	29	2	3	4	45	53
Port Melbourne	83	2	..	1	..	4	1
Prahran	79	23	26	71	167	225	234
Preston	293	107	7	9	25	52	103
Richmond	34	13	6	5	4	17	30
Sandringham	133	48	15	36	31	39	79
South Melbourne	6	4	3	1	8	18	19
St. Kilda	125	70	29	150	133	121	137
Williamstown	91	25	4	5	9	17	39
SHIRE.							
Braybrook (exclusive of Western Riding) ..	87	15	8	9	7	10	26
Total	4,376	1,359	374	951	1,305	2,231	3,420

In the following statement is shown the value of building permits issued for all buildings by each municipality in Greater Melbourne during each of the five years ended on 31st December, 1931 to 1935.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR ALL BUILDINGS IN GREATER MELBOURNE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931 TO 1935.

Name of Municipality.	Year ended 31st December—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
CITIES.					
Box Hill	£ 8,010	£ 23,554	£ 27,763	£ 85,702	£ 98,413
Brighton	28,127	48,167	77,682	168,129	243,139
Brunswick	23,697	61,660	53,036	124,039	204,349
Camberwell	83,972	207,346	327,038	445,742	739,842
Caulfield	65,127	128,729	198,137	344,911	516,659
Chelsea	12,580	12,581	21,300	13,872	30,952
Coburg	29,981	24,034	43,373	108,416	143,356
Collingwood	30,067	22,916	57,828	56,844	89,236
Essendon	28,371	34,279	73,270	131,379	157,596
Fitzroy	28,514	155,028	33,356	18,039	57,420
Footscray	20,598	51,310	41,333	90,868	171,679
Hawthorn	29,374	55,712	112,465	163,475	262,461
Heidelberg (exclusive of Greensborough Ward)	29,448	40,965	45,741	98,432	137,371
Kew	51,395	37,624	60,113	103,106	138,528
Malvern	63,512	199,795	230,143	273,446	340,604
Melbourne	269,571	719,405	949,519	1,185,123	1,275,893
Moorabbin	19,597	17,672	33,669	56,303	81,411
Mordialloc	14,765	21,668	10,605	19,882	33,909
Northcote	10,346	43,228	44,122	55,313	83,438
Oakleigh	7,780	7,140	7,249	34,992	60,037
Port Melbourne	1,045	5,134	3,189	15,268	6,007
Prahran	115,033	236,670	367,210	393,153	547,189
Preston	11,446	17,917	26,934	49,832	99,235
Richmond	19,143	22,805	44,761	132,612	269,612
Sandringham	32,103	37,198	47,679	56,991	88,022
South Melbourne	35,122	42,443	93,724	165,520	219,803
St. Kilda	39,306	144,021	235,133	345,098	390,047
Williamstown	9,189	7,545	35,542	31,828	50,363
SHIRE.					
Braybrook (exclusive of Western Riding)	8,682	12,070	6,978	16,150	29,133
Total	1,125,901	2,438,616	3,308,882	4,784,465	6,560,704
Total number of permits issued	4,258	5,318	5,827	7,808	9,201

The following graph shows at quarterly rests, from March quarter, 1928, to September quarter, 1935, the trend of the operations in the building industry. It will be seen that the value of building permits fell with regular rapidity from £2,229,206 in September quarter, 1929, to £269,051 in December quarter, 1931, and that in March quarter, 1932, there was a definite improvement in the volume of business. This satisfactory feature has continued. The values for June and September quarters, 1935, were higher than those for any other quarter since September, 1929.



ACCUMULATION.

BANKING.

Victorian Banking. Ordinary banking business in Victoria at 30th June, 1935, was transacted by twelve institutions (exclusive of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia) having 844 branches or agencies. They are referred to in the succeeding tables as Joint Stock Banks.

Particulars regarding the Commonwealth Bank in Victoria are given separately on page 170.

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

TOTAL CAPITAL RESOURCES OF THE JOINT STOCK BANKS WHICH WERE OPERATING IN VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Bank.	Balance Date.	Capital Paid-up.	Reserves, plus Additions.	Undistributed Profit after Payment of Dividend and Allocation of Reserves.	Total Reserves.	Total Net Profit for Year.	Total Amount Paid in Dividends for Year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Bank of Australasia ..	15.10.34	4,500,000	4,475,000	178,690	4,653,690	265,087	*331,313
Union Bank of Australia Ltd. ...	31.8.34	4,000,000	4,850,000	111,031	4,961,031	†106,999	†100,000
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd.	30.6.35	3,000,000	3,265,000	299,327	3,564,327	243,580	150,000
Bank of New South Wales ..	30.9.34	8,780,000	6,150,000	116,335	6,266,335	439,739	439,000
National Bank of Australasia Ltd. ...	31.3.35	5,000,000	3,300,000	157,510	3,457,510	275,591	250,000
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ...	30.6.35	4,117,350	2,250,000	90,810	2,340,810	228,458	201,361
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ...	30.6.35	4,739,012	4,300,000	121,340	4,421,340	262,937	236,950
Ballarat Banking Co. Ltd. ...	30.6.35	153,000	100,000	4,712	104,712	12,293	7,650
Queensland National Bank Ltd. ...	30.6.35	1,750,000	860,000	18,788	878,788	69,692	70,000
Bank of Adelaide ..	25.3.35	1,250,000	1,025,000	28,997	1,053,997	55,201	50,000
Total Australian Banks ..	..	37,289,362	30,575,000	1,127,540	31,702,540	1,960,577	1,836,274
Bank of New Zealand	31.3.35	6,328,125	3,575,000	348,138	3,923,138	578,748	574,219
Grand Total ..	..	43,617,487	34,150,000	1,475,678	35,625,678	2,539,325	2,410,493

* Including £69,750 Centenary Bonus to shareholders.

† Figures for six months ending 31st August, 1934; the new balancing date.

Shareholders' capital, which is the capital of the shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to over 43½ millions on 30th June, 1935. The reserves totalled £35,625,678 and represented slightly more than 81 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 1931 to 1935. The liabilities are those to the general public, and are exclusive of the banks' liabilities to their shareholders.

VICTORIAN BANKING RETURNS, 1931 TO 1935.

(*Excluding Commonwealth Bank.*)

Heading.	Quarter ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934	1935.
Number of Banks in Victoria furnishing returns ..	14	13	12	12	12
Number of Branches or Agencies	907	865	858	857	844
<i>Liabilities within Victoria.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ..	86,157	86,022	88,470	86,148	85,881
Bills in circulation ..	413,172	431,573	408,503	463,278	538,178
Balances due to other banks	710,623	897,420	706,309	716,257	506,374
Deposits not bearing interest	23,648,567	27,855,426	27,871,239	30,894,904	31,880,173
Deposits bearing interest ..	68,105,504	85,252,847	77,413,924	83,243,913	77,633,940
Total	92,964,023	114,523,288	106,488,445	115,404,500	110,644,546
<i>Assets within Victoria.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Coin	478,349	443,502	428,904	449,230	439,815
Bullion	11,652	37,458	17,980	18,654	35,248
Government and Municipal Securities	13,782,854	31,025,980	35,679,989	34,060,362	33,743,277
Landed and House Property Notes and Bills of other Banks	2,339,675	2,314,566	2,311,780	2,375,456	2,473,717
Balances due from other Banks	1,025,286	568,382	633,363	671,540	764,281
Balances due from other Advances and all other Assets	541,109	2,529,856	2,507,206	1,776,845	1,091,727
74,802,529	71,074,444	72,639,457	74,857,853	79,139,580	
Australian Notes and Cash with Commonwealth Bank	25,073,700	25,335,919	18,236,587	28,892,140	15,031,768
Total	118,055,154	133,330,107	132,455,266	143,102,080	132,719,413

The principal item in each case of the liabilities and assets of the Joint Stock Banks is shown for a series of years in the next statement.

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY JOINT STOCK BANKS
IN VICTORIA (*excluding Commonwealth Bank*), 1931 to 1935.

(Average of the June quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.*	Excess of Deposits over Advances.
	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1931	68,105,504	23,648,567	91,754,071	74,802,529	16,951,542
1932	85,252,847	27,855,426	113,108,273	71,074,444	42,033,829
1933	77,413,924	27,871,239	105,285,163	72,639,457	32,645,706
1934	83,243,913	30,894,904	114,138,817	74,857,853	39,280,964
1935	77,633,940	31,880,173	109,514,113	79,139,580	30,374,533

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

Analysis of Returns of Joint Stock Banks.

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

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS OF JOINT STOCK BANKS IN
VICTORIA, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

(*Excluding Commonwealth Bank.*)

Quarter Ended 30th June.	Percentage of—		Deposits—		Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.
	Coin, Bullion, and Australian Notes and Cash with the Commonwealth Bank on Liabilities at Call.*	Advances on Deposits.	Relative Proportion—		
			Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	
	%	%	%	%	£ s. d.
1931 ..	107·71	81·53	74·23	25·77	51 0 4
1932 ..	92·40	62·84	75·37	24·63	62 11 7
1933 ..	66·82	68·99	73·53	26·47	57 16 10
1934 ..	94·77	65·58	72·93	27·07	62 8 2
1935 ..	48·51	72·26	70·89	29·11	59 11 3

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

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The capital of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia was £6,000,000 in 1935, profits for the years ending 30th June, 1934 and 1935, being £496,307 and £486,230 respectively. The average liabilities and assets of this bank *within Victoria* for the June quarters in each of the last five years are shown in the following statement. Since the Savings Bank business was dissociated from the General Bank on the 9th June, 1928, particulars published in the *Year-Book* relate to general banking only.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK
IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1931 TO 1935.

Heading.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Bills in circulation ..	105,066	265,320	28,065	59,422	32,990
Balances due to other banks	18,553,967	19,187,797	12,537,694	24,831,169	11,031,084
Deposits not bearing interest	1,816,617	2,402,368	3,052,884	5,076,974	3,321,141
Deposits bearing interest ..	3,172,883	5,657,905	6,700,648	7,240,500	8,144,784
Total	23,648,533	27,513,390	22,319,286	37,208,065	22,529,999
<i>Assets.</i>					
Coin and bullion	137,853	245,496	262,830	235,225	258,360
Australian notes	861,002	1,401,404	1,377,118	2,078,997	1,890,860
Government and Municipal securities	6,697,581	5,770,382	10,174,472	9,119,749	9,112,837
Short term loans in Australia	14,804,891	6,438,505	10,081,311	6,608,769	5,925,368
Landed and house property	128,901	122,201	111,378	106,294	92,355
Balances due from other banks	6,751	2,893	5,901	4,589	10,207
Notes and bills of other banks	805	596	376	963	958
Advances and all other assets	2,977,141	2,421,624	1,407,633	1,234,404	1,293,709
Total	25,614,925	16,403,101	23,371,019	19,388,990	18,584,594

Liabilities and assets within Victoria—all banks. The following statement shows the average liabilities and assets *within Victoria* of all Joint Stock Banks and the Commonwealth Bank combined. Particulars relate to the June quarters of each of the years 1931 to 1935 :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS WITHIN VICTORIA—ALL BANKS.

Heading.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Liabilities.</i>					
Notes in circulation ..	86,157	86,022	88,470	86,148	85,881
Bills in circulation ..	518,238	696,893	436,568	522,700	571,168
Balances due to other banks	19,264,590	20,085,217	13,244,003	25,547,426	11,537,458
Deposits not bearing interest	25,465,184	30,257,794	30,924,123	35,971,878	35,201,314
Deposits bearing interest ..	71,278,387	90,910,752	84,114,567	90,484,413	85,778,724
Total	116,612,556	142,036,678	128,807,731	152,612,565	133,174,545
<i>Assets.</i>					
Coin and bullion	627,854	726,456	709,714	703,109	733,423
Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank Government and Municipal securities	25,934,701	26,737,323	19,613,705	30,971,137	16,922,628
Landed and house property	35,285,323	43,234,867	55,885,772	49,788,880	48,781,422
Balances due from other banks	2,468,576	2,436,767	2,423,158	2,481,750	2,566,072
Notes and bills of other banks	1,032,037	2,532,749	2,513,107	1,781,434	1,101,934
Advances and all other assets	541,915	568,978	633,739	672,503	765,239
Total	77,779,670	73,496,068	74,047,090	76,092,257	80,433,289
Total	143,670,079	149,733,208	155,826,285	162,491,070	151,304,007

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

Melbourne Clearing House. The value of bills, cheques, &c., cleared annually through the Melbourne Clearing House during each of the years 1926 to 1935, are shown in the following statement :—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS
1926 TO 1935.

Year.	Amount Cleared.	Year.	Amount Cleared.
	£		£
1926	790,111,000	1931	652,861,000
1927	825,676,000	1932	656,146,000
1928	762,851,000	1933	679,963,000
1929	814,669,000	1934	731,927,000
1930	725,916,000	1935	776,696,000

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA.

The subjoined table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit at various dates since 1897.

STATE SAVINGS BANK, ACCOUNTS OPEN AND DEPOSITS,
1898 TO 1935.

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.	£	£	£	£
1898 ..	338,260	..	338,260	8,099,364	..	..	8,099,364
1900 ..	375,070	..	375,070	9,110,793	..	..	9,110,793
1905 ..	447,382	..	447,382	10,896,741	..	..	10,896,741
1910 ..	560,515	..	560,515	15,417,887	..	..	15,417,887
1915 ..	721,936	13,971	735,907	24,874,811	159,426	9,792	25,044,029
1920 ..	886,344	12,295	898,639	37,232,543	504,731	7,954	37,745,228
1925 ..	1,095,462	88,751	1,184,213	53,145,015	742,500	101,139	53,988,654
1929 ..	1,233,458	153,178	1,386,636	64,220,344	1,646,356	262,941	66,129,641
1930 ..	1,256,823	165,107	1,421,930	60,844,404	1,809,031	289,340	62,942,975
1931 ..	1,250,873	167,636	1,418,509	55,037,984	1,812,084	288,196	57,138,264
1932 ..	1,253,434	170,839	1,424,273	56,457,853	1,839,764	283,786	58,581,403
1933 ..	1,272,004	175,917	1,447,921	57,888,378	2,056,182	281,512	60,226,072
1934 ..	1,297,834	181,503	1,479,337	59,435,051	1,895,976	279,119	61,610,146
1935 ..	1,325,106	188,089	1,513,195	61,093,931	1,737,545	276,529	63,108,005

* School Banks were established in November, 1912.

The number of offices of the State Savings Bank, the number of accounts open per 1,000 of population and the amount at credit of depositors per account and per head of population respectively, are shown in the following table for the years indicated.

At 30th June—	Number of Offices—		Number of Accounts Open per 1,000 of Population.	Amount at Credit of Depositors—	
	Banks.	Agencies.		Per Account.	Per Head of Population.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1898 ..	42	337	286	23 13 11	6 17 2
1900 ..	45	326	315	24 5 10	7 12 10
1905 ..	54	328	371	24 7 2	9 0 11
1910 ..	68	348	438	27 10 2	12 1 2
1915 ..	128	323	514	34 0 8	17 9 9
1920 ..	134	339	594	42 0 1	24 19 3
1925 ..	176	376	709	45 11 10	32 6 2
1929 ..	203	392	784	47 13 10	37 7 10
1930 ..	211	389	797	44 5 4	35 5 4
1931 ..	213	379	788	40 5 7	31 15 0
1932 ..	213	373	788	41 2 7	32 8 1
1933 ..	213	372	795	41 11 11	33 1 8
1934 ..	213	373	809	41 12 11	33 13 5
1935 ..	213	373	823	41 14 1	34 6 9

On 30th June, 1935, approximately eighty-two persons out of every hundred in the State were depositors in the bank. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was £41 14s. 1d. The figures

relating to ordinary accounts given in the preceding table include each year a large number of inoperative accounts, that is to say, of small sums under £1 upon which the depositors had ceased to operate. On 30th June, 1935, inoperative accounts numbered 351,199; omitting these, the balance of 973,907 operative accounts averaged £62 13s. 6d., as compared with an average of £61 15s. 3d. in the previous year.

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

STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS, 1928-29 TO 1934-35.

Year ended 30th June--	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.*	Amount at credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.				
				£	£	£	£
1929	217,440	169,741	1,386,636	53,740,994	52,787,406	2,394,694	66,129,641
1930	211,166	175,872	1,421,930	50,481,947	56,103,063	2,434,450	62,942,975
1931	166,125	169,546	1,418,509	41,038,076	49,069,704	2,226,917	57,138,264
1932	151,645	145,881	1,424,273	37,085,156	37,461,657	1,819,640	58,581,403
1933	167,214	143,566	1,447,921	33,241,781	38,167,055	1,569,943	60,226,072
1934	178,596	147,180	1,479,337	39,522,377	39,575,343	1,437,040	61,610,146
1935	186,291	152,433	1,513,195	42,421,648	42,194,145	1,270,355	63,108,005

* Including interest allotted as follows:—(a) to School Bank Accounts, £7,168 in 1928-29; £8,299 in 1929-30; £8,792 in 1930-31; £7,282 in 1931-32; £5,891 in 1932-33; £5,135 in 1933-34; and £4,353 in 1934-35; and (b) to Deposit Stock Accounts, £66,734 in 1928-29; £79,918 in 1929-30; £81,062 in 1930-31; £74,165 in 1931-32; £63,524 in 1932-33; £58,297 in 1933-34; and £52,379 in 1934-35.

The maximum amount received as an ordinary deposit is £1,000, and an additional sum not exceeding £1,000 as Deposit Stock which is a form of fixed deposit withdrawable at short notice. The acceptance of Deposit Stock investments has been temporarily suspended.

Rates of Interest. Rates of interest allowed to depositors during the year ended 30th June, 1935, were as follows:—

On ordinary accounts, $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to 31st December, 1934, thence 2 per cent.

On Deposit Stock 3 per cent. to 31st October, 1934, thence $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Liquid assets (cash on hand and deposits at trading banks) of the State Savings Bank were £19,034,668 at 30th June, 1935. This represents 30 per cent. of depositors' balances.

Credit Foncier. The Credit Foncier which is administered by the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria as a separate institution, was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 to make advances on farm properties. In 1910 the system was extended to house and shop securities. The maximum sums loanable are £4,000 and £1,500 respectively. Funds for the purpose are obtained

by the sale of debentures. Further details of the operations of the Credit Foncier are given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

The total transactions in the Credit Foncier under the three sections thereof, are shown below:—

CREDIT FONCIER OPERATIONS.

Heading.	At 30th June, 1934.	During 1934-35.	At 30th June, 1935.
Stock and debentures issued £	134,714,915	13,091,500	147,806,415*
„ „ redeemed £	112,045,570	13,391,380	125,436,950
„ „ outstanding £	22,669,345	..	22,869,465
<i>House or Shop Property.</i>			
Amount advanced £	26,069,994	201,312	26,271,306
„ repaid £	13,494,433	911,402	14,405,835
„ outstanding £	12,575,561	..	11,865,471
Number of loans current No.	27,995	..	28,759
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>			
Amount advanced £	11,042,148	82,674	11,124,822
„ repaid £	5,945,756	247,086	6,192,842
„ outstanding £	5,096,392	..	4,931,980
Number of loans current No.	5,534	..	5,340
<i>Housing Advances.</i>			
Amount advanced £	6,954,401	446,792	7,401,193†
„ repaid £	1,677,997	385,262	2,063,259
„ outstanding £	5,276,404	..	5,337,934
Number of loans current No.	8,180	..	8,488

* Including conversion loans, and £1,998,200 Stock inscribed in exchange for Debentures.

† Including land at Fisherman's Bend for future operations, £34,528.

The net profit of the Credit Foncier for the year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was £27,752. This sum was added to the Reserve Fund, increasing it to £506,214. There is also a Depreciation Fund of £225,000 to meet any possible deficiency on realizations.

To afford relief to borrowers during a period of depression, the Commissioners in March, 1931, voluntarily reduced the rate of interest on loans, conceding as much as 17 per cent. on the highest rates, and in no case charging more than 6 per cent. per annum. On 1st October, 1931, further reductions were made under the provisions of the *Financial Emergency Act 1931* to cover a period of three years from that date, and interest rates paid on Credit Foncier debentures and stock were reduced for the same period by four shillings and sixpence in the pound, provided the rate was not reduced below 4 per cent. per annum.

From 1st January, 1933, voluntary reductions to borrowers were again made by lowering the rates on all classes of loans to a maximum of 5 per cent. per annum and on 3rd May, 1934, the rate of interest on all loans was reduced to 4½ per cent. per annum, operative from the ensuing instalment date.

The number of properties in possession, through default of borrowers, was 3 per cent. of the number of loans; the rents at 30th June, 1935, derived from those properties yielded a gross return of 5.41 per cent. on the amount of the principal debt.

Commonwealth
Savings Bank
in Victoria.

The Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. The following table shows the business transacted in Victoria during each of the years, 1928-29 to 1934-35 :—

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK IN VICTORIA, 1928-29
TO 1934-35.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.	Amount at Credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.				
1929 ..	34,078	21,785	188,453	£ 7,970,652	£ 7,657,059	£ 218,348	£ 6,577,350
1930 ..	31,573	22,016	198,010	8,570,451	8,962,351	238,828	6,424,278
1931 ..	24,728	20,687	202,051	7,414,803	7,955,818	221,000	6,104,263
1932 ..	28,487	17,122	133,283*	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

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

The foregoing tables deal separately with the Savings Banks in Victoria, but in the appended statement the aggregate amount on deposit in the State Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the amount of deposits per head of population are given for each year, 1928-29 to 1934-35 :—

SAVINGS BANKS.—DEPOSITS IN VICTORIA, 1928-29 TO
1934-35.

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

* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

PROBATE RETURNS.

The accompanying table shows the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connexion with which probates or letters of administration were finally completed during each of the years 1930 to 1934. Included in the return are the estates of deceased persons administered by the Curator.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1930 TO 1934.

Calendar Year.	Number of—		Total Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates—		Liabilities.	Net Value of Estates.	Average to Each Estate.
	Probates.	Letters of Administration.		Real.	Personal.			
				£	£	£	£	£
MALES.								
1930 ..	2,883	943	3,826	5,379,082	10,473,795	1,910,352	13,942,525	3,644
1931 ..	2,799	840	3,639	4,471,179	7,963,796	1,844,474	10,590,501	2,910
1932 ..	3,140	841	3,981	4,863,091	8,940,797	1,920,102	11,883,786	2,985
1933 ..	3,121	796	3,917	4,743,831	8,736,786	1,949,991	11,530,626	2,944
1934 ..	2,994	784	3,778	4,157,508	8,647,544	1,742,284	11,062,768	2,928
FEMALES.								
1930 ..	2,108	714	2,822	1,945,430	3,565,269	519,601	4,991,098	1,769
1931 ..	2,082	625	2,707	1,718,806	2,839,328	414,922	4,143,212	1,531
1932 ..	2,293	579	2,872	1,794,467	3,222,544	478,603	4,538,408	1,580
1933 ..	2,310	587	2,897	1,842,388	3,526,836	494,242	4,874,982	1,683
1934 ..	2,272	687	2,959	1,862,494	3,822,693	575,498	5,109,689	1,727
TOTAL.								
1930 ..	4,991	1,657	6,648	7,324,512	14,039,064	2,420,953	18,933,623	2,848
1931 ..	4,881	1,465	6,346	6,189,985	10,803,124	2,259,396	14,733,713	2,322
1932 ..	5,433	1,420	6,853	6,657,558	12,163,341	2,398,705	16,422,194	2,396
1933 ..	5,431	1,383	6,814	6,586,219	12,263,622	2,444,233	16,405,608	2,408
1934 ..	5,266	1,471	6,737	6,020,002	12,470,237	2,317,782	16,172,457	2,401

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1932 to 1934, grouped according to value and distinguishing the estates of males from those of females, are as follows:—

**NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS
(MALES AND FEMALES), 1932 TO 1934.**

Value.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.						
		£		£		£
Under £100	341	18,032	308	15,294	356	18,048
£100 to £300	943	127,317	622	122,458	638	124,445
£300 to £500	537	211,976	544	218,649	485	193,294
£500 to £1,000	712	523,976	745	543,868	663	482,037
£1,000 to £2,000	651	941,649	623	912,532	589	859,273
£2,000 to £3,000	325	807,676	300	744,649	282	698,485
£3,000 to £4,000	182	627,835	187	652,362	171	587,873
£4,000 to £5,000	110	485,975	123	556,341	123	543,626
£5,000 to £10,000	273	1,884,902	260	1,832,290	252	1,769,043
£10,000 to £15,000	85	1,024,584	75	921,265	103	1,256,102
£15,000 to £25,000	58	1,107,304	66	1,243,478	59	1,118,715
£25,000 to £50,000	38	1,286,363	36	1,218,145	34	1,191,446
£50,000 to £100,000	19	1,306,160	19	1,179,476	17	1,108,944
Over £100,000	7	1,530,037	9	1,364,819	6	1,111,437
Total Males	3,981	11,883,786	3,917	11,530,626	3,778	11,062,768
FEMALES.						
Under £100	278	15,764	247	13,588	269	13,823
£100 to £300	579	113,974	575	111,144	624	118,940
£300 to £500	498	197,413	494	195,935	456	181,173
£500 to £1,000	561	406,671	546	394,872	578	414,826
£1,000 to £2,000	445	636,585	497	709,611	516	740,005
£2,000 to £3,000	192	470,157	179	435,002	171	415,841
£3,000 to £4,000	94	325,857	101	350,629	94	325,123
£4,000 to £5,000	54	242,380	65	287,962	69	310,195
£5,000 to £10,000	113	747,297	121	847,904	116	803,235
£10,000 to £15,000	24	287,259	35	432,134	27	323,679
£15,000 to £25,000	16	279,547	19	335,237	21	384,489
£25,000 to £50,000	14	489,649	14	487,839	13	464,756
£50,000 to £100,000	2	109,098	4	273,125	4	278,090
Over £100,000	2	216,757	..	..	1	335,514
Total Females	2,872	4,538,408	2,897	4,874,982	2,959	5,109,689
GRAND TOTAL	6,853	16,422,194	6,814	16,405,608	6,737	16,172,457

ROYAL MINT.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was opened on 12th June, 1872. The following table shows for each of the last four years and for the period 1872 to 1934 the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the gold was raised, and

Royal Mint
returns.

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

GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT ROYAL MINT; 1872 TO 1934.

Gold Received.		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Total to 31st December, 1934.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>						
Raised in Victoria oz.		46,939	49,776	66,593	80,130	28,993,959
„ New South Wales „		35,699	13,965	13,564	11,231	763,329
„ Queensland „		20,920	29,791	33,270	63,718	345,848
„ South Australia „		4,624	33,531	7,494	9,498	909,651
„ Western Australia „		76	1,334	82	55	2,952,755
„ Tasmania „		734	5,130	1,107	1,234	1,326,253
„ New Zealand „		44,457	169	24,486	18,961	4,244,562
„ Elsewhere „		63,956	305,889	160,347	132,701	3,362,927
Total „		217,405	439,635	306,893	317,528	42,899,284
Coinage—Mint Value £		702,764	1,106,181	819,747	858,455	166,298,522
<i>Gold Issued.</i>						
Coin—						
Sovereigns No.		57,779	..	..	..	147,283,131
Half-Sovereigns .. .. „		..	..	..	..	1,893,559
Bullion—Quantity oz.		163,797	285,625	210,841	220,531	4,454,594
„ Mint Value £		637,785	1,112,155	820,961	858,692	18,068,890
Total Mint value, Coin and Bullion £		695,564	1,112,155	820,961	858,692	166,298,805

The number of deposits received during 1934 was 13,836, of a gross weight of 317,528 ounces. The average composition of these deposits was gold 636·5, silver 116, and base 247·5 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 1934 the average weekly rate of premium was 100·11 per cent. on the normal mint price, which made the total average weekly price of gold about £8 10s. 0d. per ounce fine.

In the following table particulars of the coinages and the issue of silver and bronze pieces for the requirements of the Commonwealth Treasury are given for the year 1934, also the totals to 31st December, 1934:—

COINAGE OF SILVER AND BRONZE AT ROYAL MINT, 1934, AND TOTAL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Denomination of Silver Pieces.	1934.	Total to 31st December, 1934.	Denomination of Bronze Pieces.	1934.	Total to 31st December, 1934.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
2s.	1,675,000	31,333,000	1d.	4,807,200	60,682,560
1s.	500,000	25,074,000	½d.	3,585,600	23,371,200
6d.	880,000	23,540,000			
3d.	1,618,000	52,896,000			
Total Silver Pieces ..	4,671,000	132,843,000	Total Bronze Pieces ..	8,392,800	84,053,760

INSURANCE.

Life Assurance. There were twenty-four companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria during 1934. Five of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, ten in New South Wales, two in Queensland, one in New Zealand, one in America, and five in the United Kingdom. The following table shows the number and amount of policies in force in Victoria with companies whose head offices are within, and with those whose head offices are outside Victoria, for the years 1930 to 1934:—

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—						Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	New Zealand.	United Kingdom.	America.	
NUMBER.							
1930	364,662	465,235	1,575	10,094	358	25	841,949
1931	346,053	460,307	1,348	9,788	353	27	817,876
1932	351,464	476,633	1,377	10,596	512	33	840,615
1933	362,948	495,272	1,353	10,918	941	37	871,469
1934	384,505	518,939	1,312	11,294	1,344	33	917,427
AMOUNT.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930	41,721,671	70,596,805	511,777	363,846	114,559	6,702	113,315,360
1931	38,934,923	69,513,481	430,423	352,745	129,664	6,792	109,368,028
1932	39,795,494	70,654,793	386,823	379,584	223,456	6,922	111,447,072
1933	41,301,030	72,307,944	369,766	391,088	453,337	7,712	114,830,877
1934	43,833,942	74,672,338	345,506	406,636	690,242	7,385	119,956,049

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

In addition to the 24 companies included in the above table there is one which is registered as a life assurance company with its head office in Victoria but which has not transacted ordinary life assurance business. It contracts for medical, sick and funeral benefits, and its premium income for the year ended 31st December, 1934, was £12,489.

The next table contains particulars of life assurance policies in force in the ordinary and industrial departments of companies in each of the last five years:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE, 1930 TO 1934.

Heading.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	275,317	261,715	261,696	264,109	270,246
Endowment Assurance ..	13,925	13,077	12,788	12,700	13,230
Pure Endowment					
Total	289,242	274,792	274,484	276,809	283,476
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	87,432,771	84,101,364	85,227,722	87,297,687	90,373,885
Endowment Assurance ..	2,008,337	1,878,077	1,819,956	1,892,004	2,164,197
Pure Endowment					
Total	89,441,108	85,979,441	87,047,678	89,189,691	92,538,082
Bonus Additions—*	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	16,325,061	16,832,361	17,436,557	17,969,846	18,675,078
Endowment Assurance ..	56,877	55,931	53,530	53,992	55,102
Pure Endowment					
Total	16,381,938	16,888,292	17,490,087	18,023,838	18,730,180
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	3,011,015	2,865,728	2,889,167	2,940,006	3,085,928
Endowment Assurance ..	79,413	73,806	72,007	74,646	84,573
Pure Endowment					
Total	3,090,428	2,939,534	2,961,174	3,014,652	3,120,501
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	49,905	48,802	49,108	48,826	48,737
Endowment Assurance ..	464,518	455,869	477,681	505,540	543,076
Pure Endowment	38,284	38,413	39,342	40,294	42,138
Total	552,707	543,084	566,131	594,660	633,951
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	1,014,955	975,802	986,351	900,530	982,775
Endowment Assurance ..	21,208,429	20,803,400	21,808,499	23,049,563	24,765,483
Pure Endowment	1,650,868	1,609,385	1,604,544	1,601,093	1,669,709
Total	23,874,252	23,388,587	24,399,394	25,641,186	27,417,967
Bonus Additions †	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	40,615	40,636	38,923	34,069	35,172
Endowment Assurance ..	267,020	260,574	298,578	377,784	451,875
Pure Endowment	95	39	23	1,001	..
Total	307,730	301,249	337,524	412,854	487,047
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	54,680	56,476	57,717	58,256	58,416
Endowment Assurance ..	1,281,095	1,260,606	1,315,218	1,385,593	1,490,555
Pure Endowment	103,737	100,203	98,880	97,569	100,795
Total	1,439,512	1,417,285	1,471,815	1,541,418	1,649,766

* Excluding one small company which has been unable to supply particulars.

† Relate to four companies only—one company is unable to supply particulars.

In 1934 the average amount of policy held in the ordinary and industrial departments was £326 and £43 respectively.

A statement, showing the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria in the years 1919 to 1928, is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 330. Particulars for the year 1934 are as follows:—(a) With companies whose head offices are in Victoria, 350 policies were in force for an amount of £24,975; and (b) with companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 477 policies were in force for an amount of £38,208.

The preceding tables relate to policies in force. The succeeding table contains summarized information in relation to the new business written by all life assurance companies during each of the last five years, the number of policies, sum assured, and premium income being given.

LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED, 1930 TO 1934.

Heading.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	7,914	6,940	7,774	8,400	8,777
Endowment Assurance	12,722	9,478	11,457	12,371	14,666
Pure Endowment	1,864	1,836	2,122	2,215	2,742
Total	22,500	18,254	21,353	22,986	26,185
Annuities	17	37	50	174	90
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	4,489,617	3,840,687	4,273,798	4,522,910	4,554,466
Endowment Assurance	4,389,482	2,545,340	3,023,891	3,440,400	3,928,127
Pure Endowment	306,337	264,034	343,065	413,325	642,415
Total	9,185,436	6,650,061	7,640,754	8,376,635	9,125,008
Annuities	1,185	2,723	4,163	14,748	11,346
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	48,933	5,124	15,946	62,894	23,110
Endowment Assurance	9,865	19,147	12,220	12,069	32,181
Pure Endowment	143	175	318	2,464	6,075
Total	58,961	24,446	28,484	77,427	61,366
Annuities	9,266	12,287	22,397	43,093	80,487
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	147,987	130,841	131,824	129,312	131,424
Endowment Assurance	177,406	103,582	125,379	142,265	163,877
Pure Endowment	12,392	10,704	13,469	16,304	24,726
Total	337,785	245,127	270,672	287,881	320,027
Annuities	13	170	225	2,391	302

LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED, 1930 TO 1934—*continued.*

Heading.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	2,723	2,704	3,777	3,642	3,445
Endowment Assurance	81,722	76,150	87,662	90,995	100,798
Pure Endowment	9,344	8,327	7,518	7,165	7,518
Total	93,789	87,181	98,957	101,802	111,761
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	78,009	75,466	110,857	106,568	92,464
Endowment Assurance	3,909,468	3,394,032	3,819,520	3,910,074	4,402,129
Pure Endowment	416,886	338,181	313,263	297,759	329,557
Total	4,399,363	3,807,679	4,243,140	4,314,401	4,824,150
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	210	323	426	499	430
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	..	45	32	91	174
Pure Endowment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	37
Total	210	368	458	590	641
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	6,324	6,214	8,740	8,108	7,845
Endowment Assurance	252,332	221,516	244,098	249,205	280,712
Pure Endowment	26,022	20,967	19,290	18,347	20,690
Total	284,678	248,697	272,128	275,660	309,247

The new business for 1934 includes 26,185 ordinary assurance policies for £9,125,008 and 111,761 industrial policies for £4,824,150, the former averaging £348 and the latter £43. After taking into consideration the number of policies in force and the sum assured at the end of the years 1933 and 1934, and allowing for new business during the latter year, claims on account of death or maturity, or discontinuances in 1934 numbered 19,518 for £5,776,617 in ordinary, and 72,470 for £3,047,369 in industrial assurance business.

There were 127 companies transacting general insurance (other than life) business in Victoria during 1933-34. The revenue and expenditure relating to the principal classes of insurance are shown in detail for that year in the following statement:—

Insurance—
Other than
Life.

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1933-34.

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	1,617,266	503,365	264,903	503,222	1,271,490
Marine	218,963	53,088	17,947	57,359	128,394
Accident (Personal) ..	82,086	32,389	16,736	20,627	69,752
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	283,150	220,829	24,338	66,581	311,748
Public Risk, Third Party ..	20,631	5,080	3,152	5,296	13,528
Plate Glass	42,271	14,400	7,698	11,421	33,519
Motor Car	529,813	274,657	78,553	122,753	475,963
Motor Cycle	10,001	5,115	1,465	2,201	8,871
Hailstone	15,620	15,414	2,771	3,505	21,690
Boiler Explosion	758	..	75	174	249
Live Stock	9,941	3,814	1,449	2,806	8,069
Burglary	66,474	33,690	9,591	16,870	60,151
Guarantee	33,750	4,962	4,587	9,432	18,981
Loss of Profits	34,359	3,362	5,126	7,092	15,580
Householders' Comprehensive ..	107,107	48,496	14,916	29,078	92,490
Other	40,501	15,182	3,355	9,147	27,684
Total Premiums	3,112,691	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.) ..	190,907	..	..	..	..
Total	3,303,598	1,233,843	456,662	867,654	2,558,159

The percentages of losses, commission and agents' charges and other expenses of management to premium income for the year 1933-34, in the different classes of insurance, were as follows:—

GENERAL INSURANCE EXPENDITURE, 1933-34—
PROPORTION OF PREMIUM INCOME.

Nature of Insurance.	Proportion of Premium Income.		
	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.
	%	%	%
Fire	31·12	16·38	31·12
Marine	24·25	8·20	26·20
Accident (Personal) ..	39·46	20·39	25·13
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	77·99	8·60	23·51
Public Risk, Third Party ..	24·62	15·28	25·67
Plate Glass	34·07	18·21	27·02
Motor Car	31·84	14·83	23·17
Motor Cycle	51·14	14·63	22·91
Hailstone	98·68	17·74	22·44
Boiler Explosion .. .. .	..	9·89	22·96
Live Stock	38·37	14·58	28·23
Burglary	50·68	14·43	25·38
Guarantee	14·70	13·59	27·95
Loss of Profits	9·78	14·92	20·64
Householders' Comprehensive ..	45·28	13·93	27·15
Other	37·49	8·28	22·58
Total	39·64	14·67	27·87

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies which operated in Victoria during each of the years 1929-30 to 1933-34.

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE, 1929-30 TO 1933-34.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Fire	1929-30	1,862,397	1,154,477	302,588	561,224	2,018,239
	1930-31	1,779,237	807,789	287,501	508,465	1,603,755
	1931-32	1,741,227	631,446	269,575	555,977	1,456,998
	1932-33	1,713,646	552,409	276,334	520,338	1,349,081
	1933-34	1,617,266	503,365	264,903	503,222	1,271,490
Marine	1929-30	269,018	126,450	25,513	74,857	226,820
	1930-31	210,142	77,799	18,689	69,135	165,623
	1931-32	200,819	78,999	16,941	61,515	157,455
	1932-33	208,852	54,617	16,489	61,623	132,734
	1933-34	218,963	53,088	17,947	57,359	128,394
Accident (Personal)	1929-30	87,980	32,978	17,802	21,273	72,058
	1930-31	90,322	38,833	17,240	20,290	76,363
	1931-32	79,009	33,328	15,201	21,330	69,359
	1932-33	80,318	33,646	16,041	21,134	70,321
	1933-34	82,086	32,389	16,736	20,627	69,752
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	1929-30	369,441	232,780	30,432	85,305	348,517
	1930-31	315,369	213,751	26,108	79,038	313,897
	1931-32	240,170	176,102	20,923	62,215	259,240
	1932-33	248,533	192,705	21,188	62,319	276,212
	1933-34	283,150	220,829	24,338	66,581	311,748
Public Risk, Third Party	1929-30	23,797	4,785	3,194	6,104	14,083
	1930-31	20,426	2,874	2,998	11,974	11,591
	1931-32	19,917	3,200	2,821	5,690	11,711
	1932-33	20,349	4,951	3,056	5,663	13,670
	1933-34	20,631	5,080	3,152	5,296	13,528
Plate Glass ..	1929-30	42,924	12,043	7,083	11,767	30,898
	1930-31	43,282	13,714	7,692	11,974	33,380
	1931-32	43,014	14,614	7,809	12,318	34,741
	1932-33	43,052	14,910	7,804	12,156	34,370
	1933-34	42,271	14,400	7,698	11,421	33,519
Motor Car and Motor Cycle*	1929-30	725,462	360,707	125,395	152,322	638,424
	1930-31	578,664	342,738	96,960	143,258	582,956
	1931-32	533,659	294,835	73,970	133,807	502,612
	1932-33	540,087	256,024	78,332	132,598	466,954
	1933-34	529,813	274,657	78,553	122,753	476,963
Motor Cycle ..	1933-34	10,001	5,115	1,465	2,291	8,371
Burglary ..	1929-30	64,046	26,263	9,225	16,499	51,987
	1930-31	59,714	32,996	9,407	17,081	59,484
	1931-32	99,085	69,707	13,645	28,010	111,362
	1932-33	102,292	65,593	13,923	27,170	104,886
	1933-34	66,474	33,690	9,591	16,370	60,151
Loss of Profits ..	1929-30	54,723	5,434	8,119	10,627	24,180
	1930-31	42,154	4,820	5,882	9,229	19,931
	1931-32	34,730	1,476	5,267	7,329	14,072
	1932-33	35,749	3,511	5,371	7,013	15,985
	1933-34	34,359	3,362	5,126	7,092	15,680

* Motor Car and Motor Cycle Insurance shown separately for first time in 1933-34.

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE, 1929-30 TO 1933-34—continued.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Householders' Comprehensive*	1930-31	44,344	27,071	6,634	13,238	46,943
	1933-34	107,107	48,496	14,916	29,078	92,490
Other	1929-30	69,946	19,158	9,332	21,623	50,113
	1930-31	56,612	25,247	7,455	16,245	48,947
	1931-32	77,814	32,074	9,158	20,635	61,867
	1932-33	85,417	28,388	9,971	21,839	60,198
	1933-34	100,670	39,372	12,237	25,064	76,673
Total Premiums ..	1929-30	3,569,734	..	..	..	..
	1930-31	3,240,266	..	..	..	..
	1931-32	3,069,444	..	..	..	..
	1932-33	3,078,295	..	..	..	..
	1933-34	3,112,691	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.)	1929-30	200,143	..	..	..	..
	1930-31	190,309	..	..	..	..
	1931-32	174,665	..	..	..	..
	1932-33	181,242	..	..	..	..
	1933-34	190,907	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	1929-30	3,769,877	1,975,075	538,633	961,606	3,475,314
	1930-31	3,480,575	1,587,632	486,566	953,672	3,027,870
	1931-32	3,244,109	1,335,781	435,310	908,826	2,679,917
	1932-33	3,259,537	1,204,754	448,509	871,858	2,525,121
	1933-34	3,308,598	1,233,843	466,662	867,654	2,558,159

* In the years prior to 1930-31, and in 1931-32, and 1932-33, premiums, losses, &c., in connexion with *Householders' Comprehensive Policies* were allotted to the respective classes of insurance included in the policies.

The particulars given in the preceding tables relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the companies represented in the returns. The figures are net—the amounts paid to reinsuring offices in Australasia as well as returns of premium are deducted; the losses are reduced by the amounts recovered from Australasian reinsuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. Premiums paid and losses recovered under reinsurances of Victorian business effected outside Australasia have not been deducted in compiling the figures.

The total losses on all classes of insurance for the five years shown in the table represent 45·7 per cent. of the premiums.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

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

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

Under the last mentioned amending Act, which will operate as from 2nd March, 1936 :—

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

The total weekly payment in respect of such worker and all such children shall not exceed £3 7s. 6d. per week and the whole amount payable shall not exceed £750.

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

Compulsory insurance. It is obligatory on every employer to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability to pay compensation under the Act. The number of insurance companies approved by the Governor in Council as at 30th June, 1935, was 81.

Premiums, losses, etc., in respect of workers' compensation appear on page 184 of this issue.

STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

A State Accident Insurance Office was established shortly after the passing of the Workers' Compensation Act for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability in relation to workers' compensation. It commenced business on the day on which the Act came into operation—7th November, 1914.

The following table contains a statement of the premium income, the claims paid, and the accumulated funds for each of the last five years:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS OF THE STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE, 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Year.	Premiums Received, Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Claims (including those Outstanding).	Accumulated Funds.	
			General Reserve.	Bonus Reserve.
	£	£	£	£
1930-31.. ..	64,557	54,643	96,000	15,842
1931-32.. ..	52,453	41,490	96,560	20,848*
1932-33.. ..	54,245	47,167	96,560	4,369
1933-34.. ..	67,634	54,429	96,560	8,528
1934-35.. ..	82,115	54,051	96,560	17,962*

* Triennial bonus distribution amongst policy-holders.

The net profit for the year 1934-35 amounted to £11,433, which has been appropriated as follows:—Bonus Reserve £9,433, "Transfer to Consolidated Revenue Act 3936" Account £2,000. The expense rate of the year was 12.2 per cent. This satisfactory figure is the result of careful regard to economy, and is the lowest expense rate of any insurance office in Australasia transacting Workers' Compensation Insurance business. The number of claims settled in the year mentioned, and in course of settlement at the end of the year, was 4,768.

COMPANIES.

Particulars relating to companies registered under Parts I. and II. of the *Companies Act* 1928, in so far as these are recorded in the Registrar-General's office, are shown for the last five and a half years in the following statement:—

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1930, TO 30TH
JUNE, 1935.

(Parts I. and II. of *Companies Act* 1928.)

Year ended 31st December—	New Companies.							Number of existing Trading Companies.		Increase in Nominal Capital of Existing Companies during the year.*	
	Number Registered.				Nominal Capital.						
	Victorian Trading.	Foreign.	Mining.	Total.	Victorian Trading (excluding Foreign).	Mining.	Victorian.	Foreign.	Victorian Trading.	Mining.	
				£	£			£	£		
1930	812	32	28	872	17,831,625	1,429,705	7,918	931	1,715,000	15,000	
1931	708	36	36	780	8,788,250	780,745	8,310	964	2,192,600	20,000	
1932	722	42	106	870	8,093,930	2,549,160	8,659	1,017	2,832,000	69,000	
1933	793	47	93	933	9,918,203	2,401,935	8,907	1,050	1,371,383	372,071	
1934	731	30	160	921	8,229,852	4,823,415	9,185	1,068	3,258,000	396,175	
1935 to 30th June	373	24	102	499	4,958,625	2,863,850	9,284	1,066	2,427,750	208,175	

* Increase in nominal capital subsequent to first registration.

The subscribed capital of the mining companies registered during 1934 was £3,979,925, and of those registered during the first six months of 1935, £2,413,260.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Since the *Building Societies Act* 1874 came into operation, 158 societies have been registered in accordance with its provisions up to 31st December, 1934. The business of the societies was extensive up to the year 1892, but it has since

Building Societies.

declined. Particulars are given in the following table in respect of Permanent Societies, Starr-Bowkett Societies, and other non-permanent Societies transacting business in Victoria during 1933-34 :—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1933-34.

Heading.	Permanent Societies.	Starr-Bowkett Societies.	Other Non-Permanent Societies.	Total—All Societies.
Number of societies	21	3	1	24*
„ shareholders	5,201	3,829	112	9,142
„ borrowers	10,137	867	47	11,051
Transactions during the Year—				
	£	£	£	£
Income from loans and investments	257,389	15,217	1,336	273,942
Loans granted	451,590	59,469	42	511,101
Repayments	681,292	67,796	14	749,102
Deposits received	1,284,223	10,472	..	1,294,695
Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c. ..	138,625	8,197	442	147,264
Assets—				
Loans on mortgage	3,566,682	325,674	23,955	3,916,311
Properties in possession or surrendered	309,355	11,760	..	321,115
Other advances	393	21,708	..	22,101
Cash in hand, &c.	134,226	108	394	134,728
Other assets	174,402	8,123	37	182,562
Total	4,185,058	367,373	24,386	4,576,817
Liabilities, excluding Profit and Loss Accounts and Reserve Funds—				
To shareholders	1,714,035	242,347	18,035	1,974,417
„ depositors	1,471,353	77,182	..	1,548,535
Bank overdraft	26,305	1,541	..	27,846
Other	42,577	30,202	136	72,915
Total	3,254,270	351,272	18,171	3,623,713
Reserve Funds	834,309	14,150	..	848,459

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

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The appended table contains particulars for the year 1933-34 of the Co-operative Societies operating in Victoria. Co-operative Societies are such producing, manufacturing, marketing, or distributing societies as fulfil the following conditions :—

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

Co-operative Societies.

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

The returns have been divided into three classes—(a) those engaged in the manufacture and marketing of primary products and trade requirements; (b) those engaged in retailing general household requirements; and (c) those that fulfil the functions of (a) and (b) but which cannot be classified under either of those headings. The first-mentioned may be described briefly as Producers' Co-operative and the second as Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1933-34.

Heading.	Producers' Societies.*	Consumers' Societies.	Societies which are both Producers' and Consumers'.	Total—All Societies.
Number of Societies	62	21	9	92
Number of Branches	16	6	4	26
Membership	37,436	7,837	4,472	49,745
Total Purchases	£ 3,760,083	423,147	643,328	4,826,558
Total Working Expenses ..	£ 1,254,498	90,800	140,449	1,485,747
Total Expenditure	£ 5,014,581	513,947	783,777	6,312,305
Total Sales	£ 4,407,130	502,024	783,846	5,693,000
Other Income	£ 610,791	17,247	17,245	645,283
Total Income	£ 5,017,921	519,271	801,091	6,338,283
Total Net Profits	£ 36,322	7,711	12,674	56,707
Interest paid on Loan Capital—				
Amount	£ 7,017	2,148	1,023	10,188
Rate per cent.	3·95	5·16	4·50	4·21
Interest paid on Bank Overdraft—				
Amount	£ 49,348	4,039	3,181	56,568
Dividend paid on Share Capital—				
Amount	£ 21,984	3,781	3,665	29,430
Rate per cent.	2·34	2·49	4·67	2·55
Rebates paid on Purchases—				
Amount	£ 2,650	19,576	2,909	25,135

* The figures of the Victorian Wheatgrowers Corporation Ltd. are included. This Association was incorporated to market Victorian wheat, and it does not trade for the purposes of profit.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1933-34—continued.

Heading.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Societies which are both Producers' and Consumers'.	Total—All Societies.
<i>Liabilities—</i>	£	£	£	£
Share Capital—Paid-up ..	939,996	151,843	78,490	1,170,329
Loan Capital	177,713	41,623	22,750	242,086
Bank Overdraft	850,068	80,807	49,380	980,255
Accumulated Profits ..	104,151	7,621	55,254	167,026
Reserve Funds	260,852	88,485	65,626	414,963
Sundry Creditors	333,221	55,077	49,364	437,662
Other Liabilities	40,144	20,770	4,615	65,529
Total	2,706,145	446,226	325,479	3,477,850
<i>Assets—</i>				
Land and Buildings	1,230,617	172,798	173,341	1,576,756
Fittings, Plant and Machinery }				
Stock	422,266	89,032	46,095	501,856
Sundry Debtors	691,555	134,725	73,993	900,273
Cash in hand or on Deposit ..	30,381	37,450	3,640	71,471
Profit and Loss Account ..	152,906	4,821	8,533	166,260
Other Assets	178,420	7,400	19,877	261,234
Total	2,706,145	446,226	325,479	3,477,850

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, AND AGENCY COMPANIES.

Trustees,
Executors,
and Agency
Companies.

There are eight trustee companies transacting business in Victoria. From their published balance-sheets the following particulars for 1934-35 have been obtained:— Paid-up capital, £530,530; reserve funds, &c., £463,402; other liabilities, £278,526; total liabilities, £1,272,458. The assets were:— Deposits with Government, £142,400; other investments in public securities, &c., £134,965; loans on mortgage, £101,630; property, £625,221; other assets, £268,242. The net profits were £52,901, and the amount of dividends and bonuses was £38,032. The net profits were equivalent to 5·32 per cent. on the shareholders' funds, as represented by paid-up capital, reserves, and undivided profits.

LAND TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

A summary of land transactions under the Transfer of Land Acts in the Titles Office for each of the last five years is given hereunder.

DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE (UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACTS), 1930 TO 1934.

Year.	Number of Transfers.	Mortgages.		Number of—			
		Number.	Amount.*	Entries of Executor, Administrator, or Survivor.	Plans of Sub-division.	Other Dealings.	Total Dealings.
1930 ..	30,091	22,538	£ 16,455,266	4,318	290	19,720	76,957
1931 ..	20,446	15,012	8,347,481	3,855	255	14,941	54,509
1932 ..	21,264	11,807	6,821,925	4,846	231	15,451	53,599
1933 ..	23,280	10,350	6,388,972	4,971	260	15,076	53,937
1934 ..	27,524	11,380	7,480,565	4,833	289	17,355	61,381

* Excluding the amounts lent by building societies which are secured by transfers, and the amounts owing under mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

TITLES OF LAND ISSUED, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.	Number of—			
	Certificates of Title.	Crown Grants.	Crown Leases.	Total Titles.
1930	15,004	1,990	1,369	18,363
1931	10,421	1,317	1,213	12,951
1932	9,607	1,317	1,249	12,173
1933	9,509	1,280	786	11,575
1934	11,586	1,275	1,264	14,125

Dealings
under the
Property Law
Act 1928.

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

DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.	Mortgages Registered.		Reconveyances.		Conveyances.	
	Number.	Amount.*	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
1930 ..	964	965,147	570	451,889	1,519	1,583,423
1931 ..	734	545,942	400	156,133	1,206	939,804
1932 ..	684	391,975	466	176,615	1,325	874,605
1933 ..	587	419,302	533	191,108	1,497	1,089,589
1934 ..	657	923,843	536	283,605	1,506	1,124,220

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

Stock
mortgages,
liens on wool
and crops.

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years were as shown below. Releases are not shown, as releases of liens are not required to be registered, the liens being removed from the register after the expiration of twelve months, with the exception of some liens to the Closer Settlement Board which cover a period of two or three years. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS, 1930 TO 1934.

Security.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	1,362	2,589	2,475	1,822	1,533
Amount £	390,191	840,119	467,939	313,507	265,245
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	43	75	57	87	139
Amount £	14,960	19,017	15,504	46,026	29,728
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	8,127	4,569	3,801	3,061	2,373
Amount £	3,192,649	1,563,579	1,202,201	720,339	555,854
Total—					
Number ..	9,532	7,233	6,333	4,970	4,045
Amount £	3,597,800	2,422,715	1,685,644	1,079,872	850,827

**Bills and
contracts of
sale.**

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills and contracts of sale which have been filed in each of the last five years —

BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE, 1930 TO 1934.

Security.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	1,605	1,599	1,464	1,286	1,278
Amount £	617,843	793,128	450,213	406,259	332,291
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	78	87	72	58	25
Amount £	8,276	9,400	11,149	9,310	2,424

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council of 31 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates.

Payment to the University of an annual endowment of £45,000 from 1st July, 1923, was provided for in the *University Act 1923*. Provision was also made in this Act for an additional annual grant of £8,500 for special purposes for a period of ten years commencing on 1st July, 1923. This additional grant was not paid during 1933-34, but under the provisions of the *University (Grant) Act 1933*, the grant was reduced to £6,000 and was made payable annually as from 1st July, 1934. Other annual grants are £6,500 for a School of Agriculture, £3,500 for a Veterinary School, and £2,500 for a Chair of Obstetrics: all of which are, however, now being subjected to a temporary reduction of 20 per cent. In addition to grants from the Government the council derives income from fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates and diplomas.

A University Students Loan Fund was established by Act of Parliament in 1923 when a transfer of £10,000 to it from the Assurance Fund under the *Transfer of Land Act* was authorized. In addition, a grant of £10,000 was made from the Consolidated Revenue at the rate of £2,000 annually for a period of five years commencing from 1st July, 1923. The Fund is administered by a special committee of three members. Each student applying for a loan must satisfy the committee that he is possessed of ability, and that without assistance from the Fund he will be unable to continue the University course. It is provided that interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum shall be charged on all advances, and that the amount lent to any one student in any year shall not exceed £100.

Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of large individual gifts from private persons the Melbourne University does not compare favorably with other Universities. Still, the investments at present

held as the result of private benefactions amount to about £595,000. In addition, gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to about £54,600.

Examinations. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during December, 1934, and February, 1935 :—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER, 1934, AND FEBRUARY, 1935.

Examination.	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Intermediate	4,084	1,615	39·54
Leaving	2,380	960	40·33
Candidates entered for Certificates by Headmasters of Approved Schools—			
Intermediate	2,060	1,166	56·60
Leaving	880	436	49·54
Total—			
Intermediate	6,144	2,781	45·26
Leaving	3,260	1,396	42·82

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 last five years was as follows :—1930, 678 ; 1931, 686 ; 1932, 693 ; 1933, 697 ; and 1934, 672. The number of degrees taken in 1934 was 493, all of which were direct, as against an average of 457 per annum for the preceding five years. During those five years all the degrees obtained were direct and none *ad eundem*. Of the total of 14,473 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 2,416 have been conferred on women.

Students attending lectures. Of the 3,136 students who attended lectures in 1934, 922 were students in Arts, Education and Journalism, 298 in Laws, 169 in Engineering, 609 in Medicine, 290 in Science, 203 in Music, 73 in Dental Science, 365 in Commerce, 69 in Agriculture, 53 in Architecture, 1 in Veterinary Science, 15 in Public Administration, 6 in Medical Post-graduate Diplomas, and 63 were doing Science Research Work.

University
finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1934, is given below:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1934.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Government Grants—		Salaries	126,139
General Account ..	36,000	Examiners' Fees	8,616
Other	15,450	Examination Expenses ..	5,501
Bequests and Donations ..	11,951	Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.	6,897
Fees—		Apparatus	8,761
Lecture	57,946	Books and Periodicals ..	3,453
Examination, &c. ..	36,594	Printing and Stationery ..	2,881
Interest and Dividends ..	29,305	Buildings and Grounds ..	9,552
Other Receipts	19,899	All other	21,050
Total	207,145	Total	192,850

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges are affiliated with the University. These colleges were established by the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches of Victoria respectively.

Information relating to the foundation and progress of these four colleges is given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

In 1906 the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognize the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Tutorial Classes organized by the Workers' Educational Association of Victoria are conducted in the city, suburbs, and country by the University Extension Board. In addition to these classes the Board has inaugurated a system of advice by correspondence on social and cultural subjects for the benefit of country students. This advice is not intended for those seeking to qualify for degrees. Its purpose is rather to cultivate knowledge of such subjects as will elevate the mind and fit the student the better to discharge the social functions of his daily life and citizenship.

College of
Dentistry and
Pharmacy.

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

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The
educational
system of
Victoria.

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year.

Under the Act of 1872 education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two of which must be before, and two after, mid-day.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marked a distinctive epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and laid the foundation of a complete national system from the infants' school to the highest educational institutions in the State.

Free
subjects.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is free:—English (literature, reading, recitation, spelling, writing, composition, grammar), mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry), nature knowledge (geography, general science, nature-study), health, history and civics, manual work (art, needlework, woodwork, and other forms of handwork such as modelling in clay or plasticine, paper folding and paper cutting, or brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), music, physical training, and, where practicable, rural science or horticulture for boys, cookery and domestic arts for girls, physical training, and swimming. Pupils buy their own books and material. Provision, however, is made for a free supply of books and material in necessitous cases.

Compulsory
Clauses.

Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend school on every school half-day in each week. If they fail to make a child attend as provided they may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days. Attendance officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

Conveyance allowance.

In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the Department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the Department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. Allowances are also granted in necessitous cases where children are conveyed more than four miles to school.

Correspondence tuition.

In May, 1914, there was inaugurated in Victoria the system of correspondence tuition for children in remote districts. Sets of graded exercises are sent out fortnightly and subsequently returned to the Centre for correction. All the subjects of the course of study are thus taught, and with most successful results. Many children have reached the standard of the Intermediate Certificate without having any teaching except that given by post. For some years this tuition has been extended to include crippled and invalid children as well as children in remote districts. The total number enrolled for correspondence tuition in July, 1935, was 2,360.

School Committees.

Under Act No. 2301, now incorporated in the *Education Act 1928*, No. 3671, provision was made for the appointment of a School Committee for each school. A statement of the main duties of these committees is given in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 199. The movement resulting in the formation of Mothers' Clubs has assumed great importance. The school committees and clubs have been responsible for raising many thousands of pounds for school improvement. Advisory Councils take the place of School Committees in Girls' Schools and High Schools.

Special schools.

Special schools established for those for whom the ordinary school cannot provide include the Talbot School for Epileptics, the school for the blind, the school for the deaf and dumb, three schools for the feeble-minded (one residential), a school for child inmates of the Austin Hospital, a school for the inmates of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, the Children's Welfare Department School, the school for youthful prisoners in Pentridge Gaol, and a school for young constables at the Police Depot.

Woodwork and Cookery Centres and other activities.

On 30th June, 1934, there were in operation 78 wood-work centres, having an attendance of 7,778 boys; and 65 cookery centres (apart from those at Girls' Schools) with an attendance of 3,614 girls. Physical training is taught in all schools and field sports have proved to be a successful adjunct to education as a result of encouragement and organization. Instruction in swimming and life-saving methods is given at schools that have the necessary facilities. For the purpose of developing thrift and a spirit of social service in children, the Department fosters such activities as School Savings Banks, Junior Red Cross, Junior Safety Councils, &c.

At 30th June, 1935, there were 188,089 depositors in School Savings Banks with £276,529 to their credit.

Patriotic Fund. During the Great War a sum of £440,000 was raised for the Department's War Relief Fund. Particulars are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 333 and 334. The fund was closed in 1920. At the end of 1922, the balance of the fund, £84,910, was transferred to a body of seven trustees, who were empowered to expend the money for the benefit of seriously disabled soldiers and their dependants. To the 30th June, 1935, the following disbursements had been made :—£56,593 to alleviate distress, £19,067 under the housing scheme, and £13,556 granted on loan. On 30th June, 1935, there was a sum of £26,000 invested, and £240 to the credit of the general account.

Free Kindergarten Union. There are 33 kindergarten centres in which 2,138 children below school age are enrolled. The movement receives an annual subsidy from the Education Department. The amount allotted for the year 1935-36 was £2,250.

School forestry and horticulture. A scheme for the utilization of waste lands by the establishment of school plantations of hardwood and soft-wood trees was inaugurated in 1923. Areas in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for the purpose. Up to 30th June, 1935, there were established 344 of these school plantations, with an area of 3,925 acres. Of this area 1,395 acres have been planted. During the past planting season 76,000 trees were planted. The Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, renders much assistance to pupils and teachers. The Society has established a nursery from which many thousands of packets of seeds, seedlings and shrubs are distributed annually to the schools throughout the State.

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 three district health officers, who examine some of the children in their districts in conjunction with their duties for the Public Health Department.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE, 1934-35.

<i>School Medical Officers—</i>			
Children examined	..	..	37,225
Teachers	..	..	1,274
<i>School Dentists—</i>			
Children treated	..	..	28,330
<i>School Nurse—</i>			
Homes visited	..	..	7,888
<i>Total Cost</i>	..	..	£13,739

The work of school medical inspection continues to be carried out on the same principle as in previous years, that is in the elementary and technical schools visited each child is examined once in every three years, and in high schools once in two years. In each case the

child is undressed to the waist, and then is given a thorough medical examination, including the testing of vision and hearing. During this overhaul special attention is given in any direction where the child seems to be below standard, so that the cause may be detected and remedied. It is necessary to discover whether the defect is due to medical, psychological, or educational causes, or to home conditions.

In spite of a comparatively small staff, the above programme has been well maintained. Nearly all country schools and some schools in the densely populated inner metropolitan area are visited once in three years; but still there is a large group of schools in the outer suburban better-class residential districts which have never yet been visited by a school medical officer.

To reach schools beyond railway communication, the medical officers depend on the transport generously provided by the school committees, and with their interest and co-operation in the work even the most distant country schools are reached.

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

Dental Treatment.

In 1921 the first two school dentists were appointed. The present staff consists of eight full time, fully qualified dentists, each having the assistance of a dental attendant. Treatment is begun with children in the first year of their school life—provided that they are not more than seven years of age—by the dentist putting the child's mouth in good order. When required treatment is repeated at least once a year until the child is twelve years of age. At this age all the temporary teeth have gone, and all the permanent teeth are erupted except the "wisdom" tooth. Thus each treated child leaves school "dentally fit," and it is hoped so educated and trained to the value of a good set of teeth and to the necessity of continued dental treatment.

In Melbourne the School Dentist works in a fully equipped dental centre, to which the children travel by train from the various schools. To provincial districts the dentist and his attendant travel by train with their dental equipment in a travelling kit, and the most convenient school is used as a temporary centre at which children from the schools in the district attend.

Since 1925 work in rural districts has been made much easier for the dentist by the use of dental motor vans. With their use much time is saved in travelling and moving from school to school. At present there are three dental motor vans in constant use in country work. These vans are as fully equipped as a dental surgery, and give every facility for work without disturbing the school or classroom, as they draw up outside the school building.

Teachers' College. At present Student Teachers are trained at the Melbourne Teachers' College for teaching in the various types of schools. The Bendigo and Ballarat Colleges were closed at the end of 1931.

Student Teachers who have passed School Leaving Examination and Intermediate Arithmetic or its equivalent may be admitted to the College, provided they have had at least one year's teaching experience, and satisfactory reports have been received from their Inspectors regarding their teaching abilities.

Teachers' remuneration and classification. Under the provisions of the *Public Service Act* No. 3757, teachers in elementary schools are divided into five classes. This Act also provides that at least half of the male teachers shall be in classes above the Fifth Class in certain ratios. The annual salaries of males, excluding student teachers, range from £156 to £600, and those of females, excluding student teachers and sewing mistresses, range from £120 to £480.

Teachers in schools other than elementary are included in a Classified Roll for the Secondary Schools Division. This roll contains five classes for men and five classes for women. Excluding rates for student teachers which are the same as those for elementary schools, salaries for teachers on the Secondary Roll range from £192 to £650 per annum for men and from £168 to £528 per annum for women.

No definite ratio was provided in the Act for the Secondary Division, but the number in each class is determined by the Public Service Commissioner after report from the Committee of Classifiers, Secondary Schools Division.

State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1933. The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE 1872 TO 1933.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.	Number of Instructors.*	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct. Children (estimated).
1872	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1909-10 ..	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1920 (31st Dec.)	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1929	2,601	7,448	258,872	180,274	226,659
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

* Exclusive of teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 226 on 31st December, 1933.

State Secondary Schools—Enrolment and attendance. The enrolment and attendance at State secondary schools are as follow :—

STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
		Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children. (Estimated).
Central Schools*	28	4,581	3,861	4,319
Higher Elementary Schools	46	4,494	3,528	4,268
Girls' Schools and Schools of Domestic Arts	12	3,598	2,569	3,379
Junior Technical Schools†	25	6,562	5,073	6,353
High Schools	36	11,145	9,519	10,669
Total	147	30,380	24,550	28,988

* Central Schools are not independent establishments. They are worked in conjunction with Elementary Schools.

† Junior Technical Schools are worked in conjunction with Technical Schools.

Ages of State school scholars. The following table shows the number of children attending State Schools (Senior Technical Schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year ended 31st December, 1933 :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1933.

	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.	
1. Elementary Schools	17,286	205,168	11,720	234,174	
2. Central Schools .. ..	..	3,366	1,029	4,395
3. Higher Elementary Schools .. ..	..	2,447	1,943	4,390
4. Schools of Domestic Arts .. ..	..	2,176	1,381	3,557
5. Junior Technical Schools .. ..	..	2,835	3,649	6,484
6. High Schools .. ..	..	4,540	6,380	10,920
Total	17,286	220,532	26,102	263,920	
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools	1	17,286	204,876	11,604	233,766
	2	..	3,298	1,021	4,319
	3	..	2,354	1,914	4,268
	4	..	2,041	1,338	3,379
	5	..	2,772	3,581	6,353
	6	..	4,357	6,312	10,669
	17,286	219,698	25,770	262,754	

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Registration of teachers and schools. All schools (other than State schools) and teachers (other than State school teachers) are required to be registered by the Council of Public Education in accordance with the provisions of the *Education Act* 1928. The chief functions of the Council in this regard are to see that only qualified persons are employed in registered schools; and that such schools are adequately staffed.

Registered schools, 1932 and 1933. According to the latest available information relating to registered schools, the number of such schools increased from 504 in 1932 to 508 in 1933, whilst the number of instructors increased from 2,309 in 1932 to 2,400 in 1933. The number of individual scholars was 66,225 in 1932 and 67,861 in 1933. Particulars of registered schools 1872 to 1928 appear in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 203, and for successive years in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

Number and ages of pupils in registered schools. The number and ages of pupils in attendance at registered schools are shown hereunder:—

NUMBER AND AGES OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE AT REGISTERED SCHOOLS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

Age-groups.	Gross Enrolment.	Number of Individual Pupils (estimated).
Under 6 years	6,226	5,660
Between 6 and 14 years	54,009	49,225
Above 14 years	13,610	12,976
Total	73,845	67,861

Percentage of scholars attending registered schools. Of the total number of scholars attending schools in 1933, approximately 20 per cent. attended registered schools.

Ages of children in all schools. After allowance has been made for duplicate enrolment caused by the attendance of children at both State schools and registered schools it is estimated that the number of individual children at school during the year was as follows:—

NUMBER (ESTIMATED) OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN UNDER
INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

Under 6 years of age	22,777
Between 6 and 14 years of age	267,315
Above 14 years of age	38,371
Total	328,463

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN STATE SCHOOLS.

At the request of the Joint Council for Religious Instruction in Day Schools, circulars were sent in 1923 by the Education Department to all head teachers requesting the furnishing of information in respect to religious instruction in State schools. A summary of the particulars supplied is given on page 371 of the *Year-Book*, 1928-29.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools, and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years at school a specialized training which will help to prepare them for their several careers in life. A statement appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 204 and 205, showing the nature of these schools.

Higher Elementary Schools and Classes. On 31st December, 1933, there were 46 higher elementary schools. During the term ended 31st December, 1933, there was an average attendance at these schools of 3,528 pupils, of whom 1,839 were boys and 1,689 were girls. In the higher elementary schools a four-years' course up to Intermediate Certificate is provided.

There were also 28 schools, principally in the metropolitan area, in which a two-years' preparatory course of secondary education was provided. These were attended by 3,861 pupils in 1933. Pupils from these schools have priority of admission to high schools.

District High Schools. There are 36 district high schools, three of which, in addition to providing other courses of secondary education, have school farms attached. In high schools, a six-years' course is provided. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the Leaving Certificate which under certain conditions qualifies for Matriculation; at the end of the sixth year pupils may sit for Leaving Certificate Honours. During the term ended 31st December, 1933, there were in attendance at these schools 9,519 pupils, of whom 5,424 were boys and 4,095 were girls.

University High School. For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers the institution now known as the University High School was opened in 1910, and the school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching in addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS.

The Minister of Public Instruction made available the following scholarships at the beginning of 1935 :—

- 80 Junior Scholarships.
- 44 Senior Scholarships.
- 20 Junior Technical Scholarships.
- 67 Senior Technical Scholarships.

Particulars of the age requirement of candidates, the periods of tenure, and the annual values of the scholarships are given on pages 369 and 370 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The Minister also made available 75 free places in prescribed courses at the Melbourne University, 70 of which were open to candidates attending district high schools, technical schools, and registered secondary schools, and 5 to officers (other than teachers) in the employment of the Government of Victoria. Each year also there is a number of free places available for specially selected certificated teachers. The total number of such teachers must not exceed 60 in any one year.

In addition to the scholarships mentioned, there is a scheme whereby free tuition and allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum and for maintenance up to £26 per annum or for transit up to £5 per annum, may be granted to enable pupils who show special capacity and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances, to attend district high schools, higher elementary schools, schools of domestic arts, central schools, central classes and technical schools. Free tuition is allowed also to children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated sailors and soldiers attending district high schools or technical schools.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Technical schools. The technical schools in the State, prior to 1910, were under the control of local councils. Legislation passed in that year provided for all schools established since 1910 to be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1934, was 27, of which 13 have been established since the passing of the 1910 Act. The gross enrolment for 1933 was 6,993 junior and 15,390 senior students.

Victorian technical schools provide practical laboratory and workshop training, together with instruction in the principles of Science and Art, as applied to industries. They also provide instruction in subjects connected with or preparatory to industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining, or domestic pursuits.

Full-time day and evening professional courses are provided in the various branches of engineering, mining, metallurgy, architecture, applied chemistry, applied physics, agriculture, art and applied art, commercial work, and institutional management. Full-time and part-time day and evening trade courses are also provided in trades connected with the electrical and mechanical engineering, motor, building, furniture, printing, bootmaking, and women's industries.

Associated with every technical school, with the exception of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy and the Yallourn Technical 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 an entrance examination is held, which is open to pupils from all schools, both State and private.

The larger schools, such as the Melbourne Technical College (formerly Working Men's College), the Swinburne Technical College, the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, and the Footscray Technical School, are general purpose technical schools providing generally full day and evening professional courses and full-time and part-time day and evening trade and commercial courses. Specialized instruction is given at provincial centres, such as 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 Swinburne, Ballarat, Prahran, Sunshine, Brighton, Castlemaine, Maryborough, Sale, Warrnambool, and Wonthaggi.

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject to £8 per course of subjects.

The following is a statement of the Government expenditure on each technical school during each of the five years ended 1933-34 :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,
1929-30 TO 1933-34.

Locality.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale	4,000	3,546	2,503	2,185	2,658
Ballarat	22,263	20,133	16,215	14,801	13,723
Beechworth*	507	..	..	..	..
Bendigo	13,490	13,001	10,943	9,666	10,312
Box Hill	5,152	5,016	4,201	3,858	4,303
Brighton	14,621	13,583	11,469	10,522	10,991
Brunswick	12,751	11,628	8,967	7,736	7,836
Castlemaine	7,653	6,617	5,001	4,311	4,662
Caulfield	14,474	13,559	11,865	9,572	9,228
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy	6,546	5,900	5,152	4,949	5,011
Collingwood	18,246	17,802	16,086	14,765	15,946
Daylesford	3,124	3,166	2,564	2,442	2,436
Echuca	4,544	4,201	3,940	3,236	3,371
Footscray	18,152	16,810	13,167	11,436	11,999
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) ..	17,685	15,389	12,400	10,563	11,056
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.)	27,430	26,407	21,064	19,750	19,444
Maryborough	8,319	8,096	6,638	6,109	5,992
Melbourne (Technical College) ..	73,265	56,965	36,011	32,556	42,957
Prahran	10,849	10,183	8,003	7,156	8,478
Richmond	17,427	8,831	7,942	8,187	8,524
Sale	5,005	4,115	3,445	3,419	3,510
South Melbourne	13,087	12,316	9,916	7,941	8,706
Stawell	4,434	3,778	2,692	2,257	2,789
Sunshine	6,669	5,777	4,733	4,711	4,247
Wangaratta	5,579	5,365	4,019	3,431	3,755
Warrnambool	7,415	7,528	5,700	4,891	4,574
West Melbourne†	15,659	14,529	10,899	7,898	..
Wonthaggi	6,938	6,364	4,850	4,469	4,628
Yallourn	1,614	1,477	1,220	1,387	1,707
Other votes for technical schools	5,718	5,686	6,461	4,668	4,267
Miscellaneous	6,913	3,340	2,797	2,769	2,490
Total	379,529	331,108	260,863	231,641	239,600

* Closed 31st December, 1929.

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

THE MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

(Incorporated as The Working Men's College.)

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

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

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

Day Courses and Fees. All fees are payable in advance. The year is divided into three terms. The following statement shows the day courses and the scale of fees per term for the year 1936 :—

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

Evening Courses and Classes. In the evening school the following courses for certificates are in operation :—Assayers ; geologists ; civil, electrical, mechanical, and structural engineers ; armature winders ; aviation warrant officers ; land surveyors ; mechanical draughtsmen ; wireless experts ; public analysts ; art ; architects ; industrial chemists ; evening course for diploma of chemistry ; heat treatment ; mine managers ; mine surveying ; and primary and secondary metallurgy. The fees for evening tuition range from £1 10s. per term to £3 10s. per term according to the course taken.

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

The following table gives an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1930 to 1934 :—

STUDENTS AT MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE,
1930 TO 1934.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term	3,135	2,845	3,050	3,266	3,691
Males over 21	586	560	508	706	975
„ under 21—Apprentices	783	673	621	657	677
„ „ Others	1,469	1,293	1,463	1,476	1,552
Females	287	319	458	427	487
Government Grant	£41,462	£35,598	£31,238	£31,180	£33,000
Fees received during the year*	£13,372	£12,184	£13,721	£16,210	£19,741
Average fee per student ..	85s. 4d.	85s. 7d.	90s.	99s. 2d.	106s. 11d.
Number of classes	189	186	206	210	220
„ instructors	159	165	175	172	178
Salaries paid instructors ..	£39,224	£33,135	£31,103	£36,415	£37,672

* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £902 in 1930, £618 in 1931, £581 in 1932, £854 in 1933, and £1,028 in 1934. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

Public
Library of
Victoria.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £438,865. With the exception of the sum of £35,000 received from the McAllan bequest, the whole of the money required to meet the cost of the buildings was provided by Parliament. The moneys expended on buildings and maintenance (including salaries) amounted to £2,275,654 at the end of 1934. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—the Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. In regard to the Reference Library, the librarian reports that 5,575 volumes were purchased, 2,971 volumes presented, 300 volumes obtained under the “Libraries Act,” and 50,379 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1934. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 412,534 volumes. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 238,624 volumes during 1934, a decrease of 50,483 compared with 1933, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 13,549, which was 2,140 less than the number in 1933. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 70,748, of which 4,365 were added during the year.

The National Gallery at the end of 1934 contained 26,635 works of art, viz., 871 oil paintings, 6,419 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 19,345 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 36 students, and the school of drawing by 127 students. The allocation for the year 1934 from the Felton bequest for purchase of paintings, statuary, and other works of art amounted to £20,000.

National
Gallery.

National and Industrial Museums.

The National Museum and the Industrial and Technological Museum are located in the Public Library Buildings. The collections in the former museum comprise natural history, geology, and ethnology, while in the latter museum more than 10,000 exhibits are displayed.

OTHER LIBRARIES.**Free Libraries.**

There are about 420 free libraries in Victoria. Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1934, were collected from 74 of the more important of these libraries, 26 of which are situated in the metropolitan area and 48 in the cities and chief towns in other parts of the State. The total receipts of these 74 libraries were £51,730; the Government contributed £23,031 and municipal councils £9,523. The total expenditure was £51,783, of which £13,812 was expended on the purchase of books, magazines, &c. There were 1,000,630 volumes in these libraries on the 31st December, 1934; of that number 497,660 were in the Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.**Botanic Garden.**

The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1846, is situated on the south side of the Yarra. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Adjoining the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Domain, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY**Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Gardens.**

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city of Melbourne. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks, and spacious lawns for convenience of visitors. Most of the large animals of the world are exhibited there, as well as many native animals.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

This society was founded in the year 1849 by John Pascoe Fawkner, and has been in continuous activity to the present date. A brief statement of its history and of the work carried on by it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 528 and 529.

PUBLIC RESERVES.

According to returns received from municipal councils in 1935, the total area devoted to public reserves in Greater Melbourne was 8,627 acres, of which 2,377 acres were acquired by the councils at a cost of £665,888.

RELIGIONS.

The following statement shows the number of adherents to the various religious denominations and sects as ascertained at the Census of 4th April, 1921, and of 30th June, 1933 :—

Religion.	Census of—		Increase 1921-1933.
	4th April, 1921.	30th June, 1933.	
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.
Christian—			
Baptist	32,305	31,427	— 878
Catholic, Roman	315,718	315,516	— 202
Catholic, undefined	6,847	26,619	19,772
Church of Christ	22,250	26,274	4,024
Church of England	601,809	626,172	24,363
Congregational	15,893	12,458	— 3,435
Lutheran	8,684	8,759	75
Methodist	183,829	193,096	9,267
Presbyterian	257,072	276,699	19,627
Protestant, undefined	18,636	25,231	6,595
Salvation Army	9,183	8,711	— 472
Other Christian (including Christian undefined)	14,782	16,381	1,599
Total Christian	1,487,008	1,567,343	80,335
Non-Christian—			
Jews	7,677	9,500	1,823
Other Non-Christian	1,988	565	— 1,423
Total Non-Christian	9,665	10,065	400
Indefinite *	6,515	3,752	— 2,763
No Religion	5,810	3,535	— 2,275
No Reply	22,282	235,566	213,284
Total	1,531,280	1,820,261	288,981

* Includes Agnostic, Freethinker, No Denomination, Rationalist, Spiritualist, and other indefinite.

The large increase from 1.5 to 12.9 per cent. in the number of "No Reply" in 1933 compared with 1921 is apparently due to the variation in the Census return of 1933 from that of 1921 in the form of the question relating to religion. In the Census return of 1933 it was stated that with regard to the question of religion "There is no legal obligation to answer this Question," whilst in the return of

1921 the instruction provided that if a person objected to state religion to reply "object." In consequence of the increase in the number of persons who did not state their religion, a comparison on a percentage basis of the particulars obtained at the Census of 1933 with those of 1921 is not advisable.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The principal legislative provisions relating to friendly societies are contained in the *Friendly Societies Act 1928*, a summary of which appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pages 383-387). Under the provisions of this legislation the amount of the invalidity benefit payable was limited to 60s. per week and consequently societies were unable to afford members an opportunity of making provision for the cost of hospital treatment. This restriction was removed by the *Friendly Societies Act 1934*, which provides that in addition to existing benefits a friendly society may make provision in respect of certain specified persons:—

(1) For payment to be made towards the cost of accommodation and maintenance in hospitals. The weekly amount which any society may contract to pay in respect of any one person shall not exceed 63s. for a period of not more than thirteen weeks in any one year.

(2) For payments to be made to legally qualified medical practitioners or hospitals towards the cost of surgical, therapeutic or other medical treatment by legally qualified medical practitioners in hospitals. Such payments in respect of any one person are limited to £10 10s. per annum.

The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. The latest valuation reports show that there are only four societies in Victoria with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £, and in these four the ratio is 19s. 10d., 18s. 10d., 16s., and 14s. 7d. respectively. The last-mentioned society has now been amalgamated with another society.

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.

The total membership of Victorian friendly societies increased during the ten years 1924-25-1933-34 by 6,976 members—from 153,840 to 160,816. The number of female members at the end of June, 1934, was 16,999, of whom 2,976 were associated with male branches of societies which did not have a separate section for female members. The total funds increased during the same period from £3,838,052 to £5,589,769, there being an addition of £1,751,717. They are well invested; the average rate of interest earned on the capital of the sick and funeral fund for the year 1933-34 was 4.52 per cent. The funds

Legislation
1928-1934.

Progress of
Friendly
Societies.

relating to female members in some societies are not kept separately from those relating to male members.

The statement which follows contains information in regard to the societies for the five years, 1929-30 to 1933-34 :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1929-30 TO 1933-34.

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Number of societies ..	55	52	52	50	49
Number of branches at end ..	1,471	1,469	1,473	1,443	1,449
Number of members at end of year	164,899	161,448	158,920	158,516	160,816
Number of members sick ..	32,674	31,474	37,816	34,045	37,117
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed	349,691	373,657	423,910	428,203	446,617
Deaths of members	1,608	1,426	1,724	1,641	1,699
Deaths of registered wives ..	581	571	628	579	670
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund	471,392	475,181	450,852	425,560	434,116
Income of medical and management fund	462,687	388,963	405,518	493,395	454,440
Other Income	44,686	53,115	43,819	41,290	46,247
Total Income	978,765	917,259	900,189	960,245	934,803
<i>Deduct inter-fund transfers</i> ..	93,519	37,934	43,305	134,062	92,689
Net Income	885,246	879,325	856,884	826,183	842,114
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	356,842	310,926	351,917	463,458	400,713
Expenditure of medical and management fund	395,851	391,320	386,249	383,060	387,320
Other Expenditure	39,675	44,192	42,107	38,831	43,051
Total Expenditure	792,368	746,438	780,273	885,349	831,084
<i>Deduct inter-fund transfers</i> ..	93,519	37,934	43,305	134,062	92,689
Net Expenditure	698,849	708,504	736,968	751,287	738,395
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	4,223,699	4,387,954	4,486,889	4,448,991	4,482,394
Amount to credit of medical and management fund	785,188	782,831	802,100	912,435	979,555
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund	4,196,459	4,365,971	4,468,805	4,434,568	4,469,210
Amount invested—medical and management fund	776,228	775,192	791,314	902,383	969,034
Amount invested—other funds	107,654	118,215	119,782	122,027	124,797
Total invested	5,080,341	5,259,378	5,379,901	5,458,978	5,563,041
„ funds	5,120,417	5,291,238	5,411,154	5,486,050	5,589,769

NOTE.—There are juvenile branches connected with some of the societies, but the information in regard to these has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above table.

During the twelve months ended in June, 1934, the societies lost by secession 9,684 members; this was equal to 6·1 per cent. of the membership at the beginning of that period. The corresponding rates of secession in 1932-33, 1931-32 and 1930-31 were 6·4, 7·1 and 7·2, respectively. As a rule, most of the secessions are those of new members who allow their membership to lapse before they have time to appreciate its value. The cost of management in the year 1933-34 was 15s. 4d. per member, which was 2d. per member more than the cost in the year 1932-33.

The following statement shows, in regard to male members of friendly societies other than dividing societies, the number of weeks' sickness experienced in respect of which claims for sick pay were paid in 1914 (the last year unaffected by the war), 1918, 1919, and 1920 (years in which there was a large number of claims due to war service) and in each of the five years, 1929-30 to 1933-34; also the number of weeks' sickness per effective member, the number of deaths of members, and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.			Deaths.	
		Number.	Number per Effective Member		Number.	Number per 1,000 Effective Members.
			Weeks.	Weeks.			Days.
1914 ..	125 952	216,520	1	4	1,263	10·03
1918 ..	125,667	288,088	2	2	2,457	19·55
1919 ..	119,308	382,247	3	1	2,080	17·43
1920 ..	114,797	278,401	2	3	1,313	11·44
1929-30	131,655	321,779	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

The large increase in the sickness rate of 1919 was due chiefly to members who had been on active service having deferred until their return to the Commonwealth their claims for sick pay for incapacity arising out of sickness experienced and wounds received during previous years. It was also due in part to the influenza epidemic of that year. It will be observed that the rate experienced in each of the years 1931-32, and 1932-33 was as high as that of 1919 and that the rate in the year 1933-34 exceeded it. This was probably due to a large extent, to the prevailing industrial conditions.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Labour legislation. The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female for more than eight hours in any day in a factory. The same Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working.

Since that year further legislative provisions have been made for the regulation of conditions of labour, and the community has gradually recognised the necessity of securing the health, the comfort of, and safety for the workers.

A description of the legislation relating to conditions of labour appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 218. Amendments thereto were made by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934. These are described hereunder.

Wages Boards. The Wages Board method of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria. It was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced by the late Sir Alexander Peacock in 1896. Each Board is composed of equal numbers of employers and employees and a chairman nominated by the members of the Board (not being one of such members). In the event of a nomination not being made the Minister appoints the chairman. The representatives are carefully chosen, so that every shade of interest in the trade shall be represented as fully as possible on the Board.

The powers and functions of Wages Boards, described in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, on pages 393 and 394, were extended by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934. This Act empowers any Wages 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 from time to time of the cost as indicated by such retail price index-numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Wages Board considers appropriate.

It 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 as are, in the opinion of the Board, proper to be included.

Previous legislation provided that representatives on Wages Boards must be *bona fide* and actual employers and *bona fide* employees. This qualification has been relaxed to the extent to permit of a person being nominated to represent employers in the trade concerned which are corporations or public bodies. If a paid officer of any corporation, public body, or an association of employers is so nominated, then one of the representatives of the employees shall be an officer of the trade union concerned.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW BOARDS.

The powers conferred on the Governor in Council to appoint Wages Boards without reference to Parliament were, during the year 1934, exercised as follows :—

Two new Boards were appointed, viz. :—

The Asbestos-Cement Board, which provides for persons making portable articles of material containing asbestos and cement in the proportion of not less than one part by weight of asbestos in each twenty parts by weight of the material. The Cement Articles Board was deprived of the power to provide for these employees.

The Tennis Strings Board, which provides for persons employed in the process, trade, or business of making strings for tennis rackets.

On 31st December, 1934, there were 180 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 199,550 employees.

A statement of the procedure with regard to the application and enforcement of determinations of Wages Boards and of the fees payable to members thereof appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 395.

WEEKLY HOURS FIXED BY WAGES BOARDS.

Wages Boards, when fixing weekly wages, also determine the maximum number of hours for which such weekly wages shall be payable and provide overtime rates for time worked in excess of the number of hours fixed.

During the year 1934, determinations made by 171 Boards were in force. Of these, 132 Boards adopted one set of hours for all Employees, and 39 Boards fixed different sets of hours according to the class of work done or to the sex of the workers. The particulars are summarized in the following statement :—

Boards which Determined Fixed Hours for all Employees.		Boards which Determined Differential Hours for Employees.	
Number of Boards.	Weekly Hours Adopted.	Number of Boards.	Weekly Hours Adopted.
2*	Less than 44	1	44 and 42
38	44	1	46 " 43
1	45½	1	46 " 44
3	46	20	48 " 44
2	46½	4	48 " 45
3	47	4	48 " 46
82	48	2	48 " 47
1†	More than 48	6	48 and over

* Law Clerks and Musicians.

† Watchmen's.

Appeals.

A description of the constitution of the Court of Industrial Appeals, and of the procedure relating to appeals against a determination of a Wages Board appears on page 396 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Eighty-five applications have been made to the Court of Industrial Appeals for alterations of determinations. Since 1st January, 1915, the Court has consisted of a President and two other persons; the President being, as required by law, a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Court since its re-constitution in 1915 has dealt with 48 appeals.

A definition of a factory under the *Factories and Shops Act* 1928 is given on pages 398 and 399 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29. This definition has been amended in the following manner by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, which provides that a place where electric power not exceeding one-half horse power is used and which does not otherwise come within the meaning of a factory is exempt from the provisions of the Act. Previously a minimum with regard to electric power was not prescribed.

Any place in which any person is employed in any manufacturing process involving the use of a compound of lead is now defined as a factory.

In order to strengthen the legislation relating to the supervision of the making of bread, the definition of a bread factory is now any place where bread is baked for trade as well as for sale.

In 1934 there were registered 11,753 factories in which 148,155 persons were employed.

Factory legislation. A summary of factory legislation existing at the date of the Consolidating Act of 1928 appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 399-401.

Factories and Shops Act 1934. The *Factories and Shops Act* 1934 made important alterations in the law relating to the supervision and regulation of factories and shops. The principal provisions of these alterations (apart from those described under Wages Boards) are as follow :—

The prohibition of work in the manufacture of boots and shoes in factories on any day before 7.30 a.m. or after 6 p.m. or on a Saturday after 2 p.m. Work on a Sunday is prohibited. Power is given to the Minister of Labour to suspend, for not more than two months, the operation of this prohibition to meet the exigencies of trade.

The prohibition of the carting or delivery of bread in the Metropolitan District on sale before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. on any day and the making (other than dough-making) or baking of bread on a Sunday.

The prohibition of the carting of goods, etc., on a Sunday, except perishable and certain other goods, unless a permit to do such carting has been obtained from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

The forbidding of a premium for employing any person under the age of 21 years in work to which a determination of any Wages Board (other than the Chemists' Board) applies. The sum of £100 is fixed as the maximum amount of premium payable to a chemist under any apprenticeship agreement.

The demanding or receiving of any premium or consideration is prohibited, except in certain cases, for teaching any person the trade or business of hairdressing. The owners or occupiers of schools registered under the Education Act and persons who, on the 17th October, 1934, were owners and occupiers of beauty parlours or like establishments are exempt from this prohibition. This exemption only applies in cases where a contract in writing has been entered into to teach a person the trade or business of hairdressing for a period of not less than two years and for not less than thirty hours in every week during such period.

The conditions have been amended under which work may be issued from factories for the manufacture of wearing apparel or boots to licensed outside workers. No persons other than outside workers shall be employed on such manufacture except members of each outside worker's own family who are under fourteen years of age or have been granted permission by the Secretary of Labour to be so employed. Factory occupiers are not permitted to employ a greater number of licensed outside workers than one for every ten or fraction of ten workers employed in the factory. Occupiers of factories are required to keep a complete record of work issued to outside workers.

The occupier of every factory where more than 600 persons are employed or when work of a hazardous nature is performed and more than 300 persons are employed shall, if directed, provide an ambulance room properly equipped and under the charge of a qualified attendant.

The most important provision is designed to prevent the contravention of the determination of Wages Boards in the Bread Trade by the performance of work under contract. A Bread Trade Tribunal may be established consisting of a judge of the County Court, one representative of employers and one of employees. Power is given to the Tribunal to deal with any case where proceedings are taken against any person for contravention of a determination and such person alleges that under the contract the relation between himself and the person in respect of whom such determination is alleged to have been contravened is not the relation of employer and employee. All questions of law or of the amount of any penalty to be imposed or of the costs to be awarded shall be decided by the President alone, but in all other matters the decision of the majority shall be the decision of the Tribunal. Penalties varying from £20 to £200 may be imposed for breaches of determinations. The Governor in Council may by proclamation extend to other trades the provisions relating to the Bread Trade Tribunal.

The hours for closing of shops in both these Districts, Metropolitan District and outside thereof, as defined by the *Shops and Factories Act 1928*, are stated in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 401-403.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915. At the end of that year there were 26,401 registered shops with 25,632 employees. The registration fee, which is based on the number of persons employed in the shop, varies from 2s. 6d. to £10.

Registered shops are divided into 28 classes. There was, during the year 1934, an increase compared with 1933 of 307 shops, and of 2,595 employees. Particulars of the shops registered and number of employees are given below:—

SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1934.

Class of Shop.	Metropolitan.		Country and Provincial Cities.		Whole State.	
	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.
Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry	4,334	1,255	2,425	603	6,759	1,858
Booksellers, News Agents	979	721	478	317	1,457	1,038
Boot Dealers	337	895	333	332	670	1,227
Boot Repairers	889	28	656	59	1,545	87
Butchers	1,236	2,285	1,017	1,469	2,253	3,754
Chemists	533	797	339	371	872	1,168
Crockery	44	133	18	21	62	154
Cycle and Motor	463	698	276	299	739	997
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat	798	547	176	103	974	650
Drapery	1,814	7,910	1,131	2,396	2,945	10,306
Electrical and Radio	281	303	183	70	464	373
Fancy Goods Dealers	235	1,114	206	175	441	1,289
Fish	429	127	102	31	531	158
Florists	326	208	87	41	413	249
Fruit and Vegetable	1,682	299	1,039	304	2,721	603
Fuel and Fodder	1,128	463	299	212	1,427	675
Furniture	374	996	153	177	527	1,173
Grocers	2,726	2,653	1,402	1,498	4,128	4,151
Hairdressers	1,426	958	952	296	2,378	1,254
Hardware	479	1,221	486	584	965	1,805
Jewellery	266	331	188	92	454	423
Leather Goods	144	159	283	77	427	236
Men's Clothing	291	938	263	173	554	1,111
Motor Requisites	504	648	794	522	1,298	1,170
Musical Instruments	51	237	42	33	93	270
Tobacconists	1,146	101	254	69	1,400	170
Mixed	316	46	1,425	3,255	1,741	3,301
Shops not classified	1,233	1,285	817	285	2,050	1,570
Total 1934	24,464	27,356	15,824	13,864	40,288	41,220
Total 1933	24,112	25,438	15,869	13,187	39,981	38,625
Total 1932	24,213	24,255	15,288	12,451	39,501	36,706
Total 1931	22,676	22,703	14,879	11,694	37,555	34,397
Total 1930	22,569	25,936	14,553	13,151	37,122	39,087

THE BASIC WAGE.

The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration at £2 2s. per week in Melbourne and was popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment."

This basis was varied from time to time by the Court in accordance with the variation in the "All Houses" Index Numbers ("A" Series—food, groceries and rent of all houses) prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician.

An amount known as the "Powers' 3s." was added in 1921 to the weekly rate of wage for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard.

In accordance with the judgment of the Court of 22nd January, 1931, the rates became subject to a reduction of 10 per cent.

On 5th May, 1933, the Court made an award which ordered that the variations in the "All Items" Index Numbers ("C" Series—Food, Groceries, Housing—4 and 5 rooms only—Clothing and Miscellaneous Expenditure) of the Commonwealth Statistician be applied in a certain manner to the "All Houses" Index Numbers ("A" Series) for the adjustment of all wages under the award. The resultant Index Numbers became known as the "D" Series.

The Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 resulted in a further change respecting the method of calculating the basic wage. The judgment of the Arbitration Court, delivered on 17th April, 1934, provided that the "All Items" Index Numbers be used as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage. For use in the process of adjustment appropriate tables are included in the schedule to the judgment. The Court also considered that the addition of the Powers' 3s. was no longer justifiable.

Basic weekly rates of wage and the date on which they became payable are shown hereunder for the seven years 1929–1935 :—

Year—	Basic Weekly Wage Payable in Melbourne on—			
	1st February.	1st May.	1st August.	1st November.
1929 ..	£ s. d. 4 6 0	£ s. d. 4 9 6	£ s. d. 4 10 0	£ s. d. 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.
1934 ..	£ s. d. ..	£ s. d. 3 4 0‡	£ s. d. 3 4 0	£ s. d. 3 4 0
1935 ..	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0

* 10 per cent. reduction became operative and continued to operate until 1st June 1934.

† "D" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 5th May, 1933 (less 10 per cent. reduction).

‡ "C" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 17th April, 1934.

**Basic Wage—
Outside
Metropolitan
Area.** With reference to the basic wage payable in industries outside the metropolitan area the judgment of the Court made provision that except in certain specified districts where the cost of living seems to be correctly indicated by the local "All Items" Index Numbers, or where known circumstances indicate that the general rule should not apply, the basic wage for provisional places shall be a constant 3s. per week less than that for the metropolitan district in the same State. Special provision is made also for assessing or adjusting the wage in certain places.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—ALL ITEMS.

("C" SERIES.)

**Retail Price
Index-
Numbers—
"C" Series.** The following table shows the "C" Series of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne, prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician, which comprise food, groceries, rent of four and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous expenditure. This series applies to the majority of awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in accordance with its judgment of 17th April, 1934. The weighted average for the six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-27, as *Base* = 1,000.

Period.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure. "All Items."	Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure. "All Items."
November, 1914 ..	671	1931	846
November, 1921 ..	1003	1932	813
Years 1923-1927 ..	990	1933	789
1929 ..	1017	1934	801
1930 ..	956	1935	824

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—ALL HOUSES.

("A" SERIES.)

**Retail Price
Index-
Numbers—
"A" Series.** The "A" series of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician are shown hereunder. Prior to the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration delivered on 17th April, 1934, this series was used for all periodical adjustments of wages controlled by that court—the series now, however, applies to comparatively

few awards. In calculation these numbers the prices of food, groceries, and the rent of all houses are taken into account. The weighted average for the six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base = 1,000 :—

Year.			Retail Price Index-Numbers (Food, Groceries, and Housing—All Houses) for Melbourne.	Year.			Retail Price Index-Numbers (Food, Groceries, and Housing—All Houses) for Melbourne.
1911	..	..	950	1930	..	..	1672
1914	..	..	1105	1931	..	..	1448
1917	..	..	1294	1932	..	..	1378
1920	..	..	1788	1933	..	..	1319
1923	..	..	1749	1934	..	..	1367
1926	..	..	1801	1935	..	..	1420
1929	..	..	1812				

APPRENTICESHIP COMMISSION.

Under the *Apprenticeship Act 1928* (No. 3636), which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission, consisting of five members, was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades thereunder. The depressed condition of industry in recent years has adversely affected the operation of the apprenticeship system.

The following statement shows the trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades, and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in 1934 and in 1935 :—

Trade.	Date of Proclamation.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on—	
		30th June, 1934.	30th June, 1935.
Building Group—			
Plumbing and Gasfitting	10.10.1928	119	120
Carpentry and Joinery	28.11.1928	93	100
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting	28.11.1928	32	32
Plastering	28.11.1928	11	12
Printing Group	27.2.1929	344	463
Electrical Group	17.7.1929	163	183
Motor Mechanics' Group	5.3.1930	76	112
Bootmaking Group	13.1.1932	399	511
Moulding Group*	13.1.1932	15	22
Total .. ..	..	1,252	1,555

* Conditions governing apprenticeship and form of indenture have not yet been prescribed for this group of trades.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Government Labour Exchange. Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaux were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by an exchange under the control of the Labour Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment, principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are selected for employment when work is available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. The Exchange also undertakes to provide workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts. The cost of these advances is subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

During the year 1934 the number of railway tickets advanced was 7,740, valued at £5,718, of which £4,860 has been refunded. During the past thirty-four years 125,256 railway tickets have been advanced, to the value of £106,345; of this sum £81,380 has been refunded.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Exchange for the year 1934 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment :—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Year and Month.	Applications for Employment in the Metropolis.		Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.	
	Number Registered during each Month.	Number remaining on Register at end of each Month.	In the Metropolis.	In the Country.
1934—January	6,899	23,540	1,167	584
February	4,785	22,882	378	437
March	5,272	22,698	308	312
April	5,414	23,541	376	537
May	5,837	23,418	819	491
June	4,343	23,251	440	394
July	4,605	22,863	1,290	785
August	4,995	20,720	1,811	753
September	3,553	19,283	1,083	842
October	5,437	18,622	800	864
November	4,124	18,821	355	842
December	3,422	18,937	1,059	863
Total	58,686	..	9,886	7,704

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the Exchange during the five years ended 1934 :—

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
1930	107,856	30,139	21,043
1931	117,084	36,573	12,269
1932	81,322	21,689	13,566
1933	83,023	17,084	19,834
1934	58,686	14,269	17,590

With regard to the number of registrations effected, it must be understood that these figures do not represent distinct individuals, as there is a large number of men who are regular applicants at the Exchange during each year. Although it is known that these duplications are numerous, the actual extent cannot be ascertained. In connexion with the engagements effected in the course of a year, allowance must therefore be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year and also for the fact that the figures quoted do not include the big numbers of labourers engaged "on the job" for Government earthworks in the country.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following statement shows the number of male persons registered as unemployed at the Government Labour Exchange and its Branches in the last week of each month of the period of twelve months ended on the 30th June, in each of the four years 1931-32 to 1934-35 :—

Last Week of Month of—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
July	52,166	61,214	36,551	34,679
August	57,100	58,089	37,340	32,744
September	57,246	53,397	36,840	30,756
October	54,157	47,205	34,841	29,478
November	51,843	39,811	32,111	28,912
December	50,347	40,742	32,577	28,349
January	50,532	39,691	33,275	27,764
February	53,926	38,478	32,507	27,351
March	54,299	36,039	32,981	27,409
April	55,981	36,642	35,335	30,685
May	58,149	36,443	35,881	32,441
June	61,155	36,877	35,679	32,078

The highest number of registrations was recorded, during the period under review, in the month of July, 1932. The improved condition in respect of employment is shown by the marked decrease in the number of registrations during 1934-35 as compared with the three preceding years.

Relief of Unemployment. There was a rapid and distressing increase in the rate of unemployment in 1930, and steps were taken for raising money by way of tax on incomes, and stamp duty on wages, for the purpose of providing relief.

The rates of tax and of stamp duties for the relief of unemployment on incomes and wages earned during the year ended 30th June, 1931, appear on pages 255 and 256 of the *Year-Book* for 1930-31. The Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts expired on 5th November, 1932, and legislative provision was made for the collection of relief moneys by annual assessment instead of by stamp duty. The tax payable on incomes earned during the year 1934-35 is at the same rate as for the year 1933-34. Particulars of the tax are given in part "Finance" of this issue of the *Year-Book*.

In addition to the revenue from tax on incomes and on wages for the relief of unemployment, moneys were raised by way of loan. The revenue obtained from the unemployment relief taxation from the date of the commencement of the operation of the tax in 1930-31 to 30th June, 1935, amounted to £8,054,112, of which £165,713 was refunded to taxpayers, the net revenue being £7,888,399. The yearly net collections of tax were as follow :—1930-31, £1,234,463 ; 1931-32, £1,622,400 ; 1932-33, £1,730,867 ; 1933-34, £1,615,371 ; and 1934-35, £1,685,298.

Loans for relief purposes were first raised during the year 1932-33. The loan expenditure during the three years 1932-33 to 1934-35 was £3,789,860. The total cost of relief during the six years, 1929-30 to 1934-35, was £13,119,106, of which £7,888,399 was raised by taxation, £3,789,860 by loans ; £1,130,186 from Commonwealth loan contributions and grants, £296,372 in 1934-35 was charged to Public Account pending revenue from taxes, and £14,289 was provided by interest on advances, &c. The following is a detailed statement of the disbursements from the Unemployment Relief Fund, Loan and other Funds from 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1935 :—

EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, 1929-30 TO 1934-35.

11241-17

Allocation of Expenditure.	Expended during 1929-30 to 1933-34 from—			Expended during 1934-35 from—			Total Expended to 30th June, 1935, from—		
	Unemploy- ment Relief Fund.	Loans, Common- wealth Loan Con- tributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemploy- ment Relief Fund.	Loans, Common- wealth Loan Con- tributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemploy- ment Relief Fund.	Loans, Common- wealth Loan Con- tributions and Grants.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sustenance and Sustenance Work	4,271,441		4,271,441	1,536,198	35,869	1,572,067	5,807,639	35,869	5,843,508
Municipalities	547,043	153,214	700,257	28,019	61,448	89,467	575,062	214,662	789,724
Departmental, &c.—									
Public Works and Mines ..	325,011	322,315	647,326	55,576	96,658	152,234	380,587	418,973	799,560
Railways	12,250	935,108	947,358	..	305,585	305,585	12,250	1,240,693	1,252,943
Lands	111,991	16,925	128,916	13,430	..	13,430	125,421	16,925	142,346
Treasurer	123,565	210,718	334,283	20,592	134,598	155,190	144,157	345,316	483,473
Country Roads Board ..	200,542	564,905	765,447	14,365	120,097	134,462	214,907	685,002	899,909
Forests and Foresters' Quarters	192,035	248,129	440,164	2,413	128,189	130,602	194,448	376,407	570,855
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	181,247	474,843	656,090	11,709	386,300	398,009	192,956	861,143	1,054,099
Closer Settlement Commission..	..	14,904	14,904	..	16,956	16,956	..	31,860	31,860
State Electricity Commission ..	..	..	..	..	121,024	121,024	..	121,024	121,024
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	..	100,000	100,000	..	200,000	200,000	..	300,000	300,000
Sewerage Authorities .. .. .	..	127,037	127,037	..	30,954	30,954	..	157,991	157,991
Waterworks Trusts .. .. .	..	29,606	29,606	..	21,572	21,572	..	51,178	51,178
Miscellaneous	32,199	54,171	86,370	1,858	8,832	10,690	34,057	63,003	97,060
Expenditure on Relief ..	5,997,324	3,251,875	9,249,199	1,684,160	1,668,082	3,352,242	7,681,484	4,920,046	12,601,530
Administration	213,250	..	213,250	86,803	..	86,803	300,053	..	300,053
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	90,354	..	90,354	127,169	..	127,169	217,523	..	217,523
Refund of Taxes	156,440	..	156,440	9,273	..	9,273	165,713	..	165,713
Total Expenditure ..	6,457,368	3,251,875	9,709,243	1,907,405*	1,668,082	3,575,487	8,364,773*	4,920,046	13,284,819

* Of this amount £296,372 was charged to Public Account pending revenue from taxes.

Social Condition.

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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 the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria a scheme was brought into operation, on 3rd July, 1933, under which genuine unemployed male persons will, as far as practicable, be provided with some employment each week.

The results of the working of the scheme are shown in the following table :—

Month of—	1934.		1935.	
	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 ..	23,911	18,164	21,307	17,109
February ..	23,635	18,501	20,639	16,531
March ..	24,077	18,267	19,912	15,828
April ..	25,903	19,404	23,073	17,800
May ..	26,507	20,295	25,169	18,919
June ..	26,966	21,127	25,703	19,072
July ..	27,588	21,616	23,506	17,279
August ..	25,366	20,896	22,884	16,974
September ..	23,155	19,689	21,860	16,579
October ..	22,158	18,347	20,346	15,496
November ..	21,953	17,732	18,133	13,915
December ..	22,163	16,981	17,344	13,514

† Including number working in return for sustenance.

Sustenance is provided at the same rates in every part of Victoria and is distributed through the agency of public assistance committees appointed under the provisions of the *Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act 1932*.

The scale of weekly sustenance allowances in force on and from 13th May, 1935, is as follows :—

Family Unit.	Maximum Weekly Permissible Income.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance that may be granted to—			
		Unemploy-ables for whom Sustenance has been Specially Authorized by the Honorable the Minister.	Employ-able 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.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Itinerant unemployed male	10 0	..	10 0	16 0	
Approved prospector ..	12 0	..	10 0		
Individual residing with strangers or relatives (other than parents) unable to support him or her	12 0	6 0	10 0	16 0	
Single unemployed, employable male, 21 years of age or over as member of family unit the head of which is in receipt of sustenance	In accordance with family unit of which he is a member	..	5 0	10 0	
Two	20 0	9 0	17 0	28 0	An extra 2s. 6d. for each— (a) Unemployed male dependant 16 and under 21 years of age residing with applicant. (b) Each unemployed female child or dependant 16 years of age or over residing with applicant : Provided in each instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed 50s. per week.
Three	25 0	11 6	19 6	30 6	
Four	27 6	14 0	22 0	33 0	
Five	30 0	16 6	24 6	35 6	
Six	32 6	19 0	27 0	38 0	
Seven	35 0	21 6	29 6	40 6	
Eight	37 6	24 0	32 0	43 0	
Nine	40 0	26 6	34 6	45 6	
Ten	42 6	29 0	37 0	48 0	

The total amount of income and sustenance received by a family unit shall in no case exceed 65s. in any one week.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

There were 643 charitable and reformatory organizations throughout the State in 1934. The total receipts of all these organizations during the year ended 30th June, 1934, amounted to £2,453,696, of which £1,156,227 was contributed by the Government and £1,297,469 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £2,456,076. These particulars do not include payments, which amounted to £3,053,247 during 1933-34, made by the Commonwealth Government to old-age and invalid pensioners of this State. The daily average number under care indoors was 20,394, and there were 397,116 cases of out-door relief during the year. With regard to the out-door relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the number of cases of sickness or accident as the books of the institutions do

Charitable and reformatory institutions, &c.

not show the particulars of the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some 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.

The following table gives in summarized form full particulars in relation to all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and shows the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in the institutions, and the total number of cases of out-door relief, together with the receipts and expenditure:—

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—
INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1933-34.**

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average In-door Patients or Inmates.	Number of Cases of Out-door Relief.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
				£	£	£	£
HOSPITALS.							
Special—				£	£	£	£
Austin Hospital	1	318		19,605	31,568	51,173	44,374
Children's Hospital	1	321	18,674	13,742	48,866	62,608	59,586
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	1	128	11,210	10,463	57,124	67,587	65,560
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	122		928	5,675	6,603	6,572
Eye and Ear Hospital	1	98	31,058	5,717	16,423	22,140	23,141
Women's Hospital	1	252	9,590	10,454	37,114	47,568	44,626
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	468		37,293	43,506	80,799	83,911
General Hospitals	54	2,659	163,773	178,965	454,984	633,949	665,429
Auxiliary Hospitals	2	259	3,928	13,927	23,138	37,065	32,012
Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes	5	355		7,430	21,850	29,280	33,114
Convalescent Homes	2	44		500	3,825	4,325	2,800
Sanatoria	3	333		18,111	10,023	28,134	28,643
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses	11	6,067		348,067	36,810	384,877	384,877
Total	84	11,424	238,233	665,202	790,906	1,456,108	1,474,645
ASYLUMS AND ORPHANAGES.							
Benevolent Homes	10	1,960	2,175	38,980	64,162	103,142	101,333
Orphanages	23	2,890		33,487	79,183	112,670	113,080
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	3	243		4,510	41,296	45,806	45,930
Total	36	5,093	2,175	76,977	184,641	261,618	260,343
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	13	973		6,263	54,788	61,051	55,004
Inebriates' Institutions ..	2	76		2,868	3,220	6,088	5,811
Children's Welfare Department	6	1,453	12,497	251,774	12,584	264,358	264,358
Gaols and Penal Establishments	12	1,375		106,332		106,332	106,332
Total	33	3,877	12,497	367,237	70,592	437,829	431,505
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.							
Free Dispensaries	2		11,376	800	1,479	2,279	2,081
Benevolent Societies	164		25,640	31,649	46,223	77,872	77,838
Other Societies	324		107,195	14,862	203,628	217,990	209,664
Total	490		144,211	46,811	251,330	298,141	289,583
Grand Total	643	20,394	397,116	1,156,227	1,297,409	2,453,696	2,456,076

Income of Charitable Institutions.

The receipts of hospitals and other charitable institutions in the State under various headings for the year 1933-34 are shown hereunder :—

SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN VICTORIA, 1933-34.

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 ..	291,094	7,430	38,980	33,487	4,510	6,263	668,181	1,049,895
Municipal Grants ..	81,016	179	892	774	2,063	94	27,106	112,124
Private Contributions ..	92,164	6,500	5,185	20,402	18,016	2,649	54,551	199,467
Proceeds of Entertainments ..	21,259	449	1,149	3,059	1,803	..	60	27,779
Legacies, Bequests and Donations ..	150,457	9,271	7,999	16,835	7,214	8,336	1,545	201,657
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations ..	22,340	612	2,015	1,788	411	504	354	28,024
Contributions of Indoor Patients ..	115,411	1,898	34,473	11,481	3,076	3,839	49,323	219,501
Out-patients' Fees ..	39,407	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,407
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	..	16	735	8,106	2,228	38,926	193	50,204
Interest or Rent ..	30,197	2,329	9,734	11,828	3,685	173	94	58,040
Other Sources ..	166,147	596	1,980	4,910	2,800	267	184,566	361,266
Total ..	1,009,492	29,280	103,142	112,670	45,806	61,051	985,923	2,347,364

* Including Department of Mental Hygiene, Children's Welfare Department, and Benevolent Societies.

Charitable Institutions—receipts and expenditure.

Information relating to the receipts and expenditure of charitable institutions during each of the last three years ended on 30th June, 1934, is given in the following table. Of the total receipts, Government aid was equivalent to 47·01 per cent. in 1931-32 and 44·73 per cent. in 1933-34. In the same years municipal grants and payments amounted to 4 per cent. and 4·78 per cent., while patients and inmates provided 11·97 per cent. and 11·03 per cent. respectively.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1931-32 TO 1933-34.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£
Government Aid ..	1,045,411	1,046,700	1,049,895
Municipal Grants and Payments ..	88,961	104,926	112,124
Patients and Inmates' Contributions ..	266,271	253,320	258,908
Private Contributions ..	146,742	176,118	199,467
Legacies, Bequests and Donations ..	285,745	175,108	201,657
Lord Mayor's Fund, Hospital Sunday and Church Donations ..	27,008	35,867	28,024
Interest or Rent ..	59,202	61,884	58,040
Loan Receipts ..	250	22,499	129,945
Other Sources ..	304,367	288,686	309,304
Total Receipts ..	2,223,957	2,165,108	2,347,364
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Ordinary ..	1,926,238	1,873,442	1,949,965
Extraordinary ..	61,394	60,111	60,029
Building ..	168,142	223,787	339,750
Total Expenditure ..	2,155,774	2,157,340	2,349,744

Charitable
Institutions—
Accommoda-
tion and
inmates.

The next statement shows the accommodation available and the number of inmates maintained in these institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1934 :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ACCOMMODATION, AND
INMATES, 1933-34.

Description of Institution.	Number of Beds.	Number of Inmates.	
		Total during the Year.	Daily Average.
Austin Hospital	328	875	318
Children's Hospital	359	4,901	321
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	128	3,469	128
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	138	187	122
Eye and Ear Hospital	114	3,108	98
Women's Hospital	275	7,665	252
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	720	5,650	468
General Hospitals	4,032	52,616	2,659
Auxiliary Hospitals	295	5,328	259
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows	240	315	207
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	100	238	95
Tweddle Hospital for Babies	20	84	6
Bethany Home, Geelong	20	37	20
Arms of Jesus, Babies' Home	35	78	27
Convalescent Homes	67	929	44
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	100	288	97
Heatherton Sanatorium for Consumptives	124	280	113
Gresswell Sanatorium for Consumptives	144	403	123
Mental Hospitals	6,197	8,101	6,067
Benevolent Homes	2,355	3,802	1,960
Orphanages	3,070	4,161	2,890
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums	260	316	243
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	1,193	1,795	973
Inebriates' Institutions	93	254	76
Children's Welfare Department .. .. .	..	17,574*	13,950*
Total	20,407	122,454	31,516

* Number under control.

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 27 mothers of infants in the Tweddle Hospital, 94 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 88 mothers of infants in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, and 509 infants in the Female Refuges during the year.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT 1928.

An Act to consolidate the law relating to the management of hospitals and charities in the State of Victoria was passed in the year 1928, and was proclaimed on 18th December, 1929. A summary of its provisions appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 418 and 419.

No charitable institution or benevolent society may be established without the consent in writing of the Charities Board.

A Fund called "The Hospitals and Charities Fund" was established in the Treasury in 1923, and to this Fund Parliament voted a sum of £190,000 for the financial year 1934-1935 for the payment of salaries and other expenses of the Board and towards the maintenance and building works of subsidized institutions and benevolent societies. The matters which are to be considered when making payments from the Fund are set forth on page 231 of the *Year-Book* for 1929-30. The *Totalizator Act* 1930, as amended by the *Totalizator Act* 1934 provides that any racing club using a totalizator shall deduct as commission 10 per cent. out of the moneys paid into the totalizator in respect of each race or division of a race and that 50 per cent. of the amount so deducted, where the races are held on courses within a radius of 20 miles of Melbourne and 25 per cent. in respect of races held on courses situated elsewhere in Victoria, shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue and transferred therefrom each year to the Hospital and Charities Fund. Since the date of the operation of the Act, the sum of £407,864 has been transferred to the Fund. The annual transfers were as follow:—1930-31, £8; 1931-32, £50,519; 1932-33, £110,184; 1933-34, £123,312; and 1934-35, £124,251.

Extensive building works were carried out during 1934-35. Loans for this purpose amounting to £134,565 were made to institutions from Commonwealth-State Joint Loan Fund and National Recovery Loan Fund.

When the Board commenced its operations in 1922 only one country hospital had maternity wards. In 1935 there were 31 such hospitals either in existence or in process of construction.

The Board has framed regulations in regard to Community Hospitals. A brief statement of these regulations appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 232.

In the metropolis the scheme for the admission of intermediate and private patients was initiated by the committee of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital for Women and Children. At this institution a new wing, named the "Jessie McPherson Community Hospital" was opened for reception of such patients on 1st December, 1931.

The Alfred Hospital was the next institution to provide accommodation under this scheme when "Hamilton Russell House" was opened on 22nd May, 1933.

At St. Vincent's Hospital one floor of a section of the building was set aside for this purpose and patients were first admitted on 1st February, 1934. Under the Community Hospital Scheme the benefits to the public and to the finances of the institutions will be substantial.

The erection of new buildings on community lines has been completed at the Gippsland (Sale), Wangaratta, Colac, Stawell and Mildura Hospitals. The following country hospitals have been granted permission to admit intermediate patients:—

Alexandra.	Gippsland (Sale).	Orbost.
Ararat.	Hamilton.	Ouyen.
Bairnsdale.	Heathcote.	Ovens (Beechworth).
Bendigo.	Horsham.	Port Fairy.
Camperdown.	Inglewood.	Portland.
Casterton.	Kilmore.	St. Arnaud.
Castlemaine.	Kyneton.	Stawell.
Clunes.	Maldon.	Swan Hill.
Colac.	Mansfield.	Wangaratta.
Creswick.	Maryborough.	Warracknabeal.
Daylesford.	Mildura.	Warrnambool.
Dunolly.	Mooroopna.	West Gippsland (Warragul).
Echuca.	Nhill.	Wycheproof.
Geelong.	Omeo.	Yarram.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The principal general hospitals in the State are the Royal Melbourne, the Alfred, and St. Vincent's. The social services rendered through each of these hospitals is briefly described in the following paragraphs:—

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.

It has always been the most important of the general hospitals of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain normally 378 beds. In the year 1934-1935 the number of in-patients treated was 8,177, the daily average number being 396, which was 18 above the number the hospital is designed to accommodate. During the year 49,615 persons were treated in the out-patients and casualty departments. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 226,938.

The usefulness of this hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1935, numbered 385,754, and the out-patients, 1,852,819.

In 1934-35 the total income of the Maintenance Account was £96,162, the Government grant for maintenance was £30,064, the revenue derived from municipal grants was £2,059; annual subscriptions amounted to £6,747; donations to £7,599; bequests to £10,297; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,590; Lord Mayor's Fund allocation to £1,190; visitors' fees to £3,991; payments and contributions by indoor patients to £8,752; and out-patients' fees to £10,005; interest yielded a revenue of £11,687; and £2,180 was received from all other sources.

The total of the ordinary expenditure of the Account was £101,156.

The hospital is also a training school for nurses, and has a nursing staff of 236. Attached to the hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, which is endowed by the Trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The Institute has, by the result of its research work, provided valuable assistance to medical science.

To relieve the pressure on the City Hospitals the Convalescent Hospital at Caulfield was established in 1925. In seven wards there are 175 beds open, 156 of which are occupied daily. The management is undertaken by the committee of the Royal Melbourne Hospital. The total expenditure for the year 1934-35 was £17,583.

Alfred Hospital. This hospital, which was opened in May, 1871, is situated in the municipality of Melbourne. The area of land reserved for the purposes of this hospital is 13 acres. In 1921 an extensive scheme of building expansion was approved, subject to funds becoming available. Since then remarkable progress has taken place. On the 22nd May, 1933, the Hamilton Russell House was opened with a capacity of 40 beds for the reception of private and intermediate patients. This branch is a new feature of general hospital work in this State. The hospital is recognized by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and is also a training school for nurses. The following particulars relate to the public section only:—On 30th June, 1935, there were 340 beds and cots in the Institution. The total number of in-patients who received treatment during the year 1934-35 was 6,447, and in the out-patients and casualty departments, 34,494 persons were treated. The number of attendances of patients in these departments was 181,236. The ordinary income of the Maintenance Account during the year 1934-35 amounted to £75,113. The principal items of receipts were:—Government grants, £29,365; municipal grants, £1,689; private contributions, £3,710; special donations and bequests, £9,961; Hospital Sunday collections, £1,288; Lord Mayor's Fund, £944; in-door patients' fees, £8,299; out-door patients' fees, £6,997; general clinic fees, £1,049; visitors' contributions, £3,684; proceeds of entertainments, £458; transfers from other accounts, £3,995; sales refunds, &c., £1,77½; miscellaneous receipts, £1,902 (including £1,153 interest). The total expenditure on maintenance was £79,661.

St. Vincent's Hospital. This institution was founded by the Religious Congregation of the Sisters of Charity from St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, in November, 1893. The beginning was humble—fourteen beds in a small cottage. Within a few months a terrace house was secured which increased the accommodation for patients to 36 beds.

So much appreciated was the work of the medical and the nursing staffs that in November, 1905, the rear section of the new hospital was opened with 120 beds. From this date, events moved rapidly.

In 1914 a new Out-patients' Department and Nurses' Home was erected. As this building was made possible mainly by the generous efforts of the United Ancient Order of Druids, it is known as the Druids' Wing.

In 1924, St. Vincent's was recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and the conjoint Board of Examiners, England, as a Hospital at which clinical work might be done by those entering for the degree of F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.P. London and England.

In October, 1928, the foundation stone of the new building was laid, and on the 8th December, 1934, the New Wing of the hospital was opened. This addition, which created a heavy financial burden, increased the normal accommodation from 120 to 230 beds, and 47 beds for Intermediate patients. The hospital is one of the clinical schools for medical students of the University of Melbourne and a training school for nurses. During the year 1934-35 the number of in-patients treated was 4,261 and of out-patients and casualties 30,080. Since the opening of the hospital in 1893, treatment has been provided for 80,498 in-patients, and for 763,311 out-patients and casualties. The total amount received by the Maintenance Account during 1934-35 was £43,341. The Government Grant was £16,533, municipal grants amounted to £583, annual subscriptions to £1,137, allocation from Hospital Sunday and Lord Mayor's Fund was £993, donations and collections to £2,374, Auxiliaries' efforts to £2,358, proceeds of entertainments to £644, in-patients' contributions to £7,477, out-patients' contributions to £4,983, visitors' fees to £3,065, profit from intermediate section to £1,190, interest to £399, bequests to £1,121, and other receipts to £484. The total expenditure on maintenance during 1934-35 was £43,061.

Other Hospitals, &c. Statements showing the nature of the work performed by other hospitals, societies, &c., are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 568 to 582, and 586.

HEALTH ACT 1919.

The main features of this Act, now included in the Consolidated Act of 1928, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 383 to 385.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA AND BUREAUX.

In connexion with the Sanatoria, modern methods have been introduced. With the co-operation of the Bureaux, a larger proportion of cases in the early stages of the disease has been admitted. This has resulted in a reduction in the period of stay in Sanatorium, and in the consequent utilization of the available number of beds to a greater extent for the benefit of the tuberculous population.

In 1933 a new Sanatorium at Mont Park (Gresswell) was opened and accommodation provided for 144 male patients. With the opening of this Sanatorium the Janefield and Amherst Sanatoria were closed. During the year 1934-35 the State Sanatoria Board has carried out many building and other improvements at Gresswell and Greenvale Sanatoria. A branch bureau, under the clinical charge of the District Health Officer, was opened in Ballarat in December, 1934. The Board has also been successful in its endeavours to have the Gresswell, Greenvale, and Heatherton Sanatoria registered as part-time and special training schools for nurses.

The following table shows the accommodation, the number of admissions to, discharges from, and deaths in sanatoria during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1935 :—

Sanatorium.	Accommodation.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Greenvale .. ..	..	100	2	201	..	167	..	34
Austin	80	32	185	65	107	47	77	17
Heatherton .. ..	..	120	..	184	..	131	..	53
Royal Park	16	..	10	..	6	..	5	..
Gresswell	144	..	314	..	306	..	32	..
Bendigo Chalet ..	10	10	19	23	14	18	8	2
Total	250	262	530	473	433	363	122	106

The Branch Bureaux at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Prahran have done useful work, and the work at the Central Tuberculosis Bureau has further increased during the year. Attendances at this Bureau were 10,370 in 1933-34 and 10,836 in 1934-35. The work of the Bureaux is much appreciated by general practitioners, from whom many encouraging messages have been received. An increasing number of patients is being sent to the Bureau for early diagnosis by doctors in private practice for examination and report. During the year ended 30th June, 1935, 8,437 domiciliary visits to tuberculous patients were made by the 7 nurses attached to the various Bureaux.

The following statement illustrates some of the work at the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Bureaux during the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

	Metropolitan—				Country—	
	Central.		Prahran.		Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases applying	905	893	40	35	331	204
Re-attendance	3,506	5,532	174	225	902	1,132
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions ..	473	438	21	20	35	40
Contacts—						
Examined	225	317	17	25	93	100
Re-examined	171	147	10	12	51	112
Found Tuberculous	12	24	..	..	3	2
Under Tubercular Suspicion ..	..	..	1	3	11	23
Infecting Cases	475	..	24	..	176	..
Visits to Patients' Homes—						
By Medical Officers .. ..	..	..	2	2	42	6
By Nurses	2,832	3,293	292	284	977	759
X-Ray Screen Examinations ..	576	688	..	..	3	..
X-Ray Film Examinations ..	556	847	..	..	147	171
Pneumothorax Refills	349	471	9	..	103	105

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 nine years 1927 to 1935 was as follows :—

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

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

Department
of Mental
Hygiene.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1933 and 1934 :—

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
MENTAL HYGIENE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1933 AND 1934.

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (—).
	1933.	1934.	
In State Hospitals	5,910	5,967	+ 57
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	771	790	+ 19
Boarded Out	131	170	+ 39
In Licensed Houses	68	61	- 7
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses ..	19	17	- 2
Total Number of Registered Insane ..	6,899	7,005	+ 106
In Receiving Institutions	122	111	- 11
Total	7,021	7,116	+ 95
Voluntary Boarders	123	152	+ 29
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	215	219	+ 4

There was an increase in the year 1934 compared with 1933, in the number of certified patients in State Mental Hospitals. The number of certified insane in the State at the end of 1934, proportionately to the population was 1 in 262. At 31st December, 1934, there were 219 military mental cases known to the Department, and 152 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 1930 to 1934 is as follows :—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1930	393	394	787	32	62	94	881
1931	384	364	748	40	47	87	835
1932	407	319	726	25	31	56	782
1933	368	411	779	37	32	69	848
1934	357	425	782	40	40	80	862.

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in Mental Hospital of the Department for each of the years 1930 to 1934 are given below :—

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1930	169	199	368	181	185	366	734
1931	161	170	331	260	205	465	796
1932	159	176	335	218	176	394	729
1933	148	185	333	230	206	436	769
1934	149	191	340	196	204	400	740

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

There were at the end of 1934 two industrial and four neglected and reformatory schools in the State. Two of these (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing dépôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Children's Welfare Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1934, numbered 6,028—5,803 neglected and 225 reformatory children—and there were 15 others, free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by

the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the five years 1930-1934 :—

WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.	NUMBER OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Neglected Children.*
	Boarded Out.	Placed with friends on Probation.	Maintaining themselves at Service or Apprenticed.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1930 ...	4,171	1,745	329	689	18	6,952
1931 ...	3,775	1,749	270	750	10	6,554
1932 ...	3,330	1,566	270	1,116	...	6,282
1933 ...	3,151	1,301	299	1,265	...	6,016
1934 ...	2,692	1,249	340	1,522	...	5,803

Year.	NUMBER OF REFORMATORY CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Reformatory Children.
	In Reformatory Schools.	Placed with Relatives.	Maintaining themselves at Service.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1930 ...	116	90	12	2	...	220
1931 ...	119	128	8	...	...	255
1932 ...	102	103	25	1	...	231
1933 ...	100	99	20	...	...	219
1934 ...	96	110	19	...	...	225

* Under the provisions of section 9 of the *Children's Maintenance Act 1919*, children, who had previously been committed as "neglected" children and boarded out to their mothers, were discharged in 1919 as wards of the State, but payments for their maintenance were continued to the mothers. At the end of 1934 there were 7,300 such children.

Children boarded out, &c. The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, which furnish reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 12s. 6d. per week for each child under the age of 18 months, and 7s. per week for each child over that age. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

MAINTENANCE ACT 1928.

This Act consolidates the law relating to the maintenance of destitute or deserted wives and children. A statement of its provisions in respect of maintenance of children without sufficient means of support is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 395 and 396. For the twelve months ended 31st December, 1934, assistance was granted under the Maintenance Act in respect of 2,248 children, and at the end of the year there were 7,300 children boarded out to their mothers, a decrease of 1,037 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 8,337.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1930 to 1934 inclusive :—

WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1930 TO 1934.

Year.	Children Boarded Out at End of Year.				Other Wards of State.	Total Wards of State and Children Boarded Out.
	To Foster Mothers.	With Mothers.	Total.	Cost of Maintenance During Year.		
				£		
1930 ..	4,171	10,919	15,090	361,945	3,001	18,091
1931 ..	3,775	10,178	13,953	335,907	2,779	16,732
1932 ..	3,330	9,538	12,868	293,001	3,183	16,051
1933 ..	3,151	8,337	11,488	249,738	3,084	14,572
1934 ..	2,692	7,300	9,992	218,016	3,336	13,328

Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children.

The governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1934 to £244,666, and that for reformatory school children to £4,769; the expenses of administration amounted to £14,736, making a total gross expenditure of £264,171. A sum of £8,350 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £4,234 from other sources, making the net expenditure £251,587. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1934, was 5,803; of this total, 2,692 were maintained in foster homes, 269 were in Government receiving dépôts, 1,211 were in other institutions, 340 were at service earning their own living, 42 were in hospitals, and 1,249 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1934, was 225. Of this number 96 were maintained in private schools, 19 were in service earning their own living, and 110 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children during the ten years, 1925-1934, is shown in the statement which follows :—

NET COST TO THE STATE OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1925 TO 1934.

Year.			Net Expenditure.	Year.			Net Expenditure.
			£				£
1925	..	..	322,710	1930	..	..	413,439
1926	..	..	348,868	1931	..	..	382,968
1927	..	..	368,172	1932	..	..	332,886
1928	..	..	417,361	1933	..	..	286,254
1929	..	..	429,098	1934	..	..	251,587

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

Part I., Division 8, of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1928 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council. A statement showing the names of the approved societies appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 246.

The number of children under supervision in these societies on 31st December, 1933, was 1,849. The admissions during the year 1934 under various headings were as follows:—Court Committals, 57; Transfer of Guardianship, 60; Voluntary Admissions, 656. The number of children under supervision in the societies on 31st December, 1934, was 1,811.

Children in Registered Homes.

On 31st December, 1934, there were 170 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the *Children's Welfare Act*. There were 5 deaths of such children during the year. The work of inspection of registered homes is performed by 4 female inspectors. During the year 65 children, in respect of whom the weekly payments for maintenance by the responsible persons had fallen into arrears, became wards of the *Children's Welfare Department* by the operation of section 103 of the Act.

Orphans in Victoria, Census, 1933.

Particulars of orphanhood of children in Victoria under sixteen years of age were collected at the date of the last Census (30th June, 1933). The Census disclosed that there were in the State 503,025 children under that age, of whom 466,065 had both parents living, while in the case of 7,342 children the condition in respect of parentage was not stated. The particulars, as enumerated, are shown in the following table:—

CHILDREN IN VICTORIA UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE—CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1933.

Sex of Children.	Orphans.				Both Parents Living.	Not Stated.	Total Children.
	Both Parents Dead.	Father Dead.	Mother Dead.	Total.			
Male ..	924	9,216	4,941	15,081	237,437	3,780	256,298
Female ..	778	8,796	4,963	14,537	228,628	3,562	246,727
Total ..	1,702	18,012	9,904	29,618	466,065	7,342	503,025

INFANT WELFARE AND BUSH NURSING.

Infant
Welfare.

With the object of reducing the wastage of child life due to preventable causes, infant welfare centres have been established throughout Victoria since 1917. They are maintained by various municipalities, which are aided by a Government subsidy on a £1 for £1 basis up to £100 per annum for each full-time and proportionately for each part-time nurse employed. On the 30th June, 1935, there were 88 municipalities maintaining 150 centres. Of these municipalities, 29 in the metropolitan area were supporting 69 centres, and 59 in the country were supporting 81 centres. There was also one municipality not subsidized maintaining two centres. During the year ended 30th June, 1935, the number of individual infants who were given attention at centres was 39,147, compared with 37,999 in 1934. Their attendances numbered 421,390 in 1935 and 414,007 in 1934, and the nurses made 66,749 and 68,117 visits in 1935 and 1934 respectively. The number of nurses actually employed in infant welfare centre work was 95 but, including infant welfare nurses in the Public Health Department and those attached to voluntary organizations and training schools, there were 113 in all.

The following statement gives particulars of infant welfare centres for the year 1917-18 (the first year in operation) and for the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35 :—

—	1917-18.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Nurses in centres ..	1	93	92	92	94	95
Home visits ..	1,407	73,347	72,219	65,744	68,117	66,749
Total individual babies	913	32,320	34,283	35,647	37,999	39,147
Total attendances ..	4,116	332,886	386,336	403,205	414,007	421,390

There are six infant welfare and mothercraft training schools for nurses, of which four train infant welfare and mothercraft nurses, and two train mothercraft nurses only. These schools, which are as follow, are supported by voluntary organizations and church bodies :—

Victorian Baby Health Centres Association Training School	} Training Infant Welfare and Mothercraft Nurses
Foundling Hospital, East Melbourne..	..	
Presbyterian Babies' Home ..	..
Tweddle Baby Hospital ..	..
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows..	..	} Training Mothercraft Nurses
Methodist Babies' Home ..	..

There were 466 infant welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 30th June, 1935, and 240 mothercraft nurses eligible to obtain the Public Health Department certificate of competency.

There are eleven crèches or day nurseries supported by voluntary effort and money derived from Trust funds. The children are admitted as a rule from the age of six weeks to six years. The usual charge is 3d. to 4d. per child per day, varying with different crèches. The daily payment includes provision for three meals and a bath. The total attendances for the year ended June, 1935, were 63,934.

There are bush nursing centres distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At the end of June, 1935, the bush nursing centres numbered 69, inclusive of 45 bush nursing hospitals, and the bush nurses numbered 77 on permanent staff and 10 on relieving staff, the majority of whom hold infant welfare as well as general and midwifery certificates.

Bush
Nursing.

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS AND SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS.

The Lord Mayor's Fund, which was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 24th December, 1930, was inaugurated on 4th April, 1923, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund was formed in 1873 and remained in operation until the year 1923, when the Hospital Saturday section was merged with the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Hospital Sunday section remaining a separate fund, but being carried on in close co-operation with the Lord Mayor's Fund. Since the date of the inauguration of the Lord Mayor's Fund subscriptions and donations amounting to £773,524 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £137,037.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1923-24 to 1934-35 were as follows:—

Year.	Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£
1923-24 to 1926-27	159,334	51,483	210,817
1927-28	60,015	13,277	73,292
1928-29	69,708	12,039	81,747
1929-30	65,458	11,596	77,054
1930-31	95,416	12,064	107,480
1931-32	70,606	9,500	80,106
1932-33	80,716	10,170	90,886
1933-34	93,554	8,275	101,829
1934-35	78,717	8,633	87,350

St. John Ambulance Association. The work carried on by this Association is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and the injured. During the past year 2,975 students have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 2,149 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association, in 1883, 59,811 persons have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 4,534 students.

Victorian Civil Ambulance Service. This service attended to 16,073 calls, of which 3,444 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1935; the mileage travelled was 163,524. In 5,212 cases no fee was paid. The decentralisation of the service has commenced by the inauguration of Ambulance Stations at Prahran, Canterbury, and Footscray, with the intention of extending same to all suburban areas.

In addition, 22 Country Ambulance Stations have been successfully opened and operated since March, 1923, under the Country Division of the Service, and 68 stretchers and first-aid outfits have been supplied to police stations in smaller centres.

Charity Organization Society. A statement of the objects of this society appears in the *Year-Book* 1916-17, page 583.

The income for the year ended 30th June, 1935, was £5,821; private subscriptions amounted to £1,655, municipal grants to nil, and all other receipts to £4,166. The total expenditure during the year was £5,713, of which £2,896 was expended in relief and £2,817 in administration and on buildings. At the end of the year the amount of capital invested was £7,230, and of cash on hand £1,988. The number of individuals relieved by the society during the year was 1,936.

Royal Humane Society. The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victoria Humane Society." Its objects are given in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 236-237.

Royal Life Saving Society. With a desire to minimize the great loss of life from drowning, a society was established in Melbourne in 1904 entitled the "Royal Life Saving Society." A statement of the objects of the society appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 237.

During the year 1934-35 the number of awards granted by the Victorian Head Centre was 950 and was, owing to unseasonable conditions, considerably less than the number granted in each of the previous ten years. The total income of the Centre for 1934-1935 was £474, and the expenditure £597.

**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, 1935, 4,059 cases were dealt with by it, of which 1,116 were connected with cruelty to horses, and 1,839 to dogs. There were 45 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £2,333, and the expenditure to £2,157.

**National
Safety
Council of
Australia.**

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purpose of developing, mainly by means of education, safety on the road, at work, in the home, and in the air. Its activities have developed in other directions, wherever the need of reducing the toll of accidents has been shown. The Council is governed by an Executive assisted by traffic, factories and workshops, air safety, and film committees.

Junior Safety Councils have been formed in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. The children themselves are officers of these Junior Safety Councils, and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the School to conduct the scholars across in safety.

**Victorian
Mining
Accident
Relief Fund.**

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in a mine at Creswick caused the deaths of 22 miners. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. At the end of 1934, there remained on the Fund two widows receiving an allowance of 15s. per week each. In addition to these allowances, grants amounting to £910 were made during the year 1934 to persons permanently disabled as the result of mining accidents, and to relatives of persons who were killed or injured by any such accident. The investments of the Fund on 31st December, 1934, amounted to £24,684.

**Victorian
Coal Miners'
Accidents
Relief Fund.**

A statement on the establishment of this Fund appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 438.

Including the moneys received by the Accidents Committee of each mine, the total revenue of the Fund for the year ended 31st December, 1934, was £3,417. The details of the revenue are as follow :—Interest, £1,248; contributions by employees, £1,022; by the mine-owners, £512; by the Government, £512; and miscellaneous receipts, £123. The total expenditure in connexion with the Fund during 1934 was £3,433. The items of expenditure were—allowances to beneficiaries £3,184, and cost of administration £249. The investments of the Fund at 31st December, 1934, amounted to £33,390.

During the year 1934, there were 341 accidents at the mines, none of which was fatal. From the date of the establishment of the Fund on 2nd April, 1910, to 31st December, 1934, the number of accidents recorded was 9,224—61 fatal and 9,163 non-fatal.

**The Watson
Sustentation
Fund.**

Information in relation to the establishment of this Fund is given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 612.

During the year 1934 relief was granted to 10 members and 8 were on the Fund at the end of the year. The receipts for the year amounted to £200. Expenditure was £282, of which sick pay was £149, donations to members and wives and families of deceased members £93, and expenses of administration £40. The balance in hand at the end of the year 1934 was £506.

Queen's Fund. This Fund was instituted in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is provided that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1934-35 was 89, to whom £703 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £137. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1935, was £18,934. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund (£915) for the year 1934-35 an amount of £179 was received from the trustees of the Walter and Elizabeth Hall Trust and distributed to governesses, nurses, and others in similar positions who from age, misfortune, or infirmity were unable to earn their living.

EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE OF VICTORIA ON SOCIAL SERVICES.

Cost of Social Services. Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue and Loan Funds of the State of Victoria on social services during the years 1932-33, 1933-34, and 1934-35, exclusive of interest on loans (other than for unemployment relief) raised for such purposes, amounted to £7,144,915, £7,927,504, and £8,087,682 respectively. The amount so expended on each service is shown in the following statement:—

Social Service.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£
Unemployment Relief	2,643,566	3,432,787	3,397,362
Education	2,397,993	2,408,932	2,543,414
Police	604,373	620,570	665,750
Department of Mental Hygiene	379,085	383,743	396,763
Charities (including General Hospitals)	336,045	338,632	339,843
Children's Welfare	310,699	279,208	261,049
Law and Justice	306,464	310,136	323,669
Health Commission—Administration	141,204	128,992	134,029
Regulation of Conditions of Labour	25,486	24,454	25,803
Total	7,144,915	7,927,504	8,087,682

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA ON CERTAIN SOCIAL SERVICES AND REPATRIATION.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Federal
Invalid and
Old-age
Pensions Act.

These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an act passed in 1908 and amending acts. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains, on pages 591 to 597, information relating to the persons entitled to receive them.

The maximum pension, whether old-age or invalid, is 18s. per week. This rate was paid from 4th July, 1935. The commencing age for old-age pensions is 65 years in the case of men (60 years where a man is permanently incapacitated for work) and 60 years in the case of women.

The *Financial Relief Act* 1933 provides that the maximum rate of pension shall be reviewed annually and determined on the weighted average retail price index number for food and groceries for the six capital cities of the States for a prescribed period. The maximum rate of pension paid as from 26th October, 1933, was £45 10s. per annum, or 17s. 6d. per week. This was increased to £46 16s. per annum from 4th July, 1935.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1935, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 22,748; women, 35,311; total, 58,059. Invalid pensioners—men, 7,332; women, 9,921; total, 17,253.

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, 1935, are shown in the following statement:—

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO 1934-35.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
1925-26	36,800	14,062	50,862	£ 2,382,819
1926-27	38,702	15,327	54,029	2,688,366
1927-28	40,642	16,398	57,040	2,917,180
1928-29	42,795	17,557	60,352	3,004,907
1929-30	45,495	18,641	64,136	3,182,375
1930-31	49,999	19,925	69,924	3,445,803
1931-32	52,795	20,785	73,580	3,255,709
1932-33	49,449	20,191	69,640	3,059,773
1933-34	57,253	15,193	72,446	3,053,247
1934-35	58,059	17,253	75,312	3,213,895

* This includes payments of pensions of 3s. per week (increased to 4s. per week from 8th October, 1925, and to 5s. 6d. per week from 4th October, 1928, reduced to 5s. per week from 23rd July, 1931, and to 3s. 9d. per week from 13th October, 1932, increased to 5s. per week from 26th October, 1933) to inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. There were respectively 1,385 and 298 such pensions in force on 30th June, 1935.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity Allowance. An act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912. Under the *Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act* 1931, assented to on 17th July, 1931, the allowance was reduced to £4 and became payable only if the income of the claimant and her husband for the twelve months preceding the date of the birth did not exceed £260. The *Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act* 1932, to which assent was given on 3rd October, 1932, placed a further restriction on claims for allowances by reducing the income limitation from £260 to £208 per annum. By the *Commonwealth Financial Relief Act* 1934, assented to on 1st August, 1934, the Maternity Allowance Act was amended—

- (a) to increase the income limit of £208 per annum by £13 per annum (5s. per week) in respect of each previous child under the age of fourteen years living at the date of birth of the child in respect of whom the claim is made, and
- (b) to increase the rate of Maternity Allowance by 5s. in respect of each previous child under fourteen years of age living at the date of birth of the child in respect of whom the claim is made.

The maximum income limit is now £299 and the maximum amount of allowance payable is £5.

The number of claims granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1935, was 733,283, and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £3,591,810.

For the year ended 30th June, 1935, the number of claims granted was 19,940, and the amount paid in allowances was £85,834.

REPATRIATION.

On 8th April, 1918, Repatriation became an Australian national undertaking for the provision of benefits for Australian soldiers, sailors and nurses who served in the Great War. Its objects were to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the

dependants of those who have died and of those who are no longer able, in consequence of war disabilities, to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment, also artificial limbs and appliances, in respect of disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

Activities of Department. On pages 407 and 408 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 appears a statement of the activities of the Department.

The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on pages 383 to 385, an epitome of the main work of the Department, also particulars of the sustenance rates granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the Department of certain specified obligations, and of the rates of pension payable to ex-members of the Forces and their dependants. The sustenance and some of the pension rates, however, have now been altered.

Alteration of Pension Rates. The rates of war pension in respect of certain classes of dependants of members of the Forces differ from those published on page 385 of the *Year-Book* for 1920-21.

Owing to various provisions, but mainly in consequence of the passing of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931, the maximum rate of pension for a wife of a totally incapacitated member, which ranged from 18s. to £1 10s. per week according to the rate of pay received by him as a member of the Force, was reduced to 13s. 11d. per week, irrespective of the rate of pay. The maximum rate of this pension was increased to 16s. 2d. per week by the *Financial Relief Act* 1933, and to 18s. per week by the *Financial Relief Act* 1934. The allowance for his children (up to the age of 16 years), is 6s. per week each, instead of the amounts paid prior to the passing of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931, viz., 10s. per week for the first child, and 7s. 6d. per week for each of the remaining children. The pensions of widows and children of deceased members, and of widowed mothers of deceased unmarried members remain unaltered. All other dependants of members who received varying rates according to the circumstances of their cases, had their pensions reduced by at least 22½ per cent. by the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931, but the provision for such deduction was repealed by the *Financial Relief Act* 1933.

Sustenance Rates. Sustenance is now granted by the Department only where the necessities of medical treatment or clinical investigation prevent a soldier from following his usual occupation. The rates of sustenance have been revised so as to provide an income, inclusive of war pension and other income, equivalent to the full rate of pension in respect of a totally incapacitated soldier, viz., 42s. per week for himself, 18s. per week for his wife, and 6s. per week for each child.

Current
Work of
Department.

The following statistics for the year 1934-35 show in some degree the type and extent of current activity in the State of Victoria :—

War Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1935—	
Members of the Forces	25,455
Dependants of deceased members of the Forces ..	9,174
Dependants of incapacitated members of the Forces	54,938
Expenditure for year (paid in pensions).. ..	£2,238,734
Medical Treatment—	
Number of In-patients at 30th June, 1935, in Repatriation Institutions—	
General Hospitals	213
Sanatoria	52
Anzac Hostels	14
Mental Hospitals	236
(Some few patients are being treated in own homes.)	
Attendances of Out-patients during 1934-35 (excluding treatments by Local Medical Officers, of whom there are 177 in rural areas)	
	50,202
Expenditure on treatment, &c.—	
Maintenance of Repatriation Institutions ..	£72,740
Maintenance of Patients in other than Repatriation Institutions (including Country Hospitals) ..	£17,412
Sustenance during medical treatment	£13,270
Conducting Commonwealth Artificial Limb Factory	£8,731
Other expenditure, including fees to consultants, &c.	£35,071
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme—	
Number of children at school	742
" " in professional training	64
" " in industrial training	1,275
" " in agricultural training	15
Expenditure for year 1934-35	£83,391

As from 1st June, 1929, tribunals were created to hear appeals in regard to war pensions. The War Pensions Entitlement Appeal Tribunal is empowered to hear and decide any appeal against a decision of the Repatriation Commission, by or on behalf of ex-members of the Forces or their dependants, that an incapacity or death of an ex-member arose out of war service.

Two Assessment Appeal Tribunals were created, to hear and decide any appeal against a current assessment of war pension made by the Repatriation Commission in respect of an incapacity of an ex-member of the Forces which had been accepted as arising out of war service.

Appeal
Tribunals.

POPULATION.

(Figures adjusted for the years 1921 to 1933 in accordance with the final results of the census of the 30th June, 1933.)

The following table shows the population in various years of the period 1836 to 1935 :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1935.

Year.	Estimated Population 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May)	142	35	177	} 200
1836 (8th Novr.)	186	38	224	
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291		8,056
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855	226,462	120,843	347,305	315,628
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234	529,653
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925	710,344
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605	850,181
1890	595,519	538,209	1,133,728	1,119,333
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213	1,192,377
1901	608,436	601,464	1,209,900	1,203,137
1902	604,318	603,913	1,208,231	1,207,527
1903	599,950	604,792	1,204,742	1,205,296
1904	597,617	607,991	1,205,608	1,202,814
1905	598,134	612,287	1,210,421	1,206,046
1906	600,856	618,976	1,219,832	1,213,672
1907	605,775	627,032	1,232,807	1,225,503
1908	614,937	635,512	1,250,449	1,240,488
1909	631,021	646,001	1,277,022	1,261,169
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408	1,282,477
1911	668,818	671,075	1,339,893	1,320,652
1912	690,056	692,497	1,382,553	1,357,824
1913	707,444	707,972	1,415,416	1,395,881
1914	713,307	721,881	1,435,188	1,427,512
1915	694,210	730,235	1,424,445	1,431,632
1916	666,245	738,418	1,404,663	1,414,480
1917	671,075	745,985	1,417,060	1,411,881
1918	684,243	753,002	1,437,245	1,424,054
1919	739,956	763,079	1,503,035	1,473,013
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909	1,512,093
1921	765,306	785,421	1,550,727	1,537,042
1922	789,517	800,756	1,590,273	1,570,883
1923	807,884	817,571	1,625,455	1,607,850
1924	825,919	831,232	1,657,151	1,641,944
1925	840,817	843,234	1,684,051	1,671,537
1926	855,035	856,952	1,711,987	1,696,758
1927	870,718	871,114	1,741,832	1,727,734
1928	879,478	882,268	1,761,746	1,751,974
1929	886,472	891,797	1,778,269	1,770,133
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605	1,786,217
1931	896,429	907,141	1,803,570	1,799,241
1932	900,663	912,724	1,813,387	1,808,618
1933	905,050	919,429	1,824,479	1,820,568
1934	910,373	927,117	1,837,490	1,830,898
1935	911,757	931,342	1,843,099	1,839,381

The rates of increase in population in different years are given on pages 255 and 274.

Population, 1935. The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1935 are shown in the following table:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1934 .. ..	..	..	910,373	927,117	1,837,490
Births, 1935	14,194	13,690			
Deaths, 1935	9,856	8,600			
Natural Increase .. ..	..	..	4,338	5,090	9,428
Migration by Sea, 1935—					
Arrivals	34,477	36,512			
Departures	34,745	36,066			
Gain by Sea .. ..	..	..	(-) 268	446	178
Migration by Land, 1935—					
Arrivals	52,690	26,343			
Departures	55,407	27,705			
Gain by Land .. ..	..	..	(-)2,717	(-)1,362	(-)4,079
Migration by Air, 1935—					
Arrivals	1,108	366			
Departures	1,077	315			
Gain by Air .. ..	..	..	31	51	82
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1935 .. ..	..	..	911,757	931,342	1,843,099†

The minus sign (-) indicates a loss. † Full blood aboriginals excluded.

At the date of the census the population of Victoria was 1,139,840 in 1891; 1,201,070 in 1901; 1,315,551 in 1911; 1,531,280 in 1921; and 1,820,261 in 1933. During the period ended on the date of the census in each of the years 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1933 there were respective increases in the population at the rate of 5.37, 9.53, 16.40, and 18.87 per cent. Vide table on page 260. The rate of increase during the decade 1921-31 was 17.33 per cent.

The census count on the 30th June, 1933, showed that the population of the State at that date was 1,820,261, comprising 903,244 males and 917,017 females. The table which follows shows for each quinquennium of the 75 years 1860-1934, and for each year of the 20 years 1916-1935,

the natural increase of the population and the gain or loss by migration :—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND THE GAIN OR LOSS BY MIGRATION, 1860-1935.

	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
1916 ..	17,750	(-) 37,532	(-) 19,782	1·25	(-) 2·64	(-) 1·39
1917 ..	18,480	(-) 6,083	12,397	1·31	(-) ·43	·88
1918 ..	16,424	3,761	20,185	1·16	·27	1·43
1919 ..	12,251	53,539	65,790	·85	3·73	4·58
1920 ..	19,382	5,492	24,874	1·29	·37	1·66
1921 ..	19,428	3,390	22,818	1·27	·22	1·49
1922 ..	21,132	18,414	39,546	1·36	1·19	2·55
1923 ..	18,657	16,525	35,182	1·17	1·04	2·21
1924 ..	19,636	12,060	31,696	1·21	·74	1·95
1925 ..	20,086	6,814	26,900	1·21	·41	1·62
1926 ..	19,027	8,909	27,936	1·13	·53	1·66
1927 ..	18,301	11,544	29,845	1·07	·67	1·74
1928 ..	16,790	3,124	19,914	·96	·18	1·14
1929 ..	16,887	(-) 364	16,523	·96	(-) ·02	·94
1930 ..	17,168	(-) 2,832	14,336	·97	(-) ·16	·81
1931 ..	13,299	(-) 2,334	10,965	·74	(-) ·13	·61
1932 ..	10,659	(-) 842	9,817	·59	(-) ·05	·54
1933 ..	10,936	156	11,092	·60	·01	·61
1934 ..	9,180	3,831	13,011	·50	·21	·71
1935 ..	9,428	(-) 3,819	5,609	·51	(-) ·20	·31

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates excess of departures over arrivals, also a decrease.

The population of the State increased during the 76 years, 1860-1935, by 1,322,027. Of this increase 1,217,887 was due to the natural element, the excess of births over deaths, and 104,140 to the excess of immigration over emigration. The percentage increase of

the population of the State fell steadily during the five years 1928-32. The fall in the first three years of that period was due, principally, to the loss of power of the migration element, and in the years 1931 and 1932 to the decline in the rate of natural increase and the continuance of the unfavourable migration experience. In the year 1933 a slight recovery was made as compared with the previous year, the percentage increases being $\cdot 61$ and $\cdot 54$ respectively. There was a further improvement in 1934 in the rate of increase to $\cdot 71$ per cent. This was entirely due to the migration experience, the percentage increase from migration being the highest since 1927. This gain was due partly to visitors from abroad to the Victorian Centenary. The rate of natural increase ($\cdot 50$) continued to decline in 1934, and was the lowest recorded. In 1935 the percentage increase ($\cdot 31$) of the population of the State was the lowest on record. This was due to the continuance of the low rate of natural increase ($\cdot 51$) and the very unfavourable migration experience (partly due to the departure of Centenary visitors). The percentage decrease from migration in 1935 ($\cdot 20$) was the highest recorded since 1917.

MIGRATION.

The interstate and oversea movement of people to and from Victoria for the period 1926-1935, 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.
1926 ..	309,984	23,038	333,022	312,698	11,415	324,113	(-)2,714	11,623
1927 ..	248,806	25,924	274,730	251,672	11,514	263,186	(-)2,866	14,410
1928 ..	237,908	17,906	255,814	240,768	11,922	252,690	(-)2,860	5,984
1929 ..	221,472	13,870	235,342	223,543	12,163	235,706	(-)2,071	1,707
1930 ..	181,043	10,592	191,635	181,577	12,890	194,467	(-) 534	(-)2,298
1931 ..	135,486	5,804	141,290	135,760	7,864	143,624	(-) 274	(-)2,060
1932 ..	141,851	5,969	147,820	141,496	7,166	148,662	355	(-)1,197
1933 ..	147,078	8,840	155,918	146,485	9,277	155,762	593	(-) 437
1934 ..	153,410	11,377	164,787	150,520	10,436	160,956	2,890	941
1935 ..	140,406	11,090	151,496	143,526	11,789	155,315	(-)3,120	(-) 699

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

The volume of migration to and from Victoria, as given in the above table, diminished steadily from a total of 657,135 persons in 1926 to 284,914 persons in 1931, both oversea and interstate traffic being affected. Since 1931, a slight improvement has been recorded each year until 1935, when a considerable decrease occurred in the volume of interstate migration. The decline indicated in the interstate traffic over the ten-year period is probably offset to a certain extent by an increase in the road motor traffic, particulars of which are not available.

Arrivals and
Departures by
Rail, 1932-35.

The movement of population during the last four years by way of Inter-State railway passenger traffic is shown in the following statement:—

MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1932-1935.
(Recorded.)

State—Territory.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
New South Wales	65,602	63,706	65,418	58,645	65,569	65,467	66,069	61,952
Queensland	3,813	3,848	3,993	3,413	3,934	4,094	3,898	3,815
South Australia	18,648	18,871	18,451	13,507	18,819	19,043	18,299	13,848
Western Australia	2,196	2,026	1,994	1,946	2,046	2,179	1,311	2,045
Federal Capital Territory	1,361	1,311	1,510	1,432	1,346	1,479	1,481	1,452
Total	91,620	89,762	91,366	79,033	91,714	92,262	91,558	83,112

During each of the four years 1932-35 Victoria experienced a loss of population by railway migration.

The immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the other Australian States, British Dominions, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the four years ended 1935 are shown in the following table:—

MIGRATION BY SEA, 1932-1935.
(Recorded.)

State or Country of Departure or Destination.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
New South Wales	12,579	15,308	15,985	14,349	12,294	13,828	16,568	13,790
Queensland	3,767	4,145	4,558	4,121	4,424	4,789	5,176	4,713
South Australia	1,360	1,644	1,910	1,921	1,312	1,579	1,467	1,989
Western Australia	3,568	3,876	4,639	3,898	3,406	3,601	3,920	4,808
Tasmania	28,828	31,710	33,977	35,484	27,751	29,739	30,931	33,799
Northern Territory	122	117	70	126	103	76	127	129
Total Interstate	50,224	56,800	61,139	59,899	49,290	53,612	58,189	59,228
Adjustment (cruise pas- sengers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
Net Total	50,224	56,800	61,139	59,899	49,290	53,612	58,189	59,022
<i>Oversea—</i>								
New Zealand	297	1,465	3,479	2,704	359	1,428	2,725	2,755
United Kingdom	2,501	2,858	3,369	3,009	3,819	3,833	3,944	3,997
India and Ceylon	686	687	794	748	691	640	710	845
South Africa	288	323	248	253	221	268	256	443
Other British Possessions	829	1,167	813	1,212	960	1,232	785	1,353
Total British Countries	4,601	6,500	8,703	7,926	6,050	7,401	8,420	9,393
Egypt	118	166	230	233	168	183	200	157
France	372	423	573	507	190	215	281	344
Italy	383	447	633	619	359	376	305	285
Japan	148	182	267	325	121	195	302	370
United States of America	195	333	660	1,045	147	348	674	869
Other Foreign Countries	152	789	311	435	248	661	254	371
Total Foreign Countries	1,368	2,340	2,674	3,164	1,233	1,978	2,016	2,396
GRAND TOTAL	56,193	65,640	72,516	70,989	56,573	62,991	68,625	70,811

In the four years 1932-1935, the recorded gain of migrants by sea was 6,338. The principal gains recorded were from Tasmania, 7,779, and New South Wales, 1,741. Chief losses during the period were to the United Kingdom, 3,856, and Queensland, 2,511.

Classification of Migrants.
migrants.

The following table shows the oversea migration for 1935, classified according to permanent and temporary

ARRIVALS.

Particulars.	In Victoria.	In Commonwealth.
Permanent new arrivals	2,804	12,608
Australian residents returning from abroad	4,928	20,307
Visitors	3,358	22,501
Total Arrivals	11,090	55,416

DEPARTURES.

Particulars.	From Victoria.	From Commonwealth.
Australian residents departing permanently	2,779	11,357
Australian residents departing temporarily	5,336	20,323
Visitors	3,674	24,025
Total Departures	11,789	55,705

State-assisted Immigration.

The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the date of the foundation of the Colony to the end of 1935 will be found in the next table :—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1935.

Period.	Assisted Immigrants.			Period.	Assisted Immigrants.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1838-50 ..	14,864	13,768	28,632	1926 ..	5,221	3,365	8,586
1851-60 ..	33,235	54,726	87,961	1927 ..	5,185	3,662	8,847
1861-70 ..	18,029	28,565	46,594	1928 ..	2,530	2,619	5,149
1871-80 ..	2,509	3,036	5,545	1929 ..	1,344	1,260	2,604
1881-90 ..	..	2	2	1930 ..	176	292	468
1891-00 ..	..	..	..	1931 ..	11	34	45
1901-10 ..	1,695	1,134	2,829	1932 ..	1	2	3
1911-20 ..	25,910	20,816	46,726	1933 ..	..	3	3
1921 ..	2,312	1,675	3,987	1934 ..	1	3	4
1922 ..	6,045	3,100	9,145	1935 ..	..	..	..
1923 ..	6,689	2,815	9,504				
1924 ..	5,782	2,939	8,721	Total ..	137,321	146,623	283,944
1925 ..	5,782	2,807	8,589				

CENSUS OF 1933.

The last census of Australia was taken on the 30th June, 1933, under the general superintendence of the Commonwealth Statistician. The collection in each State was in charge of the Commonwealth electoral officer of the State.

The following is a summary of the Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas as at the Census of 1933.

Local Bodies.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
Greater Melbourne ..	464,775	527,159	991,934	242,341	394	242,735
Extra Metropolitan— Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	94,790	103,401	198,191	49,211	103	49,314
Shires	342,083	286,271	628,354	160,044	253	160,297
Not Incorporated ..	150	54	204	39	..	39
Migratory	1,446	132	1,578	..	..	..
Total—Victoria ..	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	451,635	750	452,385

The enumerated populations of the districts of Victoria at the last two census dates are shown hereunder :—

ENUMERATED POPULATIONS OF THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUSES OF 1921 AND 1933.

Districts.	1921.			1933.			Increase Per Cent. During Period.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1. Metropolitan	367,973	415,530	783,503	464,775	527,159	991,934	26·60
2. Central ..	93,554	89,520	183,074	111,119	101,454	212,573	16·11
3. North Central	30,281	31,029	61,310	31,069	27,791	58,860	-4·00
4. Western ..	74,715	75,778	150,493	80,643	77,731	158,374	5·24
5. Wimmera ..	28,670	26,367	55,037	32,069	29,062	61,131	11·07
6. Mallee ..	24,138	17,625	41,763	35,693	27,711	63,404	51·82
7. Northern ..	61,130	58,463	119,593	67,331	61,435	128,766	7·67
8. North Eastern	29,495	26,923	56,418	32,870	26,866	59,736	5·88
9. Gippsland ..	40,105	34,236	74,341	46,229	37,676	83,905	12·87
10. Migratory ..	4,663	1,085	5,748	1,446	132	1,578	..
Total ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	18·87

NOTE.—The districts in the above table at the census periods of 1921 and 1933 are based on comparable local government areas, and are similar to those used in the compilation of Vital Statistics. These districts differ slightly from those relating to statistics of Primary Production.

During the intercensal period (1921-1933) increases in population occurred in eight districts. Only in one district (North Central) was there a loss of population. The main increases were in the Metropolitan, Central and Mallee Districts, being 208,431; 29,499 and 21,641 respectively. The growth in the Mallee District was most pronounced, the rate of increase being 51·82 per cent. The Metropolitan District increased by 26·60 per cent., as compared with an increase of 11·42 per cent. in the remainder of the State (excluding the migratory population).

Increase of population in eight census periods.

The enumerated population at each of the last eight censuses and the numerical and percentage increase during each census period were as shown hereunder :—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT EIGHT CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase in Census Period.		Population.	Increase in Census Period.		Population.	Increase in Census Period.	
		Numerical.	Percentage.		Numerical.	Percentage.		Numerical.	Percentage.
1861	538,628	*461,233	596·40	327,605	281,403	609·07	211,023	179,880	577·59
1871	730,198	191,570	35·57	400,266	72,661	22·18	329,932	118,909	56·35
1881	861,566	131,368	17·99	451,623	51,357	12·83	409,943	80,011	24·25
1891	1,139,840	278,274	32·30	598,089	146,466	32·43	541,751	131,808	32·15
1901	1,201,070	61,230	5·37	603,720	5,631	·94	597,350	55,599	10·26
1911	1,315,551	114,481	9·53	655,591	51,871	8·59	659,960	62,610	10·48
1921	1,531,280	215,729	16·40	754,724	99,133	15·12	776,556	116,596	17·67
1933	1,820,261	288,981	18·87	903,244	148,520	19·68	917,017	140,461	18·09

* Since 1861.

NOTE.—The figures in this table exclude full-blood aboriginals.

**Masculinity
of the
Population.**

The ratio of males to females, at each of the last eight census enumerations, was as follows :—

Year.			Males to 100 Females.
1861	..	..	155·25
1871	..	..	121·32
1881	..	..	110·17
1891	..	..	110·40
1901	..	..	101·07
1911	..	..	99·34
1921	..	..	97·19
1933	..	..	98·50

**Conjugal
Condition,
1921 and 1933.**

The conjugal condition of the people at the censuses of 1921 and 1933 is shown in the following table :—

**CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AT THE
CENSUSES OF 1921 AND 1933.**

Conjugal Condition.	Census, 4th April, 1921.			Census, 30th June, 1933.			Increase, 1921-1933.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
Never Married— Under Age 14	216,942	211,005	427,947	225,626	217,060	442,686	8,684	6,055	14,739
Age 14 and over ..	236,321	225,678	461,999	287,235	264,768	552,003	50,914	39,090	90,004
Total Never Married	453,263	436,683	889,946	512,861	481,828	994,689	59,598	45,145	104,743
Married ..	277,183	282,494	559,677	357,157	358,899	716,056	79,974	76,406	156,379
Widowed ..	21,279	54,928	76,207	27,479	71,210	98,689	6,200	16,282	22,482
Divorced ..	1,092	1,221	2,313	2,463	2,768	5,231	1,371	1,547	2,918
Not Stated ..	1,907	1,230	3,137	3,284	2,312	5,596	1,377	1,082	2,459
Total ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	148,520	140,461	288,981

Nationality of the People, 1921 and 1933. The Censuses of 1921 and 1933 show the Nationality of the people as follows :—

Nationality.	Census, 4th April, 1921.			Census, 30th June, 1933.			Increase, 1921-1933.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.
British ..	747,482	774,702	1,522,184	892,459	913,972	1,806,431	144,977	139,270	284,247
Foreign—									
Austrian ..	42	10	52	82	32	114	40	22	62
Chinese ..	2,442	47	2,489	1,651	39	1,690	- 791	8	- 799
Czecho-slovakian ..	15	5	20	101	17	118	86	12	98
Danish ..	219	55	274	209	46	255	- 10	9	- 19
Dutch ..	89	38	127	91	35	126	2	3	1
Finnish ..	99	9	108	153	20	173	54	11	65
French ..	227	177	404	153	133	286	- 74	- 44	- 118
German ..	462	211	673	556	216	772	94	5	99
Greek ..	390	29	389	1,042	211	1,253	682	182	864
Italian ..	915	268	1,183	3,545	963	4,508	2,630	695	3,325
Japanese ..	33	8	41	188	28	216	155	20	175
Norwegian ..	217	15	232	257	28	285	40	13	53
Polish ..	83	43	126	578	481	1,059	495	438	933
Russian ..	327	161	488	278	213	491	- 49	52	3
Spanish ..	119	57	176	80	57	137	- 39	-	- 39
Swedish ..	323	28	351	303	34	337	- 20	6	14
Swiss ..	95	46	141	175	81	256	80	35	115
United States of America ..	550	174	724	409	137	546	- 141	- 37	- 178
Yugoslavian ..	51	2	53	216	29	245	165	27	192
Other ..	205	113	318	646	208	854	441	95	536
Total, Foreign Not Stated ..	6,873	1,496	8,369	10,713	3,008	13,721	3,840	1,512	5,352
Total ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	148,520	140,461	288,981

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Race, 1921 and 1933.

In the following table is shown the number of people belonging to each race at the last two censuses :—

Race.	Census, 4th April, 1921.			Census, 30th June, 1933.			Increase, 1921-1933.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.
Full-blood—									
European ..	750,047	775,122	1,525,169	899,341	915,377	1,814,718	149,294	140,255	289,549
Non-European ..									
Chinese ..	2,918	244	3,162	1,954	294	2,248	- 964	50	- 914
Indian (a) ..	431	15	446	236	11	247	- 195	4	- 199
Japanese ..	37	13	50	195	35	230	158	22	180
Syrian ..	292	240	532	201	176	377	- 91	- 64	- 155
Other ..	120	36	156	215	105	320	95	69	164
Total, Non-European Full-blood ..	3,798	548	4,346	2,801	621	3,422	- 997	73	- 924
Half-caste—									
Australian ..									
Aboriginal ..	199	243	442	400	371	771	201	128	329
Chinese ..	515	502	1,017	625	459	984	10	- 43	- 33
Indian (a) ..	62	50	112	46	61	107	- 16	11	- 5
Japanese ..	12	12	24	9	8	17	- 3	- 4	- 7
Syrian ..	20	31	51	37	32	69	17	1	18
Other ..	71	48	119	85	88	173	14	40	54
Total, Half-caste ..	879	886	1,765	1,102	1,019	2,121	223	133	356
Total ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	148,520	140,461	288,981

(a) Native of India.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Birthplaces of the people, The censuses of 1921 and 1933 gave the birthplaces of the people as follows:—
1921 and 1933.

Birthplace.	Census, 4th April, 1921.			Census, 30th June, 1933.			Increase, 1921-1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australia	646,023	684,113	1,330,136	786,421	823,786	1,610,207	140,398	139,673	280,071
New Zealand	5,460	5,750	11,210	6,089	6,319	12,408	629	569	1,198
Other	27	23	50	23	33	56	— 4	10	6
Total, Australasia	651,510	689,886	1,341,396	792,533	830,138	1,622,671	141,023	140,252	281,275
England	55,634	49,402	105,036	60,554	51,980	112,534	4,920	2,578	7,498
Wales	1,488	1,220	2,708	1,519	1,103	2,622	31	— 117	— 86
Scotland	13,234	12,063	25,297	16,347	13,602	29,949	3,113	1,539	4,652
Ireland	12,895	14,347	27,242	9,302	8,491	17,793	— 3,593	— 5,856	— 9,449
Germany	2,462	1,231	3,693	1,916	932	2,848	— 546	— 299	— 845
Greece	505	53	558	1,346	298	1,644	841	245	1,086
Italy	1,411	439	1,850	4,423	1,418	5,841	3,012	979	3,991
Other European	5,848	2,151	7,999	6,797	3,124	9,921	949	973	1,922
Total Europe	93,477	80,906	174,383	102,204	80,948	183,152	8,727	42	8,769
British India	1,003	537	1,540	899	629	1,528	— 104	92	— 12
China	2,740	85	2,825	1,765	110	1,875	— 975	25	— 950
Other Asiatic	503	350	853	977	627	1,604	474	277	751
Total Asia	4,246	972	5,218	3,641	1,366	5,007	— 605	394	— 211
South African Union	818	854	1,672	896	929	1,825	78	75	153
Other African	181	151	332	190	154	344	9	3	12
Total Africa	999	1,005	2,004	1,086	1,083	2,169	87	78	165
Canada	523	340	863	554	327	881	31	— 13	— 18
United States of America	952	641	1,593	828	618	1,446	— 124	— 23	— 147
Other American	325	241	566	216	168	384	— 109	— 73	— 182
Total America	1,800	1,222	3,022	1,598	1,113	2,711	— 202	— 109	— 311
Polynesia	147	157	304	165	172	337	18	15	33
At Sea	524	587	1,111	224	287	511	— 300	— 300	— 600
Not stated	2,021	1,821	3,842	1,793	1,910	3,703	— 228	89	— 139
Grand Total	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	148,520	140,461	288,981

Population.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Ages of the
People, 1921
and 1933.

The ages of the people at the Censuses of 1921 and 1933
are shown hereunder:—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES OF 1921 AND 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Census, 4th April, 1921.			Census, 30th June, 1933.			Increase, 1921-1933.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
Years.									
0-4 ..	79,210	76,426	155,636	73,752	70,839	144,591	-5,458	-5,587	-11,045
5-9 ..	79,452	77,680	157,132	83,771	80,300	164,071	4,319	2,620	6,939
10-14 ..	72,424	70,744	143,168	83,290	80,398	163,688	10,866	9,654	20,520
15-19 ..	66,020	64,589	130,609	80,885	79,599	160,484	14,865	15,010	29,875
20-24 ..	62,096	67,503	129,599	77,666	76,955	154,621	15,570	9,452	25,022
25-29 ..	62,845	69,647	132,492	73,964	71,320	145,284	11,119	1,673	12,792
30-34 ..	59,244	63,439	122,683	69,345	68,060	137,405	10,101	4,621	14,722
35-39 ..	50,696	53,790	104,486	63,459	68,678	132,137	12,763	14,888	27,651
40-44 ..	44,885	47,914	92,799	62,029	65,782	127,811	17,144	17,868	35,012
45-49 ..	39,556	42,378	81,934	54,005	56,262	110,267	14,449	13,884	28,333
50-54 ..	40,174	40,391	80,565	45,003	47,146	92,149	4,829	6,755	11,584
55-59 ..	35,923	34,841	70,764	36,123	39,172	75,295	200	4,331	4,531
60-64 ..	26,660	27,016	53,676	33,033	37,328	70,361	6,373	10,312	16,685
65-69 ..	15,054	15,717	30,771	28,580	31,056	59,636	13,526	15,339	28,865
70-74 ..	9,085	10,204	19,289	20,216	22,320	42,536	11,181	12,116	23,297
75-79 ..	5,415	6,826	12,241	10,369	11,868	22,237	4,954	5,042	9,996
80-84 ..	2,991	3,831	6,822	3,532	4,862	8,394	541	1,031	1,572
85-89 ..	1,336	1,672	3,008	1,230	1,967	3,197	106	295	189
90-94 ..	368	495	863	306	534	840	62	39	23
95-99 ..	36	72	108	45	115	160	9	43	52
100 and over ..	9	8	17	5	15	20	4	7	3
Not stated ..	1,295	1,373	2,668	2,636	2,441	5,077	1,341	1,068	2,409
Total ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	148,520	140,461	288,981
Under 21 years	310,250	303,204	613,454	337,817	327,106	664,923	27,567	23,902	51,469
21 years and over	443,179	471,979	915,158	562,791	587,470	1,150,261	119,612	115,491	235,103
Not Stated ..	1,295	1,373	2,668	2,636	2,441	5,077	1,341	1,068	2,409
Total ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	148,520	140,461	288,981

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

**Australian
Born and other
Population,
1921 and
1933.**

The next table shows the Australian born and the length of residence in Australia, at the last two censuses, of persons included in the population of the State who were born outside the Commonwealth :—

**POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUSES OF 1921
AND 1933, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF
RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.**

Number of Completed Years of Residence.	Census, 4th April, 1921.			Census, 30th June, 1933.			Increase, 1921-1933.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
0-4 ..	9,957	11,192	21,149	5,584	5,076	10,660	- 4,373	- 6,116	- 10,489
5-9 ..	24,619	20,081	44,700	25,963	17,601	43,564	1,344	- 2,480	- 1,136
10-19 ..	12,597	7,348	19,945	23,114	20,802	43,916	10,517	13,454	23,971
20-39 ..	29,921	19,241	49,162	31,537	21,638	53,175	1,616	2,397	4,013
40-59 ..	17,234	16,050	33,284	20,207	15,163	35,370	2,973	- 887	2,086
60-79 ..	10,573	14,088	24,661	4,783	6,679	11,462	- 5,790	- 7,409	- 13,199
80-89 ..	130	226	356	603	1,035	1,638	473	809	1,282
90 and upwards	3	6	9	7	19	26	4	13	17
Not stated ..	3,667	4,211	7,878	5,025	5,218	10,243	1,358	1,007	2,365
Total ..	108,701	92,443	201,144	116,823	93,231	210,054	8,122	788	8,910
Born in Com- monwealth	646,023	684,113	1,330,136	786,421	823,786	1,610,207	140,398	139,673	280,071
Grand Total	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	148,520	140,461	288,981

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Grades of
Occupation,
1921 and 1933. follows:—

The grades of occupation of the population, as returned at the Censuses of 1921 and 1933, were as

Grade.	Census, 4th April, 1921.			Census, 30th June, 1933.			Increase, 1921-1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Employer	40,636	4,069	44,705	53,522	7,042	60,564	12,886	2,973	15,859
Working on Own Account ..	82,436	14,607	97,043	84,969	16,656	101,625	2,533	2,049	4,582
Wage or Salary Earner ..	315,390	118,035	433,425	289,941	133,552	423,493	16,036	27,037	43,073
Apprenticed Wage Earner ..				5,985	2,367	8,352			
Wage Earner employed part time including those stated to be on Sustenance or Relief Work	32,432	7,576	40,008	35,500	9,153	44,653	66,286	13,456	79,742
Unemployed (excluding those under age 21 years without previous occupation) ..				95,691	10,712	115,403			
Unemployed under age 21 years stated to be without previous occupation				3,927	1,320	4,347			
Helper not receiving Salary or Wages	10,741	992	11,733	12,347	1,913	14,260	1,606	921	2,527
Grade not Applicable (a) ..	266,665	629,065	895,730	321,036	725,023	1,046,059	54,371	95,958	150,329
Not Stated	6,424	2,212	8,636	1,226	279	1,505	5,198	1,933	7,131
Total	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	148,520	140,461	288,981

(a) Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business, persons engaged in home duties, scholars and other dependants.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Incomes of
Population,
1933.

The following table shows the incomes of the people at the census of 1933 :—

INCOMES OF POPULATION—VICTORIA, CENSUS, 1933.

(Exclusive of Full-blood Aboriginals.)

Income.	Breadwinners.			Others (Dependants and Indefinite) (a).			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
No Income	72,373	20,844	93,217	254,972	597,469	852,441	327,345	618,313	945,658
Under £52 per annum	164,423	98,267	262,690	2,518	40,095	42,613	166,941	138,362	305,303
£52 to £103 per annum	97,233	64,716	161,949	161	13,310	13,471	97,394	78,026	175,420
£104 to £155 per annum	72,661	35,031	107,692	81	5,346	5,427	72,742	40,377	113,119
£156 to £207 per annum	76,961	13,187	90,148	42	2,335	2,377	77,003	15,522	92,525
£208 to £259 per annum	63,021	6,191	69,212	11	1,398	1,409	63,032	7,589	70,621
£260 or over per annum	87,658	8,460	96,118	35	2,955	2,990	87,693	11,415	99,108
Not stated	11,094	7,413	18,507	..	..	..	11,094	7,413	18,507
Total	645,424	254,109	899,533	257,820	662,908	920,728	903,244	917,017	1,820,261

(a) Includes persons engaged in home duties (wives, daughters, &c.), scholars, and other dependants.

Population.

Occupations of the People, 1921 and 1933. The number of breadwinners in each class of occupation at the last two censuses, and of the persons dependent on them, are shown hereunder:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, AS RETURNED AT THE CENSUSES OF 1921 AND 1933.

Order.	Industry.	Census, 4th April, 1921.			Census, 30th June, 1933.			Increase, 1921-1933.		
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	Fishing and Trapping	1,662	18	1,680	2,164	4	2,168	502	— 14	488
2	Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying—									
	Fruit Growing	9,265	252	9,517	9,326	363	9,689	61	111	172
	Sugar Growing	15	2	17	21	..	21	6	— 2	4
	Tobacco Growing	34	..	34	1,654	67	1,721	1,620	67	1,687
	Wheat Farming	84,774	1,470	86,253	19,341	560	19,901	14,661	1,010	13,651
	Other Agricultural Farming				42	42	1,525			
	Farming, Mixed or Undefined				49,289	1,887	51,176			
	Grazing (mainly Sheep)				10,576	553	11,129			
	Grazing, n.e.i.	20,622	1,296	21,918	1,062	47	1,109	15,926	1,736	17,662
	Horse Breeding and Stud Farming				130	1	131			
	Dairy Farming				24,780	2,431	27,211			
	Pig Farming	50	..	50	78	2	80	28	2	30
	Poultry Farming	528	84	612	1,628	211	1,839	1,100	127	1,227
	Other	7,763	102	7,865	10,007	160	10,167	2,244	58	2,302
	Total, Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	123,051	3,215	126,266	129,375	6,324	135,699	6,324	3,109	9,433
3	Forestry	8,135	18	8,153	7,225	29	7,254	— 910	11	— 899
4	Mining and Quarrying	8,586	93	8,679	8,823	43	8,866	237	— 50	187

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, AS RETURNED AT THE CENSUSES OF 1921 AND 1933.

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Population.

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Order.	Industry.	Census, 4th April, 1921.			Census, 30th June, 1933.			Increase, 1921-1933.		
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
5	Industrial—									
	Manufacture relating to—									
	Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.				4,690	237	4,927			
	Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, &c.				3,908	1,223	5,131			
	Animal and Vegetable Products, n.e.i.				3,705	81	3,786			
	Founding, Engineering, &c.				32,721	1,279	34,000			
	Vehicles				3,717	53	3,770			
	Shipbuilding and Equipment				340	..	340			
	Jewellery, Watchmaking, &c.				1,640	166	1,806			
	Textile and Fibrous Materials				7,641	9,782	17,423			
	Articles of Dress				17,148	34,960	52,108			
	Rubber Goods and Leatherware				4,283	1,545	5,828			
	Food				15,362	3,412	18,774			
	Drink				2,454	114	2,568			
	Tobacco				1,043	796	1,844			
	Furniture, Woodworking, &c.				9,784	497	10,281			
	Paper, Printing, Photography, &c.				10,433	3,751	14,184			
Musical and Scientific Instruments				2,181	219	2,400				
Miscellaneous and Imperfectly Defined				2,473	2,926	5,399				
Building	27,570	126	27,696	31,152	123	31,275	3,582	3	3,579	
Roads, Railways, Earthworks, &c.	32,451	25	32,476	51,375	80	51,455	18,924	55	18,979	
Gas, Water, Electricity (Production and Supply)	11,647	229	11,876	9,837	416	10,253	1,810	187	1,623	
Total, Industrial	179,280	53,186	232,466	215,892	61,660	277,552	36,612	8,474	45,086	
6	Transport and Communication—									
	Land Transport	36,581	608	37,189	40,163	1,083	41,246	3,582	475	4,057
	Water Transport	9,289	166	9,455	7,078	169	7,247	2,211	3	2,208
	Air Transport	52	..	52	91	1	92	39	1	40
	Communication	5,344	1,292	6,636	6,427	2,235	8,662	1,083	943	2,026
Total, Transport and Communication	51,266	2,066	53,332	53,759	3,488	57,247	2,493	1,422	3,915	

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AS RETURNED AT THE CENSUSES OF 1921 AND 1933.

Order.	Industry.	Census, 4th April, 1921.			Census, 30th June, 1933.			Increase, 1921-1933.		
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
7	Commerce and Finance—									
	Property and Finance	11,775	1,986	13,761	14,466	3,410	17,876	2,691	1,424	4,115
	Commerce	67,318	20,450	87,768	87,737	31,002	118,739	20,419	10,552	30,971
	Storage	132	6	138	309	18	327	177	12	189
	Total, Commerce and Finance ..	79,225	22,442	101,667	102,512	34,430	136,942	23,287	11,988	35,275
8	Public Administration and Professional ..	38,199	25,330	63,529	34,215	29,827	64,042	3,984	4,497	513
9	Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	4,464	653	5,117	6,363	1,099	7,462	1,899	446	2,345
10	Personal and Domestic Service	13,624	44,540	58,164	15,645	53,720	69,365	2,021	9,180	11,201
	TOTAL BREADWINNERS (Excluding Order 11)	507,492	151,561	659,053	575,973	190,624	766,597	68,481	39,063	107,544
11	No Industry or Industry not Stated ..	14,350	3,914	18,273	(b)35,241	(b)22,547	(b)57,788	20,882	18,633	39,515
	Pensioners	(a)	(a)	(a)	34,210	40,938	75,148	(a)	(a)	(a)
	Total, Order 11	(a)	(a)	(a)	69,451	63,485	132,936	(a)	(a)	(a)
	TOTAL BREADWINNERS (Including Order 11)	521,851	155,475	677,326	645,424	254,109	899,533	123,573	98,634	222,207
12	Dependants	232,873	621,081	853,954	257,820	662,908	920,728	24,947	41,827	66,774
	TOTAL	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	148,520	140,461	288,981

(a) Owing to change of classification comparable figures for 1921 Census are not available.

(b) Includes unemployed persons for whom industry was not stated; also a number who were described as independent and who have been included tentatively as such pending further analysis.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

For many years the population of Greater Melbourne was estimated as that contained in an area within a radius of ten miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office.

To conform to the growth of the urban population in certain directions, principally in the cities of Chelsea and Mordialloc, a new metropolitan area was defined in 1929. The municipalities included in this area and the population of each are as under:—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT CENSUS OF 1933 AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

Municipal District.	Area in Acres, 31st December, 1935.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1933.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1935.	Persons to the Acre 31st December, 1935.
Box Hill City	5,120	15,332	15,520	3·0
Braybrook Shire (excluding Western Riding)	8,480	8,761	8,900	1·0
Brighton City	3,308	29,707	30,870	9·3
Brunswick City	2,719	54,348	54,360	20·0
Camberwell City	8,352	50,052	52,290	6·3
Caulfield City	5,600	65,297	67,210	12·0
Chelsea City	3,040	6,625	7,030	2·3
Coburg City	4,800	38,118	38,890	8·1
Collingwood City	1,139	30,665	30,240	26·5
Essendon City	4,000	46,096	46,270	11·6
Fitzroy City	923	30,909	30,830	33·4
Footscray City	3,982	46,266	46,590	11·7
Hawthorn City	2,402	33,758	34,500	14·4
Heidelberg City (excluding Greensborough Ward) ..	8,800	24,949	25,050	2·8
Kew City	3,523	25,486	25,940	7·4
Malvern City	3,996	43,244	44,530	11·1
Melbourne City	7,740	92,112	92,710	12·0
Moorabbin City	13,360	19,006	19,400	1·5
Mordialloc City	3,351	9,216	9,930	3·0
Northcote City	2,850	42,723	42,670	15·0
Oakleigh City	2,658	11,903	12,160	4·6
Port Melbourne City ..	2,366	12,906	12,910	5·5
Prahran City	2,320	51,606	53,240	22·9
Preston City	8,800	33,442	33,750	3·8
Richmond City	1,430	39,618	39,670	27·7
Sandringham City	3,740	18,075	18,390	4·9
South Melbourne City ..	2,303	42,936	43,200	18·8
St. Kilda City	2,049	46,579	48,960	23·9
Williamstown City	2,775	22,199	22,290	8·0
Total	125,926	991,934	1,008,300	8·0

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with 33·4 persons to the acre; Richmond has 27·7; Collingwood, 26·5; St. Kilda, 23·9; Prahran, 22·9; Brunswick, 20·0; South Melbourne, 18·8; and Melbourne City, 12·0. There is a total area of 8,627 acres devoted to parks, gardens, and other

Density of metropolitan population.

reserves in Greater Melbourne, so that the population is really living closer together than the figures in the table indicate; if these park areas are excluded, the density of population in the above-mentioned municipalities is as follows:—Fitzroy with 35·1 persons to the acre; Richmond, 32·6; Collingwood, 29·1; St. Kilda, 28·2; South Melbourne, 24·0; Prahran, 23·7; Brunswick, 20·5; and Melbourne City, 16·1; while for the whole of Greater Melbourne the exclusion of park areas has only a slight influence on the density, the number of persons to the acre increasing from 8·0 to 8·6.

**Males and
Females in
Greater
Melbourne.**

The numbers of males and females in Greater Melbourne at each census date from 1861 to 1933 are shown in the following statement. The proportion of males to the total population of the metropolis and the percentage of the population in the metropolitan area to that of the whole State are also given.

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1933.

Year.	Census Population.			Males Percentage of Total Population.	Proportion of Metropolitan to State Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861	71,300	68,616	139,916	51·0	per cent. 25·9
1871	103,404	103,376	206,780	50·0	23·9
1881	139,006	143,941	282,947	49·1	32·8
1891	247,960	242,936	490,896	50·5	43·0
1901	235,203	260,876	496,079	47·4	41·3
1911	279,900	313,337	593,237	47·2	45·1
1921	370,016	412,963	782,979	47·3	51·1
1933	464,775	527,159	991,934	46·9	54·5

**Population of
extra
metropolitan
cities, towns
and boroughs.**

Outside the boundaries of Greater Melbourne the most important centres of population in Victoria are the cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura and Warrnambool. The populations of the cities, towns and boroughs in Victoria are given in the following tables:—

POPULATION OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHES IN VICTORIA, 1933 AND 1935.

Locality.	Population.		Locality.	Population.	
	Census 1933.	1935 (Estimated 31st December).		Census 1933.	1935 (Estimated 31st December).
Cities—			Boroughs— <i>contd.</i>		
Ballaarat* ..	37,411	38,000	Daylesford ..	2,619	2,630
Bendigo† ..	29,131	29,650	Echuca ..	4,411	4,430
Geelong‡ ..	39,223	39,600	Ingleswood ..	1,050	1,050
Mildura ..	6,617	6,800	Koroit ..	1,698	1,700
Warrambool ..	8,906	9,000	Maryborough ..	5,631	5,660
Towns—			Port Fairy ..	1,859	1,850
Ararat ..	4,914	4,930	Portland ..	2,518	2,550
Hamilton ..	5,786	5,830	Queenscliffe ..	1,969	1,980
Horsham ..	5,273	5,320	Ringwood ..	3,012	3,030
Sale ..	4,262	4,310	Shepparton ..	5,698	5,730
Boroughs—			St. Arnaud ..	3,159	3,180
Castlemaine ..	5,221	5,240	Stawell ..	4,747	4,790
Clunes ..	1,180	1,180	Wangaratta ..	4,795	4,830
			Wonthaggi ..	5,593	6,600

* Includes Ballaarat, Sebastopol. † Includes Bendigo, Eaglehawk. ‡ Includes Geelong, Geelong West, Newtown and Chilwell.

The following is a list of other localities in Victoria which contained a population of 1,000 persons or over at the census of 1933:—

Locality.	Population at Census 1933.	Locality.	Population at Census 1933.
Alexandra ..	1,181	Mitcham ..	2,097
Altona ..	1,602	Mooroopna ..	1,346
Bacchus Marsh ..	1,496	Mornington ..	1,811
Bairnsdale ..	3,858	Mortlake ..	1,082
Beaufort ..	1,192	Morwell ..	1,102
Beechworth ..	2,852	Murtoa ..	1,233
Belmont ..	2,174	Myrtleford ..	1,085
Benalla ..	3,965	Nhill ..	1,926
Blackburn ..	2,616	Noble Park ..	1,507
Broadford ..	1,153	Numurkah ..	1,326
Camperdown ..	3,029	Orbost ..	1,660
Casterton ..	2,015	Onyon ..	1,169
Charlton ..	1,334	Red Cliffs ..	3,369
Clayton ..	1,255	Rochester ..	1,714
Colac ..	5,503	Rushworth ..	1,483
Creswick ..	1,506	Rutherglen ..	1,436
Croydon ..	1,877	Seymour ..	2,505
Dandenong ..	4,270	Spring Vale ..	2,347
Dimboola ..	1,833	Sunbury ..	2,228
Donald ..	1,613	Swan Hill ..	3,560
Drouin ..	1,032	Tatura ..	1,474
Euroa ..	1,975	Terang ..	2,261
Ferntree Gully ..	1,000	Trafalgar ..	1,316
Frankston ..	2,901	Trafalgon ..	2,303
Healesville ..	1,330	Warburton ..	1,137
Heathcote ..	1,201	Warracknabeal ..	2,668
Irymple ..	1,194	Warragul ..	2,823
Kerang ..	2,463	Werribee ..	2,599
Kilmore ..	1,111	Wodonga ..	2,033
Korumburra ..	2,778	Woodend ..	1,083
Kyabram ..	1,567	Wycheproof ..	1,011
Kyneton ..	3,070	Yallourn ..	2,520
Leongatha ..	1,657	Yarram ..	1,379
Lilydale ..	1,506	Yarrowonga ..	1,908
Maffra ..	2,238	Yea ..	1,073
Merbein ..	2,111		

Population of Greater Melbourne and Remainder of State, 1861-1933.

In the seventy-two years from the census of 1861 to the census of 1933 the population of Greater Melbourne increased by 609 per cent. from 139,916 to 991,934. In the same period the population of the remainder of the State increased by 108 per cent. from 398,721 to 828,327. During only one intercensal period—1891-1901—was the percentage increase greater in the country than in the Metropolis. With the decline in the gold mining industry, the rate of increase in the country areas diminished until at the beginning of the present century the rural population became almost stationary. Between 1901 and 1933 the increase was 123,336; of this increase, 67,353 occurred in the 28 years ended 31st December, 1929, and 55,983 in the four years of depression which followed. Further aspects of the increase in the population of Greater Melbourne appear in a paragraph dealing with the Capital Cities of Australia. In the table hereunder are given the population of Victoria, Greater Melbourne and the remainder of the State, and the percentage increases therein, at each census since 1861, and at 31st December of each year, 1926 to 1935.

POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE THEREIN, OF VICTORIA, GREATER MELBOURNE, AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE, 1861 TO 1935.

(a) Census. (b) 31st Dec.	Population at Each Date.			Increase Per Cent. during Period.		
	Victoria.	Greater Melbourne.	Remainder of State.	Victoria.	Greater Melbourne.	Remainder of State.
(a)						
1861	538,628	139,916	398,712	+596·40	258·76	939·80
1871	730,198	206,780	523,418	35·57	47·79	31·28
1881	861,566	282,947	578,619	17·99	36·83	10·55
1891	1,139,840	490,896	648,944	32·80	73·49	12·15
1901	1,201,070	496,079	704,991	5·37	1·06	8·64
1911	1,315,551	593,237	722,314	9·53	19·59	2·46
1921	1,531,280	782,979	748,301	16·40	31·98	3·60
1933	1,820,261	*991,934	828,327	13·87	26·69	10·69
(b)						
1926	1,711,987	945,500	766,487	1·66	3·10	—·06
1927	1,741,832	971,000	770,832	1·74	2·70	·57
1928	1,761,746	990,650	771,096	1·14	2·02	·03
1929	1,778,269	1,006,000	772,269	·94	1·55	·15
1930	1,792,605	999,650	792,955	·81	—·63	2·68
1931	1,803,570	995,600	807,970	·61	—·41	1·89
1932	1,813,387	993,800	819,587	·54	—·18	1·44
1933	1,824,479	995,800	828,679	·61	·20	1·11
1934	1,837,490	1,000,000	837,490	·71	·42	1·06
1935	1,843,099	1,008,300	834,799	·31	·83	—·32

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates percentage decrease.

* The boundaries of Greater Melbourne were re-defined in 1923. In the table above, the populations at 31st December of each year have been adjusted to the new boundaries.

† Since 1851.

Population of Australian States and New Zealand 1861 to 1935.

In the following tables are given the population of each Australian State and of New Zealand at each census from 1861 to 1933, also the estimated population at 31st December, 1935.

POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

	Enumerated Population at the Census of—							
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
States—								
Victoria ..	538,628	730,198	861,566	1,139,840	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261
New South Wales ..	350,860	502,998	749,825	1,123,954	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847
Queensland ..	30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534
South Australia ..	* 126,830	* 185,626	276,414	315,533	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949
Western Australia ..	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852
Tasmania ..	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599
Territories—								
Northern Territory ..	..	..	3,451	4,898	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850
Federal Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	† 1,714	2,572	8,947
Australia ..	1,151,454	1,663,072	2,250,194	3,174,392	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839
New Zealand ..	99,021	256,393	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,468	1,218,913	† 1,344,469

* Includes Northern Territory.
 † Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.
 ‡ Census of 1926.

The increase of population in each of the States and Territories during the intercensal period 1921–1933, was 288,981 in Victoria, 500,476 in New South Wales, 191,562 in Queensland, 106,120 in Western Australia, 85,789 in South Australia, 13,819 in Tasmania, 6,375 in the Federal Capital Territory, and 983 in the Northern Territory. The population of Australia increased between the above-mentioned dates by 1,194,105.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

State.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1935.			Persons to the Square Mile.	Proportion in each State or Territory
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	87,884	911,757	931,342	1,843,099	20·97	per cent.
New South Wales ..	309,432	1,344,339	1,313,327	2,657,666	8·59	27·29
Queensland ..	670,500	508,383	462,340	970,723	1·45	39·36
South Australia ..	380,070	293,647	292,793	586,440	1·54	14·37
Western Australia ..	975,920	237,229	210,516	447,745	·46	8·68
Tasmania ..	26,215	117,931	115,101	233,032	8·89	6·63
Territories—						
Northern ..	523,620	3,483	1,607	5,090	·01	·08
Federal ..	940	5,005	4,314	9,319	9·91	·14
Australia ..	2,974,581	3,421,774	3,331,340	6,753,114	2·27	100·00
New Zealand ..	103,415*	794,805	764,819	1,559,624†	15·08	..

* Excluding 600 square miles, the areas of outlying and annexed islands.
 † Estimated population at 1st April, 1935, including 74,578 Maoris, of whom 38,844 were males and 35,734 females.

Density of population.

With regard to the density of the population of Australia and New Zealand of 2·27 and 15·08 persons to the square mile respectively, it is of interest to point out that in England and Wales, the area of which is 58,343 square miles, there were 685 persons to the square mile at the date of the census taken on 26th April, 1931.

Population of Australian capital cities, 1871-1935.

The enumerated populations of Australian capital cities at each census, 1871-1933, and the estimated population at the 31st December, 1935, are shown in the following table. During the 64 years, 1871-1935, Melbourne has made great progress. The most noticeable advance occurred in the decennial period 1881-91, when the population increased by 207,949 or 73 per cent. The population remained almost stationary between 1891 and 1901. This unsatisfactory feature was due to a severe industrial depression which prevailed in Victoria during the eight years 1892 to 1899. A great number of persons migrated in those years to other parts in search of employment. In the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158, in the period 1911 to 1921 an increase of 189,742, and in the period 1921-1933 an increase of 208,955 persons. The closing years of the last mentioned period were years of world-wide depression, during which immigration to Victoria was at a standstill and Melbourne lost population to a slight degree to the rural districts of the State. In the earlier years of the period, however, a consistent rate of increase was maintained with the result that the net numerical increase for the period was the highest experienced. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australia, had 1,254,780 inhabitants on 31st December, 1935. Sydney and Melbourne contain about 34 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth and the capital cities of the six states 47 per cent. The population of Canberra on 31st December, 1935, was 7,700.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1871 TO 1935

Capital City (the area of each city is given in a note below).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—							Estimated Population, 31st December, 1935.	Persons to the Acre. 1935.
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.		
Melbourne	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	782,979	991,934	1,008,300	8·00
Sydney ..	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	897,640	1,235,267	1,254,780	8·41
Adelaide ..	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	255,318	312,619	315,130	3·06
Brisbane ..	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	209,699	299,748	306,154	1·24
Perth ..	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	155,129	207,440	210,365	1·72
Hobart ..	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	52,385	60,406	760,500	1·10

NOTE.—The areas of the capital cities in acres were Sydney, 156,889; Melbourne, 125,926; Brisbane, 246,400; Adelaide, 102,987; Perth, 122,124; and Hobart, 54,890.

* Not available.

† Estimated population at 31st December, 1934.

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

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

Year of Census.	Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines.			Chinese.			Aborigines.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861	540,322	328,651	211,671	24,732	24,724	8	1,694	1,046	648
1871	731,528	401,050	330,478	17,935	17,899	36	1,330	784	546
1881	862,346	452,083	410,263	12,128	11,869	259	780	460	320
1891	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	9,377	8,772	605	565	325	240
1901	1,201,341	603,883	597,458	7,349	6,740	609	652	367	285
1911	1,315,747	655,694	660,053	5,601	4,956	645	643	340	303
1921	1,531,424	754,804	776,620	4,179	3,433	746	586	279	307
1933	1,820,353	903,299	917,054	3,232	2,479	753	602	325	277

NOTE.—The population of the State at each census date since 1861, which appears in the above table, includes full-blood aboriginals. When comparisons are made elsewhere in this part with the populations at these census dates, the aboriginals referred to are not included.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. In 1851, when the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated as 2,693. A census of Aborigines in Australia was taken by the Commonwealth Statistician as at 30th June, 1933. The number in Victoria at that date was 602, of whom 92 were full-blood and 510 were half-caste. These numbers show a decrease when compared with 1921 of 52 in full-blood aborigines and an increase of 68 in half-castes. From the records of the Aborigines Board it would appear that most of the natives in Victoria are under the care of the Board, the numbers in the different stations being as under:—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT STATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1934-5.

Station.	Aborigines.	Three-quarter and Half-castes.	Total.
Coranderrk .. .. .	..	4	4
Lake Condah .. .. .	..	14	14
Lake Tyers	46	228	274
Framlingham	2	13	15
Depots	6	39	45
In Institutions	6	2	8
Total	60	300	360

In addition to the number under care at stations in Victoria it is estimated that there are 262 half-castes and quadroons at Antwerp, Echuca, Framlingham, Colac, Dimboola, Lake Condah, Healesville, Orbost, and Swan Hill. These occasionally receive supplies when in need.

During the year 1934-35 there were 16 births and 5 deaths, all of which occurred at Lake Tyers. Of the births recorded 2 were full-blood aboriginals and 14 were half-castes, and the deaths were of 2 full-blood aboriginals, and 3 half-castes. There was one marriage between half-castes and one between a full-blood and a half-caste at Lake Tyers.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £6,149. There is a Trust Fund kept at the Treasury into which receipts from the sale of produce, etc., are paid. The amount at the credit of this Fund on the 30th June, 1935, was £2,144.

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese.

During the year 1935, the number of Chinese who arrived in Victoria was 163, and the number who left was 182. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the last five years by excess of emigration over immigration was 200.

Immigration
and emigration
of coloured
persons,
1901 to 1935.

During the year 1935 the number of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who entered Victoria was 60, being 35 less than the number admitted in 1934. The number that departed was 122, an increase of 56 compared with 1934. A statement of the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Act, with a table showing the number of arrivals and departures of coloured persons other than Chinese, from 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1928, appears on page 73 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. An epitome of its principal provisions is given in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, page 340.

The number of persons naturalized in Victoria in the year 1935 was 490. During the sixty-five years, 1871 to 1935 inclusive, 18,739 persons were naturalized.

FINANCE.

State Finance. Under the Constitution Act the revenues of the State are payable into Consolidated Revenue, but certain of these revenues have been hypothecated by various Acts of Parliament for specified purposes, and are payable into special accounts or funds kept at the State Treasury. Apart from these special funds, the financial transactions are concerned with (a) Consolidated Revenue Fund, (b) Trust Funds, and (c) Loan Funds. In the succeeding tables the revenue and expenditure relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the public revenue of certain special funds or accounts which appear in the Treasurer's Finance Statement are included. Payments from Consolidated Revenue are made either under the authority of an Annual Appropriation Act passed by the Legislature, or by a permanent appropriation under a Special Act. The special appropriations represent services such as interest on the Public Debt, exchange on Interest payable overseas, contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund, the salaries of the Governor, the Judges and certain other officials, expenditure on State pensions, payments to the Unemployment Relief Fund, and the contribution to the Hospital and Charities Fund per totalizator, 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. Additional funds since established include the Unemployment Relief Fund, the Winter Relief Fund and the Milk Board Fund.

Commonwealth and State Financial Relations. A brief outline of the principal provisions of the "Financial Agreement" is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 75.

A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1934-35 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds gives the following result:—

	£	£	
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1934 .. .. .	..	..	6,958,397
Revenue, 1934-35 .. .. .	..	..	25,805,557
Expenditure, 1934-35 .. .. .	..	..	25,956,754
Deficit for the year .. .. .	..	..	151,197
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1935 .. .. .	..	..	7,109,594

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 1934-35 are as follows:—

Items.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ..	25,311,036	25,462,233
<i>Add public revenue of the following funds—</i>		
Country Roads Board Fund	807,187*	807,187
Licensing Fund	110,611†	110,611
Police Superannuation Fund	9,637	9,637
Assurance Fund	3,652	3,652
Cattle Compensation Fund	16,313	16,313
Swine Compensation Fund	5,839	5,839
Metropolitan Roads Fund	5,304	5,304
Milk Board Fund	21,266	21,266
Commonwealth Contribution to Unemployment Relief (Act 4027)	39,495	39,495
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Loss on non-paying railways	142,330	142,330
Payment to Railways Department on account of reduced Freight Charges	382,453	382,453
Total	25,805,557	25,956,754

* Excluding £510,438 recouped to Revenue under Acts Nos. 3944, and 4140, Sec. 2.

† Excluding £104,676 transferred to Revenue under Section 312 of Act No. 3717 as amended by Section 5 of Act No. 4212.

The revenue and expenditure of the State for the last five years, after taking into account the considerations mentioned above, are shown in the next statement:—

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (—)	
			For each Year.	Accumulated Deficiency to end of each Year (i.e. 30th June).
	£	£	£	£
1930-31	25,575,504	28,029,702	—2,454,198	—3,739,333
1931-32	24,565,272	26,173,595	—1,608,323	—5,347,656
1932-33	24,905,985	25,747,486	—841,501	—6,189,157
1933-34	24,777,739	25,546,979	—769,240	—6,958,397
1934-35	25,805,557	25,956,754	—151,197	—7,109,594

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

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Heads of Revenue.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth Payments to State ..	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,677,159
State Taxation—					
Income Tax ..	2,659,585	2,061,561	2,117,000	2,329,629	2,603,512
Land Tax ..	506,025	497,609	503,752	535,947	494,593
Probate Duty ..	1,131,603	1,014,669	1,164,200	1,143,330	1,124,933
Unemployment Relief—					
Direct ..	861,530	999,814	1,799,212	1,652,997	1,694,571
Stamp Duty..	376,974	650,678	18,336	..	..
Entertainments Tax	160,066	159,719	194,621	201,792	228,195
Racing Taxation ..	160,011	212,375	293,933	313,364	319,389
Other Stamp Duties	704,958	649,578	725,834	733,054	826,056
Motor Car and Motor Omnibus Acts*	1,118,170	1,124,362	1,222,684	1,280,878	1,403,134
Liquor Licences†..	345,797	270,076	179,722	184,093	180,657
Other Licences ..	77,855	77,650	81,366	86,860	97,412
Duties on Bank Notes ..	1,655	1,603	534	..	..
Other Taxation ..	..	..	..	..	21,266
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ..	9,698,720	9,149,448	9,153,225	8,764,154	8,981,492
Water Supply ..	579,616	644,038	604,960	601,118	580,650
State Coal Mine ..	576,007	416,955	228,775	209,188	242,514
State Electricity Commission ..	982,418	1,086,336	1,009,123	960,179	923,342
Transfer from Country Roads Board Fund (Act No. 4038) ..	..	150,000	..	..	..
Country Roads Board† ..	101,447	105,880	82,706	60,867	17,426
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	144,795	193,871	195,757	218,315	177,902
Victoria Dock Cool Stores ..	45,382	51,419	48,205	44,106	57,074
Wharfage Rates, &c. ..	53,307	52,464	57,331	58,823	63,418
Other ..	53,953	53,715	69,953	75,821	59,654

* 1930-31—net amount paid into the Country Roads Board Fund and Metropolitan Roads Fund. Amounts for 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 include cost of collection of Motor Fees paid into the Country Roads Board Fund.

† Received by the Licensing Fund.

‡ Represents the difference between the interest received by Consolidated Revenue on account of Country Roads and the recoups to Consolidated Revenue as shown in the Country Roads Board Fund. See remarks on p. 279 with reference to the statistical method of arriving at total public revenue.

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1930-31 TO 1934-35—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Land—	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales, Rents, Penalties, &c. . .	279,205	256,725	360,459	378,878	363,669
Interest on Loans— Closer Settlement	450,141	471,709	426,521	437,248	419,653
Discharged Sol- diers' Settle- ment ..	1,269,910	1,153,762	1,077,252	1,070,255	1,021,133
Fees, Fines, &c. . .	210,368	196,061	207,052	211,141	226,112
Tramways Act No. 3732 (Sec. 77) ..	117,633	106,910	108,218	112,201	113,724
Government Printer	135,349	116,256	103,161	107,510	112,235
Harbor Trust Contri- butions ..	111,005	81,812	108,778	113,216	114,169
Department of Agri- culture* ..	40,643	39,117	39,403	32,424	35,547
Commonwealth Contri- bution to Unem- ployment Relief ..	..	..	200,000	210,000	39,495
Transfer from Assur- ance Fund, Act No. 4164 ..	..	..	..	50,000	..
Miscellaneous ..	494,217	391,941	396,753	473,192	580,471
Total ..	25,575,504	24,565,272	24,905,985	24,777,739	25,805,557
Per Head of Popula- tion ..	£ s. d. 14 5 4	£ s. d. 13 12 4	£ s. d. 13 14 6	£ s. d. 13 11 6	£ s. d. 14 1 0

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

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

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,
1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Heads of Expenditure.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>General Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Governor ..	7,035	6,603	6,241	10,096	10,605
Parliament and Minis- try ..	117,654	117,449	90,889	99,242	115,960
Civil Establishment, n.s.i. ..	424,256	361,394	379,946	381,665	409,586
Pensions and Gratui- ties* ..	922,788	918,132	901,005	918,395	968,015

* For details, see page 300.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE, 1930-31 TO
1934-35—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i>					
Judicial and Legal ..	252,293	216,906	210,508	203,804	214,834
Police ..	675,624	588,489	604,343	620,570	665,750
Penal Establishments and Gaols ..	112,451	97,559	95,956	106,332	108,835
<i>Education, &c.</i>					
State Schools ..	2,539,925	2,227,081	2,200,451	2,207,509	2,332,763
Technical Schools ..	159,579	123,567	101,918	107,466	112,478
University ..	68,156	52,900	52,800	46,250	50,800
Libraries, &c. ..	46,879	38,241	40,458	43,980	43,476
Art and Science ..	7,073	6,042	3,366	3,727	3,897
<i>Recreation and Health.</i>					
Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts ..	22,328	17,614	15,905	14,845	15,114
Public Health ..	133,668	123,073	141,204	128,992	134,029
Charitable Institutions, &c. ..	1,206,352	1,087,112	1,049,001	1,024,625	1,031,124
<i>Unemployment Relief*</i>	1,238,504	1,650,493	2,017,548	1,862,997	1,734,066
<i>Crown Lands, &c.</i>					
Crown Lands† ..	1,155,847	1,117,967	978,104	1,103,846	1,111,924
Agriculture and Stock‡ ..	237,367	203,885	289,376	221,693	245,985
Mining§ ..	35,091	29,733	27,490	33,838	35,705
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Railways (excluding Pensions) ..	7,349,989	5,977,658	6,155,461	6,007,502	6,240,538
Water Supply ..	249,038	210,908	202,409	238,009	302,189
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights ..	48,122	44,787	40,365	38,763	65,924
Roads and Bridges ..	19,339	2,878	1,276	2,076	1,828
Country Roads Board||	644,572	662,613	730,472	765,986	807,187
State Coal Mine ..	551,990	481,609	283,794	281,386	325,383
State Coal Mine Depreciation Fund ..	19,839	..	..	..	..
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	135,650	127,951	141,267	143,144	134,076
Development of Export Trade ..	53,996	52,132	57,318	51,399	53,387
Discharged Soldiers' Concessions Fund ..	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000

* Figures for 1930-31 and 1931-32 represent amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue to the Unemployment Relief Fund. Those for 1932-33, 1933-34, and 1934-35 include amounts of £200,000, £210,000, and £39,495 respectively—Commonwealth contributions towards Unemployment Relief. Details of the actual expenditure on Unemployment Relief are shown on page 227 of this issue of the *Year Book*.

† Excluding "Newport Seasoning Works."

‡ Excluding "Maffra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Development of Export Trade."

§ Excluding "State Coal Mine."

|| Represents difference between "Public Revenue" of Country Roads Board and recoups to revenue made by the Board. Details of Country Roads Board Fund expenditure are shown on page 140 of this issue of the *Year Book*.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE, 1930-31 TO
1934-35—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Public Works—cont.</i>					
Assistance to Municipalities* ..	102,066	100,868	60,740	60,496	160,332
Other Public Works ..	83,193	74,042	85,857	93,629	149,067†
<i>Public Debt Charges.</i>					
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt ..	8,172,554	7,617,083	7,006,100	7,000,452	6,651,102
Exchange on payment of Interest in London ..	419,772	1,003,250	889,504	789,721	665,963
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund ..	484,053	536,699	542,647	624,951	670,707
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>					
Mint Subsidy ..	24,000	22,500	27,000	25,000	29,000
Fire Brigades ..	73,309	61,095	61,073	61,923	61,752
Immigration ..	3,149	464	925	925	1,563
Licences Reduction Board (Adm.), including Compensation ..	30,750	30,497	24,865	25,440	27,279
Railway passes to Blind and Incapacitated Soldiers ..	12,747	11,293	11,501	11,189	11,370
Liquidation of guaranteed Bank Overdrafts of Freezing Companies, &c. ..	35,703	1,721	..	..	..
Cattle Compensation Fund ..	20,888	23,257	23,990	21,228	19,428
Swine Compensation Fund ..	6,659	4,145	4,107	4,795	5,839
Shrine of Remembrance—					
Government Installation ..	..	16,481	6,087	8,357	9,519
Miscellaneous ..	50,454	50,423	109,219	75,736	143,375
Total ..	28,029,702	26,173,594	25,747,486	25,546,979	25,956,754
Per Head of Population ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	15 12 8	14 10 2	14 3 9	14 0 0	14 2 9

* The annual payments from the Licensing Fund to Municipalities were as follows—1930-31, £61,156; 1931-32, £60,868; 1932-33, £60,740; 1933-34, £60,496, and 1934-35, £60,332. Municipal endowment was suspended from 1929-30 inclusive. The figures for 1934-35 include £100,000—Grants to Municipalities under "Works in Return for Sustainance Scheme."

† Including contribution to State Electricity Commission of Victoria towards reconstruction of Ballarat and Bendigo Tramway Systems—£50,000.

**Surplus
Revenue
Expenditure.**

The total amount appropriated under Surplus Revenue Acts in various years was £2,936,307. The whole of this amount has now been expended, £314,866 having been spent on capital purposes. Particulars of expenditure up to 30th June, 1928, are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 86. Expenditure in each of the following years was applied to the service of "Charitable Institutions" and was as follows:—1928-29, £1,062; 1929-30, £673; 1930-31, £2,472; 1931-32, £517; 1932-33, nil; 1933-34, £221; and 1934-35, £85.

**Melbourne
Financial
Plan.**

The Melbourne Financial Plan, which was formulated at a conference between Ministers of the Commonwealth and Ministers of the States in May, 1931, was the initial step taken towards ensuring to the Commonwealth and States a return to financial stability and conditions of general prosperity.

At this Conference it was agreed—(1) that a reduction of 20 per cent. be made, as compared with the year 1929-30, in all adjustable Government expenditure, (2) that the internal debts of the Commonwealth and the States be voluntarily converted on the basis of 22½ per cent. reduction of interest, (3) that additional revenue be secured by taxation, (4) that bank and savings bank rates of interest on deposits and advances be reduced, and (5) that relief be accorded in respect of private mortgages.

**Financial
Emergency
Legislation.**

The principal legislative provisions made by Parliament to enable Victoria to fulfil the conditions of the agreement under the above-mentioned Plan are included in (1) the *Debt Conversion Agreement Act* 1931, (2) the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931 (a brief summary of each of these Acts is given in the *Year-Book* for 1930-31, page 229), (3) additional and amending legislation as outlined on pages 235 and 236 of the *Year-Book* for 1931-32, (4) the *Financial Emergency (Continuation) Act* 1933 No. 4109, which is briefly summarized in the *Year-Book* for 1932-33, (5) the *Financial Emergency (Continuation) Act* 1934 No. 4212, and (6) the *Financial Emergency (Salaries and Pensions) Act* 1934 No. 4259, both of which are analysed in brief in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, (7) the *Financial Emergency (Salaries and Pensions) Continuation Act* 1935 No. 4282, which made provision for an extension of time in the operation of the *Financial Emergency (Salaries and Pensions) Continuation Act* 1934 No. 4259, and (8) the *Financial Emergency (Amendment) Act* 1935 No. 4304, which provided *inter alia* (a) for a partial restoration of the existing reduction in the salaries of responsible ministers, officers of the Public Service and certain other officers and persons. Under the new schedule, the rates of reduction which are to operate until 3rd October, 1936, are on a graduated scale and range from 6.0417 per centum on the salary group

" Exceeding £225 and not exceeding £260 " to 17.55 per centum on the salary group " Exceeding £3,000." The rate of pay of any person in the first-mentioned group shall not be reduced to less than £225 ; (b) for a new scale relating to the rates of reduction of certain non-contributory pensions, and (c) for election to increase the number of units for which certain officers are contributing under the provisions of those acts which relate to superannuation.

Earlier information relating to the rates of reductions in the salaries of public servants, etc., and in pensions, etc., appear in the *Year-Books* for 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, and 1933-34 respectively.

TAXATION.

INCOME TAX.

**State
Income Tax.** An income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, and, although originally fixed for a period of three years, it has, with certain amendments and alterations, been retained and continued from year to year until the present time. Incomes assessed for tax in any year are those earned, derived, or received in Victoria in the preceding year, and are divided into two classes, viz. :—(1) those derived from personal exertion, and (2) those derived from property. The former consist of salaries, wages, stipends, fees, commissions, bonuses, pensions, superannuation or retiring allowances earned in or derived from Victoria, and all incomes arising or accruing from any profession, trade, or business carried on in Victoria ; whilst the latter comprise incomes from all other sources. In computing the taxable income certain deductions are allowed from the assessable income, the principal of which are outgoings and losses incurred in the production of the income, life assurance premiums not exceeding £50, and calls or contributions actually paid into any mining company registered under Part II. of the *Companies Act* 1928, or to any company in liquidation.

A statement which contains particulars of Income Tax assessments on incomes earned during the years 1929-30 to 1933-34 inclusive, appears on page 288. The figures in the statement are not comparable unless the varying rates of tax imposed are taken into consideration. The rates for the years 1929-30 and 1930-31 are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1931-32, pages 237 and 238, those for 1931-32 in the *Year-Book* for 1932-33, page 237, and those for 1932-33 in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, page 260.

Rates of Tax. The rates of tax on incomes earned during 1933-34, and information relating to deductions allowable, etc., are shown hereunder :—

On Taxable Income—	Rate of Tax per £1 of Taxable Income—Ordinary Income Tax.		
	Personal Exertion.	Pro- perty.	Companies.
Not exceeding £500 ..	<i>d.</i> 6	<i>d.</i> 12	Mutual Life Assurance Companies, 12 <i>d.</i> in the £1 in respect of the Mutual Life Assurance business, and 21 <i>d.</i> in the £1 on all other business. Other Companies, 21 <i>d.</i> in the £1 on the taxable amount of income plus 7½ per cent. of the amount of tax otherwise chargeable
Exceeding £500—			
(First £500) £1 to £500 ..	7	14	
(Next £500) £501 to £1,000	8	16	
(Next £500) £1,001 to £1,500	9	18	
Balance, excess over £1,500..	10	20	

The minimum income of individuals subject to tax was £201. A general deduction of £200 is allowed on incomes between £201 and £500 after which it diminishes at the rate of £4 for every £1 of income over £500, and finally disappears at £550. No general deduction is allowed to companies. The following further deductions were granted to taxpayers whose incomes did not exceed £800 per annum :—£50 for the maintenance of his wife provided she had not an income of her own exceeding £100 per annum ; £50 in respect of each child under 16 years of age ; certain expenses during illness ; life assurance premiums ; friendly society contributions ; superannuation payments ; funeral and burial expenses not exceeding £20 ; and land tax rebates.

Dividends from any source and interest from State Savings Bank securities are not taxable.

Additional Tax. An additional tax at the undermentioned rates was imposed in the case of any person (not being a company) where the income, whether from personal exertion or the produce of property, or both, exceeded £800, viz :—

On incomes from	£801 to £1,000	..	10	per cent. of amount of tax other- wise chargeable		
„	„	£1,001 to £1,250	..	12½	„	„
„	„	£1,251 to £2,200	..	15	„	„
„	„	£2,201 to £5,000	..	20	„	„
„	„	exceeding £5,000	..	25	„	„

Further additional tax. A further additional tax in the case of any person (including a company) of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total amount of tax otherwise chargeable was also payable. Such further additional tax was not payable with respect to such income of a life assurance company as was subject to tax at the rate of 12d. in the £1.

Details of the complete assessments on incomes earned during each of the years 1929-30 to 1933-34 are given below :—

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Heading.	On Incomes earned during—				
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Number of Assessments :					
Individuals ..	152,999	104,521	82,715	82,453	90,102
Companies ..	3,739	3,153	3,842	4,294	4,757
Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..	156,738	107,674	86,557	86,747	94,859
Taxable Incomes :	£	£	£	£	£
Individuals ..	34,356,389	21,426,500	18,209,473	18,326,048	20,974,085
Companies ..	15,212,507	11,075,799	10,685,257	12,266,537	14,144,806
Total ..	49,568,896	32,502,299	28,894,730	30,592,585	35,118,891
Tax payable :	£	£	£	£	£
Individuals ..	1,397,249	944,141	796,954	794,114	892,647
Companies ..	1,294,514	999,143	962,412	1,109,905	1,284,005
Total* ..	2,691,763	1,943,284	1,759,366	1,904,019	2,176,652
Per taxpayer :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Individuals ..	9 2 8	9 0 8	9 12 8	9 12 7	9 18 2†
Companies ..	346 4 5	316 17 9	250 9 11	258 9 7	269 18 5
Average tax payable in the £ on taxable incomes by—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Individuals ..	9·76	10·58	10·50	10·40	10·21
Companies ..	20·42	21·65	21·62	21·72	21·79

* For actual collections in the following financial year, see page 298.

† The average amount of tax payable per individual taxpayer with taxable income not exceeding £500 was £2 12s. 10d.; in the case of those with taxable incomes exceeding £500 the average amount was £56 6s. 2d.

The total net incomes of taxpayers who were assessed to pay tax on account of incomes earned during 1933-34, amounted to £50,566,175, but, as 76,119 taxpayers were allowed the £200 exemption,

equalling £15,223,800, and 2,148 taxpayers on grades of income between £301 and £550 were allowed exemption to the amount of £223,484, the amount available for taxation was £35,118,891.

The total number of individuals and companies who were taxed on incomes earned during 1933-34 is detailed, under specified grades of taxable income, in the following table:—

TOTAL NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS (1933-34 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not exceeding 100	48,705	3,873	258	52,836	1,514	54,350
101 to 200	13,790	1,748	419	15,957	539	16,496
201 - 350	6,437	944	424	7,805	489	8,294
351 - 500	940	184	180	1,304	332	1,636
501 - 700	1,717	604	1,802	4,123	242	4,365
701 - 1,000	1,295	513	1,566	3,374	262	3,636
1,001 - 1,200	582	179	684	1,445	131	1,576
1,201 - 1,500	431	155	546	1,132	148	1,280
1,501 - 2,000	349	119	475	943	170	1,113
2,001 - 2,400	142	45	190	377	117	494
2,401 - 3,000	113	34	200	347	119	466
3,001 - 4,000	72	24	136	232	161	393
4,001 - 5,000	28	8	55	91	92	183
5,001 - 6,000	14	3	33	50	77	127
6,001 - 7,400	11	3	20	34	65	99
7,401 and over ..	17	5	30	52	299	351
Total ..	74,643	8,441	7,018	90,102	4,757	94,859

In the succeeding statement particulars of the sources of taxable incomes earned during 1933-34 are arranged in order of groups of taxable incomes:—

TAXABLE INCOMES (1933-34 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
Not exceeding £	£	£	£	£	£	£
101 to 200	1,865,503	169,892	16,288	2,051,683	55,881	2,107,564
201 - 350	1,968,609	252,740	62,383	2,283,732	78,416	2,362,148
351 - 500	1,608,122	236,861	108,959	1,953,942	132,230	2,086,172
501 - 700	398,222	78,216	79,514	556,952	140,058	696,010
701 - 1,000	1,035,626	368,717	1,098,057	2,502,400	145,174	2,647,574
1,001 - 1,200	1,108,985	426,538	1,331,165	2,866,688	218,278	3,084,966
1,201 - 1,500	637,673	195,592	747,687	1,580,952	142,952	1,723,904
1,501 - 2,000	576,311	206,713	731,380	1,514,404	198,539	1,712,943
2,001 - 2,400	605,913	204,948	819,832	1,630,693	297,193	1,927,886
2,401 - 3,000	309,784	100,676	412,051	822,511	255,922	1,078,433
3,001 - 4,000	299,306	89,559	531,354	920,219	322,040	1,242,259
4,001 - 5,000	250,057	80,921	461,960	792,938	556,358	1,349,296
5,001 - 6,000	123,472	36,452	241,294	401,218	410,207	811,425
6,001 - 7,400	77,414	16,985	179,831	274,230	421,418	695,648
7,401 and over ..	72,249	19,404	182,491	224,144	434,583	658,727
	202,402	51,422	344,555	598,379	10,335,557	10,933,936
Total ..	11,139,648	2,535,636	7,298,801	20,974,085	14,144,806	35,118,891

The complete figures relating to the tax payable on incomes earned during 1933-34 are set out hereunder:—

TAX PAYABLE ON 1933-34 INCOMES.

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
Not exceeding £	£	£	£	£	£	£
101 to 200	50,685	9,134	637	60,456	5,255	65,711
201 - 350	52,180	13,567	2,404	68,151	7,375	75,526
351 - 500	42,589	12,714	4,121	59,424	12,436	71,860
501 - 700	10,556	4,195	2,885	17,636	13,174	30,810
701 - 1,000	33,225	23,707	41,408	98,340	13,655	111,995
1,001 - 1,200	39,599	30,137	55,763	125,499	20,531	146,030
1,201 - 1,500	24,478	15,034	33,764	73,276	13,446	86,722
1,501 - 2,000	23,295	16,662	34,310	74,267	18,675	92,942
2,001 - 2,400	25,744	17,435	39,680	82,859	27,955	110,814
2,401 - 3,000	13,947	9,230	20,818	43,995	24,072	68,067
3,001 - 4,000	14,228	8,530	28,340	51,098	30,292	81,390
4,001 - 5,000	12,232	7,925	25,571	45,728	52,523	98,251
5,001 - 6,000	6,185	3,661	13,134	22,980	38,585	61,565
6,001 - 7,400	4,099	1,801	10,979	16,879	39,641	56,520
7,401 and over ..	3,860	2,073	8,101	14,034	40,877	54,911
	11,046	5,590	21,389	38,025	925,513	963,538
Total ..	367,948	181,395	343,304	892,647	1,284,005	2,176,652

SPECIAL TAX.

Special Tax. Income earned by any person (other than a company) in 1933-34 was subject also to a Special Tax. The minimum taxable income was £101. The deductions allowable for Ordinary Income Tax which are shown on page 287 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—
						<i>s. d.</i>
Exceeded	£100	but did not exceed	£1,000	..	..	6 0
..	£1,000	..	£1,250	..	..	7 0
..	£1,250	..	£1,750	..	..	8 0
..	£1,750	..	£2,000	..	..	9 0
..	£2,000	..	£2,500	..	..	11 0
..	£2,500	..	..	..	..	12 6

The total amounts of Special Tax assessed on incomes earned during 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 respectively were £272,542, £284,916 and £312,367.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX.

During the year 1930 there was a serious increase in unemployment. In order to relieve the distress which arose therefrom legislation was passed by Parliament for the raising of moneys by special taxation for the purpose of providing employment on relief works and sustenance for unemployed workers and their dependants.

The first legislative provisions made for the relief of unemployment are embodied in the *Unemployment Relief Act 1930* (No. 3866) and the *Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Act 1930* (No. 3868). As a result of the continuance of unemployment amending and continuing legislation to provide relief has been necessary. The principal provisions

of this legislation are contained in the *Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act 1932* (No. 4079), which consolidated and amended the existing law relating to the administration of unemployment relief, the *Unemployment Relief Tax (Assessment) Act 1933* (No. 4171), the *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1933* (No. 4172), and the *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1934* No. 4242. The above-mentioned legislation has been further continued by the enactment of the *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1935* (No. 4297).

A statement of the main provisions of the legislation at different periods relating to rates of taxation for unemployment relief are to be found in the *Year-Books* for 1929-30 and subsequent years.

The following table shows the rates of unemployment relief tax charged on incomes earned during 1932-33 and 1933-34. The minimum income subject to tax was £52, and the general exemption of £200 and concessional allowances (wife, children, medical expenses, life assurance, etc.) mentioned on page 287 are not deductible. In the case of a widower or widow with a child under 16 years of age the minimum taxable income is £105. Dividends from any source and interest on Victorian Government Loans (other than 3 per cent. stock) and State Savings Bank securities are subject to tax.

RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX.*

Amount of Taxable Income.	Rate per £100 payable on the Taxable Income.
Not less than £52 but not amounting to £104 ..	<i>s. d.</i> 10 0
" £104 " " " £208 ..	27 0
" £208 " " " exceeding £312 ..	33 9
Over £312 but not exceeding £350 ..	34 6
" £350 " " £400 ..	35 3
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £900 but not exceeding £950.	The rate of tax increases by 1s. 3d. until it reaches 49 shillings.
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £2,350 but not exceeding £2,400.	The rate of tax increases by 1s. 6d. until it reaches 92 shillings and sixpence.
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £2,950, but not exceeding £3,000	The rate of tax increases by 2s. until it reaches 116 shillings and sixpence
Over £3,000	118s. 6d. (the maximum rate of tax)

* The tax payable is the amount calculated at these rates, but less 15 per cent. of the amount so calculated.

**ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX ASSESSMENTS
ON INCOMES EARNED DURING 1932-33 AND 1933-34
RESPECTIVELY.**

Taxable Incomes.	1932-33.			1933-34.		
	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.
		£	£		£	£
Not exceeding £						
101 to 200	95,728	7,347,420	31,384	96,014	7,368,183	31,412
201 " 350	182,267	27,129,691	306,039	189,525	28,094,890	316,253
351 " 500	123,154	31,113,126	439,041	131,042	33,019,415	465,609
501 " 700	23,944	9,834,158	150,494	25,888	10,640,760	163,904
701 " 1,000	9,875	5,743,674	99,045	10,975	6,379,583	110,017
1,001 " 1,200	4,947	4,069,736	80,729	5,676	4,671,404	92,604
1,201 " 1,500	1,421	1,548,129	35,556	1,708	1,866,961	42,932
1,501 " 2,000	1,336	1,783,599	46,629	1,487	1,983,200	51,786
2,001 " 2,400	1,023	1,760,197	54,712	1,202	2,073,043	64,549
2,401 " 3,000	429	934,963	34,358	560	1,223,523	44,999
3,001 " 4,000	359	962,816	43,114	448	1,194,203	52,952
4,001 " 5,000	278	964,143	48,274	349	1,193,427	59,812
5,001 " 6,000	194	589,112	29,667	189	834,091	41,972
6,001 " 7,400	49	263,149	13,278	106	585,529	29,475
7,401 and over ..	38	252,895	12,736	57	376,668	18,997
	107	1,334,944	67,230	114	1,460,627	73,546
Total ..	445,089	95,631,752	1,492,286	465,340	102,965,507	1,660,819

**UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX ASSESSMENTS,
1929-30 TO 1933-34.***

On Income Earned in Year.	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.
		£	£
1929-30	268,619	85,320,993	1,272,558
1930-31	240,718	64,335,779	1,340,741
1931-32	433,292	92,535,275	1,514,642
1932-33	445,089	95,631,752	1,492,286
1933-34	465,340	102,965,507	1,660,819

* The tax on salaries and wages of not more than £6 per week was not collected by assessment for years 1929-30 and 1930-31, but by deduction from wages.

In comparing the annual particulars of assessments of Unemployment Relief Tax given in the above statement, it is necessary to take into account the rates of tax applicable during each year.

PAYMENT OF TAXES BY INSTALMENTS.

In November, 1932, there was established a system having for its object the assisting of taxpayers in the payment of their taxes. This is achieved by means of regular deductions from salary and wage earners who constitute the majority of taxpayers and are the classes most requiring assistance of this character.

Deductions are made by the employer upon the following scale :—

Weekly Rate of Payment.				Rate of Deduction.			
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
1	0	0	to 1	19	11		.. .. .
2	0	0	„	5	0	0	.. .. .
5	0	1	„	8	0	0	.. .. .
8	0	1	„	12	0	0	.. .. .
Over	£12	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. .
							1d. per £1 or fraction over 10s.
							4d. „ „ „ „
							6d. „ „ „ „
							9d. „ „ „ „
							1s. „ „ „ „

The employer upon making the deduction hands to the employee special Tax Instalment Stamps to the value of the deduction made. The employee must keep his stamps in a special booklet, and after he has received his assessment notice, which issues in the usual way, he produces his Tax Instalment Stamps, which are credited in payment or part payment of his taxes. If the value of the stamps is in excess of his taxes he receives an immediate cash refund, but if insufficient he is required to pay the difference in cash.

The general public, apart from salary and wage earners, may also participate in the system for they may at any time purchase Tax Instalment Stamps, which will be treated as cash when their taxes fall due for payment in the ordinary course.

COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX.

Commonwealth Income Tax. In addition to the State Income Tax there is a Commonwealth Income Tax, which was first imposed on incomes earned in the financial year 1914-15. The tax collected throughout Australia by the Commonwealth Government, in the years 1933-34 and 1934-35, amounted to £9,314,768 and £8,761,619 respectively.

LAND TAX.

State Land Tax. The State Land Tax Act of 1928 provides for a tax on the unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and other purposes. Unimproved value for the purposes of this Act means the sum which might be expected to be realized at the time of valuation if the land were offered for sale on such terms as a seller might in ordinary circumstances be expected to require, and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made. The nature of the

taxation is a duty upon land for every pound sterling of the unimproved value thereof, as assessed under the Act, at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament. Previously to 1923 the rate of tax was one halfpenny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value of all land having an unimproved value exceeding £250, but since the year mentioned an increased amount has been payable—a super-tax of 5 per cent. having been added to the old rate. No tax is chargeable when the total unimproved value of all lands owned does not exceed £250. Where the assessed unimproved value exceeds the amount of exemption (£250) the exemption diminishes at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to, or exceeds £500.

An analysis, in specified groups of estates, of the 1935 Land Tax assessments based on unimproved values as at 31st December, 1934, is given hereunder.

ANALYSIS OF LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1935.

Unimproved Values of Estates ranging between—	Number of Taxpayers.	Total Amount of Unimproved Values.	Tax Payable.
£	No.	£	£
1 and 500 ..	63,775	22,770,064	30,751
501 and 600 ..	12,583	6,968,370	15,023
601 and 750 ..	12,923	8,727,210	18,730
751 and 1,000 ..	14,629	12,725,424	27,238
1,001 and 1,250 ..	9,370	10,521,099	22,495
1,251 and 1,500 ..	7,016	9,629,598	20,645
1,501 and 2,000 ..	9,645	16,763,079	36,072
2,001 and 3,500 ..	13,910	36,579,327	78,857
3,501 and 5,000 ..	5,884	24,436,268	52,911
5,001 and 6,000 ..	1,923	10,494,809	22,743
6,001 and 7,000 ..	1,187	7,673,967	16,586
7,001 and 8,000 ..	812	6,069,836	13,137
8,001 and 9,000 ..	502	4,252,526	9,211
9,001 and 10,000 ..	386	3,661,110	7,902
10,001 and 15,000 ..	1,030	12,429,378	26,957
15,001 and 20,000 ..	412	7,117,356	15,341
20,001 and 25,000 ..	209	4,646,593	10,000
25,001 and 30,000 ..	133	3,628,252	7,937
30,001 and 35,000 ..	100	3,252,432	7,051
35,001 and 40,000 ..	72	2,703,849	5,760
40,001 and 50,000 ..	119	5,264,439	11,422
50,001 and 75,000 ..	94	5,636,029	12,049
75,001 and 100,000 ..	52	4,487,862	9,790
100,001 and 150,000 ..	36	4,407,936	8,859
150,001 and 200,000 ..	5	872,003	1,908
200,001 and over ..	20	5,523,449	12,066
Total	156,827	241,242,265	501,441

In the succeeding statement details are shown relating to the assessments made during the years 1931 to 1935.

LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Number of Taxpayers.	Total Tax Payable.	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer.	Unimproved Value (approximate).
	No.	£	£ s. d.	£
1931	158,692	548,285	3 9 1	262,731,902
1932	158,616	527,929	3 6 7	252,557,652
1933	159,076	513,959	3 4 7	246,787,493
1934	156,278	503,129	3 4 5	242,980,860
1935	156,827	501,441	3 3 11	241,242,265

Commonwealth Land Tax. In addition to the State Land Tax there is also a Commonwealth Land Tax—assented to on 17th November, 1910—levied on the lands of the State. Particulars of assessments, etc., for Victoria, given in the table hereunder, have been extracted from the report of the Federal Commissioner of Taxation. It should be noted that resident landowners whose property does not exceed the unimproved value of £5,000 are exempted from the payment of this tax.

Year Ended 30th June—	Victorian Returns Assessed.*	Central Office Assessments.†	Unimproved Value Assessed by Department.	Tax Payable.
	No.	No.	£	£
1931	9,128	1,860	112,514,968	969,675
1932	8,358	1,795	98,719,383	800,646
1933	7,729	1,587	91,836,074	502,121
1934	7,231	1,611	86,710,216	349,890

* Including absentee returns on which tax was payable as follows:—1930-31, 312, £12,150; 1931-32, 294, £10,403; 1932-33, 290, £6,198; and 1933-34, 279, £4,680.

† Includes the Victorian interests of those who owned land in more than one State.

PROBATE DUTIES.

The rates of duty payable on estates of deceased persons are briefly summarized hereunder :—

Part 1.—Where bequests to persons other than widow, children, and grand-children do not exceed £200, no duty is payable, but duty becomes payable at a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on estates over £200 and not exceeding £300. The rate rises gradually thereafter until it reaches 10 per cent. on estates over £20,000.

Part 2.—There is no duty payable on bequests to widow, children, and grand-children where the estate is under £500. The rate of duty commences at 2 per cent. on estates of over £500 and not exceeding £1,000 and gradually increases until it reaches 10 per cent. on estates over £100,000. Under this Part half rates apply when the total net value of the estate is over £500 but does not exceed £2,000.

Part 3.—The rates of duty on settlements (a) on brother, sister and other relatives are the same as those applicable to Part 1—mentioned above; (b) on widow, widower, descendant or ancestor of settler—the same as mentioned in Part 2.

Duty on settlements on strangers in blood is rateable at 10 per cent.

Additional Duty.—On all statements filed on and after 23rd October, 1930, an additional amount of 21 per cent. on the duty otherwise chargeable, is payable.

The total amounts of probate duty assessed for the years 1933–34 and 1934–35 were £1,138,659 and £1,123,556 respectively.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Commonwealth, State, and Municipal Taxation. The following table shows in detail, for each of the last five financial years, the amount of taxation collected in Victoria by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and by the Municipalities.

**TAXATION IN VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND
MUNICIPAL, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.**

Heads of Taxation.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Total Commonwealth Taxation in Victoria*	£	£	£	£	£
	13,910,000	14,854,000	15,427,000	15,467,000	16,100,000
State—					
Income Tax ..	2,859,585	2,061,561	2,117,000	2,329,629	2,603,512
Land Tax ..	506,025	497,609	503,752	535,947	494,593
Probate Duty ..	1,131,603	1,014,669	1,164,200	1,143,330	1,124,933
Unemployment Relief—					
Direct ..	861,530	999,814	1,799,212	1,652,997	1,694,571
Stamp Duty ..	376,974	650,678	18,336	..	..
Entertainments Tax	160,066	159,719	194,621	201,792	228,195
Racing Taxation	160,011	212,375	293,933	313,364	319,389
Other Stamp Duties	704,958	649,578	725,834	733,054	826,056
Motor Car and Motor Omnibus Acts †	1,118,170	1,124,362	1,222,684	1,280,878	1,403,134
Liquor Licences ..	345,797	270,076	179,722	184,093	192,682
Other Licences ..	77,855	77,650	81,366	86,860	85,387
Duties on Bank Notes ..	1,655	1,603	534	..	..
Other Taxation ..	..	..	..	..	21,266
Total State Taxation ..	8,104,229	7,719,694	8,301,194	8,461,944	8,993,718
Municipal Taxation ..	3,866,694	3,694,090	3,607,872	3,635,709	‡
Total Taxation	25,880,923	26,267,784	27,336,066	27,564,653	‡

* Estimated.

† See footnote on page 281.

‡ Not available.

The taxation in Victoria per head of population by the Commonwealth, the State, and Municipalities for each of the last five years was as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION
IN VICTORIA PER HEAD OF POPULATION,
1930-31 TO 1934-35

Authority	Taxation per Head of Population in Victoria.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth* ..	7 15 2	8 4 8	8 10 0	8 9 6	8 15 4
State ..	4 10 5	4 5 7	4 11 6	4 12 9	4 17 11
Municipal ..	2 3 2	2 0 11	1 19 9	1 19 10	†
Total ..	14 8 9	14 11 2	15 1 3	15 2 1	†

* Average taxation per head throughout the Commonwealth.

† Not available.

TAXATION COLLECTIONS—AUSTRALIAN STATES.

In the following table particulars of taxation collections in each of the Australian States are given for the last five years. The amounts shown are inclusive of all taxation whether paid into Consolidated Revenue or not.

STATE TAXATION COLLECTIONS—TOTAL AND PER HEAD
OF POPULATION, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total All States.
TOTAL COLLECTIONS.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31 ..	16,190,756	8,104,229	5,542,526	3,899,942	1,524,846	1,071,263	35,833,562
1931-32 ..	14,855,306	7,719,684	4,761,880	3,076,374	1,459,559	905,715	32,755,528
1932-33 ..	18,052,914	8,301,194	5,661,151	2,733,445	1,573,451	1,003,454	37,325,609
1933-34 ..	14,198,982	8,461,944	5,846,301	2,925,106	1,835,829	1,132,889	34,401,001
1934-35 ..	13,964,226	8,993,718	6,546,263	3,267,099	2,436,076	1,227,328	36,434,710
PER HEAD OF POPULATION.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1930-31 ..	6 7 3	4 10 5	6 0 9	5 18 5	3 10 9	4 16 2	5 10 6
1931-32 ..	5 15 9	4 5 7	5 2 4	5 6 8	3 6 5	4 0 2	5 0 2
1932-33 ..	6 19 4	4 11 6	6 0 4	4 14 4	3 12 0	4 8 0	5 13 3
1933-34 ..	5 8 8	4 12 9	6 3 0	5 0 5	4 3 4	4 18 11	5 3 7
1934-35 ..	5 6 0	4 17 11	6 16 3	5 11 11	5 9 11	5 7 1	5 8 11

TAXATION FOR FINANCIAL YEAR, 1935-36.

**Income Tax
for 1934-35.**

The *Income Tax Act* 1935 (No. 4309) fixed the rates of income tax on incomes earned during the year ended 30th June, 1935. These rates were the same as those applicable to 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 incomes. They appear on pages 287 and 288 of this issue.

**Special
Income Tax
for 1934-35.**

The above-mentioned Act made provision also for the continuation of the Special Tax. Details regarding this tax were the same as those relating to the previous year which are detailed on page 291 of this *Year-Book*.

**Unemployment
Relief
Taxation
for 1934-35.**

The *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act* 1935 (No. 4297) fixed the rates of unemployment relief taxation on incomes earned in the year ended 30th June, 1935. The tax payable is calculated in the same manner as that on incomes earned during 1932-33 and 1933-34. The rates of tax are shown in this issue on page 292.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

**Pension and
Superannua-
tion Schemes
in force.**

A statement of Pension and Superannuation schemes in force at 30th June, 1928, in the Public Services of Victoria, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 98.

**Cost of
Pensions and
Gratuities.**

During the year 1934-35, the Government expended a sum of £968,015 on pensions, gratuities, etc. Of this amount, £274,487 was spent on pensions of a non-contributory nature. The remainder represents payments from State revenue to the Police Superannuation Fund, the Police Pensions Fund, and the Superannuation Fund. The following table gives details of the Government expenditure on pensions for each of the last five years.

**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS,
GRATUITIES, ETC., 1930-31 TO 1934-35.**

Heading.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Non-contributory Pensions, &c.—					
Railways	195,018	159,052	147,199	135,349	127,672
Defences	22	..	..	..	744
Lunacy	1,434	1,221	1,104	898	1,250
County Court Judges ..	375	167	..	313	11,559
Civil Service	19,179	14,602	13,422	12,361	117,157
Public Service	170,681	141,044	129,929	121,876	..
Education Department Officers transferred to Commonwealth Service	22,000	17,500	23,500	20,000	14,000
Various Allowances ..	1,967	1,676	1,487	1,379	1,424
Compensations and Gratuities	1,133	107	91	659	681
Total Non-contributory Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	411,809	335,369	316,732	292,835	274,487
Police Superannuation Fund—					
Government Subsidy ..	82,400	78,759	65,590	65,026	75,050
Transferred from Licen- sing Fund (Act No. 3717)	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Fines	9,548	10,342	13,158	11,239	9,637
Police Pensions Fund ..	59,800	82,800	84,600	87,600	90,900
The Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	230,278	265,848	270,773	290,035	323,293
Other	105,952	122,014	127,152	148,660	171,648
Total	336,230	387,862	397,925	438,695	494,941
GRAND TOTAL	922,787	918,132	901,005	918,395	968,015

This fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the Consolidated Revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; by a deduction, not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., from the pay of the members of the Police Force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 3717; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the Consolidated Revenue.

During the year 1934-35 the total receipts of the fund amounted to £108,531, consisting of £107,687 from Government Revenue as shown in the preceding table, and £844 from members of the Force.

Payments out of the Fund amounted to £108,531 (£104,379 for pensions and £4,152 for gratuities).

Pensions are payable out of this fund only to those members of the Police Force who joined it prior to the 25th November, 1902.

This Act, which came into operation on 1st January, 1924, provides for pensions to those members of the Police Force who have joined it since 25th November, 1902, as well as to persons who may enter the Force in the future. Details of the principal provisions of the Act appear in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 100.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund (established under this Act) during 1934-35 amounted to £140,993 as follows:—Deductions from pay, £14,358; special appropriation, £90,900, and interest on investments, £35,735. During the year £4,632 was paid in pensions, and deductions of pay returned amounted to £755. There was a balance of £1,036,131 at 30th June, 1935, of which £1,025,624 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. The contributions of officers, the amounts received from the Government, and income from investments are paid into the Superannuation Fund and the benefits provided by the Act are paid therefrom. Act No. 3782 of 1928 consolidated previous legislation in this regard and several important amendments have been made subsequently. Under the *Superannuation Act* 1933 (No. 4816) provision was made for raising the rates of all contributors to the fund. Further brief particulars of the more important changes consequent on the amending legislation are given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*. The more recent legislation affecting the Superannuation Fund included (a) the *Superannuation Act* 1935 (No. 4351), which provided *inter alia* for (1) dates for the commencement and cessation of contributions by officers to the Superannuation Fund; (2) the date from which invalid pension shall be payable; and (3) the right of certain contributors to elect to increase units of pension; and (b) the *Financial Emergency (Amendment) Act* 1935 (No. 4304), which also included provision for election to increase the number of units of pension for which certain officers are contributing.

During the year 1934-35, the receipts of the Superannuation Fund amounted to £967,064, consisting of contributions from officers, £335,764; from Consolidated Revenue, £491,813; interest on investments, £135,370; and other receipts, £4,117. The total of the payments from the Fund during the year was £611,866. The amount paid in pensions was £572,545; in refund of contributions, £24,704; endowment assurances matured, £14,132; and in other expenditure, £485. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1935, was £3,528,570, of which £3,525,716 was invested.

In the year 1934-35, amounts of £3,214 and £3 were paid out of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund in pensions and sick allowances respectively. This fund does not receive contributions from the Government. It is maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income derived from investment of the moneys belonging to the fund.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1934-35 the State expended on education generally the sum of £2,672,419. This amount includes expenditure from loan moneys and the cost of pensions and gratuities, but excludes the interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not now obtainable. The expenditure on education in each of the last five years, as detailed in the report of the Minister of Public Instruction, was as follows:—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Expenditure on—	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education—					
Primary (including Special Subjects) ..	1,846,110	1,654,018	1,660,924	1,669,617	1,726,940
Intermediate ..	103,705	90,446	91,027	89,173	92,996
Secondary ..	240,224	203,603	196,834	191,466	194,055
Training of Teachers ..	55,924	40,927	27,319	20,375	18,681
Administration ..	79,208	66,804	65,695	65,250	66,176
Buildings and Land (Schools)	114,826	43,818	51,947	94,850	104,591
Pensions ..	168,482	151,900	146,724	148,538	154,006
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	318,799	258,939	229,753	235,998	253,864
Buildings ..	14,120	1,925	1,888	3,602	2,251
University—					
Special Appropriations, &c. ..	73,136	59,280	59,240	52,320	50,800
Buildings, Apparatus, &c. ..	98	..	..	..	7,944
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	115
Total* ..	3,014,632	2,571,660	2,531,351	2,571,189	2,672,419
Per head of population ..	£ s. d. 1 13 8	£ s. d. 1 8 6	£ s. d. 1 7 11	£ s. d. 1 8 2	£ s. d. 1 9 1

* In addition, fees, donations, &c., amounting to £40,710, in 1930-31; £37,273, in 1931-32; £37,753, in 1932-33; £45,272, in 1933-34; and £50,603, in 1934-35, were expended by the various technical school councils.

The foregoing statement deals with expenditure by the State on education generally, but in the two following tables an effort has been made to account for the expenditure incurred in connexion with primary and secondary education of the State Schools only (excluding amount expended on technical education). Owing to the difficulty in apportioning items of expenditure, such as training of teachers and administration, &c., these totals are slightly overstated.

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION OF STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS), 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Expenditure on—	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Education:—					
Primary—	£	£	£	£	£
Day Schools, including Central Schools ..	1,807,759	1,620,559	1,627,581	1,635,807	1,689,352
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children ..	8,009	6,932	7,134	7,587	8,224
Subsidized Schools ..	103	174	183	251	287
Free Kindergarten Union ..	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Special Subjects—					
Physical Training ..	1,491	1,037	932	2,312	3,773
Medical Inspection ..	16,604	13,996	13,995	13,661	13,738
Dressmaking and Needlework ..	5,786	5,996	5,993	4,927	6,410
School Gardening and Plantations ..	2,873	2,351	2,120	2,088	2,062
Singing ..	1,235	723	736	739	844
Total Primary ..	1,846,110	1,654,018	1,660,924	1,669,617	1,726,940
Intermediate—					
Higher Elementary Schools ..	58,396	50,721	50,744	48,650	49,620
Evening Continuation Classes	117	49	31	23	65
Schools of Domestic Arts ..	45,192	39,676	40,252	40,500	43,311
Total Intermediate ..	103,705	90,446	91,027	89,173	92,996
Secondary*—					
High Schools ..	231,350	196,414	191,370	186,600†	190,193†
Scholarships ..	8,874	7,189	5,464	4,866	3,977
Total Secondary ..	240,224	203,603	196,834	191,466	194,170
Training of Teachers ..	55,924	40,927	27,319	20,375	18,681
Administration ..	79,208	66,804	65,695	65,250	66,176
Buildings—					
Primary Schools ..	93,708	33,022	41,442	84,068	89,397
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees) ..	9,075	4,820	4,320	5,027	5,095
Rents ..	3,491	3,184	2,939	3,054	3,040
Higher Elementary Schools ..	340	59	109	274	14
Domestic Arts Schools, etc. ..	101	21	24	37	38
High Schools ..	8,111	2,712	3,113	2,390	7,007
Total Buildings ..	114,826	43,818	51,947	94,850	104,591
Pensions ..	168,482	151,900	146,724	148,588	154,006
Total ..	2,608,479	2,251,516	2,240,470	2,279,269	2,357,560

* Including Manual Training.

† Including £57 Refund of Tuition Fees in 1933-34 and £115 in 1934-35.

The following return summarizes the expenditure and revenue connected with primary and secondary education of the Victorian State Schools (excluding technical schools), and shows the cost per scholar in average attendance for each of the last five years :—

COST OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION OF VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS), 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year.	Expenditure by the State.*	Revenue of the Education Department.	Net Expenditure.	Number of Scholars—Average Attendance †	Cost per Scholar to the State
	£	£	£	No.	£ s. d.
1930-31 ..	2,608,479	47,792	2,560,687	207,005	12 7 5
1931-32 ..	2,251,516	62,126	2,189,390	209,968	10 8 7
1932-33 ..	2,240,470	88,765	2,151,705	211,034	10 3 11
1933-34 ..	2,279,269	85,733	2,193,536	210,454	10 8 5
1934-35 ..	2,357,560.	89,857	2,267,703	204,315	11 2 0

* Excluding interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not obtainable.

† Excluding Junior and Senior Technical Schools.

STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

State and Local Finance.

In the following statements ordinary revenue and expenditure and loan expenditure of the State Government, the Municipalities and certain other Local Bodies in Victoria have been combined for each of the five years 1929-30 to 1933-34. Amounts received by one body from another have been excluded from the statement.

STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1930 TO 1934.

Heading.	Financial Year ended in—				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
State Government ..	27,070,168	25,374,866	24,356,465	24,686,678	24,550,058
Municipal ..	6,858,927	6,198,906	5,920,695	5,974,276	6,224,199
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	706,152	476,311	563,431	632,257	696,105
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works					
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	1,706,372	1,767,186	1,733,952	1,703,700	1,677,075
Fire Brigades Boards ..					
Other* ..	2,349,154	2,060,498	1,916,071	1,929,739	1,959,547
Boards ..	131,594	118,948	99,802	97,298	98,180
Other* ..	247,931	241,482	242,793	254,091	435,215
Total ..	39,070,298	36,238,197	34,833,209	35,278,039	35,640,379

* See footnote on next page.

STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1930 TO 1934

—continued.

Heading.	Financial Year ended in—				
	1930	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
State Government ..	28,243,040	27,829,064	25,964,788	25,528,179	25,319,298
Municipal ..	7,094,179	6,188,195	5,607,803	5,800,601	6,073,579
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	668,446	587,240	561,124	622,435	684,475
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,774,150	1,835,907	1,796,961	1,788,838	1,771,124
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	2,519,093	2,265,126	2,064,241	2,014,957	2,022,755
Fire Brigades Boards ..	102,642	113,051	97,285	96,108	94,188
Other* ..	250,264	247,815	244,267	244,074	487,916
Total ..	40,651,814	39,066,398	36,336,469	36,095,192	36,453,335
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
State Government ..	6,467,067	3,552,767	2,042,043	2,852,556	2,808,738
Municipal ..	1,432,639	791,796	251,937	170,763	362,990
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	521,537	330,408	140,175	113,240	143,963
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,747,174	881,992	189,401	201,784	318,435
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	689,199	336,157	97,672	98,625	130,078
Fire Brigades Boards ..	27,300	18,260	3,950	511	8,378
Other* ..	132,776	55,755	36,713	91,348	283,551
Total ..	11,017,692	5,967,135	2,761,891	3,528,827	4,056,133
<i>Expenditure—Grand Total ..</i>	51,669,506	45,033,533	39,098,360	39,624,019	40,509,468
<i>Per Head of Population—</i>					
Revenue ..	£ s. d. 21 19 3	£ s. d. 20 4 3	£ s. d. 19 6 2	£ s. d. 19 8 9	£ s. d. 19 8 8
Ordinary Expenditure ..	22 17 1	21 15 10	20 2 10	19 17 9	19 19 6
Loan Expenditure	6 3 11	3 6 7	1 10 7	1 18 11	2 4 6

* Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority; Bendigo Sewerage Authority; Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. The Mildura Sewerage Authority and Colac Waterworks Trust and Sewerage Authority added in 1933, and the following added in 1934:—Echuca Sewerage Authority, Horsham Sewerage Authority, Kerang Sewerage Authority, Mildura Urban Water Trust, Swan Hill Sewerage Authority, Wangaratta Sewerage Authority, Warrnambool Sewerage Authority, and 104 Waterworks Trusts (*Water Act 1928*).

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue, to 30th June, 1935.

LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30th JUNE, 1935.

	£
Cash received	661,325,447
Discount and expenses, after deducting premiums	5,514,414
Securities issued	666,839,861
Add liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes	4,520,000
„ liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course	1,508,020
	672,867,881
Loans redeemed by—	£
Renewal Loans	466,808,444
National Debt Sinking Fund	5,591,497
Other Funds	24,062,803
Discount (securities purchased under par)	83,514
Liability transferred to Commonwealth Government Act No. 4246	2,160,960
	498,707,218
Loans outstanding as at 30th June, 1935	174,160,663

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to 30th June, 1935 (excluding the advances, &c., referred to above), securities representing £666,839,861 were issued, and that the amount of cash received was £661,325,447. The State thus received £99 3s. 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, 1935:—

LOANS FLOATED TO 30th JUNE, 1935.

Heading.	Nominal Amount Raised (Amount for which Securities have been Issued).	Loans Paid Off (including Renewal Loans).	Debt Outstanding at 30th June, 1935.			
			Inscribed Stock.	Debentures.	Total Payable in—	
					London.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
London Register	233,121,872*	165,483,494	35,841,812	32,292,897	67,638,378	496,331†
Melbourne Register	433,717,989	333,223,724	99,466,601	531,333	..	99,997,934
Total	666,839,861	498,707,218	135,308,413	32,824,230		
Add Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes .. .. .					..	4,520,000
„ Liability to the Commonwealth on account of flotation in course .. .. .					..	1,508,020
Total Public Debt at 30th June, 1935					67,638,378‡	106,522,285

* Including loans raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government amounting to £5,095,366.

† This amount represents the outstanding amount of Inscribed Stock which had been transferred from the London to the Melbourne Register.

‡ Including £4,569,473 raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government.

The Public Debt of Victoria, after allowing for the transfer of a liability of £2,160,960 to the Commonwealth Government during 1934-35 has increased by £42,991,098 or nearly 33 per cent., during the last ten years. The chief works and services for which the additional liabilities were incurred are shown below :—

PUBLIC DEBT—INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.

Work or Service for which raised.	Loans outstanding at 30th June—		Increase.
	1925.	1935.	
	£	£	£
Railways.. .. .	67,007,065	73,266,789	6,259,724
Waterworks—Country	15,207,628	24,902,804	9,695,176
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement	21,188,534	22,949,131	1,760,597
Closer Settlement	5,974,114	10,642,368	4,668,254
Electricity Supply	7,823,426	17,634,022	9,810,596
Roads—Main	5,914,083	4,145,270	3,804,567
Developmental		5,573,380	
State Forests .. .. .	..	583,956	583,956
Unemployment Relief .. .. .	..	4,045,748	4,045,748
All other Works and Services	7,276,429	5,827,559*	1,448,870†
In Aid of Revenue	778,286	4,589,636	3,811,350
Total	131,169,565	174,160,663	42,991,098

* Includes £765,500 advanced from State Loans Repayment Fund not yet allocated to any particular work and £1,508,020 portion of liability on account of flotation in course.

† Decrease.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1935, 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 Loans.

DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS AT 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Due Date. (Financial Year.)	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.	Total.
	£	£	£
1935-36	5,953,925	2,926,250	8,880,175
1936-37 .. .. .	..	8,017,380	8,017,380
1937-38 .. .. .	..	1,941,605	1,941,605
1938-39 .. .. .	..	18,199,056	18,199,056
1939-40 .. .. .	..	8,529,812	8,529,812
1940-41 .. .. .	..	1,340,000	1,340,000
1941-42 .. .. .	..	11,733,377	11,733,377
1942-43 .. .. .	..	2,686,905	2,686,905
1943-44 .. .. .	..	2,158,040	2,158,040
1944-45 .. .. .	..	6,211,137	6,211,137
1945-46	1,049,868	15,400	1,065,268
1947-48 .. .. .	..	4,615,025	4,615,025
1948-49	12,061,795	3,392,170	15,453,965
1949-50	6,082,195	111,563	6,193,758
1950-51 .. .. .	..	4,336,658	4,336,658
1953-54 .. .. .	..	4,247,798	4,247,798
1955-56	2,680,212*	4,105,863	6,786,075
1957-58	1,889,261*	4,023,138	5,912,399
1958-59	13,693,800	..	13,693,800
1959-60	2,962,116	4,045,746	7,007,862
1960-61	6,806,075	..	6,806,075
1961-62 .. .. .	..	4,012,278	4,012,278
1975-76	14,459,131	..	14,459,131
Not yet fixed .. .. .	..	3,845,064	3,845,064
Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes .. .. .	..	4,520,000	4,520,000
Liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course .. .. .	..	1,508,020	1,508,020
Total	67,638,378	106,522,285	174,160,663

* Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, but repayable by State Treasurer to Agent-General in London.

Loans and
Interest
payable in
London and
Australia.

Information relating to the loans outstanding and interest payable thereon, in London and Australia respectively, for the years indicated, is given in the succeeding table. The amount of loans payable in London in each of the five last-mentioned years includes those raised

in New York by the Commonwealth Government for Victoria, but which are repayable to the Agent-General in London by the State Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND AUSTRALIA, 1900 TO 1935.

At 30th June—	Amount of Loans Payable in—		Annual Interest Payable in—	
	London.*	Australia.	London.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£
1900 ..	44,655,579	4,670,306	1,735,307	152,096
1910 ..	39,012,436	16,564,289	1,419,579	560,520
1915 ..	41,333,738	31,750,189	1,520,762	1,131,811
1920 ..	42,406,040	45,241,699	1,637,615	1,902,108
1925 ..	51,869,204	79,300,361	2,319,486	3,999,635
1929 ..	68,056,026	91,496,627	3,166,399	4,708,873
1930 ..	68,750,235	93,538,759	3,225,754	4,831,371
1931 ..	68,976,946	98,039,650	3,157,330	5,088,867
1932 ..	68,707,872	101,126,092	3,144,480	3,990,364
1933 ..	68,059,626	103,339,405	3,010,355	3,978,515
1934 ..	67,843,364	107,289,385	2,677,474	4,080,640
1935 ..	67,638,378	106,522,285	2,651,050	3,930,414

* Including outstanding loans raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, amounting to £4,658,461 at end of 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31, £4,648,084 at end of 1931-32, £4,615,021 at end of 1932-33, £4,592,459 at end of 1933-34, and £4,569,473 at end of 1934-35.

Rates of
Interest on
Public Debt.

During 1931-32 the conversion of Victoria's portion of the internal debt of the Commonwealth and States was effected as provided for by the Debt Conversion Agreement Acts (Nos. 1 and 2) of 1931. The conversion was based on a reduction of 22½ 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, 1935, and the portions of the debt at each rate in London and Australia respectively:—

**RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT
30TH JUNE, 1935.**

Rate of Interest.	Amount Payable in—		
	London.	Australia.	Total.
	£	£	£
5 %	18,285,768*	..	18,285,768
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	5,999,000	..	5,999,000
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	801,050†	..	801,050
£4 9s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. .. ..	..	1,130,950	1,130,950
£4 5s. 3d. .. ..	..	193,200	193,200
£4 1s. 4d. .. ..	..	6,720	6,720
4 %	2,962,116	57,037,973	60,000,089
3 $\frac{7}{8}$ % .. ..	..	6,384,356	6,384,356
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	6,887,649	14,554,265	21,441,914
3 $\frac{3}{8}$ % .. ..	..	877,000	877,000
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	19,775,995	3,018,395	22,794,390
£3 9s. 9d. .. ..	..	500	500
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	807,075	8,367,855	9,174,930
3 $\frac{1}{8}$ % .. ..	..	1,000	1,000
£3 2s. .. ..	..	691,019	691,049
£3 0s. 5d. .. ..	..	2,482,000	2,482,000
3 %	5,174,146	3,924,074	9,098,220
£2 18s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. .. ..	..	220,000	220,000
£2 14s. 3d. .. ..	..	446,845	446,845
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	5,953,925	..	5,953,925
£2 6s. 6d. .. ..	..	778,083	778,083
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	991,654	..	991,654
Various .. ..	..	380,000	380,000
Not fixed .. ..	..	6,028,020	6,028,020
Total	67,638,378	106,522,285	174,160,663
Average Rate of Interest	3·92	3·69	3·78

* Including £3,768,423 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

† Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

**Growth of
Public Debt.**

The public debt of Victoria increased each year until it reached the amount of £175,132,749 at 30th June, 1934. The most noticeable feature of this growth was the rather pronounced increase which occurred between the years 1918–19 and 1927–28. During 1928–29 the amount at credit of the State Redemption and Sinking Funds was applied to the liquidation of £5,540,369 of the debt. In the year 1934–35 a liability amounting to £2,160,960 was transferred

from the State to the Commonwealth Government under Act No. 4246. As a result of this transfer the public debt of Victoria decreased to £174,160,663 at the 30th June, 1935.

The amount of the public debt per head of population increased by nearly 21 per cent. during the ten year period ended on the last-mentioned date.

The annual amount of interest payable on the Public Debt per head of population increased by over 20 per cent. between 30th June, 1925, and 30th June, 1931, but decreased by 22 per cent. between the latter date and 30th June, 1935. Over the decennial period ended on 30th June, 1935, the decrease approximated 6 per cent.

In the following statement is shown the growth of the public debt and of the interest payable thereon since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855 :—

GROWTH OF PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST, 1855 TO 1934-35.

Financial Year ending in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per Head of Population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest Payable.
		Total.	Average Rate per cent.		
	£	£	%	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855* ..	1,180,000	70,800	6·00	3 4 9	0 3 11
1860* ..	5,643,100	337,905	5·99	10 9 10	0 12 7
1870* ..	12,099,800	699,240	5·78	16 13 1	0 19 3
1880 ..	20,567,700	1,029,991	5·01	24 9 4	1 4 6
1890 ..	41,377,693	1,649,465	3·99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900 ..	49,325,885	1,887,403	3·83	41 6 8	1 11 8
1910 ..	55,576,725	1,980,099	3·56	43 6 8	1 10 10
1920 ..	87,647,739	3,539,723	4·04	57 19 1	2 6 10
1925 ..	131,169,565	6,319,121	4·82	78 9 11	3 16 3
1929 ..	159,552,653	7,875,272	4·94	90 4 3	4 9 5
1930 ..	162,288,994	8,057,125	4·96	90 18 7	4 10 7
1931 ..	167,016,596	8,246,197	4·94	92 16 2	4 12 0
1932 ..	169,833,964	7,134,844	4·20	93 18 9	3 19 1
1933 ..	171,399,031	6,988,870	4·08	94 3 2	3 17 0
1934 ..	175,132,749	6,758,114	3·86	95 16 6	3 14 1
1935 ..	174,160,663	6,581,464	3·78	94 15 2	3 11 8

* Including outstanding liabilities of the Melbourne and Geelong Corporations Guarantee Loans.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from Loans and on account of Loan Funds. The figures in the following table include all such expenditure, whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence. The table shows the details for each of the last four years and the total to date :—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS.*

Expenditure on—	Expenditure during the Year—				Total to 30th June, 1935.
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	163,402	156,728	194,770	218,419	74,499,177
Water Supply—					
Country	351,119	488,072	315,870	260,736	25,681,399
Metropolitan .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,142,577
Closer Settlement ..	313,657	372,410	373,296	265,650	13,010,240
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement ..	215,810	216,437	266,012	209,737	27,797,953
Country Roads	85,582	118,119	143,037	129,006	11,245,432
Electricity Supply ..	586,337	..	..	..	17,839,227
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University	2,354	Cr. 1,000	..	..	5,057,996
State Coal Mine .. ..	..	..	..	..	249,399
Seed and Fodder Advances to Farmers	248,300	204,676	146,047	78,965	2,005,631
Cool Storage—Advances to Companies, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	578,299
Municipalities—Loans, Advances, and Grants	..	..	..	..	1,129,414
Primary Products—Advances to Companies, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	331,101
Wire Netting	24,070	52,352	37,228	18,384	792,748
Parliament Houses, Law Courts, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	853,708
State Forests	22,791	26,288	33,784	44,542	595,658
Unemployment Relief	..	1,205,833	1,292,236	1,312,955	3,811,024
All other works and services	28,621	12,641	6,458	127	5,400,206
In aid of Revenue .. ..	..	..	..	150,000	4,025,682
Total	2,042,043	2,852,556	2,808,738	2,688,521	198,046,871

* The totals shown in this table are "Net." Discounts and flotation expenses for each of the periods mentioned were as follows :—1931-32, £534,398; 1932-33, £8,954; 1933-34, £526,093; 1934-35, £60,572; and aggregate to 30th June, 1935, £5,514,414.

Of the proceeds of loans and temporary advances outstanding at 30th June, 1935, sums not yet expended amounted in the aggregate to £1,831,623, of which £60,061 was for Public Works, Buildings, &c.;

£132,859 for Country Water Supply; £74,749 for Closer Settlement; £44,058 for Discharged Soldiers' Settlement; and £247,956 for Unemployment Relief. There was also an amount of £1,230,000 cash in the Loan Proceeds Suspense Account.

The amount of interest and expenses paid on the Public Debt of Victoria during each of the last five financial years is shown in the next table:—

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Year Ended 30th June.	Interest Paid on Loans in—		Interest Paid on Temporary Loans.	Commission on Payment of Interest in London, Expenses of Conversion Loans, etc.	Exchange on Payment of Interest in London.	Total.
	London.	Melbourne.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ..	3,126,788	4,998,952	27,426	19,388	419,772	8,592,326*
1932 ..	3,152,867	4,423,402	9,390	31,424	1,003,250	8,620,333*
1933 ..	3,073,944	3,871,987	14,161	22,266	889,504	7,871,862*
1934 ..	3,096,949	3,848,691	12,177	22,352	789,721	7,769,890*
1935 ..	2,665,308	3,868,945	10,164	85,518	665,963	7,295,898*

* Of this amount £2,127,159 was contributed by the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement."

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

Under the provisions of the *Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act 1927* (No. 3554) the National Debt Sinking Fund was established. The following table gives particulars of the receipts and disbursements during 1934-35:—

	£
Balance at credit of the State at 30th June, 1934	46,085
Contributions during 1934-35—	£
By Commonwealth under Financial Agreement ..	273,715
" " under Federal Aid Roads Act ..	8,948
" " State under Financial Agreement ..	688,407
	971,070
Interest received	5,436
	1,022,591
Cancellation of securities to the value of £812,726	898,716
	123,875
Balance at credit of the State at 30th June, 1935	123,875
Face value of securities cancelled to 30th June, 1935	5,591,497
	5,715,372
The net credit to Victoria at 30th June, 1935	5,715,372

TRUST FUNDS.

The liability of the Treasurer on account of moneys lodged for investment and for securities and other lodgements amounted to £7,802,130 at 30th June, 1935. Of this sum, £3,703,370 was invested in Australian Consolidated Inscribed Stock and other securities, and cash advances amounted to £4,031,958, thus leaving a debit balance of £66,802.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

The following is a statement of the public debts of the Australian States at 30th June, 1935, showing the amounts and the amounts per head of population. Sinking Funds have not been deducted. Treasury Bills covering Revenue Deficits are included. Revenue Deficits which are not covered by Treasury Bills, overdrafts on Loan Account, and advances from Trust Funds are excluded.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AT
30TH JUNE, 1935.

Heading.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Public Debt	£ 174,160,663	£ 337,101,269	£ 118,846,753	£ 105,349,536	£ 88,590,176	£ 23,915,354
Debt per head of population at 30th June, 1935	£ s. d. 94 15 2	£ s. d. 127 9 2	£ s. d. 122 15 8	£ s. d. 180 0 3	£ s. d. 198 15 5	£ s. d. 104 11 2

* Including liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for Revenue purposes, £4,520,000; and liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course, £1,508,020.

The gross public debt of the six States at 30th June, 1935, was £847,963,751. Excluding loans raised on behalf of the States, but including the debts on account of the Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway and of the Northern Territory, the gross public debt of the Commonwealth was £394,151,070. Therefore the liability of the Australian public (£1,242,114,821) at 30th June, 1935, was equal to an average sum of £184 14s. 5d. per head of population.

The gross indebtedness of the State Government, Municipalities, and certain other Local Bodies of Victoria for the year 1934 is shown in detail hereunder. The amounts of loans received by all the local governing bodies from the State Government have been excluded. Amounts relating to Sewerage Authorities include indebtedness on account of house connexions.

STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS, 1934.

Heading.	Loans Outstanding—		
	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.	Total.
State Public Debt—	£	£	£
Securities issued	67,843,364*	100,433,335	} 175,132,749
Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for Revenue purposes .. .. .	..	4,430,000	
Liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course .. .. .	..	2,426,050	
Municipal Debt .. .. .	..	11,975,632†	11,975,632
Other Local Governing Bodies—			
Melbourne Harbor Trust	1,082,100	3,378,916	4,461,016
Geelong Harbor Trust‡ .. .. .	..	255,300	255,300
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	3,724,404	21,220,580	24,944,984
Bendigo Sewerage Authority .. .. .	..	343,081	343,081
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust .. .. .	..	1,301,038	1,301,038
Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority‡ .. .. .	..	427,072	427,072
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	1,000,000	4,165,821	5,165,821
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board .. .. .	..	204,917	204,917
Country Fire Brigades Board .. .. .	..	42,979	42,979
Other‡§ .. .. .	..	121,877	121,877
Grand Total	73,649,868	150,726,598	224,376,466

* Including £4,592,459 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

† Including £77,700 payable in New Zealand.

‡ Excluding outstanding loans received from State Government as follows:—Municipalities, £2,796,211; Geelong Harbor Trust, £357,102; Warrnambool Harbor Board, £4,668; Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, £100,000; Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority, £295,060; Other Authorities, £445,575.

§ For Authorities included, see footnote page 306.

The total loan liability in respect of the Authorities mentioned above—£224,376,466—represents a debt of £122 12s. 8d. per head of population at 30th June, 1934.

INTERCHANGE.**COMMERCE.**

**Customs and
Excise.**

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8th October, 1901, from which date the duties came into effect. The Tariff Act was assented to on 16th September, 1902. Extensive alterations of duties were made by Tariffs brought down on 8th August, 1907, 3rd December, 1914, 25th March, 1920, 4th March, 1926, and 25th November, 1927. On the 4th April, 1930, the importation of 78 classes of goods was prohibited by proclamation. The principal items affected were of a luxury nature. The prohibition was finally removed on the 31st August, 1932. The present Tariff, which also altered previous duties materially, came into operation and was assented to on 4th December, 1933. The duties imposed by this Tariff have been varied in a major degree by the Customs Tariff Proposals operating on and from 29th November, 1935. This Tariff includes amendments arising out of the determinations of the Ottawa Conference 1932, and provides for a greater margin of preference to most goods of United Kingdom origin. There are two scales of duties at present operating—British Preferential and General, but an Intermediate Tariff was introduced by the Customs Tariff Resolution of the 28th November, 1935, in order to facilitate the negotiation of trade treaties. The first relates to goods which are the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, but its provisions may be applied wholly or in part to non-self-governing British colonies, most of which are now obtaining the benefits of these provisions in respect of certain specified goods. Australia also has separate Tariff agreements with the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand, and under the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) Act the principal products of the Territories of Papua and New Guinea which otherwise would be dutiable are admitted into the Commonwealth free of duty. During 1934 an agreement was negotiated with Belgium under which Australia agreed to permit the importation of specified quantities of Belgian plain clear sheet glass, and Belgium agreed to waive all restrictions on the importation of Australian meat and not to enforce the threatened prohibition on Australian barley and other cereals.

The Excise Tariff in operation is the Excise Tariff 1921–1933. This Tariff relates only to ale, spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, certain

petroleum or shale products, playing cards, concentrated grape must, cigarette tubes, cigarette papers, matches, wine, saccharin, snuff and wireless valves.

The Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-1934, varies the duty imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933 in respect of a large range of goods which fall under the British Preferential Tariff of specified items deemed to be protective in their incidence and section 5 of that Act is quoted hereunder :—

The duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1922* or any Act amending or in substitution for that Act) which would, but for the provisions of this Act, be payable on goods to which protective duties apply and which are admissible under the British Preferential Tariff and which are entered for home consumption on or after the fifth day of October, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, shall be varied in accordance with the following provisions :—

- (a) Whenever at the date of exportation of any such goods Australian currency is depreciated to the extent of not less than sixteen and two-thirds per centum in relation to the currency of the British country from which those goods are imported, a deduction from the amount of duty payable on those goods in accordance with any law of the Commonwealth for the time being in force imposing Duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1922* or any Act amending or in substitution for that Act) or in accordance with Customs Tariff proposals shall be made of—
 - (i) one-fourth of that amount of duty ; or
 - (ii) twelve and one-half per centum of the value for duty, whichever is the less ; and
- (b) Whenever at the date of exportation of any such goods Australian currency is depreciated to the extent of not less than eleven and one-ninth per centum and less than sixteen and two-thirds per centum in relation to the currency of the British country from which those goods are imported, a deduction from the amount of duty payable on those goods in accordance with any law of the Commonwealth for the time being in force imposing Duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1922* or any Act amending or in substitution for that Act) or in accordance with Customs Tariff proposals shall be made of—
 - (i) one-eighth of that amount of duty ; or
 - (ii) six and one-quarter per centum of the value for duty, whichever is the less.

Subsequent to the enactment of the *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933*, the Tariff Board in its inquiries into the economics of Australian industries has adopted the principle of recommending protective rates of duty on the basis of—

- (a) reasonable and adequate protection necessary under existing conditions after provision is made for the protective incidence due to Australian depreciated currency; and
- (b) reasonable and adequate protection necessary where exchange conditions Australia on London are at par.

The Tariff Proposals of 6th December, 1934, gave effect, for the first time, to the new principle of imposing rates of duty as recommended by the Tariff Board as in (a) above. Automatic increases in the rates of duty are, however, provided for during any stage in which Australian currency appreciates in relation to sterling, and thereby ensures the *pro rata* maintenance of the duty level recommended by the Tariff Board on its (b) recommendation for par exchange conditions. Classes of protected goods subject to reduction in rates of duty in accordance with the provisions of the *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933*, and now covered by the new principles embodied in the Tariff Proposals of 6th December, 1934, and subsequent resolutions have been deleted from the Schedule to the Exchange Adjustment Act.

In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933 *ad valorem* primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. according to the type of goods and origin thereof are charged. Goods, the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island, Fiji, Papua, New Guinea, and New Zealand are exempt from primage duty as are a number of specified goods for use by primary producers, whilst many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured in Australia are also free of primage duty when subject to the British Preferential Tariff. Primage duties at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff are accorded to Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff, in accordance with the provisions of the *Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1934*, and proclaimed commodities from the British Self-governing Colonies and Protectorates. Primage duty was originally imposed on 10th July, 1930. The rate of duty was then 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* and it was charged on all goods whether dutiable or not dutiable, excepting bullion, specie, radium, and certain other special imports.

**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 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 currency other 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 generally taken to represent the value in Australian currency in the principal markets of the State in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term. Special bases of valuation for exports have, however, been adopted for the commodities as mentioned hereunder :—

From 1st July, 1929, the following basis of valuation was adopted for exports of sugar and of goods on which bounty or rebate is paid on export, viz. :—

- (1) (a) *Sugar sold in Australia for export*—the value f.o.b. at which sold to overseas buyers ;
- (b) *Sugar shipped on consignment*—the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling price of such sugar in the London markets.
- (2) *Goods on which bounty or rebate is paid on export*—the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth less the amount of any bounty or rebate payable.

From 1st July, 1930, the following basis of valuation was adopted for exports of wool, viz. :—

- Wool sold in Australia for export*—the actual price paid plus the cost of services incurred in placing the wool on board ship.
- Wool shipped on consignment*—the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling prices.

From 1st July, 1932, the following basis of valuation was adopted for export of wheat, viz. :—

- Wheat sold in Australia for export*—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the wheat was sold.
- Wheat shipped on consignment*—the f.o.b. equivalent of the current selling price overseas.

From 1st April, 1934, the following basis of valuation was adopted for exports of butter, viz. :—

- (a) *Butter sold in Australia for export*—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the butter was sold.
- (b) *Butter shipped on consignment*—the f.o.b. equivalent of the current ruling price overseas.

NOTE.—The values (a) and (b) are adjusted from time to time on the basis of information received from the Australian Dairy Produce Export Board.

From 1st July, 1934, the following basis of valuation was adopted for exports of flour:—

- (a) *Flour sold in Australia for export*—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the flour was sold.
 (b) *Flour shipped on consignment*—the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling Australian prices.

**Variation in
External
Exchange
Position.**

As a result of the disturbed state of Australia's financial position the rate of exchange—the telegraphic transfer selling rate for £100, Australia on London—had reached £130 10s. on 29th January, 1931. This rate was reduced to £125 10s. on 3rd December, 1931, and has since remained constant.

The variation in the exchange rate has an important bearing on trade figures and it should be taken into account when consideration is being given to balance of trade.

**Oversea
Trade of
Victoria.**

The total values and the values per head of population of imports from and exports to overseas countries for the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35 are set forth hereunder:—

**RECORDED VALUE OF VICTORIAN OVERSEA IMPORTS
AND EXPORTS, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.**

Year.	Merchandise.	Specie and Bullion.*	Total.	Per Head of Population.
IMPORTS (BRITISH CURRENCY).				
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1930-31	20,152,675	152,526	20,305,201	11 6 6
1931-32	15,771,949	271,868	16,043,817	8 17 10
1932-33	21,197,497	319,491	21,516,988	11 17 1
1933-34	22,190,826	213,406	22,404,232	12 5 6
1934-35	26,137,841	207,232	26,345,073	14 6 11
EXPORTS (AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY).				
1930-31	22,456,058	4,298,703	26,754,761†	14 10 10
1931-32	24,523,335	3,240,975	27,764,310†	15 7 9
1932-33	26,656,364	3,153,054	29,809,418†	16 8 6
1933-34	28,943,447	1,576,279	30,519,726†	16 14 5
1934-35	26,248,909	1,870,918	28,119,827†	15 6 3

* Includes gold, silver, and bronze specie, and gold and silver bullion.

† The estimated British Currency value was £23,860,000 in 1930-31, £21,853,000 in 1931-32, £23,805,000 in 1932-33, £24,370,000 in 1933-34, and £22,454,000 in 1934-35.

Percentage
of Common-
wealth Trade.

Victoria's portion of the value of Commonwealth trade for each of the last five years is shown in the table which follows:—

Year.	Commonwealth Trade—			Victoria's Portion of Commonwealth Trade—		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	%	%	%
1930-31 (a) ..	60,959,633	104,855,852	150,285,601	33.3	25.5	29.1
1930-31 (b) ..	60,959,633	89,325,968	..	..	..	..
1931-32 (a) ..	44,712,868	108,404,318	..	..	..	..
1931-32 (b) ..	44,712,868	85,348,607	130,061,475	35.9	25.6	29.1
1932-33 (a) ..	58,013,860	120,943,317	..	..	..	..
1932-33 (b) ..	58,013,860	96,597,225	154,611,085	37.1	24.6	29.3
1933-34 (a) ..	60,712,926	123,441,299	..	..	..	..
1933-34 (b) ..	60,712,926	98,572,632	159,285,558	36.9	24.7	29.4
1934-35 (a) ..	74,119,496	112,986,037	..	..	..	..
1934-35 (b) ..	74,119,496	90,225,168	164,344,664	35.5	24.9	29.7

(a) Recorded values.

(b) British Currency values.

Recorded
Values of
Principal
Imports.

The recorded values of the principal articles imported from overseas countries into Victoria during each of the last four years are shown below in the order in which they appear in the statistical classification of 21 classes.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIA DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1931-32 TO 1934-35.

(British Currency Values.)

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.				
Butter	62	..	26	..
Cheese	657	2,144	1,511	1,766
Fish—				
Preserved in Tins	116,786	120,099	159,997	191,715
All other	38,868	35,714	60,624	66,623
Meats	32,572	37,522	52,746	67,431
All other Animal Foodstuffs	4,442	3,999	5,921	3,592
Total, Class I. ..	193,387	199,478	280,825	331,127

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1931-32 TO 1934-35—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.				
Caramel, Caramel Paste, Cocoa Butter, &c.	5,662	1,435	3,846	9,743
Cocoa and Chocolate	48,407	75,417	64,654	70,588
Coffee and Chicory	33,646	34,174	34,741	28,606
Confectionery	2,951	8,955	3,706	6,140
Fruits, Dried	22,994	17,983	23,737	27,223
Fruits, Fresh	227	3,457	1,315	960
Fruits &c., Preserved	290	1,273	1,174	1,036
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice	3,082	2,733	2,728	2,784
All other	24,672	13,690	9,499	12,903
Hops	342	191	438	7,595
Mustard	14,435	20,858	11,122	16,133
Nuts, Edible	77,222	57,460	66,393	67,694
Pickles and Sauces	909	2,032	2,094	3,446
Sago and Tapioca	14,391	9,763	11,896	14,234
Spices	37,884	31,264	26,964	30,173
Tea	294,113	259,228	481,459	411,305
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	54,296	64,027	54,995	62,937
Total, Class II.	635,523	603,940	800,761	773,500
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.				
Ale, Beer, and Porter, &c. ..	7,471	9,369	9,981	10,951
Spirits (Beverages)—				
Brandy	2,064	5,512	8,745	9,757
Gin	1,217	2,086	4,697	3,254
Whisky	50,396	86,632	116,950	100,315
Other	2,023	3,041	5,928	11,033
Wine (Fermented)—				
Sparkling	72	2,974	7,154	10,583
Other	1,236	2,999	4,567	4,525
Total, Class III.	64,479	112,613	158,022	150,418
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.				
Tobacco—				
Manufactured	5,072	5,863	5,605	4,564
Unmanufactured	185,322	297,807	208,693	310,821
Cigars	2,994	2,122	3,003	6,187
Cigarettes	1,776	2,608	3,052	4,372
Snuff	297	297	139	198
Total, Class IV.	195,461	308,697	220,492	326,142

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1931-32 TO 1934-35—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	11,768	19,061	36,126	49,257
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Gelatine and Glue of all kinds	16,422	6,680	10,153	5,496
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, and Horse)	68,250	121,900	148,259	180,039
Other	88,006	116,327	131,539	199,556
Silk, Raw	228,140	214,088	221,578	171,196
Wool	17,138	21,287	175,267	58,348
All other Animal Substances ..	25,049	42,125	25,712	33,197
Total, Class VI. ..	443,005	522,407	712,508	647,832
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUB- STANCES AND FIBRES.				
Fibres—				
Flax and Hemp	112,125	114,363	100,719	110,958
Kapok	25,861	31,832	27,034	36,795
All other	59,441	100,775	88,665	71,579
Grass or Straw, for hatmaking, furniture, mats, &c. ..	28,621	38,497	38,587	42,611
Gums and Resins	53,776	69,922	71,024	91,001
Pulp for Papermaking ..	113,127	149,937	143,910	122,070
Seeds	94,000	79,561	91,411	117,655
Tanning Substances	18,603	21,637	18,049	20,412
All other Vegetable Substances	24,782	30,708	32,855	48,856
Total, Class VII. ..	530,336	637,232	612,254	661,937
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFAC- TURED FIBRES.				
(a) Apparel.				
Apparel—				
Blouses, Skirts, Costumes, &c.	4,518	13,906	21,820	25,529
Boots and Shoes	62,788	77,070	57,513	78,949
Corsets	2,043	3,231	5,279	10,766
Furs and other Skins—Dressed	51,246	102,306	119,988	86,533
Gloves	140,488	185,920	167,034	184,159
Hats and Caps	43,740	47,066	62,341	58,941
Hosiery and Knitted Apparel (including Socks and Stock- ings)	4,043	7,573	16,362	19,313
Men's and Boys' Outer Garments	191	6,648	17,828	26,933
Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. ..	2,078	2,639	4,447	3,164
Trimnings	175,758	165,363	142,830	161,291
Other	62,955	102,395	112,668	121,832

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1931-32 TO 1934-35—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES—<i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£
<i>(b) Textiles.</i>				
Piece Goods—				
Canvas and Duck	118,224	165,347	161,951	231,623
Cotton and Linen	1,642,009	2,027,870	1,779,620	1,998,779
Hessians and other Jute Piece Goods	110,155	166,878	107,470	114,794
Lace for Attire, Lace Flouno-ings, &c.	84,859	91,972	67,402	86,256
Silk	1,083,897	1,241,063	1,094,081	1,174,598
Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, &c.	126,960	146,266	125,104	86,101
Woollen	30,193	63,805	88,111	115,786
Other	207,995	327,016	265,042	328,677
Floor Coverings—Carpets, Lino-leums, Mats, &c.	241,394	405,758	501,233	609,065
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c.	177,297	209,132	191,238	197,949
All other Textiles	162,167	240,978	261,437	321,435
<i>(c) Manufactured Fibres.</i>				
Bags and Sacks—				
Bran, Chaff, and Compressed Fodder	41,702	71,037	71,169	82,818
Corn and Flour	402,691	604,037	566,965	297,415
All other	95,550	94,381	103,110	89,774
Cordage and Twines (excluding Metal Cordage)	23,081	45,750	84,835	144,161
Yarns—				
Artificial Silk	254,592	261,681	314,794	310,471
Cotton	286,515	370,158	316,553	364,678
Wool	15,411	22,043	17,471	18,001
Other	12,878	12,724	17,560	23,669
Total, Class VIII.	5,667,418	7,282,013	6,863,256	7,373,433
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
Oils (in bulk)—				
Kerosene, &c.	78,796	158,849	97,433	105,655
Lubricating (Mineral)	151,691	238,559	197,200	206,635
Petroleum, Crude	142,375	169,201	178,734	204,587
Petroleum and Shale Spirit	858,727	1,014,437	948,692	890,525
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	202,359	227,181	231,096	272,552
Total, Class IX.	1,433,948	1,808,227	1,653,155	1,679,954
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES	91,137	119,466	123,819	159,290
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES	67,245	116,741	117,493	150,519

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1931-32 TO 1934-35—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MACHINERY.	£	£	£	£
<i>(a) Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Electrical Machinery and Appliances—				
Cable and Wire, Covered ..	74,529	104,096	131,135	175,879
Dynamo Machines ..	60,222	45,755	67,405	77,127
Telephones and Switchboards ..	5,418	19,471	34,574	67,639
Wireless and Parts ..	54,766	66,182	55,301	74,873
Other	118,308	145,971	199,916	293,815
Implements and Machinery (Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural)	16,805	33,492	42,269	41,176
Engines	58,457	54,061	79,930	178,542
All other Machines and Machinery	472,338	709,228	758,050	1,152,723
<i>(b) Metals and Metal Manufactures, other than Machinery.</i>				
Alloys	28,261	33,707	46,218	73,228
Gas Appliances	4,891	7,418	13,979	28,002
Iron and Steel—				
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Ingots, Blooms, &c.	70,613	124,690	138,430	162,868
Pig and Scrap	1,778	2,862	3,665	1,371
Plate and Sheet	460,628	571,642	542,740	780,348
Girders, Beams, Channels, Joists, &c.	233	331	416	10,749
Wire	28,181	40,687	36,861	70,323
Railway and Tramway Material	295	1,778	6,137	17,187
Lamps and Lampware ..	27,197	61,247	69,900	92,857
Pipes and Tubes	76,416	141,983	139,242	127,023
Plated Ware and Cutlery ..	54,176	102,040	98,295	119,502
Tools of Trade (not being Machines)	95,598	159,781	158,207	203,157
Vehicles—				
Motor Cycles, Tricycles, &c. ..	11,030	29,928	43,766	64,055
Bodies for Motor Cars, &c. ..	829	5,493	35,801	74,394
Chassis for Motor Cars, &c. ..	211,356	821,015	1,385,909	1,877,031
Other, and Parts	113,705	263,941	322,971	569,808
All other Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery	342,992	456,137	510,415	602,364
Total, Class XII. ..	2,389,022	4,002,936	4,921,532	6,936,041

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1931-32 TO 1934-35—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1932	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XIII. — RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.				
(a) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures.				
Rubber, Crude, Powdered or Reclaimed	139,828	162,837	236,367	331,530
Rubber Manufactures	130,965	131,973	102,487	117,477
(b) Leather and Manufactures of Leather and Substitutes therefor.				
Glace Kid	169	711	2,555	5,291
Patent and Enamelled	10	141	7	969
All other	27,377	27,682	35,958	44,590
Total, Class XIII.	298,349	323,344	377,374	499,857
CLASS XIV. — WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.				
Timber—				
Dressed	33,845	58,743	80,150	80,318
Undressed	208,616	342,424	321,806	443,996
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, including Furniture	74,345	83,181	63,035	94,428
Tot I, Class XIV.	316,806	484,348	464,991	618,742
CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONWARE.				
Cement (Portland)	737	1,751	4,109	5,555
Earthenware, China, &c.	92,695	145,381	141,912	169,605
Glass and Glassware	78,329	146,320	174,375	228,061
All other Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass, and Stoneware	8,846	28,748	43,200	62,925
Total, Class XV.	180,607	322,200	363,596	466,146

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1931-32 TO 1934-35—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.				
(a) <i>Paper—</i>				
Cardboard and other Paper Boards	47,253	65,977	78,356	73,174
Printing	538,329	601,002	641,206	621,042
Wrapping of all Colours	64,893	74,750	57,064	68,191
Writing and Typewriting	118,177	148,363	153,714	148,120
All other	135,593	190,848	175,291	210,869
(b) <i>Stationery and Paper Manufactures—</i>				
Books (Printed), Directories, &c.	230,853	233,404	263,488	346,449
Price Lists, Catalogues, &c.	23,348	14,224	9,523	15,291
Pens and Pencils	23,903	37,501	41,940	50,308
All other.. ..	115,038	124,682	178,220	146,669
Total, Class XVI.	1,297,387	1,490,751	1,598,802	1,680,113
CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.				
Fancy Goods	123,968	123,119	138,266	145,766
Jewellery, including Cameos, &c.	45,851	68,876	69,977	123,449
Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, &c.	40,807	81,632	93,980	132,261
Total, Class XVII.	210,626	273,627	302,223	401,476
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.				
Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c.	67,092	75,250	86,330	108,317
Talking Machines — Phonographs, &c.	4,153	2,860	2,470	4,147
All other Optical and Scientific Instruments	55,181	65,323	76,267	94,808
Total, Class XVIII.	126,426	143,433	165,067	207,272
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS				
Acids	30,984	48,306	39,877	49,376
Cream of Tartar	4	181	829	196
Dyes	125,476	166,383	148,304	163,876
Fertilizers	123,802	222,135	194,049	232,108
Oils, Essential (Non-spirituous)	21,001	28,074	28,313	32,110

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIA, 1931-32 TO 1934-35—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS—<i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£
Perfumery and Toilet Prepara- tions	38,149	43,225	46,531	57,319
Proprietary Medicines	37,949	49,686	46,980	51,232
Sodium Salts	126,380	144,985	133,055	135,090
Spirits and Spirituous Prepara- tions	8,531	12,083	16,617	19,538
Sulphur (Brimstone).. .. .	114,908	221,807	143,179	133,346
All other Drugs and Chemicals	238,544	284,010	330,270	382,310
Total, Class XIX.	865,728	1,220,875	1,128,064	1,256,501
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Arms, Ammunition, and Explo- sives	103,902	224,841	224,438	216,433
Bags, Baskets, Trunks, &c.	13,699	26,838	52,485	74,737
Brushware	23,386	45,271	60,509	87,381
Matches and Vestas.. .. .	11	340	281	557
Musical Instruments, &c.—				
Pianos and Parts	514	815	1,169	3,904
Other and Parts	10,255	12,949	16,118	21,747
Soap and Soap Substitutes	5,578	12,540	9,694	8,787
All other Articles*	595,946	882,514	925,772	1,354,738
Total, Class XX.	753,291	1,206,108	1,290,466	1,768,284
CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.				
Gold	269,625	316,581	211,084	204,557
Silver	2,148	2,833	2,266	2,606
Bronze—Specie	95	77	56	69
Total, Class XXI.	271,868	319,491	213,406	207,232
Grand Total	16,043,817	21,516,988	22,404,232	26,345,073

* Includes " Outside Packages " 1931-32, £410,455 ; 1932-33, £518,041 ; 1933-34, £547,191 ; 1934-35, £610,677.

The articles imported were mainly manufactured goods. Apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres, machinery, and manufactures of metal amounted to slightly over 52 per cent. of the total value of imports in the last five years. Excluding bullion and specie, the imports for 1934-35 exceeded those of the previous year by £3,947,015.

Recorded
Values of
Principal
Exports.

The recorded values of the principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victoria during each of the last four years are shown hereunder in 21 divisions, in accordance with the statistical classification:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM VICTORIA DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1931-32 TO 1934-35.

(Australian Currency Values.)

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.				
Butter	4,149,713	3,865,321	2,411,892	3,428,217
Cheese	59,347	107,947	44,657	141,392
Eggs	151,729	240,777	362,736	370,194
Meats—				
Bacon and Hams	4,131	3,452	5,180	4,786
Preserved by Cold Process—				
Beef	30,028	90,352	50,466	61,981
Lamb	1,186,155	1,521,078	1,677,254	2,134,761
Mutton	190,621	197,056	290,242	297,002
Pork	38,993	54,812	57,895	100,316
Rabbits and Hares	148,058	170,899	124,196	192,104
Other	22,069	56,548	87,605	87,528
Preserved in Tins	10,402	16,646	21,966	30,611
Sausage Casings	75,567	118,907	223,124	288,580
Other	1,701	1,515	4,602	2,043
Milk and Cream	625,424	900,778	715,528	513,107
All other Animal Foodstuffs	3,410	2,926	1,922	3,340
Total, Class I.	6,697,348	7,349,014	6,079,265	7,655,962
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.				
Biscuits	17,484	15,161	14,681	21,201
Fruits, Dried	1,278,327	1,507,299	1,722,359	1,320,022
Fruits, Fresh	173,112	687,583	391,225	431,159
Fruits, Preserved in liquid	399,526	475,636	658,468	647,909
Grain and Pulse—				
Unprepared—				
Wheat	4,246,048	3,621,571	1,431,842	1,617,923
Other	66,702	47,769	23,912	94,696
Prepared—				
Flour (Wheaten)	1,347,302	1,564,396	1,285,088	1,734,520
Other	43,314	47,688	66,358	191,770
Jams and Fruit Jellies	10,119	5,982	5,331	9,472
Tea	4,662	13,609	14,940	11,922
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	76,622	66,486	87,551	75,734
Total, Class II.	7,663,218	8,053,180	5,701,755	6,156,328

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIA, 1931-32 TO 1934-35—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS..	87,640	70,124	104,370	93,413
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF..	137,578	112,236	59,269	49,522
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	33,103	40,264	39,702	44,780
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED). NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, Horse) ..	21,113	38,190	44,444	72,035
Opossum	32,655	10,139	5,649	113,302
Rabbit and Hare	126,088	127,598	261,761	236,199
Sheep	492,081	663,732	1,325,081	887,082
Other	22,188	33,437	112,074	52,458
Wool—				
Greasy	7,017,683	7,757,782	11,942,129	7,766,452
Scoured and Washed ..	641,220	850,457	1,511,461	1,101,958
Tops, Noils and Waste ..	35,628	30,697	58,160	43,498
All other Animal Substances ..	12,364	14,841	15,998	17,524
Total, Class VI. ..	8,401,020	9,526,873	15,276,757	10,290,508
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES ..	22,848	20,270	34,216	48,521
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.				
Boots and Shoes	33,078	33,426	36,871	38,939
All other Apparel	65,561	80,437	66,531	49,684
All other Textiles, including Bags, Cordage, Yarns, &c. ..	76,135	91,052	148,681	174,315
Total, Class VIII. ..	174,774	204,915	252,083	262,938
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
Tallow—Unrefined	220,611	240,262	131,024	263,558
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	35,895	44,741	34,372	42,132
Total, Class IX. ..	256,506	285,003	165,396	305,690
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES	5,065	5,268	8,426	8,316
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES	10,855	7,409	12,906	43,772

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIA, 1931-32 TO 1934-35—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MACHINERY.	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Machines and Machinery ..	126,738	100,540	100,254	167,549
(b) <i>Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery.</i>				
Iron and Steel	24,434	28,037	30,957	36,152
Lead—Pig and in Matte ..	369	13	236	183
Tin Ingots	37	28	134	50
Zinc—Bars, Blocks, &c. ..	7,268	7,725	16,856	29,614
All other Metals and Manufactures thereof	107,113	125,580	149,757	146,153
Total, Class XII. ..	265,959	261,923	298,194	379,701
CLASS XIII.—RUBBER AND LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.				
Rubber and Manufactures ..	18,393	22,966	29,768	34,437
Leather and Manufactures ..	135,590	164,582	294,601	214,053
Total, Class XIII. .	153,983	187,548	324,369	248,490
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED ..	24,701	23,432	29,342	26,220
CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE	24,842	27,041	40,292	43,216
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.				
Paper	12,356	9,275	10,958	23,825
Stationery	32,330	32,024	27,381	31,630
Total, Class XVI. ..	44,686	41,299	38,339	55,455
CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIMEPIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.				
Precious Stones, Unset ;				
Pearls, Cameos, &c. ..	15,554	16,704	11,245	23,859
All other Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods ..	17,179	22,280	38,697	34,296
Total, Class XVII. ..	32,733	38,984	49,942	58,155

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIA, 1931-32 TO 1934-35—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS..	43,152	56,984	48,898	60,481
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.				
Casein	23,431	14,341	22,050	32,066
Fertilizers	3,176	1,376	1,658	1,109
Medicines	5,086	3,725	9,228	14,132
Oil—Eucalyptus	34,112	35,405	34,368	39,174
All other Drugs and Chemicals	45,979	52,207	53,175	53,157
Total, Class XIX. ..	111,784	107,054	120,479	139,638
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Soap	152,582	110,427	75,363	50,939
Vessels transferred abroad	11,250	..	..	1,500
All other Articles	167,708	127,116	184,084	225,364
Total, Class XX. ..	331,540	237,543	259,447	277,803
CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.				
Gold	3,198,015	3,134,058	1,547,421	1,857,367
Silver	24,179	15,952	26,414	12,522
Bronze	18,781	3,044	2,444	1,029
Total, Class XXI. ..	3,240,975	3,153,054	1,576,279	1,870,918
Australian produce	27,393,055	29,518,676	30,195,377	27,776,969
Other produce	371,255	290,742	324,349	342,858
Grand Total	27,764,310	29,809,418	30,519,726	28,119,827

The export trade consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The value of wool, wheat, flour, butter, fruits (all kinds), meats, skins, and milk and cream exported during the last five years amounted to 92 per cent. of the total Australian produce exported (merchandise only) for that period—wool alone represented 36 per cent. Exports of merchandise only during 1934-35 showed a decrease of £2,694,538 as compared with the previous year.

The value of the trade with various countries of the world in each of the last five years was as specified in the following table:—

Trade with
Countries.

**IMPORTS (CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN)
FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, AND EXPORTS DIRECT
THERE TO, 1930-31 to 1934-35.**

Imports of Products or Manufactures of—	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	British Currency Values—				
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	8,165,121	6,786,092	9,285,960	9,778,157	11,697,297
Canada	375,970	349,100	802,921	1,135,007	1,548,182
Hong Kong	373	234	656	3,239	2,847
India and Ceylon	1,554,581	968,978	1,189,644	1,205,428	928,889
Malaya (British)	119,984	123,918	138,676	136,892	269,645
New Zealand	436,581	534,533	616,303	698,933	710,648
Pacific Islands (British)	175,879	190,513	272,006	291,906	369,393
South African Union	22,289	15,320	18,751	41,656	63,902
Other British Possessions	124,272	76,224	145,534	109,364	197,535
Belgium	111,462	107,352	150,460	144,247	169,486
China	122,153	110,172	105,355	92,201	114,709
Czecho-Slovakia	101,348	89,797	108,654	106,423	143,935
Egypt	3,863	7,064	5,450	4,835	9,803
France	541,311	431,656	471,348	382,661	348,520
Germany	885,223	644,165	807,395	773,174	892,655
Italy	260,274	221,556	344,759	300,602	286,939
Japan	856,435	904,790	1,424,339	1,438,415	1,650,491
Netherlands	127,184	118,532	169,613	203,475	212,117
Netherlands East Indies	936,763	613,140	766,879	1,016,951	988,176
Norway	91,061	61,088	122,099	136,584	116,521
Persia	191,489	146,674	214,899	225,818	267,281
Peru	40	968	12,622	73	2,070
Philippine Islands	18,752	18,139	18,921	26,795	33,326
Spain	35,044	24,200	33,855	37,165	48,041
Sweden	323,570	273,893	378,338	350,770	340,359
Switzerland	362,145	229,295	226,680	204,581	208,578
United Socialistic Soviet Republic	14,879	23,459	45,908	26,759	35,664
United States of America	3,394,743	2,336,012	2,781,912	2,539,046	3,581,495
Other Foreign Countries	369,073	226,498	337,950	446,181	495,892
Total*	19,721,853	15,633,362	20,998,947	21,857,041	25,734,396
Exports to—	Australian Currency Values—				
United Kingdom	14,831,336	14,628,633	16,214,443	14,550,513	15,358,112
Canada	379,384	444,405	396,899	480,750	418,941
Hong Kong	118,606	239,011	176,900	134,921	226,681
India and Ceylon	721,164	350,524	464,825	407,104	420,089
Malaya (British)	342,783	449,090	458,711	454,145	576,913
New Zealand	816,009	398,651	982,368	897,532	1,101,914
Pacific Islands (British)	112,386	82,791	111,041	117,058	133,098
South African Union	149,683	138,897	69,833	73,091	97,186
Other British Possessions	190,808	257,251	195,379	255,604	197,154
Belgium	432,761	435,811	635,902	1,442,580	1,043,417
China	1,006,610	1,060,768	1,956,739	391,568	218,153
Czecho-Slovakia	109	465	41	17,590	16,802
Egypt	341,029	325,719	85,291	93,842	80,486
France	1,271,429	1,084,737	1,404,548	1,780,375	1,107,783
Germany	689,108	591,959	631,060	1,248,045	340,345
Italy	586,803	1,046,769	691,547	1,335,986	196,822
Japan	2,454,382	3,638,481	3,584,468	4,663,449	3,685,831
Netherlands	197,555	135,215	93,226	95,682	106,880
Netherlands East Indies	969,802	816,001	667,419	593,865	553,328
Norway	31,164	2,153	1,558	77	1,836
Persia	290	150	163	498	153
Peru	109	109,419	38,321	..	1,944
Philippine Islands	26,104	48,238	150,426	147,667	52,655
Spain	12,882	203,244	43,250	42,373	217,636
Sweden	28,225	24,710	39,879	80,196	70,992
Switzerland	3,590	2,816	2,610	1,559	2,178
United Socialistic Soviet Republic	528	52,923	75,370	45,691	52,238
United States of America	867,257	513,246	383,121	838,727	808,165
Other Foreign Countries	173,865	182,233	254,030	329,233	1,032,095†
Total	26,754,761	27,764,310	29,809,418	30,519,726	28,119,827

* Excluding "Outside Packages," 1930-31, £588,348; 1931-32, £410,455; 1932-33, £518,041; 1933-34, £547,191; 1934-35, £610,677.

† Includes Manchuria (Kwantung Peninsula), £707,492.

Trade with
United
Kingdom.

Nearly 55 per cent. of the total value of exports in 1934-35 were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whilst approximately 44 per cent. of imports were the products or manufactures of those countries. The chief articles of United Kingdom origin imported in the last five years and the principal articles exported direct thereto in the same period were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of United Kingdom origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Whisky	111,170	50,396	86,404	116,791	89,173
Cigarettes	17,530	734	1,510	2,546	3,579
Apparel	165,041	160,624	247,215	279,312	323,182
Piece Goods—					
Canvas and Duck	90,846	116,253	157,906	152,396	206,266
Cotton and Linen	1,339,835	1,469,740	1,788,704	1,498,000	1,641,787
Silk	360,086	297,924	404,335	420,191	404,590
Woolen	67,032	26,138	56,845	81,587	108,840
Velvets, and Lace for Attire	104,823	111,664	115,233	76,229	81,443
Other	195,363	185,051	262,542	200,573	232,724
Floor Coverings	231,623	222,827	382,655	475,729	578,978
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c.	144,833	160,695	188,205	174,570	180,734
Yarns	335,939	350,496	407,787	352,972	465,951
Machines and Machinery	806,589	420,638	596,410	764,175	1,127,105
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Iron and Steel	594,863	533,477	686,499	669,729	930,544
Motor Cars (bodies, chassis, and parts)	148,407	107,836	364,109	669,793	560,910
Pipes and Tubes	124,539	57,556	126,150	102,362	106,337
Platedware and Cutlery	60,822	44,962	85,946	82,585	103,081
Other Vehicles and parts, n.e.l.	103,500	75,337	161,445	230,680	372,844
Other Metals and Manufactures	414,768	315,742	485,329	534,543	654,016
Rubber and Rubber Goods	79,915	68,844	79,689	71,788	76,559
Crockery and Household Ware	88,905	54,061	75,607	73,542	105,005
Glass and Glassware	40,191	17,621	43,156	47,473	60,639
Paper	653,970	560,098	530,986	590,041	550,836
Books	236,318	197,899	212,458	241,735	319,704
Fancy Goods	92,139	42,539	39,639	47,649	60,294
Drugs and Medicinal Preparations	71,232	49,467	64,015	57,584	62,758
Sodium Salts	83,634	110,217	125,013	99,645	105,139
Dyes	50,069	94,877	116,866	116,310	123,073
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	174,423	90,614	192,910	169,391	183,440
All other Articles	1,096,766	791,755	1,150,392	1,377,236	1,877,811
Total	8,165,121	6,786,092	9,285,960	9,778,157	11,697,297
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to United Kingdom.</i>					
Butter	2,827,668	3,641,089	3,491,651	2,095,079	3,078,708
Eggs	83,306	151,010	240,450	362,292	369,760
Meats—					
Beef, Mutton and Lamb	1,217,541	1,374,825	1,770,435	1,984,827	2,451,024
Rabbits and Hares	155,648	144,498	164,367	117,817	181,639
Other	109,531	64,057	117,820	176,861	232,922*
Milk and Cream	3,012	39,556	150,301	41,569	3,150
Fruits—all kinds	1,698,336	1,151,200	2,136,759	2,195,693	1,754,923
Wheat and Flour	855,831	911,613	1,179,142	769,123	268,758
Wine, fermented	48,098	55,590	36,622	45,116	32,155
Hides and Skins	628,002	205,746	198,754	492,603	329,848
Wool	2,700,811	3,144,862	3,016,411	4,144,271	4,010,126
Tallow, unrefined	13,733	53,828	81,086	29,480	37,196
Leather, &c.	64,327	63,799	82,604	182,396	112,609
Soap	174,963	128,103	92,135	60,184	37,955
Bullion and Specie	3,463,739	3,233,098	3,152,974	1,555,610	1,862,966
All other Articles	788,685	266,259	302,982	294,592	594,373
Total	14,831,336	14,628,633	16,214,493	14,550,513	15,358,112

* Including "Pork," £97,712.

Trade with
India and
Ceylon.

During 1934-35 imports from India and Ceylon decreased by £276,539 as compared with the previous year, while exports to those countries increased by £12,985.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH
INDIA AND CEYLON, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of Indian and Cingalese origin).</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Cocoa Beans	4,320	5,168	4,478	5,728	5,044
Coffee	11,141	13,613	4,997	4,278	6,644
Rice	191	58	1	51	..
Nuts	3,547	1,258	631	787	719
Spices	12,010	4,867	4,660	4,911	4,359
Tea	259,678	118,559	121,240	179,408	138,198
Hides and Skins	39,126	40,390	36,181	39,464	36,887
Fibres	21,707	32,925	41,763	31,537	35,047
Gums and Resins	9,332	12,302	8,413	9,769	13,842
Seeds	28,477	35,503	24,766	40,605	37,199
Hessians	88,432	100,959	131,281	94,744	100,705
Floor Coverings	2,455	2,015	5,527	6,199	6,926
Bags and Sacks	991,114	537,241	758,739	728,509	469,840
Yarns—Coir	12,895	7,989	8,569	10,661	14,569
Oils in Bulk	226	520	1,370	291	917
Waxes	4,455	3,716	3,758	4,537	5,004
Rubber, &c.	13,530	10,235	3,568	11,810	19,423
All other Articles	51,945	41,660	29,698	32,149	33,566
Total	1,554,581	968,978	1,189,644	1,205,428	928,889
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to India and Ceylon.</i>					
Butter	10,640	9,626	10,490	9,516	12,192
Meats	15,804	8,351	13,806	14,005	15,008
Milk and Cream	48,372	66,870	124,807	86,483	72,310
Biscuits	3,213	3,136	2,097	2,624	2,978
Fruits (all kinds)	3,072	3,271	1,873	1,817	4,503
Hay and Chaff	3,312	9,821	11,717	13,753	9,205
Wheat	249,059	628	497	720	1,347
Flour	100,053	91,689	92,981	86,550	96,515
Horses	26,492	23,308	27,684	24,529	26,720
Wool	37,415	43,023	72,492	71,687	66,978
Tallow (unrefined)	29,237	23,641	50,895	31,299	39,306
Soap	4,330	2,871	1,921	1,818	1,015
Specie and Bullion	120,000	7,700	..	..	..
All other Articles	66,115	51,589	53,565	62,273	72,012
Total	721,164	350,524	464,825	407,104	420,089

The value of imports from New Zealand for the year ended 30th June, 1935, was £710,648. The exports thereto amounted to £1,101,914, an increase of £204,382 over the previous year. The principal articles of trade during the last five years were as follows :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH
NEW ZEALAND, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of New Zealand origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish	25,366	18,229	19,069	40,117	48,568
Milk and Cream	2,482	450	897	2,624	325
Meats	5,080	5,582	5,412	4,564	5,525
Grain and Pulse	15,578	15,524	9,070	6,767	8,378
Hops	792	342	191	438	510
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs)	7,084	7,861	13,397	20,137	20,829
Hides and Skins	66,449	61,155	95,329	138,953	151,686
Wool	14,416	17,138	21,002	172,919	57,382
Flax and Hemp	27,590	13,038	18,129	20,834	27,510
Oakum and Tow	5,625	2,667	2,775	3,122	2,537
Seeds	18,780	32,728	19,443	26,481	37,801
Timber	72,114	87,774	117,412	82,082	167,489
Gold and Silver	127,007	240,840	265,283	138,626	127,080
All other Articles	48,218	31,205	28,894	41,269	55,030
Total	436,581	534,533	616,303	698,933	710,648
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to New Zealand.</i>					
Fruits, all kinds	159,565	223,322	111,859	126,663	243,518
Grain and Pulse—					
Wheat	134	..	190,811	209	1
Flour	6,526	5,471	2,679	1,367	1,381
Oats	9,195	17,138	7,507	172	288
Rice and Rice Meal	2,665	2,511	1,239	2,054	288
Tea	7,590	4,500	13,337	14,625	3,066
Spirituons and Alcoholic Liquors	11,515	6,880	6,834	3,380	9,825
Tobacco manufactured	159,914	131,076	93,146	52,722	39,698
Apparel	17,983	66,511	85,447	81,869	62,340
Textiles	31,187	24,036	21,297	38,271	43,534
Manufactured Fibres	24,077	21,280	11,114	42,473	63,510
Oils	6,805	4,808	6,663	5,368	7,909
Machines and Machinery	47,810	42,937	40,602	40,462	70,267
Metal manufactures	31,785	34,165	47,949	71,173	70,680
Rubber manufactures	12,843	14,744	19,469	25,796	33,078
Leather, &c.	11,327	18,963	29,736	45,364	44,429
Books	11,245	6,697	6,286	7,080	9,978
Photographic goods and materials	45,450	32,058	33,774	34,033	46,190
Drugs and Chemicals	34,215	36,180	33,987	38,375	40,157
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	45,906	55,306	56,524	48,801	68,414
All other Articles	139,472	148,562	162,108	203,266	232,693
Australian produce	706,812	818,834	895,117	799,985	993,902
Other produce	109,197	79,817	87,251	97,547	108,012
Total	816,009	898,651	982,368	897,532	1,101,914

Trade with Belgium.

The value of imports from Belgium showed a slight increase—£25,239—during 1934-35, but exports from Victoria to that country decreased by £399,163. The principal articles of trade with Belgium during each of the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH BELGIUM, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of Belgian origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Furs and other Skins, dressed ..	81	1,716	1,813	100	..
Gloves	7,652	4,821	5,329	5,061	12,185
Piece Goods	22,885	23,271	33,485	43,067	45,020
Artificial Silk Yarn	4,252	3,717	891	316	182
Electrical Machinery, &c. ..	2,290	1,797	4,495	4,265	6,156
Metal Manufactures—					
Copper	1,105	231	42	63	47
Iron and Steel	2,987	2,703	7,134	3,949	2,988
Vehicles	112	..	10	30	14
Other	6,709	3,593	3,814	5,554	5,391
Glass and Glassware	20,996	23,778	39,430	42,786	49,374
Paper	11,491	11,576	12,496	7,230	7,287
Precious Stones, Unset	1,128	2,364	11,309	4,293	12,948
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	6,173	3,089	3,743	4,446	2,748
All other Articles	23,586	19,696	22,475	23,082	25,146
Total	111,452	107,352	156,466	144,247	169,486
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to Belgium.</i>					
Meats	6,385	2,002	1,543	310	513
Wheat	71,650	126,225	33,045	..	548
Hides and Skins	23,588	1,703	4,494	12,491	27,200
Wool	303,023	280,159	579,449	1,416,681	981,736
Tallow (unrefined)	1,587	137	..	..	1,060
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	2,123	950	971	599	1,400
All other Articles	24,405	24,635	16,395	12,499	30,960
Total	432,761	435,811	635,902	1,442,580	1,043,417

Trade with France. Imports from France during 1934-35 decreased by nearly 9 per cent. as compared with the previous year, while exports decreased by almost 38 per cent. Details of the exports to France and of the goods of French origin received in the past five years are given in the appended table :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH FRANCE, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of French origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Brandy	2,194	2,060	5,512	8,741	9,748
Hides and Skins	3,248	296	653	2,525	508
Wine	2,159	289	3,915	8,336	11,465
Gums and Resins	17,426	8,584	11,734	7,188	4,734
Apparel—					
Trimmings and Ornaments	43,374	30,499	38,979	41,060	36,373
Gloves	13,684	9,595	6,927	11,255	9,786
Other	24,972	10,710	20,694	19,715	15,910
Textiles—					
Piece Goods	242,656	238,356	239,107	123,489	99,728
Other	9,814	4,835	3,923	4,151	4,385
Oils	12,730	16,640	17,201	15,966	16,295
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	1,055	3,082	1,407	1,212	1,506
Other Machines and Machinery	12,871	5,043	8,482	3,797	9,572
Motor Bodies, Chassis and Parts	998	406	4,774	3,108	3,246
Rubber Manufactures	2,269	2,401	4,146	3,605	1,380
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	38,989	18,210	4,017	3,665	3,954
Pipes (smoking)	6,602	4,192	4,258	5,380	3,956
Cream of Tartar	2,099	..	72	173	44
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations	12,813	8,379	8,908	9,591	9,297
All other Articles	91,358	68,079	86,639	108,804	106,633
Total	541,311	431,656	471,348	382,661	348,520
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to France.</i>					
Meats	9,574	3,731	12,165	8,335	8,911
Wheat and Flour .. .. .	..	2,023	..	..	..
Hides and Skins	833,750	223,199	469,904	769,538	519,765
Wool	907,691	839,953	906,906	962,690	556,738
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	..	275	1,255	..	..
All other Articles	20,414	15,556	14,318	39,812	22,369
Total	1,271,429	1,084,787	1,404,548	1,780,375	1,107,783

Trade with Germany. Prior to the Great War (1913) the percentage of trade with Germany amounted to 8·4 per cent. of the total with overseas countries, but the percentage during 1934-35 was 2·7. Wool is the chief item exported to Germany, and during the past five years accounted for 86 per cent. of the total exports to that country—the percentage for 1934-35 being 89.

The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH GERMANY, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Articles.	Value in year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of German origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Hides and Skins	2,363	1,558	246	177	47
Apparel—					
Gloves	35,345	57,356	83,954	61,991	67,795
Other	81,765	47,839	53,230	39,639	39,676
Textiles—					
Piece Goods	70,957	56,650	65,406	46,877	56,424
Other	17,344	13,257	16,519	11,269	15,052
Artificial Silk Yarn	23,177	25,441	14,165	5,205	186
Machines and Machinery ..	191,538	101,505	108,211	122,477	171,556
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Vehicles and Parts	5,791	3,044	3,728	7,164	13,164
Plated Ware and Cutlery ..	10,056	7,076	11,319	9,039	9,790
Other	102,370	53,912	77,459	82,394	91,915
Glass and Glassware	10,596	8,721	11,204	15,226	33,366
Paper	37,358	28,223	29,662	31,725	28,462
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	17,730	10,197	12,696	11,857	11,535
Fancy Goods	37,204	16,020	13,890	13,569	9,994
Timepieces	13,308	8,824	15,082	19,013	24,191
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	24,524	20,798	31,544	40,206	48,274
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	81,300	83,373	114,588	99,788	107,268
Bags, Baskets, &c.	7,034	6,668	10,439	23,083	30,676
Brushware	3,319	1,277	2,680	2,480	3,335
Musical Instruments	6,513	4,123	7,656	7,116	10,818
All other Articles	105,601	88,303	123,717	122,879	119,131
Total	885,223	644,165	807,395	773,174	892,655
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to Germany.</i>					
Butter	356	426	228	..	..
Sausage Casings	3,827	3,030	2,682	3,071	768
Fruits (all kinds)	35,336	6	40,586	29,918	8,870
Wheat and Flour	8,972	15,743	1,617	..	..
Wool	508,361	477,017	549,192	1,167,668	301,862
Hides and Skins	85,302	62,227	8,887	19,268	11,624
Tallow (unrefined)	1,724	709	4,284	..	..
Casein .. .. .	..	26	..	2,460	520
Eucalyptus Oil	7,526	6,470	8,393	5,940	5,511
All other Articles	37,704	26,305	15,191	19,720	11,190
Total	689,108	591,959	631,060	1,248,045	340,345

Imports from Japan during 1934-35 showed a substantial increase—£212,076—over those of the previous year. Exports in 1934-35 were less by £977,618 than those of 1933-34. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH JAPAN, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values into Victoria (of Japanese origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish	9,228	111	2,769	2,748	5,193
Silk, Raw	213,273	211,337	213,875	221,511	169,381
Fibres	3,808	2,626	5,409	2,427	3,533
Grass or Straw, &c.	1,112	7,768	11,082	9,144	12,048
Apparel—					
Buttons	9,456	7,034	15,234	10,869	15,776
Hats and Caps	2,622	9,995	12,334	9,797	5,604
Other	6,943	6,834	13,501	23,144	36,229
Piece Goods—	391,542	392,766	550,963	521,690	616,085
Silk	70,532	89,710	170,545	205,345	295,891
Cotton and Linen	12,965	18,812	41,742	49,122	66,310
Other	19,335	13,423	43,043	33,538	38,578
Other Textiles	4,841	14,389	28,033	28,866	36,619
Yarns	5,636	3,441	8,661	3,943	5,472
Oils	5,826	1,995	4,959	5,808	5,819
Timber	17,538	24,451	44,464	43,703	37,528
China ware	5,374	2,655	11,378	15,986	16,786
Glass and Glassware	17,881	19,998	32,064	49,232	48,145
Fancy Goods	2,841	3,436	9,537	5,807	5,736
Jewellery and Precious Stones	3,047	3,060	1,802	1,652	2,414
Camphor	2	15,834	81,068	34,658	38,764
Sulphur (Brimstone)	52,634	55,115	121,876	154,405	188,580
All other Articles					
Total	856,436	904,790	1,424,339	1,438,415	1,650,491
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to Japan.</i>					
Butter	1,557	998	2,787	559	..
Hides and Skins	6,031	4,715	8,373	18,167	42,000
Milk and Cream	51,639	18,001	15,104	33,286	9,801
Wheat	606,125	1,301,815	836,788	670,476	1,240,387
Flour	4,541	3,966	6,937	2,850	4,647
Wool	1,715,800	2,181,729	2,602,950	3,839,697	2,258,058
Tallow (unrefined)	38,094	73,198	55,561	40,948	47,549
Casein	20,704	21,803	14,333	19,138	31,333
Fertilizers	795	1,966	1,358	456	1,072
All other Articles	9,096	30,290	40,277	37,872	50,984
Total	2,454,382	3,638,481	3,584,468	4,663,449	3,685,831

Trade with
Netherlands
East Indies.

Imports from Netherlands East Indies during 1934-35 decreased by £28,475, while exports decreased by £40,537 as compared with 1933-34. The chief articles interchanged with Netherlands East Indies during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of Netherlands East Indies origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee and Chicory	10,266	9,912	12,018	11,829	9,165
Sago and Tapioca	463	1,081	221	..	135
Spices	3,810	5,795	4,555	315	346
Tea	207,361	168,855	132,495	289,097	255,677
Tobacco—unmanufactured	9,161	5,283	7,760	32,534	20,029
Hides and Skins	14,973	3,598	18,999	14,684	6,026
Fibres	87,611	74,658	68,476	49,897	61,793
Seeds	6,411	3,709	5,056	3,325	3,338
Oils	535,936	291,044	455,945	494,076	558,055
Rubber, crude	38,672	25,538	30,630	94,308	48,486
All other Articles	21,599	23,667	24,724	25,386	25,126
Total	936,763	613,140	766,879	1,016,651	988,176
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to the Netherlands East Indies.</i>					
Butter	457,314	396,821	282,195	223,805	250,567
Meats	743	1,267	1,296	637	1,259
Milk and Cream	197,744	103,938	76,685	58,969	2,856
Biscuits	13,894	8,133	6,014	7,553	11,813
Fruits and fruit juices	36,408	33,287	27,075	27,999	23,008
Flour	223,337	234,214	215,701	219,390	215,616
Machines and Machinery	2,755	95	64	315	145
Leather, &c.	13,174	11,063	20,651	22,348	9,124
Soap	3,191	3,193	1,477	969	910
All other Articles	21,242	23,990	36,261	31,880	38,030
Total	969,802	816,001	667,419	593,865	553,328

Imports from the United States of America increased by £1,042,449 during 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34, whilst exports to that country decreased by £30,562. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States of America in the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Imported (British Currency Values) into Victoria (of United States origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish, Preserved in Tins	7,298	195	7,909	5,290	3,680
Sausage Casings	30,250	19,175	21,979	34,017	44,143
Tobacco, &c.	371,519	183,137	273,068	169,875	279,307
Gums and Resins	9,939	13,509	18,573	17,641	23,043
Apparel—					
Socks and Stockings	6,909	244	847	203	500
Other	45,113	27,670	15,304	18,422	30,216
Textiles—					
Piece Goods	143,966	103,244	64,647	59,802	65,891
Other	40,633	17,587	12,285	11,153	10,253
Manufactured Fibres and Yarns ..	106,139	44,562	37,633	11,734	20,706
Oils	1,080,827	853,098	958,490	760,950	619,391
Paints and Varnishes	20,442	24,289	28,718	27,065	42,347
Asphalt, Bitumen, and Natural Pitch	32,884	25,408	25,524	16,884	2,713
Machines and Machinery	464,283	215,684	288,408	312,291	548,945
Metals and Metal manufactures—					
Iron and Steel	27,819	23,390	20,974	20,497	42,182
Tools of Trade	48,269	30,345	30,030	33,206	42,530
Vehicles and Parts—					
Motor Bodies, Chassis, &c. ..	115,007	96,299	244,720	308,947	766,666
Other	62,644	39,771	80,061	87,961	176,233
Other Metals, &c.	110,009	55,939	59,216	78,016	103,190
Rubber, &c.	21,619	28,998	30,916	15,135	22,147
Leather, &c.	9,683	2,814	1,787	2,837	5,231
Timber	75,729	36,557	56,217	80,218	84,909
Glass and Glassware	15,015	13,906	8,162	13,106	16,323
Paper	41,636	46,226	51,548	33,870	37,178
Stationery	82,640	58,264	32,532	22,262	30,519
Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods	31,587	17,465	6,523	5,750	14,826
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	51,378	43,947	50,095	52,934	74,053
Sulphur (Brimstone)	87,822	98,450	89,389	95,358	85,015
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives ..	11,438	6,457	4,861	16,018	17,591
Instruments—Musical	7,264	3,025	1,833	2,124	5,353
All other articles	234,982	206,357	259,614	225,480	366,414
Total	3,394,743	2,336,012	2,781,912	2,539,046	3,581,495
<i>Exported (Australian Currency Values) from Victoria to the United States.</i>					
Sausage Casings	100,977	69,326	109,105	194,884	250,963
Hides and Skins	231,780	186,450	141,950	353,091	294,067
Wool	410,962	164,400	79,602	222,054	100,847
Tallow (unrefined) .. ..	..	1,173	..	177	98,216
Machines and Machinery	46,006	19,304	10,325	10,083	4,707
Metals and Metal Manufactures ..	13,644	8,909	9,158	4,481	4,448
Leather, &c.	7,437	..	629	1,900	97
Eucalyptus Oil	14,295	7,536	8,639	12,074	14,926
All other articles	42,156	56,148	23,713	39,983	39,894
Total	867,257	513,246	383,121	838,727	808,165

Wool, wheat and flour, butter, fruits (all kinds), meats, and hides and skins were the six principal articles of merchandise exported from Victoria in 1934-35. The values of these products, arranged according to destination, are shown in the following statement:—

DESTINATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED IN 1934-35.

(Australian Currency Values.)

Destination.	Wool.	Wheat and Flour.	Butter.	Fruits (all kinds).	Meats.	Hides and Skins.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	4,010,126	268,758	3,078,708	1,754,923	2,865,585	329,843
Aden ..		5,887	64	374		
Canada ..	37,749	5,403		340,251	1,482	254
Hong Kong ..	1,532	155,650	981	5,700	1,453	
India and Ceylon ..	66,978	97,862	12,192	9,205	15,008	1,087
Irish Free State ..		52,689		2,015		
Malaya (British) ..		42,505	40,106	5,338	14,858	29
Malta ..		11,367	321	652	5,276	
Mauritius ..		55,998	7,621	241	139	
New Zealand ..	5,145	1,382		243,518	863	1,696
Pacific Islands (British)		1,244	656	2,498	5,465	
South African Union ..		651		189	813	
Sudan ..		5,564	18	43	1	
Other British Countries ..		11,351	7,542	1,294	1,587	
Africa, Portuguese East ..		45,998	238	826	5	
Africa, Portuguese West ..		29,194				
Belgium ..	981,736	1,128	4,846	377	513	27,200
China ..	5,023	162,518	10,256	1,191	87	2,089
Egypt ..		67,316	271	1,468	9,356	
France ..	556,738			11	8,911	519,765
French Indo-China ..		9,237		1,069	170	
Germany ..	301,862			8,870	768	11,624
Italy ..	167,565	3,121			439	12,373
Japan ..	2,258,058	1,245,034		1	6,686	42,000
Manchuria (including Kwantung Peninsula)		703,316	633	24		
Netherlands ..	81,782	1,587		2,944	6	2,375
Netherlands East Indies ..		215,619	250,567	15,094	1,259	54
Norway ..	1,314			55		
Philippine Islands ..		42,222	2,330	466	526	
Siam ..		29,466	4,089			
Spain ..	112,623					104,992
Sweden ..	64,915				424	1,820
U.S.S. Republic ..		52,224				
United States of America ..	100,847			5	251,057	294,067
Other Foreign Countries ..	157,915	25,152	6,728	448	6,925	9,603
Total ..	8,911,908	3,352,443	3,428,217	2,399,090	3,199,712	1,361,076

The value of the above-mentioned six articles added to that of the next principal item (milk and cream) represented slightly over 88 per cent. of the total merchandise exported. The value of milk and cream exported amounted to £513,107, of which £372,013 was sent to Malaya (British), £72,310 to India and Ceylon, and £22,874 to China.

Principal Exports—Quantity and Value. In the following table particulars relating to quantities and values of the principal commodities exported from Victoria, are given :—

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1931-32 TO 1934-35.

(AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY VALUES.)

Commodity.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Wool	182,978,607	214,621,692	189,521,493	191,192,361
.. .. .	£ 7,694,531	8,638,936	13,511,750	8,911,908
Butter	81,068,322	95,492,925	76,470,363	93,643,352
.. .. .	£ 4,149,713	3,865,321	2,411,892	3,428,217
Wheat	16,812,761	14,710,399	5,930,720	6,740,543
.. .. .	centals 4,246,048	3,621,571	1,431,842	1,617,923
Flour (wheaten)	4,357,440	4,832,238	4,322,481	5,277,680
.. .. .	£ 1,347,302	1,564,396	1,285,088	1,734,520
Fruits—				
Dried	64,087,466	72,156,497	99,254,166	83,280,231
.. .. .	£ 1,278,327	1,507,299	1,722,359	1,320,022
Fresh	17,840,700	78,250,600	45,125,500	48,268,400
.. .. .	£ 173,112	687,583	391,225	431,159
Preserved in Liquid	22,878,506	26,045,887	42,345,194	41,806,638
.. .. .	£ 399,526	475,636	658,468	647,909
Meats—				
Beef (frozen)	2,345,825	6,980,439	4,338,283	5,889,226
.. .. .	£ 30,028	90,352	50,466	61,981
Lamb (frozen)	53,730,762	70,792,912	71,888,867	82,602,215
.. .. .	£ 1,186,155	1,521,078	1,677,254	2,134,761
Mutton (frozen)	11,816,831	14,385,563	19,329,364	19,527,499
.. .. .	£ 190,621	197,056	290,242	297,002
Rabbits and Hares (frozen)	2,540,163	2,945,707	2,719,305	4,297,934
.. .. .	£ 148,058	170,899	124,196	192,104
All other	152,863	251,880	400,372	513,864
.. .. .	£ —	—	—	—
Milk and Cream	15,514,090	23,683,146	19,079,951	13,903,655
.. .. .	£ 625,424	900,778	715,528	513,107
Hides and Skins—				
Sheep	29,297,222	34,623,178	38,360,765	34,096,376
.. .. .	£ 492,081	663,732	1,325,081	887,082
Calf, Cattle, Horse	23,491	53,643	61,655	176,154
.. .. .	£ 21,113	38,190	44,444	72,035
Rabbits and Hares	2,255,125	2,874,945	3,621,047	3,157,799
.. .. .	£ 126,088	127,598	261,761	236,199
Other Skins	54,843	43,576	117,723	165,760
.. .. .	£ —	—	—	—
Tallow (unrefined)	209,957	240,598	137,134	255,701
.. .. .	£ 220,611	240,262	131,024	263,558
Eggs in shell	2,751,820	3,858,036	6,553,468	6,575,746
.. .. .	£ 138,382	223,426	359,877	370,169

**Customs and
Excise
Revenue.**

The following statement shows the oversea trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports and inland stations, during the year 1934-35 :—

**OVERSEA TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED
AT VICTORIAN PORTS AND INLAND STATIONS, 1934-35.**

Heading.	Melbourne.	Geelong.	Portland.	Warrnam- bool.	Inland Sta- tions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oversea Trade—						
Imports (British Cur- rency)	25,279,269	1,034,942	30,862	..	..	26,345,073
Exports (Australian Currency)	26,074,671	1,789,984	255,172	..	..	28,119,827
Total (British Currency)	46,100,368	2,464,071	234,592	..	..	48,799,031
Gross Revenue (Aus- tralian Currency)—						
Import Duties	6,865,838	237,426	63,636	..	..	7,166,900
Excise Duties	3,769,787	13,428	..	..	27,114	3,810,329
Primage	1,551,462	66,046	2,838	..	..	1,620,346
Other Sources	41,780	310	45	..	13	42,148
Total	12,228,867	317,210	66,519	..	27,127	12,639,723*

* After deducting £413,394 for Refunds and Drawbacks, &c., the net revenue was £12,226,329.

**Interstate
Trade.**

On the 13th September, 1910, the Commonwealth Government abandoned the collecting and recording of information relating to Interstate imports and exports, but at the Statisticians' Conference, held in 1926 at Perth, it was resolved that action should be taken by each Statistician, with the exception of Western Australia and Tasmania (where schemes for collecting Interstate trade statistics were in force), with a view to obtaining a record of the principal items of Interstate trade. It has not been possible to obtain complete information in respect of the value of the Interstate trade of Victoria.

Returns relating to the interchange of goods between Victoria and the other States, have been received from the Harbor Trusts, Railways Department, Ports and Harbors Department, and the Warrnambool Harbor Board. It has not been possible to obtain particulars of interstate trade carried on by means of road traffic.

Primary
Produce
interchanged.

The tabulated totals of certain items of primary produce for the year 1934-35, excluding all oversea cargo interchanged are shown in the following table :—

INTERSTATE TRADE OF 10 SPECIFIED ARTICLES, 1934-35.
(QUANTITIES ONLY.)

Article.	Imported into Victoria from other States during 1934-35, and recorded by—				
	Victorian Railways.	Port of Melbourne.	Port of Geelong.	Ports of Portland and Warrnam- bool.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	1	918	..	..	919
Coal	7	906,746	147,225	7,892	1,061,870
Flour	21,241	8	..	..	21,249
Fruits, fresh	37,353	6,980*	..	..	†
Fruits, dried	1,288	2,628*	..	..	‡
Oats	5,109	294	..	..	5,403
Onions	296	120	..	..	416
Potatoes	641	369	..	..	1,010
Wheat	53,052	2	..	..	53,054
Wool	21,994	8,695	2,202	609	33,500

Article.	Exported from Victoria to other States during 1934-35, and recorded by—				
	Victorian Railways.	Port of Melbourne.	Port of Geelong.	Ports of Portland and Warrnam- bool.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	174	894	..	..	1,068
Coal	859	1,909	..	..	2,768
Flour	4,881	5,637	..	..	10,518
Fruits, fresh	11,565	18,380*	..	..	‡
Fruits, dried	810	6,873*	..	..	§
Oats	1,128	4,834	228	..	6,190
Onions	4,271	12,522	8,781	..	25,574
Potatoes	16,977	11,891	222	..	29,090
Wheat	1,966	546	140	..	2,652
Wool	763	4,839	1,275	..	6,877

* Measurement tons.

† Comprising 37,353 tons weight and 6,980 tons measurement.

‡ Comprising 1,288 tons weight and 2,623 tons measurement.

§ Comprising 11,565 tons weight and 18,380 tons measurement.

|| Comprising 810 tons weight and 6,873 tons measurement.

The foregoing table refers to the quantities of ten articles interchanged between Victoria and the other States. The States from and to in the case of imports and exports respectively are available for only three of the aforementioned items. These consist of butter, flour, and wheat, and information relating to the importing and exporting State of these articles is as follows :—

**INTERSTATE TRADE OF THREE SPECIFIED ARTICLES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STATE OF IMPORT
AND EXPORT, 1934-35.**

Article.	Imported into Victoria from—					
	New South Wales.	Queen-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	1	4	..	..	914	919
Flour	20,629	..	619	..	1	21,249
Wheat	46,557	..	6,435	2	..	53,054

Article.	Exported from Victoria to—						
	New South	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	202	..	223	441	201	1	1,068
Flour	3,018	397	1,904	1	5,073	125	10,518
Wheat	1,646	1	450	..	543	12	2,652

Manufactured Articles interchanged.

Since January, 1934, returns of manufactured articles (quantities only) have also been received from the authorities mentioned on page 346. Particulars of the interstate trade in these articles are given in the following statement for the year ended 30th June, 1935.

**INTERSTATE TRADE OF CERTAIN MANUFACTURED
ARTICLES, 1934-35.**

(Quantities only.)

Item.	Melbourne Harbor Trust.		Geelong Harbor Trust.		Victorian Railways Department.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Meas. Tons.	Meas. Tons.	Meas. Tons.	Meas. Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Confectionery	8,688	13,472	10	..	31	971
Jams, Pickles, Sauces ..	1,019	12,587	..	1	20	646
Ale and Beer	46	28,994	..	..	15	1,426
Spirits	748	3,508	7	174	16	65
Wine	3,614	843	6	..	1,760	276
Tobacco and Cigars	3,167	4,432	..	..	20	125
Cigarettes	3,759	2,114	..	..	..	..
Apparel and Textiles ..	21,538	56,871	5	1,324	279	3,080
Boots and Shoes	2,767	12,227	..	..	94	1,477
Machinery and Metal Manufactures	85,875	161,388	294	72	425	2,727
Steel	88,214*	7,089*	35	..	63	105
Wire Netting	2,946*	331*	27	..	50	238
Tiuber	79,245	6,378	6,366	..	4,566	4,280
Paper	13,150	29,293	619	..	1,048	1,192
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines	18,608	26,968	40	19	6	55

* Weight tons.

There was no interstate trade in these articles at the Port of Warrnambool during 1934-35.

Border
Crossings—
Stock.

Details of border crossings of stock between Victoria and New South Wales and Victoria and South Australia respectively are shown below.

BORDER CROSSINGS, 1934-35.

Item.	Imported into Victoria from—		Exported from Victoria to—	
	New South Wales.	South Australia.	New South Wales.	South Australia.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses	953	281	1,593	1,036
Cattle	60,092	1,720	25,960	5,375
Sheep	1,498,783	39,104	413,032	112,278

The above information has been received from the Government Statistician of New South Wales and the Government Statist of South Australia respectively.

SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping as dealt with in the succeeding tables refers to vessels trading with other states and overseas countries; the tonnage quoted is net. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration. In the particulars of the shipping at Victorian ports (page 351) and at the port of Melbourne (page 353) coastal shipping is included.

The number of vessels entered and cleared, and their total tonnage in each of the last five years were as follows:—

OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Vessels Entered—					
Number	2,166	2,097	2,343	2,393	2,603
Tons	6,161,699	5,996,094	6,688,911	6,791,063	7,435,416
Average tonnage ..	2,845	2,859	2,855	2,838	2,856
Vessels Cleared—					
Number	2,181	2,101	2,296	2,359	2,585
Tons	6,238,325	6,018,664	6,674,138	6,775,019	7,407,121
Average tonnage ..	2,860	2,865	2,907	2,872	2,865

For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1935, steamers numbered 2,602 of the vessels entered, and 2,584 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 7,433,573 and 7,405,278 respectively. The inward shipping included 62 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 224,154, whilst the outward shipping included 304 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 557,555.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1934-35 are set out in the following statement :—

SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1934-35.

Countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Australian States	1,908	4,062,750	..	..	1,886	3,889,893	..	..
United Kingdom	160	1,191,864	..	..	234	1,602,885	..	..
New Zealand	74	237,738	..	..	71	237,889	..	..
India	14	55,106	..	..	7	31,359	..	..
Straits Settlements	20	76,162	..	..	13	44,106	..	..
Other British	103	320,879	..	..	83	271,226	..	..
Total British Countries ..	2,279	5,944,499	..	..	2,294	6,076,858	..	..
Japan	74	316,780	..	..	92	377,559	..	..
Dutch East Indies	31	168,414	..	..	37	198,425	..	..
United States of America ..	87	458,128	..	..	42	263,214	..	..
Other Foreign	131	545,752	1	1,843	119	489,222	1	1,843
Total Foreign Countries	323	1,489,074	1	1,843	290	1,328,420	1	1,843
Grand Total ..	2,602	7,433,573	1	1,843	2,584	7,405,278	1	1,843

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports for the year 1934-35 was as shown hereunder :—

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1934-35.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
British—	No.		No.	
Australian	1,615	2,382,417	1,605	2,395,315
United Kingdom	511	3,133,124	505	3,100,704
Canadian	21	76,201	21	76,401
Hong Kong	19	68,162	19	68,619
New Zealand	68	121,928	67	118,986
South African	6	19,244	6	19,244
Other British	8	16,433	9	16,904
Total, British	2,248	5,817,509	2,232	5,796,173

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1934-35—continued.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
Foreign—	No.		No.	
Danish	11	35,901	11	35,919
French	7	33,287	7	33,287
German	50	204,490	51	216,517
Dutch	38	215,150	36	207,521
Italian	23	129,763	23	129,763
Japanese	73	310,864	70	297,794
Norwegian	80	318,070	80	319,441
Swedish	36	138,695	36	135,099
United States of America	35	224,139	35	224,021
Other Foreign	2	7,548	4	11,586
Total, Foreign	355	1,617,907	353	1,610,948
Grand Total	2,603	7,435,416	2,585	7,407,121

Shipping entered at Victorian Ports.

Particulars of shipping—Oversea, Interstate, and Coastwise—which entered at each port of Victoria are given in the following statement for the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH OF THE VICTORIAN PORTS, 1934-35.

Direction.	Melbourne.		Cunning- hame (Lakes Entrance).		Geelong.		Portland.		Warrnam- bool.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Oversea—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Steam	181	632,738	..	..	36	147,039	1	5,029	..	..
Sailing	1	1,843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interstate*—										
Steam	2,223	6,274,067	..	..	143	302,046	14	69,935	4	2,719
Sailing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oversea <i>via</i> Ports—										
Steam	23	87,395	..	..	33	139,522	2	9,886	..	..
Interstate <i>via</i> Ports—										
Steam	101	222,643	..	..	108	154,219	9	49,021	8	9,011
Local (within the State)—										
Steam	867	394,113	41	8,200	300	134,640	53	17,063	85	22,352
Sailing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—										
Steam	3,395	7,610,956	41	8,200	620	877,466	79	150,934	97	34,082
Sailing	1	1,843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	3,396	7,612,799	41	8,200	620	877,466	79	150,934	97	34,082

NOTE.—“Ports” mean Victorian ports.
* Including “Oversea *via* States.”

Cargo discharged and shipped. Statistics relating to the tonnage of cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1935, are shown in the following tables. The first table gives the tonnage of interstate and oversea cargo handled at each port in the State, and the second tabulation shows only the tonnage of oversea cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria according to the nationality of the vessels carrying.

**TONNAGE OF INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA CARGO
DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT
DURING THE YEAR 1934-35.**

Port.	Discharged.		Shipped.	
	Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Melbourne	1,911,496	1,385,226	836,844	816,204
Geelong	157,956	154,178	49,545	225,666
Portland .. .. .	..	13,813	..	5,810
Warrnambool	9,003	..	4,321	..
Total	2,078,455	1,553,217	890,710	1,047,680

**TONNAGE OF OVERSEA CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED
IN VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR 1934-35, ACCORDING
TO THE NATIONALITY OF THE VESSELS
IN WHICH SUCH CARGO WAS CARRIED.**

Nationality of Vessels Carrying Cargo.	Tonnage.	
	Discharged.	Shipped.
Australian	18,126	11,309
Great Britain	814,702	436,179
Canadian	51,496	25,679
Hong Kong	45,283	13,276
New Zealand	39,722	34,714
South African	1,790	8,809
Other British	10,715	9,391
Total British	981,834	539,357
Danish	26,333	27,472
French	1,485	8,352
German	28,744	25,853
Dutch	35,922	52,602
Italian	11,686	13,267
Japanese	77,143	263,024
Norwegian	179,934	88,326
Swedish	133,683	6,570
United States of America	76,403	6,529
Other Foreign .. .. .	..	16,328
Total, Foreign	571,333	508,323
Grand Total	1,553,217	1,047,680

PORT OF MELBOURNE.

Port of Melbourne. The Port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which had 11·64 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay at 31st December, 1935. The area of these wharfs, &c., is 57·5 acres, of which 28·5 acres are under sheds. Reference to the constitution of the Trust and the revenue and expenditure thereof are shown in part "Municipal Statistics," page 141.

Trade of the Port. In the year 1935 vessels to the number of 3,390 (3,135 steamers and 255 sailing vessels), with registered gross tonnage aggregating 13,384,266, berthed within the Port. The tonnage of imports in 1935 was 3,520,384, and that of exports 1,732,157. These figures include interstate and coastal tonnage, which amounted to 1,952,176 in the case of imports and 851,943 in the case of exports. Coal forms a great part of the interstate imports, and, excluding 57,568 tons transhipped to vessels and 144,726 tons kept on board and landed at Geelong or used for bunkers, the quantity imported during 1935 amounted to 824,486.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

Post Offices, Mails, &c. The following statement contains particulars in relation to the number of post offices in Victoria, and the number of mails despatched and received in this State in each of the last five years :—

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Post Offices.*	Number of Mails—	
		Despatched.	Received.
1931	2,559	2,396,006	2,331,389
1932	2,548	2,365,756	2,339,447
1933	2,533	2,330,810	2,247,505
1934	2,546	2,337,530	2,253,666
1935	2,536	2,379,271	2,347,651

* Excluding "Telephone" offices at which telegraph and telephone business only is transacted, viz., 1930-31, 260; 1931-32, 258; 1932-33, 261; 1933-34, 257; 1934-35, 255.

Postal Returns.

Particulars relating to the number of letters, packets, and newspapers dealt with during 1933-34 and 1934-35 are given hereunder:—

**NUMBER OF LETTERS, PACKETS, AND NEWSPAPERS
DEALT WITH, 1933-34 AND 1934-35.**

Particulars.	1933-34.			1934-35.		
	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>	228,112,000	25,914,800	254,026,800	233,604,300	25,772,700	259,377,000
<i>Beyond the Commonwealth—</i>						
<i>Despatched ..</i>	9,181,600	3,392,500	12,574,100	9,248,900	3,609,100	12,858,000
<i>Received ..</i>	7,149,800	2,014,600	9,164,400	7,241,800	2,469,800	9,711,600
<i>Total ..</i>	244,443,400	31,321,900	275,765,300	250,095,000	31,851,600	281,946,600

The number of registered articles posted and received and particulars concerning parcels post, for each of the last five years, are shown below:—

**REGISTERED ARTICLES AND PARCELS POST, 1930-31
TO 1934-35.**

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.
1931 ..	1,772,144	79,506	1,851,650	133,646	1,788,800	46,200	1,833,000	81,100
1932 ..	1,702,882	47,238	1,750,120	114,448	1,667,800	42,700	1,710,500	62,600
1933 ..	1,719,900	54,718	1,774,618	105,663	1,611,500	41,400	1,652,900	67,800
1934 ..	1,782,416	75,370	1,807,786	106,790	1,638,700	42,400	1,679,100	68,100
1935 ..	1,793,270	85,832	1,879,102	121,163	1,682,600	42,100	1,724,700	71,400

* Including Registered Value payable and Duty Parcels.

Information regarding dead letters is given as follows:—
Dead Letters. During 1934-35 there were 228,813 letters, &c., and 114,089 packets, &c., returned direct to writers or delivered; 39,592 letters, &c., and 33,631 packets, &c., were destroyed in accordance with the Post and Telegraph Act; and 17,215 letters, &c., and 6,234 packets, &c., were returned as unclaimed to other countries. Money and valuables to the amount of £17,734 were found in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable. Postal articles numbering 23,421 were posted without address, and money and valuables to the extent of £1,608 were found therein.

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in Victoria in each of the last five years :—

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Heading.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of Money Order Offices open	740	741	742	744	750
Money Orders issued—					
Inland { Number ..	483,730	426,438	429,186	424,295	430,573
.. { Amount ..	2,449,057	2,160,546	2,197,455	2,314,166	2,459,967
Interstate .. { Number ..	75,576	63,751	66,061	70,822	71,964
.. { Amount ..	394,506	336,870	342,422	352,693	355,993
Beyond the monwealth Com- { Number ..	62,930	35,342	37,151	37,334	39,932
.. { Amount ..	262,003	117,104	104,803	106,817	99,193
Total .. { Number ..	622,236	530,531	532,398	532,251	542,469
.. { Amount ..	3,105,571	2,614,520	2,644,680	2,773,676	2,915,158
Money Orders Paid—					
Inland { Number ..	480,379	428,766	431,956	436,293	430,105
.. { Amount ..	2,460,484	2,167,972	2,197,719	2,311,413	2,454,817
Interstate .. { Number ..	127,916	122,443	127,351	129,224	139,211
.. { Amount ..	609,132	548,951	566,044	582,337	639,574
Beyond the monwealth Com- { Number ..	36,540	29,395	26,972	27,251	29,323
.. { Amount ..	125,416	102,049	84,139	85,679	93,681
Total .. { Number ..	644,835	580,604	586,279	592,768	598,639
.. { Amount ..	3,195,032	2,818,972	2,847,902	2,979,429	3,188,072
Postal Notes—					
Issued { Number ..	4,516,951	4,529,707	4,916,564	5,630,980	5,887,709
.. { Amount ..	1,600,160	1,543,392	1,660,113	1,818,211	1,922,979
Paid—Issued with- in the State { Number ..	3,053,663	3,019,162	3,295,818	3,543,767	3,618,801
.. { Amount ..	1,121,683	1,081,211	1,156,571	1,212,473	1,271,285
Paid — Issued in other States { Number ..	403,930	420,634	488,793	512,038	511,399
.. { Amount ..	156,852	159,769	172,422	181,195	194,462

Of the money orders issued in 1934-35, 502,537 for £2,815,960 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia, 5,430 for £15,758 in New Zealand, 26,089 for £54,771 in the United Kingdom, and 8,413 for £28,669 in other countries. The orders paid included 569,316 for £3,094,391 issued in the Commonwealth, 13,639 for £33,395 in New Zealand, 11,787 for £48,360 in the United Kingdom, and 3,897 for £11,926 in other countries.

The following statement gives particulars relating to the telegraph business in the Victorian offices during each of the last five years:—

TELEGRAPH BUSINESS, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Heading.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Telegraph Offices (including Railway Telegraph Offices)..	2,428	2,426	2,423	2,421	2,427
Telegrams—					
Within the Commonwealth—					
Despatched ..	3,970,104	3,012,693	2,998,849	3,035,083	3,306,432
Beyond the Commonwealth—					
Despatched ..	209,356	202,870	215,591	221,852	230,329
Received ..	196,951	187,894	190,856	196,489	205,261
Total Number of Messages Handled, excluding those transiting the State ..	3,476,411	3,403,457	3,405,296	3,453,424	3,742,022
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue Credited—					
Telegrams within the Commonwealth ..	197,772	191,834	192,652	203,903	219,874
Telegrams transiting the State	35,269	34,950	36,361	40,890	47,555
Total	233,041	226,884	229,013	244,793	267,429

The connexion of one or more subscribers to a telephone office constitutes an exchange. Information relating to the telephone service in Victoria is given below for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 :—

TELEPHONES, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Heading.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Telephone Exchanges ..	1,652	1,641	1,639	1,648	1,650
Public Telephones ..	2,213	2,199	2,226	2,344	2,408
Lines Connected ..	113,282	110,213	110,386	113,983	121,631
Instruments Connected ..	154,647	151,455	152,693	157,802	168,198
Instruments per 1,000 of Population ..	86.0	83.9	83.9	86.2	91.5

Wireless
Licences
Issued.

Details of wireless licences issued in Victoria for the years 1931-32 to 1934-35 are shown hereunder. The licences issued to broadcast listeners in Victoria at 30th June, 1935, represented nearly 33 per cent. of the total for Australia at that date, viz., 720,532.

WIRELESS LICENCES ISSUED IN VICTORIA,
1931-32 TO 1934-35.

Class of Licence.	Number of Licences Issued During—			
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Coast	1	1	1	1
Ship	54	60	68	66
Aircraft .. .. .	..	..	..	4
Land	3	3	3	3
Broadcasting *	13	14	15	15
Broadcast Listeners† ..	139,323	170,995	206,995	236,886
Experimental	269	323	329	361
Portable	1	1	5	5
Special	12	11	15	15
Total	139,676	171,408	207,431	237,356

* Exclusive of the two stations operated by the National Broadcasting Service (P.M.G.'s Department).

† Including 321 in 1933-34 and 561 in 1934-35 issued free to blind persons.

Post Office
revenue and
expenditure.

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department in Victoria for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 are contained in the following table:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN VICTORIA, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Revenue.*					
	£	£	£	£	£
Postage	1,482,526	1,424,107	1,430,699	1,477,455	1,563,197
Money Order Commission	54,774	56,537	55,334	58,945	64,909
Foundage on Postal Notes	12,733	12,304	12,522	12,724	12,862
Private Boxes and Bags	92,834	90,188	122,417	124,688	124,413
Miscellaneous					
Total Postal	1,642,917	1,583,136	1,620,972	1,673,812	1,765,381
Telegraph	261,355	242,195	251,097	263,904	301,898
Radio	63,690	65,545	77,567	118,626	110,328
Telephones	1,598,415	1,555,437	1,595,977	1,647,408	1,749,660
Grand Total†	3,566,377	3,446,313	3,545,613	3,703,750	3,927,267
Expenditure.					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries	1,717,591	..	..	..	..
Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary .. .. .	..	1,239,583	1,199,335	1,250,344	1,261,943
General Expenses .. .. .	..	65,143	56,533	50,269	86,924
Stores and Material .. .. .	..	37,790	35,402	44,450	26,345
Mail Services	272,074	263,612	246,168	234,458	240,381
Engineering Services (other than new works) .. .. .	..	435,240	531,347	500,202	569,881
Contingencies	490,623	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	26,070	..	..	..	..
Pensions and Retiring Allowances	46,995	39,845	48,807	37,726	35,653
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c.	14,740	14,152	20,660	18,561	27,991
Proportion of Audit Expenses	3,576	2,677	2,699	2,671	2,718
New Works—					
Telegraph, Telephone, and Wireless New Buildings, &c.	274,818	108,943	138,902	246,681	385,293
Interest on Transferred Properties	5,571	113	..	637	34,773
Interest on Transferred Properties	61,362	61,362	61,362	61,362	61,362
Total Expenditure‡	2,913,420	2,318,460	2,341,265	2,447,361	2,733,264

* Including "Central Office" collections.

† Actual collections.

‡ Actual payments.

As a result of a change in the method of classification of expenditure, figures for 1930-31 are not comparable in all respects with those for subsequent years.

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.

The Board in its Further (Second) Report dated 21st July, 1933, made a number of recommendations for the better and more economic co-ordination of railway and road motor transport.

Many of the recommendations contained in the Report are embodied in the *Transport Regulation Act 1933*, which was assented to on 31st December, 1933. A *résumé* of the provisions of the Act is given in the *Year-Book* for 1932-33, pp. 326-328. Under this Act the re-constituted board of three members commenced its administration on 1st May, 1934. All operators of commercial goods vehicles and of commercial passenger vehicles coming within the ambit of the Act were called upon to make application for licences.

A very large number of commercial goods vehicles, due to the manner of their use, is exempted from the Board's discretionary powers and are licensed automatically. At 30th June, 1935, 23,974 licences of the various kinds which issue "as of right" were current. These include the following, which are the more important categories of these licences:—

3,630	..	To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of Melbourne.
88	..	To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of Ballarat.
102	..	To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of Bendigo.
182	..	To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of Geelong.
2,956	..	To operate for hire or reward within 20 miles of the places of business of the owners outside the radius of Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.
13,491	..	Private carriers, the vehicles being used to carry the goods of the owners in the course of trade in connexion with their own businesses.

Simultaneously with the issue of licences as of right, licences were issued pursuant to the provisions of section 54 of Act 4198 in respect of vehicles not eligible for any of the automatic licences. Section 54 provided that operators who were operating prior to 29th August, 1933, were to be authorized to continue operating until their applications for full term licences had been heard and determined by the Board. In practice, this section of the Act was extended by the Board to all applicants for discretionary licences who were bona fide

operating passenger services prior to 31st December, 1933, and goods vehicles at the time the licensing system was set up in July, 1934.

At the same time, the Board commenced to hear applications for full term discretionary licences for the carriage of goods or passengers, i.e., for permanent licences to continue operating vehicles in the manner they had been operated previously.

At 30th June, 1935, the Board had heard 658 applications. Particulars of the decisions made with regard to these applications are shown hereunder:—

Passenger Services—

Applications granted without variation ..	110
Applications granted with variation, i.e., conditioned or modified licences ..	27
Applications withdrawn during hearing ..	14
Applications refused ..	61
Hearing adjourned or decision reserved ..	68
Total	280

280

Note.—Of the applications refused in seven cases the applicants did not appear and in twelve cases the applications were for proposed services, i.e., the refusal did not involve the discontinuance of an existing service.

Goods Services—

Applications granted without variation ..	108
Applications granted with variation, i.e., conditioned or modified licences ..	45
Applications converted to licences as of right pursuant to section 22 during the course of hearing ..	24
Applications withdrawn during the course of hearing ..	36
Applications refused ..	57
Applications adjourned or decision reserved ..	108
Total	378

378

Note.—Of the applications refused, in twenty-four cases the applicants did not appear, and in six cases the applications were for proposed services, i.e., the refusal did not involve the discontinuance of an existing service

Grand Total	658
---------------------	-----

The total fees for all licences issued at 30th June, 1935, amounted to £14,996 6s. 3d.

In determining the grant or refusal of an application the Board has, as a result of its investigations, enunciated as a broad guiding principle that road services in direct competition with existing railway services must show a "substantial advantage" over that existing service.

This is regarded only as a broad basis against which are set many counter considerations arising in particular areas or from particular traffic considerations. The outcome, so far as goods vehicles are concerned, is exemplified by the fact that generally applications have been refused where road services proposed to carry general merchandise of the kind which constitutes the main traffic flow, into railway towns, if the railway service to those towns is efficient and sufficient.

Road services may, however, be authorized to carry all of the goods into areas not so served or alternatively to carry particular commodities into railway towns, especially where there are particular circumstances as a result of which there is substantial economical advantage in having those particular commodities transported by road. One outcome is a system of modified licences for road vehicles conditioned as to the commodities which can be carried or the areas which can be served.

On the 30th September, 1935, the *Transport Regulation Act 1935*, was passed, and this has the effect of limiting the Board's powers in the grant or refusal of discretionary licences to recommendation to the Governor in Council only, with whom the final decision rests. In the case of operators who were licensed previously pursuant to section 54 of Act 4198, i.e., who had commenced operating prior to 29th August, 1933, the new Act provides that when the Governor in Council approves of a decision of the Board, refusing an application for licence, the decision of the Board shall have no effect until six months after approval of such decision has been given by the Governor in Council.

RAILWAYS.

**Victorian
Railways,
length and
cost.**

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic, with the two exceptions referred to on page 369, are the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

The succeeding tables relate to the State Railways, the 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 are also shown separately on page 367. Motive power in the railways is mainly supplied by steam and electric traction. The former is used principally for country passenger and goods traffic, and the latter for passenger traffic on suburban lines. The gauge of the lines is 5 ft. 3 in., with the exception of 121·77 miles (·21 double and 121·56 single) of which the gauge is 2 ft. 6 in.; and 2·42 miles (2·21 miles double and ·21 single) of electric street tramway, the gauge of which is 4 ft. 8½ in. The following table shows the length of double and single lines, the cost of construction, and the average cost per mile at the close of each of the last five years:—

**RAILWAYS, LENGTH AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION,
1930-31 to 1934-35.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Length of Lines opened to 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles)	347·30	348·10	348·10	348·10	348·10
Single Lines (miles)	4,426·16	4,429·37	4,429·37	4,429·37	4,429·37
Total	4,773·46	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47
Cost of Construction	£	£	£	£	£
	51,596,501	51,652,961	51,909,677	52,368,113	52,542,779
Average Cost per mile	10,809	10,812	10,865	10,961	10,998

At 30th June, 1935, 103¾ miles of railways were in course of construction, but work on 51½ miles had been suspended, while construction had been indefinitely postponed on 39½ miles already authorized.

Total capital cost of railways and equipment.

The total capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, works, rolling-stock and equipment of the Railways Department as at the end of each of the last five years was as follows:—

**TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC., AND
EQUIPMENT, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.**

At 30th June—		Railways.		Electric Tramways.	Road Motor Services.	Total Capital Cost.
		Lines Opened.*	Lines in Progress of Construction.	Lines Opened.		
		£	£	£	£	£
1931	.. ..	74,343,498	438,054	339,325	35,041	75,155,918
1932	.. ..	74,456,021	454,670	339,743	31,665	75,282,099
1933	.. ..	74,747,300	470,087	341,092	28,595	75,587,074
1934	.. ..	75,265,966	473,333	342,208	30,055	76,111,562
1935	.. ..	75,494,806	476,622	343,071	26,926	76,341,425

* Including at 30th June, each year, the cost of surveys for lines not constructed and cost of lines closed for traffic, viz. :—1930-31, £410,770 and £392,124; 1931-32, £409,777 and £390,470; 1932-33, £411,111 and £390,539; 1933-34, £412,439 and £390,189; 1934-35, £413,294 and £389,492.

The loan liability of the Railways Department at 30th June, 1935, is represented by stock and debentures outstanding to the nominal amount of £73,266,789 on which the annual interest *payable* is £2,899,900, or at the average rate of 3·958 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £3,319,310—the cost of flotation, together with the discount at time of flotation.

In addition to the proceeds from loans, contributions amounting, at 30th June, 1935, to £5,067,283 (on which no interest is charged) have been made from Consolidated Revenue, the Developmental Railways Account and the National Recovery Loan for capital purposes.

Railways traffic. The mileage and the traffic of the railways for each of the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 are given in the following table :—

**RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC,
1930-31 TO 1934-35.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Miles Constructed ..	4,773·46	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47
" Dismantled ..	37·63	37·63	37·63	37·63	37·63
" Closed to Traffic ..	9·28	11·47	11·47	11·47	11·47
" Open for Traffic ..	4,728·55	4,728·37	4,728·37	4,728·37	4,728·37
Vehicle Mileage ..	16,937,378	16,269,092	16,285,292	16,222,395	16,456,104
Passenger Journeys ..	141,212,373	131,921,679	136,078,269	137,316,780	145,988,129
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons)* ..	6,099,310	6,197,393	6,259,427	5,872,806	6,023,724

* Figures relating to Road Motor Services are included as follows :—1930-31, not available; 11,312 tons in 1931-32, 15,081 tons in 1932-33, 14,429 tons in 1933-34, 13,763 tons in 1934-35, not included previously.

The tonnage of goods and live stock carried during 1934-35—6,023,724—increased by 150,918 tons as compared with the amount carried during 1933-34.

Railways receipts and expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Railways Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

**RAILWAYS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1930-31 TO 1934-35.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger, &c., Business—					
Passenger Fares	3,957,859	3,574,392	3,620,726	3,561,863	3,748,133
Parcels, &c. ..	375,959	336,412	322,231	322,879	318,377
Other ..	112,155	96,017	85,392	79,761	84,171
Goods, &c., Business—					
Goods ..	4,163,987	4,193,187	4,127,696	3,842,578	3,799,956
Live Stock ..	572,658	550,461	590,691	675,450	688,442
Minerals ..	90,185	72,462	68,557	66,913	80,485
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services ..	317,801	276,296	290,301	297,075	318,251
Sale of Electrical Power ..	43,840	27,394	28,595	27,761	66,107
Rentals ..	149,865	139,989	130,000	131,185	134,697
Book Stalls ..	63,972	57,348	58,021	57,922	61,274
Advertising ..	55,425	42,423	41,798	40,865	41,023
Other ..	186,178	164,431	156,862	145,614	157,789
Total ..	10,089,884	9,530,812	9,520,870	9,249,866	9,498,705

RAILWAYS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1930-31 TO 1934-35—
continued.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works ..	1,405,588	1,117,846	1,472,198	1,569,939	1,575,799
Rolling-stock ..	2,849,776	2,267,598	2,238,956	2,164,452	2,188,945
Transportation ..	2,435,177	2,035,838	1,978,796	2,004,675	2,097,595
Electrical Engineer- ing Branch ..	273,682	187,805	192,941	187,369	212,429
Stores Branch ..	110,810	88,636	85,389	87,361	94,853
Pensions and Gratuities ..	195,210	159,052	147,199	134,906	127,791
Payment to the Superannuation Fund	230,278	265,848	270,773	289,521	323,807
Other	269,820	278,896	255,672	244,671	242,210
Credit for mainten- ance expenditure charged to Un- employment Re- lief Funds ..	..	..	Cr. 69,135	Cr. 251,104	Cr. 171,939
Total	7,770,341	6,401,519	6,572,789	6,431,790	6,691,490
Net Receipts ..	2,319,543	3,129,293	2,948,081	2,818,076	2,807,215
Interest Charges and Expenses* ..	3,798,107	4,099,643	3,643,877	3,553,195	3,373,665
Deficit for year ..	1,478,564	970,350	695,796	735,119	566,450
Proportion of Work- ing Expenses to Receipts ..	% 77·01	% 67·17	% 69·04	% 69·53	% 70·45

* Including Exchange on Interest Payments in London, viz., 1930-31, £183,863; 1931-32, £440,938; 1932-33, £404,867; 1933-34, £356,285; 1934-35, £301,965.

The receipts for 1934-35 were £248,839 greater than in 1933-34. Passenger business increased by £186,178, and goods, &c., business showed a falling off of £16,058. Working expenses increased by £259,700 as compared with the previous year.

Railways earnings and expenses per mile open.

The earnings, expenses, and net revenue per average mile of railway worked for each of the last five years were as follows:—

RAILWAYS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Heading.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	4,720	4,728	4,728	4,728	4,728
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings per Mile ..	2,138	2,016	2,014	1,956	2,009
Working Expenses per Mile ..	1,646	1,354	1,390	1,360	1,415
Net Revenue per Mile ..	491	662	624	596	594

This table does not take account of the interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying the same, which are given in the table on page 365.

Capital cost of Railways Rolling-stock. At 30th June, 1935, the capital cost of the broad-gauge rolling-stock was £14,516,962 (including electrical equipment of Suburban Passenger Coaches, £929,039), of the narrow-gauge £112,558, of the electric street tramway £102,338, and of the road motor coaches and trucks £20,825.

Railways staff. The number of officers and employees in the railway service and the amount of salaries and wages (excluding travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the last five financial years were as set forth below:—

RAILWAYS STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC., 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Employees at end of Year.			Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
	Permanent.	Supernumerary.	Total.	
1931 ..	19,441	2,716	22,157	£ 5,490,927
1932 ..	18,581	2,709	21,290	4,352,872
1933 ..	18,542	3,334	21,876	4,338,284
1934 ..	17,368	3,719	21,087	4,519,183
1935 ..	16,933	4,937	21,870	4,613,492*

Note.—Particulars relating to the Construction Branch employees are not included above.

* Excludes payments on account of staff on loan to other departments.

The numbers for 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1932-33 do not convey an accurate impression of the effective strength of the staff owing to the "rationing system" which was operating for the whole of the two first-mentioned years and until February, 1933.

The results of operating the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways for 1934-35 are detailed in the following statement. As these tramways are controlled by the Railways Commissioners, particulars relating to them have been included in all the preceding railway tables.

ELECTRIC STREET TRAMWAYS, 1934-35.
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	St. Kilda-Brighton Electric Tramway.	Sandringham- Beaumaris Electric Tramway.	Total.
Average Mileage of Tramway Worked	5.18	2.42	7.60
Car Mileage	502,735	115,627	618,362
Number of Passengers Carried	4,459,223	1,032,571	5,491,794
	£	£	£
Gross Revenue	45,711	11,783*	57,494
Working Expenses	31,369	6,007	37,376
Interest Charges	9,311†	6,404‡	15,715
Net Result	<i>Profit</i> 5,031	<i>Loss</i> 628	<i>Profit</i> 4,403
Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1935—			
Construction of Lines	137,624	70,028	207,652
Rolling-stock	68,896	33,443	102,339
Total	206,520	103,471	309,991

* Including £1,716 recouped by the Treasury.

† Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £933.

‡ Including exchange and interest payments and redemptions, £641.

The net loss on the Sandringham-Beaumaris Tramway during 1934-35 was actually £2,344, of which £386 was in respect of the Sandringham-Black Rock section, and £1,958 for interest charges and exchange on account of the closed Black Rock-Beaumaris portion of the line as well as expenditure in patrolling the track. This loss, however, is reduced to £628 when allowance is made for the recoup of £1,716 made by the Treasury in respect of the Black Rock-Beaumaris section of the line which was closed for traffic on 31st August, 1931.

Road Motor
Services.

Particulars are given in the following table in relation to the operations during the last three years of the Road Motor Services under the control of the Railways Commissioners:—

ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, 1932-33 to 1934-35.

(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Car Mileage No.	318,159	310,333	301,631
Passenger Journeys	700,199	716,635	757,323
Gross Revenue—	£	£	£
Passenger Service	6,615	6,486	6,958
Goods Service	13,245	12,903	13,160
Working Expenses	20,284	19,316	20,465
Interest Charges*	1,270	1,016	882
Net Result	Loss 1,694	Loss 943	Loss 1,229
Capital Expenditure at end of Year (less depreciation written off)	28,594	30,055	26,926

* Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £141 in 1932-33, £112 in 1933-34, and £88 in 1934-35.

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 1933-34 and 1934-35:—

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1933-34 and 1934-35.

Nature of Accident.	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Train Accidents—				
Passengers .. ..	..	..	..	..
Employees .. ..	..	1	..	1
Accidents on Line (other than Train Accidents)—				
Passengers	4	75	8	62
Employees	3	43	6	26
Other Persons .. ..	..	..	..	..
Shunting Accidents—				
Passengers .. ..	..	..	..	..
Employees	1	11	1	8
Other Persons	2	6	..	4
Employees proceeding to or from Duty ..	2	..	..	..
Accidents to Persons at Crossings ..	15	23	7	15
Trespassers	22	5	19	5
Total	49	164	41	121
Compensation, Damages, &c., Paid	£ 7,600		£ 7,842	

**Municipal
railway.**

A railway between Kerang and Koondrook, owned and worked by the municipality of the Shire of Kerang, is open for general traffic. This railway, which has a 5-ft. 3-in. gauge, is 13 miles 75 chains in length, and, up to 30th September, 1935, cost £41,619 for construction and equipment. During the year ended 30th September, 1935, the gross receipts were £5,320 and the working expenses, including interest, £6,981. The train mileage for the same year was 13,978, the number of passenger journeys was 5,637, and the tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 12,236.

**Private
railway.**

Another railway in Victoria, not belonging to the State system, is one of 3-ft. gauge and 11 miles in length between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It was constructed principally for private use, but, in addition to serving its immediate purpose, is engaged in the general business of transportation of passengers and goods. Up to 30th June, 1935, the cost of construction, including about 8 miles of steel tramway continuation beyond Powelltown, was £80,133, and for the year ended on the same date the receipts and working expenses in connection therewith (exclusive of depreciation and interest on capital) were £6,743 and £5,979 respectively. The tramway mentioned is used for haulage of the logs of the company to which the line belongs and of sawn timber of other sawmillers, but not for passenger traffic. The train mileage for the year between Powelltown and Yarra Junction was 13,728, and the passenger journeys numbered 5,148.

TRAMWAYS.

**Victorian
Tramways.**

The various tramway systems in the State (excluding those under the control of the Railways Commissioners) comprise 24·292 miles of cable lines, double track, and 147·987 miles of electric lines, of which 115·572 miles are double, and 32·415 miles single track.

The electric street tramways, St. Kilda to Brighton and Sandringham to Beaumaris, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, are not referred to in this connexion, being included

under the heading "Railways," page 367, and "All Victorian Tramways," page 374.

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria (with the above exceptions) for each of the last five years:—

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

(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.						
					£	£		
1930-31	138·778	34·458	23,689,735	182,279,131	2,114,368	1,462,025	1,195	4,658
1931-32	139·007	34·226	23,495,393	170,142,285	1,985,281	1,294,070	1,179	4,620
1932-33	139·039	34·196	23,473,262	171,717,081	1,996,160	1,263,132	1,158	4,637
1933-34	139·331	33·222	23,548,465	174,521,455	2,025,870	1,282,175	1,164	4,682
1934-35	139·864	32·415	23,842,327	180,992,273	2,100,836	1,320,256	1,146	4,902

On 7th January, 1919, the Royal Assent was given to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act, which is administered by a Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Board has control of all the tramways in the metropolitan area, with the exception of the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris electric systems, which are managed by the Railways Commissioners.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £5,500,000 by the issue of stock or debentures secured upon its revenues and undertakings, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways vested in it. Power is given to have an overdraft not exceeding £400,000. At 30th June, 1935, the Board had exercised its borrowing power to the extent of £4,950,000.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1934-35.

Tramway.	Track Open—		Vehicle Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.*	Working Expenses.	Rolling Stock.	Persons Employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
Cable—								
Melbourne	21·972	..	5,021,216	38,947,902	393,234	304,395	485	1,097
Northcote	2·320	..	364,665	2,988,307	28,558	22,107	29	78
Total, Cable ..	24·292	..	5,385,881	41,936,209	421,792	326,502	514	1,175
Electric—								
Eastern system † ..	74·361	3·834	12,296,260	95,450,431	1,175,542	664,952	402	2,345
Northern system ‡ ..	15·544	1·718	2,748,428	23,448,463	262,754	148,627	95	689
Footscray	3·919	·543	404,140	2,970,549	25,089	17,310	15	58
Essendon §	13·215	1·405	1,451,781	9,041,049	138,793	78,508	50	400
Total, Electric ..	107·039	7·500	16,900,609	130,910,492	1,602,178	909,397	562	3,492
Grand Total	131·331	7·500	22,286,490	172,846,701	2,023,970	1,235,899	1,076	4,667
Motor Omnibuses .. ..	..	..	9,881	8,128	817	568	31	..

* Gross revenue from tramways amounted to £2,030,839, and from motor omnibuses to £817.
 † Prahran and Malvern (including St. Kilda and South Melbourne) and Hawthorn tramways.
 ‡ Coburg and Preston tramways.
 § Including " West Brunswick."

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for the year 1934-35.—
 The following table contains detailed particulars of the operations of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways

Interchange.

In addition to traffic receipts (£2,024,787), there was revenue from advertising, rents, &c., of £1,291 from cable tramways and £5,578 from electric tramways, making a gross revenue for the year of £2,031,656.

The gross surplus on the year's operations, including motor omnibuses, was £795,189. Out of this sum was paid interest on loans, rates, &c., leaving available for appropriation an amount of £491,099. The following appropriations were made:—Consolidated Revenue, £113,724; Renewals Reserve Account, £283,000; Loan Redemption and Sinking Fund Accounts, £93,813; and General Reserve Account, £30,000. The resulting deficit of £29,438 was met by a transfer from the General Reserve Account.

Up to 30th June, 1935, the capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board, including stores on hand, amounted to £8,207,468, of which £1,320,686 was expended on cable, £6,805,574 on electric tramways, and £81,208 on motor omnibuses.

In the next statement interesting comparisons are made between the cable, electric, and bus systems, the receipts per mile, the cost of working, &c., being shown for the year 1934-35:—

System.	Traffic Receipts.			Percentage of Working Expenses to Total Revenue.	Working Expenses per Vehicle Mile, including Power Cost.	Average Distance per Penny.
	Per Vehicle Mile.	Per Mile of Single Track.	Per Passenger.			
	d.	£	d.	%	d.	Miles.
Cable ..	18·795	8,682	2·414	77·17	14·549	·977
Electric ..	22·752	7,203	2·987	56·56	12·914	·898
Bus ..	19·848	..	24·124	69·54	13·807	..

Metropolitan
Tramways
Traffic.

Particulars in relation to the traffic of the metropolitan tramways for each of the last five years are given in the following statement:—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1930-31
TO 1934-35.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1930-31	130·808	8·028	22,181,379	173,854,208	2,035,115	1,369,733	1,127	4,416
1931-32	131·037	7·796	21,918,356	161,917,696	1,907,962	1,211,688	1,111	4,398
1932-33	131·039	7·796	21,920,652	163,687,870	1,920,412	1,184,020	1,090	4,396
1933-34	131·331	7·502	21,991,952	166,447,236	1,949,924	1,196,726	1,096	4,442
1934-35	131·331	7·500	22,286,490	172,846,701	2,023,970	1,235,899	1,076	4,667

The towns, other than the metropolis, having tramway systems are :—Ballarat, with 13·85 miles of electric lines (1·42 double and 12·43 single track); Bendigo, with 7·84 miles of electric lines (2·32 double and 5·52 single track); and Geelong, with 11·76 miles of electric lines (4·79 double and 6·97 single track).

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the last five years are summarized below :—

COUNTRY TRAMWAYS, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1930-31	7·97	26·43	1,508,356	8,424,928	79,253	92,292	68	240
1931-32	7·97	26·43	1,577,037	8,224,589	77,319	82,382	68	222
1932-33	8·00	26·40	1,552,610	8,029,211	75,748	79,112	68	241
1933-34	8·00	25·72	1,556,513	8,074,219	75,946	85,449	68	240
1934-35	8·53	24·92	1,555,837	8,145,572	76,866	84,357	70	235

A summary of the operations for the past two years relating to the foregoing tramway systems and the electric tramways under the control of the Railways Commissioners is given in the following table:—

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1933-34 AND 1934-35.

Heading.		1933-34.	1934-35.
Route Mileage Open—Double .. miles		146·931	147·254
Single .. miles		33·222	32·625
Total .. miles		180·153	179·879
Cost of Construction and Equipment	£	8,577,877	8,473,908
Interest Payable on Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment ..	£	302,678	277,071
Gross Revenue—			
Traffic Receipts	£	2,073,864	2,156,501
Other	£	9,623	7,237
Total Revenue	£	2,088,487	2,163,738
Working Expenses	£	1,318,233	1,357,626
Other Expenses	£	45,067	49,541
Total Expenses	£	1,363,300	1,407,167
Net Earnings	£	725,187	756,571
Net Profit after Paying Working Expenses and Interest, &c. ..	£	422,509	479,500
Tram Miles Run miles		24,149,066	24,460,689
Passenger Journeys No.		179,754,385	186,484,067
Staff Employed—			
Salaried No.		640	678
Wages No.		4,146	4,317
Total Staff No.		4,786	4,995
Rolling Stock No.		1,197	1,179

LICENSED VEHICLES.

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.

Licensed
vehicles in
Melbourne.

The details of vehicles licensed during 1934-35 were as follows:—
(a) For passenger traffic—waggonettes (4-wheel), 63; hansom cabs, 5; motor cars (taxi cabs, &c.), 750; motor omnibuses, 183; and motor charrs-a-bancs, 27; and (b) for conveyance of goods within the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne only—drivers licensed, 1,408.

A detailed statement of the fees chargeable for the registration of motor vehicles, &c., is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 500.

The total registrations of motor vehicles, &c., and the revenue received therefrom by the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department during each of the five years, 1930-31 to 1934-35, are shown in the following table:—

REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.,
1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Heading.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor Cars—					
Private	116,568	117,160	124,609	130,495	140,483
Commercial	27,068	24,968	28,612	30,849	32,781
Hire					
Motor Cycles	23,635	22,568	23,439	24,248	24,968
Omnibuses	960	831	847	198	224
Traction Engines	126	107	171	200	223
Side-cars	3,438*	*	*	*	*
Trailers	673	857	1,310	1,040	2,179
Drivers' and Riders' Licences	228,051	226,712	235,613	245,847	260,288
Dealers' Licences	293	250	272	305	339
Transfers	38,565	34,935	43,711	56,669	75,994
Duplicates	4,088	3,759	7,456	13,444	10,202
Total Revenue Received†	£ 1,106,011	£ 1,098,035	£ 1,185,474	£ 1,261,128	£ 1,369,235

* Separate registration discontinued since 18th December, 1930.

† These amounts, less cost of collection and refunds, and the amount received on account of motor drivers' and riders' licences, have been paid to Country Roads Board Fund.

The principal items of revenue received during 1934-35 were on account of:—Private cars, £873,718; commercial vehicles, £352,613; hire vehicles, £28,363; motor cycles, £28,759; and drivers' and riders' licences, £65,107.

In the next statement details relating to new registrations and renewals of registration of motor cars and motor cycles are shown for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 respectively.

NEW REGISTRATIONS AND RENEWALS OF REGISTRATION OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES.

Vehicles.	1933-34.			1934-35.		
	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	6,804	16,713	106,979	10,617	14,639	115,217
Commercial and Hire	2,598	5,628	25,089	3,252	4,839	26,893
Motor Cycles	2,023	5,550	16,675	2,406	4,957	17,605

AIRCRAFT.

The collection and compilation of aircraft statistics was undertaken by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics on 1st July, 1922.

The following particulars relating to Civil Aircraft in Victoria for the years specified below have been received from that source.

CIVIL AIRCRAFT—VICTORIA.

Particulars.	1922-23.	1928-29.	1931-32.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Registered Owners (a)	9	20	33	30	24
Registered Aircraft (a)	20	56	63	49	44
Licensed Pilots—					
Private (a)	(b) 12	49	93	110	150
Commercial (a) .. .. .	.. .. .	47	53	54	54
Licensed Ground Engineers (a)	(c) 21	(f) 85	82	85	96
Aerodromes—					
Government (a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2	2
Public (a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	19	20
Government Emergency Grounds (a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	11	11
Flights carried out	2,151	21,010	20,699	25,588	20,686
Hours flown	685	6,180	6,345	6,287	6,621
Approximate Mileage	41,132	424,702	440,296	504,132	446,180
Passengers Carried—					
Paying	1,419	12,502	14,048	20,834	11,873
Non-paying	684	3,126	2,222	1,845	2,600
Total Passengers Carried	2,103	15,628	16,270	22,679	14,473
Goods, Weight Carried, lb.	40	42,869	3,709	20,207	5,240
Mails Carried .. .. .	.. .. .	(e) 7,872	.. .. .	(e) 633	(e) 2,571
Accidents—					
Persons Killed .. .. .	.. .. .	2	4	.. .. .	3
Persons Injured .. .. .	.. .. .	2	5	1	2

(a) At 30th June; (b) Certificated Pilots; (c) Other Staff; (d) Not Available; (e) Number of Letters; (f) At 15th January, 1930.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN VICTORIA, 1935.

11241—30

Cause of Traffic Accident.	Total Number of Accidents.			Number of Persons Affected.				Total Number Killed and Injured.
	Metro- politan Area.	Remainder of State.	Total.	Metropolitan Area.		Remainder of State.		
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Vehicles—								
Bicycle	244	50	294	4	219	3	50	276
Motor Bus	108	20	128	..	29	1	3	33
Motor Car	14,084	2,989	17,073	170	4,254	129	1,596	6,149
Motor Cycle	395	79	474	13	275	6	92	386
Train	17	22	39	10	7	13	8	38
Tram (Cable and Electric) ..	197	1	198	11	146	..	1	158
Other Vehicles	77	29	106	4	46	10	16	76
Pedestrian—								
Pedestrian	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Horses—								
Bolting	6	2	8	1	4	..	3	8
Led	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Ridden	13	9	22	4	8	3	6	21
Improper riding upon or getting on or off trams or other vehicles in motion*	248	35	283	14	145	13	24	196
Total Traffic Accidents— (Vehicle, Horse, and Improper Riding)	15,143	3,201	18,344	217	4,990	165	1,775	7,147
				Total.				
				Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.		
Ages of Persons killed or injured—				No.	No.	No.		
Under 10 years .. .. .	..	..	..	31	255	286		
10 to 14 years .. .. .	..	..	..	15	141	156		
Over 14 years .. .. .	..	..	..	336	6,369	6,705		
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	382	6,765	7,147		

*These figures are included in those shown above. † Of the 15,143 traffic accidents shown above, 4,126 occurred in the City of Melbourne, 11,017 in the Suburbs, and 3,201 in the Country Districts; and 12,728 occurred during the hours of daylight.

The Police Department has tabulated a return of the traffic accidents (vehicle, horse, and improper riding) known to the Police, which occurred in the public streets of Victoria during the calendar year 1935. Details showing total accidents, and number of persons killed and injured, are as follows:—

Interchange.

A comparative statement of the number of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents which occurred during each of the last five years is given below :—

**TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS
KILLED OR INJURED, 1931 TO 1935.**

Cause of Accident.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bicycle	7	120	5	122	10	146	10	189	7	269
Motor Bus .. ..	..	3	1	..	2	21	2	47	1	32
Motor Car	232	3,345	213	3,353	217	4,340	254	5,744	209	5,850
Motor Cycle	40	327	40	350	21	318	19	515	19	367
Train	24	45	23	12	34	36	32	32	23	15
Tram	10	71	7	131	8	113	15	202	11	147
Other Vehicle*	18	121	17	96	11	73	13	67	14	62
Pedestrian .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Horses	2	10	5	24	13	35	4	16	8	22
Total	333	4,042	311	4,090	316	5,082	349	6,812	382	6,765

* Figures for the year 1931 include "Improper riding upon, or getting on or off, trams or other vehicles in motion." For 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935, accidents of this nature are included under the heading to which the accident relates.

Principal Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Features of the various Districts of the State of Victoria, Season 1934-35.

District.	Area occupied.	Number of Holdings.	CULTIVATION.							DAIRYING AND PASTORAL.				PRODUCE.						
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Maize for Grain.	Vines.	Orchards Growing Fruit for sale.	Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Wheat.	Butter.	Wool.	Honey.	
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	bus.	lb.	lb.	lb.		
Central ..	2,788,841	16,916	18,375	18,964	21,066	26,833	1,866	1,040	..	6	127	3,863	43,299	70,606	17,298	10,062	1,496,100	285,372	13,218,569	197,925
North Central ..	2,284,130	5,244	13,456	10,054	1,118	11,570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western ..	6,920,499	12,100	33,031	48,703	6,989	8,106	3,557	..	..	..	95	2,050	238,738	238,546	45,893	46,012	5,178,101	605,594	37,537,719	48,177,024
Wimmera ..	6,461,294	6,199	720,837	92,037	18,665	91	4	..	..	..	1,005	5,919	37,703	31,756	63,291	5,917	2,594,058	12,032,330	1,471,880	26,542,585
Mallo ..	6,062,776	7,791	1,199,833	237,885	14,440	10	..	..	..	..	130	33,772	3,829	30,630	29,884	56,830	1,048,058	6,667,419	3,135,977	9,780,006
Northern ..	6,435,165	11,738	441,397	97,325	14,937	63	5	19	1,461	32,232	131,313	158,187	66,711	45,594	2,760,503	5,066,185	20,197,816	24,261,002	507,656	
North-Eastern ..	4,425,898	5,308	22,851	9,330	615	1,055	2	2,062	4,726	1,839	93,291	211,822	24,642	23,018	1,277,313	299,000	15,883,948	10,516,660	339,258	
Gippsland ..	4,572,070	9,087	6,933	2,430	9,749	6,454	494	15,480	..	1,641	109,000	226,148	30,717	79,635	1,037,313	88,474	44,846,711	8,317,164	148,002	
Total for State	38,861,173	74,473	2,458,583	606,628	87,509	54,214	5,928	18,727	41,180	76,254	681,849	1,133,231	357,877	265,000	16,783,631	25,850,528	147,651,179	150,945,884	2,776,791	

Minor Crops of Special Interest:—Acres: Chicory, 409; Hops, 112; Tobacco, 4,765; Millet (Broom), 956; Sugar Beet, 3,062; Beans, 1,224; these are principally in the Central, North-Eastern, and Gippsland Districts.

KARKAROOD

Year	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1930-31	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1931-32	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1932-33	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1933-34	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1934-35	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200

LOWAN

Year	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1930-31	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1931-32	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1932-33	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1933-34	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1934-35	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200

NORMANBY

Year	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1930-31	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1931-32	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1932-33	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1933-34	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1934-35	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200

BULN BULN

Year	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1930-31	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1931-32	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1932-33	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1933-34	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1934-35	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200

TOTALS.

Season.	Average Rainfall.	WHEAT.		Wool Total Production.		LIVE STOCK.	
		Area.	Acres.	Acres.	Bus.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1930-31	25.78	4,600,300	11.70	133,511,496	1,439,930	16,477,966	
1931-32	26.38	3,565,872	11.77	145,391,749	1,637,530	16,376,217	
1932-33	26.38	3,230,955	14.81	158,512,193	1,900,622	17,612,394	
1933-34	24.36	3,052,931	13.99	150,170,133	2,002,226	17,195,569	
1934-35	27.60	2,458,583	10.61	150,945,884	2,068,689	16,783,631	

VICTORIA.

Showing

Statistics of Wheat, Wool, Live Stock, and Rainfall in each District for 5 years; and Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Statistics in detail, for the Season 1934-35.

Scale of Miles
 Dept. of Lands & Survey, Melbourne

S O U T H A U S T R A L I A

S O U T H E R N

Bass Strait

PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. On 31st December, 1934, this was comprised of :—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee-simple	26,659,827
Lands in process of alienation	6,630,445
Crown lands	22,955,488
Total	56,245,760

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	3,977,439
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	735,889
State forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act)	329,971
Water reserves	310,096
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	88,650
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	394,616
Roads	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c. ; unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs }	4,082,557
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	85,516
Other leases and licences	38,239
Temporary grazing licences	5,685,935
Unoccupied	5,022,362
Total	22,955,488

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee-simple during the last six years. A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1929 TO 1934.

Year.	Area of Crown Lands Sold.			Crown Lands alienated in Fee-simple.	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors.		Area.	Purchase Money.
		Mallee.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
1929 ..	4,825	310,174	65,294	187,752	114,965
1930 ..	5,344	137,242	40,691	111,564	89,703
1931 ..	5,892	131,691	58,575	67,131	215,526
1932 ..	3,297	43,416	44,255	62,996	143,623
1933 ..	3,907	18,991	38,120	69,357	73,580
1934 ..	4,661	30,020	38,706	143,851	119,219

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1934 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £35,872,831, which represents an average of £1 1s. 6d. per acre for all lands alienated or in process of alienation. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Amount realized by sale of Crown lands.

The next table shows the whole of the unalienated lands of the Crown remaining for disposal:—

CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON 31st
DECEMBER, 1934.

Location.	Classification.						Total.
	Agricultural and Grazing.					Auri-ferous.	
	First.	Second.	Thlrđ.	Fourth.	Pastoral.		
County.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bulu Bulu ..	7,016	42,631	46,207	2,184	..	..	98,038
Croajngolong ..	1,832	1,289	550,123	..	840,576	14,246	1,408,066
Dargo ..	..	..	92,716	..	431,100	70,936	594,752
Tambo ..	..	..	193,208	..	363,050	900	557,158
Tanjil ..	..	..	103,926	..	358,214	66,832	528,972
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	187,216	..	893,629	..	1,030,845
Bogong ..	..	12,314	194,139	3,964	170,260	73,628	454,305
Benambra ..	..	408	221,306	1,960	166,275	85,843	475,787
Delatite ..	362	15,984	149,832	12,304	131,350	59,638	368,870
Moira ..	296	83	6,370	1,882	..	..	8,631
Anglesey ..	..	1,360	41,162	..	..	1,600	44,122
Bourke ..	..	229	..	..	..	..	229
Dalhousie ..	37	710	1,222	..	..	..	1,969
Evelyn ..	..	11,262	..	..	..	1,579	12,841
Mornington ..	..	1,231	11,286	..	..	..	12,517
Bendigo ..	63	537	3,195	..	..	3,488	7,283
Rodney ..	100	295	..	..	..	2,228	2,623
Borong ..	..	502	18,095	..	..	3,406	22,003
Gladstone ..	349	1,632	2,649	2,495	..	11,500	18,625
Lowan ..	..	654	142,052	21,962	9,614	..	174,282
Kara Kara ..	..	166	2,182	..	..	3,018	5,366
Talbot ..	260	787	..	..	..	21,684	22,731
Tatchera ..	155	70	..	..	..	..	225
Heytesbury ..	..	935	121,692	..	..	..	122,627
Polwarth ..	11,024	14,826	24,222	142	..	..	50,214
Grant ..	..	335	2,334	..	..	7,594	10,263
Grenville ..	..	1,080	70	..	..	5,640	6,790
Ripon ..	..	380	22,684	..	..	3,626	26,690
Normanby ..	..	..	117,028	..	..	..	117,028
Dundas ..	..	..	67,592	4,799	..	..	72,391
Villiers ..	..	..	1,993	..	..	..	1,993
Follett ..	..	..	124,835	..	15,754	..	140,589
Karkaroc ..	..	39	..	..	..	..	39
Total ..	21,494	109,134	2,399,336	51,692	3,379,822	437,386	6,398,864
Throughout the State ..							
" " " " ..			Swamp or reclaimed lands ..	..	..	..	2,630
			Lands which may be sold by auction ..	..	..	..	3,683
The north-western portion of the State			{ Mallee lands available for selection ..	..	..	..	37,362
			" " (such as are suitable to be eventually classified for selection) ..	..	..	..	4,265,758
Total area remaining for disposal ..							10,708,297

Much of the land included in the above statement is temporarily licensed under grazing licences.

The Lands Inquiry Branch gives information as to persons eligible to select under the Land Acts, area and conditions of selection, and concessions to land seekers.

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. It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and reduces the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but, to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year (5,142,321 acres), application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1934 there were submitted 162 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting in area to 5,830 acres, and in value to £194,918; while the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 3,348 acres valued at £209,842. Up to the end of 1934 there had been brought under the Act 3,248,931 acres valued at £71,911,856. The area of the land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1934 was 1,893,390 acres.

When application is made to have land brought under the *Transfer of Land Act*, a contribution to the Assurance Fund constituted under the provisions of that Act of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the Fund for the loss of his interest. Receipts of the Fund during 1934-35 comprised contributions £3,652, and interest on stock £3,629. There were no claims 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, 1935, was £114,701. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1935, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £9,776.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT.

The first estate acquired for closer settlement in Victoria was purchased in 1900 under authority of the *Land Act* 1898 which empowered the Government to purchase by agreement private lands for this purpose. Under this Act five estates totalling 33,660 acres were acquired. In 1904, a Closer Settlement Act was passed and a Board appointed to administer it, with authority to acquire land by agreement, or, where necessary, compulsorily.

In 1906 the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, established under the *Water Act* 1905, came into operation, and in 1909 closer settlement in irrigation areas commenced. Administration in these areas was placed under the direct control of the Water Supply Commissioners by the *Closer Settlement Act* 1912.

Up to 30th June, 1917, the area acquired totalled 571,156 acres and the area settled, 507,500 acres. In that year the first Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act was passed and thereafter the settlement of discharged soldiers was given precedence by the Government. At 30th June, 1932, the net area acquired for soldier settlement was 2,270,333 acres (2,179,091 acres settled), and for civilian settlers 1,094,415 acres (1,058,360 acres settled). Thus 84 per cent. of the closer settlement land in Victoria has been settled since 1917. The unstable conditions subsequent to 1917 proved most unfavorable to successful settlement, and the consequent loss to the settlers and to the State has been severe. Measures which were taken to improve conditions of the soldier settlers include the appointment by the Victorian Government of a Royal Commission in 1925 and the establishment of inquiry boards in 1926 and 1927, and further, the appointment by the Commonwealth Government of Mr. Justice Pike in 1927 to inquire into soldier settlement in all the States. Up to 30th June, 1935, concessions by the Commonwealth and the State to soldier settlers in Victoria amounted to £11,117,617.

An Act to amend existing closer settlement legislation was passed by Parliament in 1932 for the purpose of giving effect to recommendations made for the relief of settlers. This amending Act, "The *Closer Settlement Act* 1932 No. 4091," was assented to on 29th December, 1932. Under its provisions a Closer Settlement Commission of five members superseded the Closer Settlement Board, and assumed the powers and obligations of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners in respect to the settlement and occupation of irrigable lands. Provision was made for the consolidation into one debt of the liabilities of each settler at 30th June, 1932. Thus the unpaid balance on account of land improvements and all arrears of interest were brought together into one account. The Commission was further empowered to adjust, during the period of five years, commencing on 1st July, 1932, the annual payment due by the settlers on account of the consolidated debt. In making any adjustment the Commission is required to take into consideration (a) ruling prices for farm products, (b) seasonal conditions, (c) requirements for maintenance of the settler and his family, (d) the means and ability of the settler to make any adjusted payment, (e) efforts made by the settler to meet his liability, (f) any other factors which in the opinion of the Commission are proper to be considered. At the end of the period of five years provision is made for the assessment by the Commission of the liabilities of settlers on account of land and advances, and for the writing off of the difference

between the amount of the valuation of the land and improvements and the sum of the capital value at which the land was sold, the amount of advances for improvements and the arrears of interest. The Commission is given discretionary power to reduce the amount to be written off if it is satisfied that the value of the land and improvements has been adversely affected by the failure of the settler to work the land or maintain the improvements in a proper manner.

Details relating to the conditions under which settlers may acquire blocks and advances can be obtained on application to the Closer Settlement Commission.

Farmers Advances Act 1935. In previous years the Cultivation Advances Acts restricted the making of advances to those farmers whose farms were used wholly or in part for growing the following crops, namely, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, onions or maize. The *Farmers Advances Act* 1935 empowers the Closer Settlement Commission to make advances to any farmer who is resident in Victoria, and principally or substantially engaged in farming operations in this State.

Advances may be made by way of loan bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum—

- (a) for the purchase of live stock not including sheep and cattle (other than dairy cattle) or farm machinery for the purpose of replacement.
- (b) for the purchase of such quantity of such other goods necessary for carrying on the farming operations of the farmer as the Commission thinks proper.
- (c) for wages in respect of assistance which in the opinion of the Commission is essential for carrying on the farming operations of the farmer; or
- (d) of such amount of money as in the opinion of the Commission will in the circumstances be, during such period as the Commission determines, sufficient for the use of the farmer as a living for him and those of his family who reside on his farm.

No advance shall be made to a farmer unless the Commission is satisfied that through the existence or consequence of adverse conditions such farmer would not be able, without an advance, to carry on his farming operations or to continue residing on his farm; and that such farmer has a reasonable prospect of success and is carrying on his farming operations in an efficient manner.

Where the Commission makes an advance under this Act to any farmer a notice of such advance must be sent within twenty-eight

days thereafter to any lessor, unpaid vendor, mortgagee, or other encumbrancer of any land forming part of the farm or to the other party to any share-farming agreement relating thereto.

In order to secure the repayment of an advance and the payment of interest thereon a farmer is required to give to the Commission such security or securities (including, if the Commission so requires, an assignment of all or any of the produce or proceeds of the sale of the produce of his farm, whether such produce is in existence at the time or comes into existence within a period specified by the Commission); and, in the case of a share farmer or a tenant farmer or a purchaser under contract of sale of land comprising or forming part of the farm, such guarantee as the Commission may require.

A preferable lien on crops may, for the purposes of this Act, be given before the existence of a growing crop and shall be as valid and effectual, and have the like force and effect as if it had been given on a growing crop. A preferable lien on crops may also be given on the crops of two succeeding harvests and the agreement relating thereto may be embodied in one document and registered under Part VII. of the *Instruments Act 1928*, and the provisions of that Part shall with such adaptations as are necessary extend and apply and be read and construed accordingly, and such agreement when registered shall as regards the crops intended to be affected thereby be as valid and effectual so far as registration is concerned as if in all respects all the requirements as to registration had been fulfilled.

Before giving to the Commission a preferable lien on the crops of his succeeding harvests a farmer is required to submit to the Commission the consent in writing of any mortgagee, lessor, or unpaid vendor of any land comprising or forming part of the farm or of the other party to any share-farming agreement relating thereto.

Notwithstanding anything in any act or any law to the contrary, every preferable lien given to the Commission on any crop shall be a first charge upon such crop and the produce thereof and shall have priority over every other lien or encumbrance whether registered or made before or after the giving of the preferable lien and whether before or after the coming into operation of this Act.

A penalty of not more than £100, or a term of imprisonment of not more than four years may be imposed, in respect of advances, on any person who receives any order from the Commission and permits it

to be misused; gives or pays for an order, any money or valuable consideration other than that set forth in the order; sells or gives away any live stock or implements or other goods received by him by way of any advance; misuses any advance made in money; commits any fraudulent practice with respect to any order, guarantee, security, or advance made in any of the prescribed ways; or who wilfully makes any false statement in any application, return or declaration.

Estates purchased. A complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board including those purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (*i.e.*, estates in irrigable areas), will be found in the report of the Closer Settlement Board for the year ended 30th June, 1930. The purchase of properties has been practically suspended since 1931.

A summary of the lands acquired is given in the following statement:—

**LANDS ACQUIRED FOR CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND
DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE,
1935.**

	Closer Settlement.		Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.	
	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.
	acres.	£	acres.	£
Lands purchased	1,261,327	9,675,886	1,846,990	14,211,876
Crown Lands taken over ..	113,571	56,144	666,366	544,944
Total area and cost of purchase	1,374,898	9,732,030	2,513,356	14,756,820
Expenses prior to disposal ..	..	92,509	..	116,758
Public Works effected ..	..	473,287	..	1,017,561
Total cost to 30th June, 1935 .. ..	..	10,297,826	..	15,891,139
Less land transferred to—				
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement	83,750	850,635	..	..
Closer Settlement .. ..	..	..	441,969	3,606,035
Total net area and cost..	1,291,148	9,447,191	2,071,387	12,285,104

Financial Summary of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement and Closer Settlement. The liabilities and assets of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement at 30th June, 1935, are shown in the following statement:—

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT AND CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1935.

	Discharged Soldiers Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
Number of settlers—			
At present receiving assistance ..	5,619	6,386	12,005
Purchasers under Contract of Sale ..	396	154	550
Repaid in full	626	4,476	5,102
Cancelled, transferred and surrendered	6,012	5,493	11,505
Total settlers who have received assistance	12,653	16,509	29,162
Loan liability—	£	£	£
Loans raised—Australian Consolidated Inscribed Stock	25,734,321	13,326,570	39,060,891
Redemptions	174,101	1,355,582	1,529,683
	25,560,220	11,970,988	37,531,208
Securities transferred to Commonwealth Government	2,160,960	..	2,160,960
Outstanding Liability of the Commission	23,399,260	11,970,988	35,370,248
Repayment of principal used for payment of interest and working expenses	4,247,849	1,063,080	5,310,929
Payments to State Loans Repayment Fund	1,018,595	991,521	2,010,116
Average rate of interest payable on loans at 30th June, 1935 ..	£4/4/8%	£3/15/5%	..
Principal outstanding on land and advances (consolidated)—	£	£	£
Selling value of land and improvements	9,961,587	8,352,537	18,314,124
Advances to settlers	9,588,802	6,130,007	15,718,809
	19,550,389	14,482,544	34,032,933
Less Principal repaid	5,081,423	4,249,601	9,331,024
Outstanding Principal Liability of settlers	14,468,966	10,232,943	24,701,909

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT AND
CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1935—*continued.*

	Discharged Soldiers Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
Instalments of interest charged to settlers	£ 7,864,370	£ 6,578,488	£ 14,442,858
Less interest paid by settlers ..	5,088,661	4,729,944	9,818,605
Arrears of interest (consolidated) ..	2,775,709	1,848,544	4,624,253
Less Suspense account—adjustment of instalments (Sec. 31, Act 4091, &c.)	665,000	465,000	1,130,000
	2,110,709	1,383,544	3,494,253
Total payment by settlers—			
Principal	5,081,423	4,249,601	9,331,024
Interest	5,088,661	4,729,944	9,818,605
Total	10,170,084	8,979,545	19,149,629
Amounts written off settlers' accounts—			
Interest—Adverse circumstances ..	1,342,237	..	1,342,237
Excess cost of buildings	41,265	..	41,265
Reduction in valuation of land and improvements	240,901	194,891	435,792
Bad debts, &c. (a)	2,000,925	452,654	2,453,579
Provision for amounts to be written off (Sec. 31, Act 4091, &c.) ..	1,883,541	1,096,354	2,979,895
Total	5,508,869	1,743,899	7,252,768
For financial year 1934-35—			
Interest paid	1,020,867	594,432	1,615,299
Administrative expenses	70,178	78,336	148,514
Interest due by settlers and others ..	897,092	520,453	1,417,545
Interest received from settlers and others (b)	468,773	260,300	729,073

NOTES.

(a) Includes—	£	£	£
Bad debts	1,871,597	407,759	2,279,356
Loss and remission of interest ..	24,759	17,391	42,150
Loss on realization	104,569	16,870	121,439
Concessions to British Army officers from India .. .. .	..	10,634	10,634
	2,000,925	452,654	2,453,579
(b) Includes—			
Interest from lessees and municipalities	356,759	217,127	573,886
Interest from Closer Settlement ..	69,827	..	69,827
Interest on investments .. .. .	..	3,875	3,875
Interest on State Loans Repayments Fund	42,187	39,298	81,485
Interest Sundries .. .. .	..	..	..
	468,773	260,300	729,073

Extent of Closer Settlement. The extent of closer settlement effected up to 30th June, 1935, is given in the next statement :—

SUMMARY OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Classification of Holdings.	Number.	Average Capital Value.	Average Area.	Total Area.
Dry Areas.				
Areas settled—	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Farms	4,269	1,549	249	1,063,086
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	153	133	17	2,592
Workmen's Homes	1,080	89	$\frac{3}{4}$	796
Allotments granted to Discharged Soldiers under the Closer Settlement Act, Part II.	207	1,821	246	50,981
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	50,290
Total area of land settled.. .. .				1,167,745
Area of land available for—				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments .. .. .	..	..	..	26,463
Workmen's Homes .. .. .	..	..	..	8
Public Competition, Auction, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	713
Area of land acquired but not yet available .. .. .				..
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.)				3,189
Total dry areas acquired				1,198,118
Irrigation Areas.				
Areas settled—	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Farms	2,209	875	58	128,651
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	150	117	6	902
Allotments granted to Discharged Soldiers under the Closer Settlement Act, Part II.	516	924	64	32,769
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	6,283
Total area of land settled				168,605
Area of land available for—				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments .. .. .	..	..	..	972
Public Competition, Auction, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	475
Area of land acquired but not yet available				1,920
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.)				4,808
Total irrigation areas acquired				176,780
TOTAL AREAS acquired to 30th June, 1935				1,374,898

Extent of
Soldier
Settlement.

The extent of settlement at 30th June, 1935, is given in the table which follows:—

SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1935.

	Dry Areas.	Irrigable Areas.
	acres.	acres.
Area of land settled	2,327,866	94,065
Area of land available	213	663
Area of land acquired but not yet available .. .. .	..	18,822
Sales by Auction, &c.	69,533	5,797
Total land acquired	2,397,612	119,347
Less land transferred to Closer Settlement	419,033	22,936
Total net area acquired to 30th June, 1935	1,978,579	96,411
Farms, Number of	7,736	1,970
Average area—acres	301	48
Average capital value	£1,860	£1,081

WATERWORKS.

All Victorian waterworks are controlled by official bodies, either State or local. In the following table is given a statement of State expenditure on works under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as well as grants and loans to local bodies. In addition to free grants to local bodies, large sums have been written off their liabilities. The following information has been largely taken from the Annual Report of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

State
Expenditure
on
Waterworks.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON WATERWORKS TO 30TH JUNE, 1935.

	Total Advances, including Cost of Loan Flotation.	Redemption Paid.	Capital Written Off.	Free Head-works.	Amount standing at Debt, 30th June, 1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—					
Completed Works—					
Waterworks Districts ..	5,280,929	50,796	175,055	..	5,055,078
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts ..	4,663,969	32,453	575,152	..	4,056,364
Goulburn Channel Works (Free Headworks excluded) ..	1,443,262	116	..	..	1,443,146
Pyke's Creek, Melton and Distributary Works ..	237,001	699	..	..	236,302
Uncompleted or Unallotted Works—					
Mornington Peninsula ..	956,193	766	..	..	955,427
Koo-wee-rup, Cardinia, and other Flood Protection Schemes ..	414,631	15	..	..	414,616
Eildon Reservoir and Waranga Reservoir Enlargement ..	2,587,914	9,654	..	..	2,578,260
Maffra-Sale Irrigation and Water Supply Districts ..	1,286,663	903	..	..	1,285,760
Millewa Waterworks Districts ..	526,654	22	..	..	526,632
Red Cliffs Irrigation and Water Supply District ..	794,247	..	..	..	794,247
Bellarine Peninsula ..	471,458	46	..	..	471,412
Campaspe and Loddon River Storages (proposed) ..	124,486	2,605	..	..	121,881
Free Headworks ..	1,266,505	420	..	1,266,085	..
River Murray Agreement Works ..	2,576,072	5,943	..	..	2,570,129
Surveys, &c. ..	311,306	104	..	..	311,202
Total State Rivers and Water Supply Commission ..	22,941,290	104,542	750,207	1,266,085	20,820,456
First Mildura Irrigation Trust and Mildura Urban Trust ..	123,315	48,975	18,416	..	55,924
Other Waterworks Trusts ..	2,045,704	363,912	325,508	..	1,356,284
Ballarat Water Commissioners ..	365,597	61,154	2,111	..	302,332
Other Local Bodies (Municipalities) ..	500,019	97,432	161,649	..	240,938
Abolished Irrigation and Waterworks Trusts ..	32,754	30	32,724	..	..
Free Grants to Local Authorities ..	147,046	..	..	147,046	..
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	3,189,934	3,189,934*	..	..	..
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	265,000	265,000†	..	..	..
Total Local Bodies ..	6,669,369	4,026,437	540,408	147,046	1,955,478
GRAND TOTAL ..	29,610,659	4,130,979	1,290,615	1,413,131	22,775,934

* Of this amount £800,000 was provided out of Consolidated Revenue, the balance being payments by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

† The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust in 1908 for £265,000, the total expenditure on the works to that date being £455,082. The balance of £190,082, which was written off, is included above in the figures for "Other Waterworks Trusts."

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, an amount of £579,786 representing arrears of interest, was written off by Act No. 1625 of 1899, making the total actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Municipal Corporations, £1,870,401.

The State expenditure on waterworks, as shown in the above table, does not include large sums which have been spent by other controlling

bodies out of their own funds. Up to 30th June, 1935, the additional capital expenditure of the bodies mentioned was as follows:—Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, £8,266,306; Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, £422,647; and the Ballarat Water Commissioners, £337,144. Smaller amounts have been expended by other municipalities.

IRRIGATION.

Prior to 1905 the management of irrigation in Victoria was in the hands of various Irrigation Trusts, which were financed by the State. These Trusts drifted into financial difficulties and the State was compelled to assume control. In the year mentioned, by the authority of Parliament, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted and entrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the First Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the *Water Act 1928*—which consolidates the *Water Acts of 1915, 1916, and 1918*, the *Ballarat Water Commissioners Act 1921*, and *Section 5 (2) of the Closer Settlement Act 1922*.

In 1912 administration of closer settlement in irrigation areas was placed under direct control of the Commission but under the *Closer Settlement Act 1932*, authority passed to the newly constituted Closer Settlement Commission.

The particulars in the following statement, while not covering the whole of the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, will furnish a general idea of the development of water conservation and distribution, drainage and flood protection in districts under its administration:—

	At 30th June, 1907.	At 30th June, 1935.
Irrigation Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	10	32
Number of Districts having Water Rights ..	Nil	23
Total of such Water Rights (acre feet)	Nil	412,000
Area under Irrigated Culture .. (acres)	108,000	494,200
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	196,000	724,700
Rural Waterworks Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	3	31
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	125,000	1,515,800
Urban Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	1	85
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	5,600	556,900
Coliban System (Urban, Rural, Irrigation and Mining Supplies)—		
Valuation for Urban Rating purposes (£)	317,750	361,750
Drainage and Flood Protection Districts—		
Number of Districts administered (charge levied on acreage basis) .. ..	..	5

An illustration of the influence of closer settlement and the allotment of water rights in extending irrigation is contained in the following table, which shows, for the districts having water rights, most of which are directly affected by the Closer Settlement policy of the State, the areas irrigated in 1909-10—the year in which these two factors were first put into operation—and the average areas for the five years ended 30th June, 1935 :—

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION IN CLOSER SETTLEMENT AREAS.

District (having allotted Water Rights).	Area Irrigated.	
	1909-10.	Average for Five Years ended 30. 6. 35.
	acres.	acres.
Supplied from the Goulburn—		
Shepparton .. .. .	..	13,789
South Shepparton .. .. .	..	3,284
Rodney	32,356	59,054
Stanhope	2,000	12,786
Tongala	3,000	20,023
Rochester	500	45,708
Echuca North .. .. .	..	4,471
Dingee .. .. .	..	3,845
Tragowel Plains	20,000	44,080
Supplied from the Werribee—		
Bacchus Marsh	31	3,421
Werribee .. .. .	..	8,336
Supplied from the Macallister—		
Maffra-Sale .. .. .	..	12,248
Supplied from the Murray—		
Leitchville .. .. .	..	5,909
Cohuna	12,000	23,296
Gannawarra	7,825	21,144
Koondrook	5,029	17,922
Swan Hill	5,410	18,497
Nyah	569	2,957
Red Cliffs .. .. .	..	11,249
Merbein	202	7,685
Third Lake .. .. .	..	2,781
Mystic Park .. .. .	..	2,230
Fish Point .. .. .	..	1,905
Total	88,922	351,620

The area under irrigated culture for all kinds of crops in 1934-35 was 494,226 acres, being 58,902 acres more than the area irrigated in the previous year, and 22,600 acres above the average of the previous five years.

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State in 1909-10 and each of the five years, 1930-31 to 1934-35, and the purposes for which the land was utilized :—

IRRIGATED AREAS : HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals	23,715	69,694	27,928	32,492	33,543	63,225
Lucerne	24,124	136,502	125,615	119,682	99,948	95,702
Sorghum and other annual fodders	8,094	29,787	30,479	24,810	23,557	25,605
Pastures	50,541	144,903	150,478	210,869	199,929	220,483
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	68,426	68,430	67,451	64,669	66,960
Fallow	4,988	6,447	7,042	8,275	5,096	6,732
Miscellaneous	785	7,339	8,443	11,137	8,582	15,519
Total	129,771	463,098	418,415	474,716	435,324	494,226

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 1934-35—494,226 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows :—Pastures, 45 ; lucerne, 19 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 14 ; cereals, 13 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 5 ; fallows and miscellaneous, 4.

Progress in
Irrigation
Areas,
1934-35.

Dairying is one of the principal industries in irrigation districts. Owing to the abnormal rainfall in many parts of the State during the season 1934-35, the greater yields of butter fat obtained in irrigated areas were not as fully demonstrated as in a normal season.

The production of dried vine fruits is another feature of these districts. As the result of adverse seasonal conditions the quantity produced in 1934-35 was only 38,000 tons. Severe damage was done to the crops in Nyah and Woorinen districts.

The Victorian pack of canned fruit in the season 1934-35 was approximately 2,463,000 dozen cans, being about 64 per cent. of the number packed in Australia in that season. Unseasonable weather conditions and depredations by insect pests resulted in the loss, in 1934-35, of a considerable quantity of fruit grown in irrigated areas of the Goulburn Valley district where the Victorian crop of canning fruit is mainly produced.

Supply of water for domestic and stock purposes. Extensive schemes for the supply of water for domestic and stock purposes are under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Altogether, the area within the State so supplied is approximately 23,911 square miles—about 27 per cent. of the total area of the State. The major portion of the area supplied is in the Mallee and Wimmera districts.

The number of country towns supplied with water for domestic use is—106 by the Commission, 110 by Waterworks Trusts, and 16 by Local Government bodies.

The total population in country towns supplied with water is 405,500 persons.

STORAGE AND SUPPLY SCHEMES

Total Storages in State. In 1902 the total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre feet. The present capacity is 1,908,900 acre feet. The Hume Reservoir, designed to contain 2,000,000 acre feet (half of which can, subject to the provisions of the River Murray Agreement, be credited to the State of Victoria) now has a capacity of 1,250,000 acre feet. When the final stage of this work has been constructed (involving a further approval of the interested State Governments), and the Yarrawonga Weir, Euston Lock Weir, Glenmaggie and Bittern Reservoirs are completed, the combined capacities of Victoria's storages will be 2,367,600 acre feet.

EXISTING STORAGES.						Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Goulburn System—</i>						
Goulburn Weir	..	..	..	..	..	20,700
Waranga	..	..	..	..	..	333,400
Eildon	..	..	..	..	..	306,000
						660,100
<i>Murray-Loddon System—</i>						
Hume Reservoir (part of 2,000,000 acre feet—half share)						625,000
Torrumbarry (half share of 26,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	13,000
Mildura (half share of 34,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	17,000
Wentworth (half share of 20,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Kow Swamp	..	..	..	..	..	40,860
Laanecoorie	..	..	..	..	..	6,650
Kerang North-west Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	92,000
Lake Boga	..	..	..	..	..	28,000
Long Lake	..	..	..	..	..	3,820
						836,330
<i>Wimmera-Mallee System—</i>						
Lake Lonsdale	..	..	..	..	..	53,300
Wartook	..	..	..	..	..	23,800
Fyans Lake	..	..	..	..	..	17,100
Taylors Lake	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
Pine Lake	..	..	..	..	..	52,000
Green Lake	..	..	..	..	..	6,600
Dock Lake	..	..	..	..	..	4,800
Moora	..	..	..	..	..	5,100
Lower Wimmera Weirs	..	..	..	..	..	2,870
Batyo Catyo (Avon Regulator)	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Lake Whitton	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
Earthen Storages, Township Reservoirs, and Mallee Tanks						5,760
						207,630
<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>						
Glennaggie Reservoir (part of 150,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	104,500
<i>Coliban System—</i>						
Upper Coliban	..	..	..	..	..	25,700
Malmsbury	..	..	..	..	..	12,300
Spring Gully	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Subsidiary Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	4,970
						44,970
<i>Werribee—</i>						
Pykes Creek	..	..	..	..	..	21,000
Melton	..	..	..	..	..	17,000
						38,000
<i>Bellarine Peninsula System—</i>						
Wurdee Boluc	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	660
						10,660
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>						
Lysterfield Reservoir	..	..	..	..	..	3,400
Beaconsfield, Frankston, and Mornington Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	1,560
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	200
						5,160
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Wonthaggi	..	..	..	..	..	1,550
Total capacity of existing Storages						1,908,900

ADDITIONAL STORAGE BEING PROVIDED BY WORKS APPROVED OR IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

	Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>	
Glenmaggie Reservoir (balance of 150,000 acre feet)	45,500
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>	
Bittern Reservoir	1,200
<i>Murray System—</i>	
Hume Reservoir, at junction with Mitta River (half-share of balance of 2,000,000 acre feet)	375,000
Yarrowonga Weir (half share of 50,000 acre feet)	25,000
Euston Loch Weir (half share of 24,000 acre feet)	12,000
Total capacity of storages when works are completed	<u>2,367,570</u>

Detailed descriptions of the various systems which have been instituted for irrigation and for supplying water for domestic and stock purposes appear in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pp. 526 to 534).

The Mildura Irrigation Settlement, on the River Murray, was established in 1887 under the management of the Chaffey Brothers Limited, and in 1895 the control of the water supply was vested in the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. Water is obtained by pumping from the river. The extent of watering done represented 47,418 acres in 1930-31, 48,200 acres in 1931-32, 55,060 acres in 1932-33, 55,477 acres in 1933-34, and 58,048 acres in 1934-35.

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1935, were as follows :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1934-35.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	<i>Payments</i>	£
Horticultural Rates	36,095	Wages and Salaries	19,475
Special Waterings, &c	6,189	Firewood	11,367
Miscellaneous	11,700	Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation	5,113
		Redemption of Loans	250
		Miscellaneous	14,051
Total	<u>53,984</u>	Total	<u>50,256</u>

METEOROLOGY.

Particulars in regard to climate and weather conditions have been furnished by the Commonwealth Meteorologist, and are given in the following tables. In the first are shown the rainfall for each of the years 1932, 1933, and 1934, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1934, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria :—

RAINFALL.—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	Rainfall.			
	During the Year—			Yearly Average to December, 1934.
	1932.	1933.	1934.	
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Gleneleg and Wannon Rivers ..	29.88	25.23	24.17	26.19
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	33.87	26.19	28.24	28.22
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek..	28.68	25.80	28.06	25.17
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	27.54	24.83	28.89	25.90
Cape Otway Forest	43.78	37.28	42.80	39.55
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	26.68	25.72	28.26	24.08
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	27.22	21.68	26.34	23.64
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	41.54	31.07	47.52	34.57
Koo-wee-rup Swamp	40.05	32.04	43.84	36.13
South Gippsland	42.10	32.25	46.02	38.70
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	41.13	33.16	46.33	38.34
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	25.73	23.72	31.36	23.95
Mitchell River	23.74	24.35	35.17	26.21
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	25.43	25.73	38.01	27.49
Snowy River	34.96	34.80	50.26	34.82
Murray River	19.19	18.45	20.96	17.06
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	31.41	31.08	41.15	33.48
Ovens River	37.18	34.12	46.52	34.26
Goulburn River	28.31	26.40	32.80	26.52
Campaspe River	24.93	27.18	23.37	23.13
Loddon River	23.20	25.26	19.48	20.28
Avoca River	19.89	19.34	16.18	17.19
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	16.09	22.28	13.92	15.55
Eastern Wimmera	21.53	21.60	19.34	21.31
Western Wimmera	20.34	23.35	17.08	19.88
Mallee	15.13	12.81	11.69	12.63
Weighted Averages ..	26.38	24.36	27.60	24.33

The wettest portion of the State is the Cape Otway Forest, which is closely followed by the South Gippsland district and the Latrobe and Thomson Basin. The lowest rainfall occurs in the Mallee district, where the average is 12.63 inches per annum, as compared with 24.33 inches for the whole State.

An estimate of the areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall is contained in the following statement:—

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Rainfall.						Area.
Inches.						Square Miles.
Under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	19,270
15 to 20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	13,492
20 to 25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,170
25 to 30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,579
30 to 40 ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,450
40 to 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,338
50 to 60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,980
Over 60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	605

The rainfall recorded for each quarter of 1934 and the quarterly averages up to 1934 deduced from all available records are as follows:—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.	
	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.
	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.
Glenglg and Wannan Rivers ..	1.61	3.65	5.27	7.68	9.72	8.99	7.57	5.87
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers ..	1.30	4.32	6.52	8.24	11.86	9.43	8.56	6.23
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	2.88	4.24	5.59	7.12	9.59	7.80	10.00	6.01
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	3.04	4.56	6.50	7.07	8.52	7.96	10.83	6.31
Cape Otway Forest ..	4.90	6.07	10.52	11.67	14.89	13.12	12.49	8.69
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	3.81	4.72	5.54	6.44	6.39	6.72	12.52	6.20
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	4.19	5.12	5.01	6.12	4.98	6.17	12.16	6.23
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	7.67	7.14	9.60	8.79	8.15	9.14	22.10	9.50
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	5.24	6.89	9.20	9.80	9.60	10.02	19.80	9.42
South Gippsland ..	11.13	7.83	9.58	10.69	8.07	10.97	17.24	9.21
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	8.59	7.23	9.46	9.83	9.62	10.93	18.66	10.35
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	8.41	6.19	7.43	5.32	3.34	5.70	12.18	6.74
Mitchell River ..	9.77	6.65	9.13	6.02	4.67	6.57	11.60	6.97
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	10.50	6.82	9.97	6.63	6.14	6.63	11.40	7.41
Snowy River ..	13.33	8.03	15.72	9.16	8.68	9.05	12.53	8.58
Murray River ..	5.70	3.27	3.00	4.95	4.60	4.80	7.66	4.04
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	8.27	6.11	5.56	9.01	12.42	10.33	14.90	8.03
Ovens River ..	11.87	5.64	5.69	10.06	13.41	10.93	15.55	7.63
Goulburn River ..	8.14	4.77	3.99	7.50	7.30	7.90	13.37	6.35
Campaspe River ..	4.73	4.09	2.48	6.97	6.16	7.00	10.00	5.07
Loddon River ..	3.26	3.59	2.53	5.96	5.41	6.15	8.28	4.58
Avoca River ..	2.73	2.87	1.91	5.14	4.93	5.35	6.61	3.83
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	1.89	2.58	1.53	4.58	4.55	4.88	5.95	3.51
Wimmera ..	.99	2.49	3.22	6.12	6.27	6.89	6.90	4.38
Eastern Wimmera ..	1.10	2.99	3.20	6.44	6.43	7.04	8.61	4.84
Mallee ..	2.08	2.27	1.36	3.60	2.83	3.73	5.42	3.03
The whole State ..	5.11	4.42	5.17	6.80	6.95	7.27	10.37	5.84

The averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given below:—

AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Mean pressure of air in inches	29·972	29·923	30·081	30·077
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0·889	0·765	0·815	0·972
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57·7	66·6	59·4	50·1
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	18·7	21·0	17·3	14·0
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	66	60	69	75
Mean rainfall in inches	7·26	5·98	6·61	5·81
Mean number of days of rain	38	24	34	43
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10·23	17·24	7·90	3·70
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 1934 and for the last 79 years, as well as the extremes between which the yearly average values of such elements have oscillated in the latter period:—

YEARLY AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS.

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1934.	Average for 79 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 79 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	30·040	30·013	30·106	29·945
Highest " " " ..	30·576	30·605	30·770	30·488
Lowest " " " ..	29·075	29·251	29·495	28·942
Range (inches)	1·501	1·354	1·719	1·074
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.)	59·0	58·5	59·9	57·3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	68·2	67·3	69·0	65·4
Mean daily minimum .. " "	49·7	49·6	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum .. " "	103·4	105·0	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum .. " "	32·1	30·9	34·2	27·0
Mean daily range .. " "	18·5	17·7	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range .. " "	71·3	74·1	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) ..	110·5	117·6	127·6	106·0
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) (°Fahr.)	43·6	43·9	46·8	39·5
Rainfall (in inches)	33·53	25·66	38·04	15·61
Number of wet days	157	139	179	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches)	36·50	39·07	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation =100)	65	67	76	61
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	5·7	5·9	6·4	4·8
Number of days of fog	50	21	50	5

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

Department of Agriculture. This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, under whom there is a large staff of experts with the Director of Agriculture as permanent head. These officers are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit and Dairying Industries of the State, and in giving instructions to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

Melbourne University School of Agriculture. Melbourne University has a well-equipped School of Agriculture, for the maintenance of which a special grant is provided by the State. This School affords opportunity for the training of students in science as applied to practical agriculture and kindred industries. A large number of graduates of this school is employed, mostly in the Victorian Department of Agriculture, on field advisory work and laboratory investigations. The course occupies four years; the first is devoted to pure science; during the second the students are in residence at the State Research Farm, Werribee, engaged in practical farming with lectures on preparatory subjects. The remaining two years are devoted to a more specialized study of agriculture and allied subjects on a scientific basis.

Government Experimental Farms. The Department of Agriculture conducts research and experimental work at the State Research Farm at Werribee, the Mallee Research Station at Walpeup, the Rutherglen Experiment Farm, the Longerenong Agricultural College, the Dookie Agricultural College, and at the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley. In addition, there are 114 plots on selected farms throughout the State (including 68 pasture plots conducted in conjunction with the Victorian Pasture Improvement League) on which experiments and demonstrations are conducted.

At the State Research Farm, Werribee, the main work is the improvement of wheat and other cereals, grasses, clovers and various economic plants, investigations into the methods and problems relating to irrigated agriculture, and the breeding and feeding of dairy cattle, horses, sheep and poultry.

Work at the Rutherglen Farm, which serves as a research station for the North-East, includes various aspects of cereal growing and pasture improvement. It was here that the initial experiments were conducted (1911-1918) which resulted in the widespread adoption of the topdressing of pastures with phosphates. The Mallee Research Station

was established in 1932. In addition to cereal and grazing investigations, an important feature of the work at this station is the experimenting with various grasses with the view of producing a pasture which will thrive under Mallee conditions. At the substation at Longerenong experiments are conducted on wheat and oat cultivation at Wimmera conditions. At the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley, a Plant Research Laboratory mainly devoted to plant pathological and entomological research has been established. Extension research work on the breeding and selection of grasses and clovers is also carried on.

The Government experimental plots on selected farms embrace investigations into pasture improvement, grazing trials, and the cultivation of wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, maize, broom millet, and vegetables.

The pasture experiments are largely responsible for recent rapid advances made in pasture improvement throughout Victoria. Approximately 1,000,000 acres are now annually topdressed with an estimated increase of about 50 per cent. in carrying capacity.

One of the principal functions of the Council is to initiate and carry out scientific researches in connexion with primary and secondary industries. The main branches of the work of the Council are in relation to plant, soil and entomological problems, animal nutrition and diseases, forest products, and food preservation and transport.

**Commonwealth
Council of
Scientific and
Industrial
Research.**

State Committees have been formed whose main function is to advise the Council as to matters that may affect their respective States.

**Agricultural
Colleges.**

An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed in 1884, and 14,458 acres, comprising 5,955 acres at Dookie, 2,386 acres at Longerenong, 2,500 acres at Gunyah Gunyah, 2,800 acres at Olangolah, and 817 acres at Bullarto, were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms. The areas at Dookie and Longerenong are being used for the purpose for which they were reserved, but the other three are devoted to other uses. The fee for students in residence at the agricultural colleges is £50 per annum for maintenance, including stationery and medical and other charges. No charge is made for instruction. Accommodation is provided at Dookie for 100 and at Longerenong for 50 students.

Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges.

Various particulars relating to the State Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges are embodied in the next statement:—

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1934-35.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Mallee Research Station.	Rutherglen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agricultural College.	Longerenong Agricultural College.	Burnley School of Primary Agriculture, &c.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area under crop	875	290	342	891	803	12
Other arable land	1,235	210	673	1,279	1,156	15
Balance of area	101	1,486	338	3,756	427	6
Total area of farm ..	2,211	1,986	1,353	5,926	2,386	33
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of produce for year ..	6,500	250	2,155	8,000	4,838	504
Receipts—						
Government Grant						
Council of Agricultural Education Contribution }	10,789	2,964	2,500	7,231	5,453	2,200
Other	6,195	209	2,087	9,090	6,640	994
Total receipts	16,984	3,173	4,587	16,321	12,093	3,194
Total expenditure	11,020	3,872	4,762	16,321	12,093	2,944
Number of students	11	..	..	82	44	85

Inspection of Orchards, Nurseries, &c. The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Horticultural Division of the Department of Agriculture. Nurseries are inspected periodically, and action is taken in accordance with the condition of the plants in relation to disease or freedom therefrom. Old, worn-out, and infested orchards are destroyed.

The fear of introducing the fruit-flies and diseases arising from other causes has necessitated a thorough examination of fruit from Queensland, New South Wales, and other places.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are subject to strict examination and to fumigation where it is considered necessary.

**Fungicides
Act 1935.**

This Act provides for an improvement in control in respect of the constituent standard and the conditions of sale of fungicides. Application in writing on the prescribed form is required to be made annually to the Director of Agriculture by every manufacturer or importer for the registration of any fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer approved for sale by him. In each application must be set forth the constituents which are claimed to be active constituents and the proportion per centum of each such constituent contained therein or (if a standard has been prescribed and is in force for such a fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer) the quantities or proportions of constituents specified in the proclamation prescribing the standard.

Every person who sells any fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer, or weed destroyer which is not clearly or correctly described on the outside of the container as to its active constituents or which is unregistered, is guilty of an offence against the Act, and may be proceeded against for the enforcement of the prescribed penalties.

Where it appears to any inspector at the time of discovering an offence that the person selling any fungicide, &c., has used all due diligence to observe the provisions of the Act and that the offence has been committed without his knowledge, consent, or connivance, the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender without first proceeding against such first-mentioned person.

**Seeds Act 1935.
Inspection of
Grass and
other Seeds.**

The provisions of the *Seeds Act* 1928, the main object of which was to prevent the sale of inferior seeds and so protect the pastures of the State, have been ineffective.

This result was due to the fact that the onus of initiating proceedings for the examination of seeds of doubtful quality was placed upon the purchasers, who because of the complex nature of the procedure required, failed to undertake their obligations under the Act against vendors of seeds not true to warranty. With the object of remedying the ineffectiveness of the principal Act, the *Seeds Act* 1935 was passed. Under this Act any officer of the Department of Agriculture may, for the purpose of inspection, enter any place which he has reasonable grounds for believing is kept or used for the sale, storage, or preparation for sale of any seeds; he may also inspect and examine any seeds which are being conveyed through any street or by water or by railway or any other means of transit and may seize any seeds which are or appear to him to be unfit for use.

An officer taking or obtaining any sample of seeds is required to deliver one of three parts of such sample to a botanist of the Department of Agriculture, whose duty it is to give a certificate of the results of his examination to the Director of that Department.

Every person who sells or offers for sale any seeds which contain a larger proportion of foreign ingredients than is prescribed, or who

adds to or mixes with any seeds any foreign ingredients, is guilty of an offence against the Seeds Acts and liable to monetary penalties for each offence and to imprisonment for the third and each subsequent offence.

The Minister of Agriculture may prepare schemes for the purpose of testing and certifying the strain of any kind of seeds and their disease-resistant properties.

No person shall in any invoice, circular, or advertisement in respect of any seeds or on any parcel of seeds use the words "certified," or "disease-resistant" or "disease immune," or any word or words of like import unless such seeds have been certified or certified as prescribed as being so resistant by the Department, or by a Government Department of Agriculture in any place outside Victoria, under a seed certification scheme which is recognized by the Governor in Council and on which invoice, &c., or parcel there is clearly stated the name of the State or country so certifying.

Farmers Debts Adjustment Act 1935. In consequence of the serious fall, during recent years, in the prices of primary products, and the depreciation in the value of rural lands which resulted therefrom, legislative steps were taken to render financial relief to primary producers by plans of debt adjustment.

The *Loan (Farmers Debt Adjustment) Act 1935*, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament and assented to on 13th April, 1935, provides for specified grants amounting to £10,000,000 being made to the States for the purpose of making payments to or for the benefit of farmers to enable them to make compositions or schemes of arrangement with their creditors in respect of their debts. The amount of the specified grant to Victoria is £2,500,000. No grant will be made to a State unless there is in force in the State legislation constituting an authority empowered to take action, having the effect of either suspending wholly or in part the rights of any secured or unsecured creditor of a farmer against that farmer.

The provision for constituting the necessary authority in Victoria is embodied in the *Farmers Debts Adjustment Act 1935*. This Act provides for the appointment of the Farmers Debts Adjustment Board, consisting of three members, one of whom shall be a person with experience in legal and business matters, who shall be appointed chairman, one with practical farming experience, and one with commercial experience. Provision is also made for the appointment of conciliation officers who shall, under the control of the Board, be charged with the local administration of the Act.

Any farmer may, within two years after the commencement of this Act or within such further period as the Board may in any case fix, make an application for adjustment of his debts (not including debts due to the Crown) to the conciliation officer whose place of

business is nearest to the place of residence of such farmer. Every application must be made in the prescribed form and be accompanied by a verified statement setting forth a description of the land on which the farmer is carrying on his farming operations, the names and addresses of all creditors and debtors of the farmer, and particulars of his assets and liabilities. Upon the receipt of each application the conciliation officer shall issue to the farmer a stay order. Notification of the issue of a stay order shall be sent to all known creditors of the farmer. During the operation of a stay order no legal proceedings in respect of any debt of the farmer shall be commenced or proceeded with or put in force against the farmer or any of his property, estate, interests, effects, or assets. This protection is also given to any person who has guaranteed to answer for the debt of the farmer and to any person who has endorsed any promissory note given by the farmer in respect of any debt. Certain other persons are also protected.

If after consideration of any application the conciliation officer is of opinion that for certain reasons no further steps should be taken in respect of the application, and the Board agrees with such opinion, the stay order shall forthwith be cancelled.

With regard to each approved application it is the duty of the conciliation officer to obtain from a competent person, or himself prepare, a report upon the manner in which the farmer has managed his farm and his affairs generally, to arrange for a competent valuator to value the assets of the farmer, and to require the farmer to submit a proposal in the prescribed form for a plan of debt adjustment with his creditors. After receiving such proposal the conciliation officer shall call a meeting of the farmer and his creditors, and endeavour to promote an agreement between all or the greatest possible number of the creditors with respect to a plan of debt adjustment, as the result of which the farmer will have a reasonable prospect of successfully carrying on his farming operations. Any agreement as to a plan of debt adjustment shall be subject to confirmation by the Board which may confirm or refuse to confirm the plan submitted or may transmit a modified plan to the conciliation officer.

The Board shall not confirm any plan which provides for the cancellation in whole or in part of any debt which is authorized to be adjusted or written off under the Closer Settlement Acts or the *Cultivation Advances Act 1934* or any other debt to the Crown except with the consent of the Governor in Council or of any debt to the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria, except with the consent of the Commissioners.

If a modified plan is formulated by the Board and is not agreed to by all the creditors present, either personally or by proxy at the meeting, the Board may amend or refuse to amend such modified plan, and shall notify the conciliation officer accordingly. If the modified plan as amended, is not agreed to by all of the creditors at

the adjourned meeting, either personally or by proxy, but is agreed to by a majority in number and value of the unsecured creditors present, the plan shall be binding on all unsecured creditors of the farmer and on all his secured creditors who agreed to the plan.

The Board may, in respect of those secured creditors who do not agree to the plan, suspend, as from a specified date, all their rights and remedies of whatever nature they may have against the farmer or any of his property, interests, effects or assets for a period not exceeding five years. During the period of suspension of any secured creditors' rights the Board may guarantee the payment by the farmer of interest determined by the Board (but not exceeding the rate of 4 per cent. per annum) on the principal sum of the secured debt. At the termination of the period of suspension of the secured creditors' rights, or (with the consent of the farmer and the secured creditors) at any earlier date, the principal sum of the secured debt shall be reduced by the amount (if any) by which it then exceeds the value (as ascertained by a competent valuator appointed for the purpose by the Board) of the asset or assets of the farmer upon which the same is secured and the debt to the extent of the excess shall be and be deemed to be extinguished and no interest shall thereafter be payable by the farmer in respect of such excess amount.

None of the above-mentioned provisions shall apply to any particular debt incurred by a farmer after the commencement of this Act if such farmer expressly negatives, in an acknowledgment in the prescribed form, the operation of this Act and such acknowledgment is lodged with the Board within twenty-one days after the execution thereof; or to any farmer who may have applied for and received a certificate from the Board exempting him from the benefit of this legislation.

Further Assistance to Primary Producers. In addition to the financial assistance granted to primary producers under the legislation described in recent issues of the *Year-Book*, the Commonwealth Parliament has made provision for granting further assistance as follow:—

The *Financial Relief Act 1936* provides for a payment to each primary producer, on furnishing satisfactory evidence in support of his claim, of a subsidy of 15s. for each ton of artificial manure used by him during the year ending 30th June, 1936, in the production of primary produce other than wheat.

Under the provisions of the *Wheat Growers Relief Act 1936* a sum of £1,878,546 is granted to the States for the relief of wheat growers in respect of wheat sown in 1935 for production of grain. The amount allocated to the State of Victoria is £441,948. Payments to growers in each State are to be made in such manner as is approved by the Minister for Commerce after recommendation by the prescribed Authority of the State.

Statutory provision is made for the payment of bounties in respect of apples, pears, oranges, and prunes exported from the Commonwealth in compliance with the Commerce Regulations. The rates of bounty payable to the growers of the fruit so exported are as follow :—

4d. per bushel case of apples or pears exported during the year 1935.

6d. for each case of oranges exported to destinations other than New Zealand during the year 1934.

¾d. for each pound of prunes exported during the year 1935.

Forestry. The State forests are controlled by a Commission of three, which was first appointed in 1919. The State has a wooded area of about 14,000,000 acres, of which 4,749,338 acres are set aside as permanent State forests and timber reserves.

To encourage the growth of softwoods or conifers in both State and private plantations three large nurseries have been established at Creswick, Macedon, and Broadford. The area of softwood plantations was increased by 4,117 acres during 1934-35, bringing the total for the State to 39,353 acres. Planting has been commenced in two new areas at Loch Valley and Narbethong. The opening of these new plantation schemes, which are located in the high rainfall zone, will enable the Commission to give greater effect to its policy of concentrating as much as possible on the production of high grade softwood timber. In addition to providing trees for the plantations, the nurseries supply considerable numbers of plants at low rates to State schools, public bodies, and private applicants. This has proved of great benefit to the community by fostering an interest in tree planting generally, and especially by encouraging farmers to plant in order to afford protection to their homesteads and to provide shade and shelter for their flocks and herds.

The Forestry Fund was established in 1918 by Act No. 2976, and made applicable only to expenditure on the improvements and reforestation of State forests and the development of forestry. In each year the Treasurer makes a grant of £40,000 (reduced to £32,000 under the provisions of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931) out of the Consolidated Revenue to the Fund, and also half of the amount in excess of £80,000 received from royalties, leases, licences, and permits.

The revenue derived from forest sources during the financial year 1934-35 was £158,608, and the expenditure was £286,194—£120,763 of which was paid out of the Unemployment Relief Fund, £81,497 out of the Consolidated Revenue, £14,038 under the Forests Loan Act No. 4075, £30,499 under Loan Act No. 4155, and the balance—£39,397— from the Forestry Fund. The amount at the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1935, was £54,394.

It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough from Crown lands in 1934-35 was 9,204,517 cubic feet. In addition, 259,472 tons measurement (12,973,590 cubic feet) of fuel timber and 7,457 tons measurement (372,846 cubic feet) of miscellaneous timber were produced.

Particulars of sawn timber and firewood, from all sources, will be found on page 475 of this volume

AGRICULTURE.

Progress of cultivation.

All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation, The area cultivated in 1934-35 was 6,894,147 acres, as compared with 7,809,956 acres in the previous season, and an annual average of 7,862,470 acres for the seasons 1931-35, 7,616,031 acres for the seasons 1925-30, 6,446,389 acres for the seasons 1915-25, 5,032,359 acres for the seasons 1905-15, and 3,547,111 acres for the seasons 1895-1905. Notwithstanding the large increase in the area cultivated since 1915, there has been considerable growth in the dairying and pastoral industries.

The following table shows the area under cultivation from period to period during the last 80 years :—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 to 1935.

Period or Year (ended March).	Annual average area in each quinquennium, 1855 to 1925, and actual area each year 1926-1935, 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

The decrease in the area under crop in recent years has been due mainly to the reduced acreage sown for grain. This reduction is consistent with the world-wide attempt to stabilize a profitable price for wheat.

Land occupied
in different
districts.

The following tables give information relating to land occupied in each district in March, 1935 :—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1935.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

Districts.	Total Area of Districts.	Number of Occupiers.	Acres Occupied.				Total.
			For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Unproductive.	
				Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
	acres.						
Central ..	4,065,280	16,916	413,514	332,547	1,762,634	250,146	2,758,841
North-Central ..	2,929,920	5,244	136,932	30,067	2,031,058	86,073	2,284,130
Western ..	8,775,040	12,190	360,161	755,369	5,060,956	744,013	6,920,499
Wimmera ..	7,394,560	6,199	1,777,699	59,909	3,931,736	631,950	6,401,294
Mallee ..	10,784,000	7,791	2,685,513	15,918	3,105,041	256,304	6,062,776
Northern ..	6,337,280	11,738	1,215,050	152,444	3,982,012	35,659	5,435,165
North-Eastern ..	7,220,480	5,308	132,828	42,535	3,391,352	859,183	4,425,898
Gippsland ..	8,739,200	9,087	172,450	520,654	2,269,043	1,610,423	4,572,570
Total ..	56,245,760	74,473	6,894,147	1,909,443	25,533,832	4,523,751	38,861,173
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.							
Central ..	..	..	14·99	12·05	63·89	9·07	100·00
North-Central ..	..	..	5·99	1·32	88·92	3·77	100·00
Western ..	..	..	5·20	10·92	73·13	10·75	100·00
Wimmera ..	..	..	27·77	·94	61·42	9·87	100·00
Mallee ..	..	..	44·30	·26	51·21	4·23	100·00
Northern ..	..	..	22·36	2·80	73·26	1·58	100·00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	3·00	·96	70·63	19·41	100·00
Gippsland ..	..	..	3·77	11·39	49·62	35·22	100·00
Total ..	..	..	17·74	4·91	65·71	11·64	100·00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.							
Central ..	7·23	22·72	6·00	17·42	6·90	5·53	7·10
North-Central ..	5·21	7·04	1·99	1·57	7·95	1·90	5·88
Western ..	15·60	16·37	5·22	39·56	19·82	16·45	17·81
Wimmera ..	13·14	8·32	25·79	3·14	15·40	13·97	16·47
Mallee ..	19·17	10·46	38·95	·83	12·16	5·67	15·60
Northern ..	11·27	15·76	17·62	7·98	15·60	1·89	13·99
North-Eastern ..	12·84	7·13	1·93	2·23	13·28	18·99	11·39
Gippsland ..	15·54	12·20	2·50	27·27	8·89	35·60	11·76
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

It will be seen from these tables that the proportion of cultivation to land occupied is much larger in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern districts than in other districts. Of the occupied land, 44 per cent. in the Mallee, 28 per cent. in the Wimmera, and 22 per cent. in the Northern districts were used for agriculture in 1934-35. In that year

the area cultivated in these three districts was 82 per cent. of the total cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts, the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing. Gippsland, Western, and Central are the chief dairying districts, and in these districts is 84 per cent. of the grass sown area of the State.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1919, 1925, 1929, and 1934, various percentages relating to holdings of different sizes, of privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, are given for those years in the succeeding table which also shows the live stock reduced to their equivalent in sheep, carried on the holdings :—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND HOW UTILIZED,
1919, 1925, 1929, AND 1934.

Size of Holdings of Privately-owned Land. (In Acres.)	Year.	Percentage in each Division to Total of—					Live Stock Grazed reduced to equivalent in Sheep.	
		Holdings.	Area Occupied.	Area under Cultivation.	Area used for Pasture, &c.	Equivalent in Sheep Grazed.	Total.	Per 100 Acres used for Grazing, &c.
1 and under 50 ..	1919	28.71	1.49	1.92	1.41	3.60	1,274,686	284
	1925	27.92	1.62	1.87	1.56	4.05	1,303,611	287
	1929	26.77	1.28	1.55	1.20	2.96	966,721	276
	1934	25.99	1.41	1.54	1.38	3.32	1,322,414	323
50 and under 100 ..	1919	11.06	1.98	2.55	1.88	3.93	1,392,846	233
	1925	11.64	2.35	2.33	2.36	5.16	1,660,520	241
	1929	11.34	1.89	2.03	1.86	4.50	1,452,634	268
	1934	11.38	1.94	1.98	1.94	4.83	1,927,965	335
100 and under 500 ..	1919	36.11	21.43	24.95	20.83	29.43	10,430,632	157
	1925	36.01	22.54	23.25	22.37	31.94	10,279,013	158
	1929	35.14	20.50	18.35	21.09	30.20	9,860,967	160
	1934	35.77	19.81	18.23	20.22	31.33	12,497,181	208
500 and under 1,000 ..	1919	15.44	26.03	37.92	24.01	20.37	7,218,857	94
	1925	15.84	27.19	40.43	24.03	20.26	6,518,684	93
	1929	16.84	27.21	41.40	23.25	20.50	6,691,162	99
	1934	16.45	26.50	40.90	22.75	20.30	8,097,164	120
1,000 and under 5,000 ..	1919	8.07	35.27	30.47	36.09	29.07	10,302,594	90
	1925	8.12	36.10	30.57	37.41	28.30	9,108,435	84
	1929	9.37	38.58	35.07	39.56	30.93	10,096,032	87
	1934	9.88	39.64	35.94	40.60	30.14	12,025,865	100
5,000 and under 10,000 ..	1919	.40	6.38	1.53	7.21	6.29	2,230,338	97
	1925	.34	5.73	1.30	6.79	5.56	1,789,811	91
	1929	.40	6.04	1.20	7.39	6.32	2,064,255	96
	1934	.40	5.99	1.10	7.26	5.67	2,262,059	105
10,000 and under 20,000 ..	1919	.16	4.45	.51	5.12	4.93	1,747,370	107
	1925	.11	3.53	.24	4.32	3.74	1,201,688	96
	1929	.12	3.45	.35	4.31	3.20	1,046,067	83
	1934	.11	2.99	.26	3.70	2.85	1,138,940	103
20,000 and upwards ..	1919	.05	2.97	.15	3.45	2.38	843,378	77
	1925	.02	.84	.01	1.16	.99	317,652	94
	1929	.02	1.05	.05	1.34	1.44	469,930	121
	1934	.02	1.72	.05	2.15	1.56	622,381	97
Total ..	1919	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	35,440,701	111
	1925	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	32,179,414	110
	1929	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	32,647,768	112
	1934	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	39,893,969	134

In the above table horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of either will

eat as much as ten sheep. On this basis every 100 acres under pasture was carrying the equivalent of 134 sheep in 1934, as compared with 112 in 1929, 110 in 1925, and 111 in 1919.

Dairying is carried on principally on small holdings, and pigs are most numerous where dairying prevails.

In 1934, 74 per cent. of the dairy cows and 76 per cent. of the pigs were on holdings of less than 500 acres.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation thereon was collected in March, 1934. The land privately owned was summarized according to different sized holdings, and where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith these lands were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached. The particulars relating to these holdings are given in the following table:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION AND PASTURE, MARCH, 1934.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.	Average Size of Holding.			Cultiva- tion.	Pasture, &c.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1 and under 50 ..	19,348	374,948	19	153,033	527,981	119,076	408,905
50 and under 100 ..	8,475	610,113	72	118,175	728,288	153,217	575,071
100 and under 500 ..	29,635	6,499,014	244	922,428	7,421,442	1,408,012	6,013,430
500 and under 1,000	12,245	8,680,358	709	1,244,542	9,924,900	3,159,356	6,765,544
1,000 and under 5,000	7,357	12,524,655	1,702	2,323,211	14,847,866	2,775,863	12,072,003
5,000 and under 10,000	298	2,013,454	6,757	230,549	2,244,003	84,681	2,159,322
10,000 and under 20,000	81	1,105,170	13,644	16,609	1,121,779	20,390	1,101,389
20,000 and upwards ..	16	456,843	28,553	187,103	643,946	3,660	640,286
Total Privately- owned Land ..	74,455	32,264,555	433	5,195,650	37,460,205	7,724,255	29,735,950
Crown Land not held in conjunction with that privately owned ..	931	..	..	1,317,813	1,317,813	85,701	1,232,112
Grand Total ..	75,386	32,264,555	..	6,513,463	38,778,018	7,809,956	30,968,062

Size of
holdings in
1919, 1925,
1929, and
1934.

Particulars of the size of holdings and cultivation thereon, together with the particulars of the total holdings in which only Crown land was held, are given in the following table, for the years 1919, 1925, 1929, and 1934:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION THEREON,
1919, 1925, 1929, AND 1934.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
	Year.	Number of Hold-ings.	Area Occupied.			Cultiva-tion.	Pasture, &c.
		acres.	acres.				
1 and under 50	1919	20,866	370,426	182,886	553,312	103,927	449,385
	1925	22,083	405,655	178,977	584,632	129,732	454,900
	1929	19,791	374,677	102,430	477,107	126,435	350,672
	1934	19,348	374,948	153,033	527,981	119,076	408,905
50 and under 100	1919	8,036	572,349	164,491	736,840	137,867	598,973
	1925	9,206	658,278	191,047	849,325	161,488	687,837
	1929	8,388	601,533	105,603	707,136	165,172	541,964
	1934	8,475	610,113	118,175	728,288	153,217	575,071
100 and under 500	1919	26,246	6,517,118	1,463,007	7,980,125	1,350,635	6,629,490
	1925	28,482	6,977,490	1,153,583	8,131,073	1,613,388	6,517,685
	1929	25,979	6,384,766	1,270,651	7,655,417	1,497,695	6,157,722
	1934	26,635	6,499,014	922,428	7,421,442	1,408,012	6,013,430
500 and under 1,000	1919	11,224	7,763,815	1,928,678	9,692,493	2,053,142	7,639,351
	1925	12,534	8,774,932	1,033,245	9,808,177	2,805,966	7,002,211
	1929	12,449	8,828,038	1,336,491	10,164,529	3,377,341	6,787,188
	1934	12,245	8,680,358	1,244,542	9,924,900	3,159,356	6,765,544
1,000 and under 5,000	1919	5,865	10,117,530	3,016,710	13,134,240	1,649,673	11,484,567
	1925	6,420	10,933,319	2,086,875	13,020,194	2,121,423	10,898,771
	1929	6,929	11,858,819	2,550,602	14,409,421	2,860,939	11,548,482
	1934	7,357	12,524,655	2,323,211	14,847,866	2,775,863	12,072,003
5,000 and under 10,000	1919	290	1,996,606	378,877	2,375,483	33,014	2,292,469
	1925	273	1,868,708	198,969	2,067,677	90,274	1,977,403
	1929	297	2,047,281	207,774	2,255,055	97,542	2,157,513
	1934	298	2,013,454	230,549	2,244,003	84,681	2,159,322
10,000 and under 20,000	1919	117	1,621,460	33,603	1,655,063	27,575	1,627,488
	1925	91	1,240,151	33,452	1,273,603	16,610	1,256,993
	1929	90	1,196,469	90,838	1,287,307	28,915	1,258,392
	1934	81	1,105,170	16,609	1,121,779	20,390	1,101,389
20,000 and upwards	1919	35	1,016,847	90,442	1,107,289	8,404	1,098,885
	1925	13	336,791	1,417	338,208	1,033	337,175
	1929	15	390,876	2,519	393,395	3,788	389,607
	1934	16	456,843	187,103	643,946	3,660	640,286
Total of privately-owned land	1919	72,679	29,976,151	7,258,694	37,234,845	5,414,237	31,820,608
	1925	79,102	31,195,324	4,877,565	36,072,889	6,939,914	29,132,975
	1929	73,938	31,682,459	5,666,908	37,349,367	8,157,827	29,191,540
	1934	74,455	32,264,555	5,195,650	37,460,205	7,724,255	29,735,950
Crown Land not held in conjunction with that privately-owned	1919	1,651	..	899,289	899,289	76,783	822,506
	1925	935	..	733,355	733,355	36,800	696,555
	1929	974	..	1,021,435	1,021,435	159,575	861,860
	1934	931	..	1,317,813	1,317,813	85,701	1,232,112
Grand Total	1919	74,330	29,976,151	8,157,983	38,134,134	5,491,020	32,643,114
	1925	80,037	31,195,324	5,610,920	36,806,244	6,976,714	29,829,530
	1929	74,912	31,682,459	6,688,343	38,370,802	8,317,402	30,053,400
	1934	75,386	32,264,555	6,513,463	38,778,018	7,809,956	30,968,062

The number of holdings of privately-owned land of over 10,000 acres was 97 in 1934, 105 in 1929, 104 in 1925, 152 in 1919, 151 in 1913, 175 in 1910, and 195 in 1906, and the aggregate areas comprised therein in the corresponding years were 1,562,013 acres, 1,587,345 acres, 1,576,942 acres, 2,638,307 acres, 2,652,966 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 4,134,067 acres. The reduction in the period of twenty-eight years between 1906 and 1934 was equivalent to 50 per cent. in the number, and 62 per cent. in the acreage of such estates. Most of this reduction took place between the years 1906 and 1913, and 1919 and 1925.

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following table shows in respect of these products, the annual average area, production, and yield per acre during each decennium, 1855 to 1925, and the actual area, production and yield per acre for each of the ten seasons, 1926-1935 :—

**ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF
FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1935.**

Period or Year (ended March).	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.*	Potatoes.	Hay.
ANNUAL AREA.					
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1855-65 ..	119,001	83,296	4,843	24,123	80,117
1865-75 ..	278,077	129,384	19,262	36,744	117,393
1875-85 ..	776,031	147,343	41,188	39,089	226,775
1885-95 ..	1,236,501	210,901	64,310	48,009	437,087
1895-1905 ..	1,898,280	340,957	52,829	45,243	540,472
1905-15 ..	2,190,336	390,642	60,378	56,272	848,587
1915-25 ..	2,633,945	428,372	84,205	61,195	1,122,978
1926 ..	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	63,369	1,013,613
1927 ..	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	66,185	1,080,993
1928 ..	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	77,649	908,804
1929 ..	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	68,412	1,005,063
1930 ..	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	58,789	865,015
1931 ..	4,600,200	371,024	87,518	67,590	1,277,398
1932 ..	3,565,872	439,626	66,381	69,929	955,839
1933 ..	3,230,955	368,846	93,555	69,783	1,044,523
1934 ..	3,052,931	525,976	106,339	60,856	1,196,259
1935 ..	2,458,583	506,638	87,599	54,214	1,261,552

* For Grain.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1935—*continued.*

Period of Year (ended March).	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.*	Potatoes.	Hay.
ANNUAL PRODUCTION.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855-65 ..	2,198,874	2,068,648	103,575	62,723	111,806
1865-75 ..	4,385,814	2,636,747	390,337	111,800	153,852
1875-85 ..	8,593,308	3,297,468	799,938	135,614	276,771
1885-95 ..	12,268,905	4,649,393	1,187,007	170,905	547,092
1895-1905 ..	14,032,145	6,649,453	947,580	134,357	672,982
1905-15 ..	22,906,743	7,342,468	1,243,442	158,445	1,084,726
1915-25 ..	39,171,358	7,965,864	1,923,654	169,864	1,511,298
1926 ..	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	160,729	929,068
1927 ..	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	162,909	1,387,971
1928 ..	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	230,348	1,001,251
1929 ..	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	140,158	1,267,437
1930 ..	25,412,587	5,058,541	2,183,325	171,747	963,089
1931 ..	53,814,369	6,893,827	1,983,130	173,341	1,605,900
1932 ..	41,955,856	6,450,281	1,256,678	206,489	1,069,276
1933 ..	47,843,129	6,363,853	1,995,446	182,471	1,386,028
1934 ..	42,613,106	6,778,754	1,888,981	142,132	1,353,796
1935 ..	25,850,528	5,248,787	1,609,518	109,329	1,464,264
AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD PER ACRE.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855-65 ..	18·48	24·83	21·39	2·60	1·40
1865-75 ..	15·77	20·38	20·27	3·04	1·31
1875-85 ..	11·07	22·38	19·42	3·47	1·22
1885-95 ..	9·92	22·05	18·46	3·56	1·21
1895-1905 ..	7·39	19·50	17·94	2·97	1·25
1905-15 ..	10·46	18·79	20·59	2·82	1·28
1915-25 ..	14·87	18·60	22·84	2·78	1·35
1926 ..	11·64	11·42	17·17	2·54	0·92
1927 ..	16·08	16·10	21·61	2·46	1·29
1928 ..	8·54	8·85	20·22	2·97	1·10
1929 ..	12·59	16·14	20·62	2·05	1·26
1930 ..	7·13	8·03	22·35	2·92	1·11
1931 ..	11·70	18·58	22·66	2·56	1·26
1932 ..	11·77	14·67	18·93	2·95	1·12
1933 ..	14·81	17·25	21·33	2·61	1·33
1934 ..	13·96	12·89	17·76	2·34	1·13
1935 ..	10·51	10·36	18·37	2·02	1·16

* For grain.

The following table gives the annual value of each of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized at country railway stations, also the value of each crop per acre for each of the five years, 1931-1935 :—

VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Year ended March—	Annual Value of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£	£	£	£	£
1931	5,213,267	512,211	193,672	416,802	2,649,735
1932	6,293,378	550,961	160,699	683,718	2,232,114
1933	5,961,983	503,805	208,267	616,028	2,841,357
1934	5,708,281	649,631	203,706	591,186	3,192,702
1935	4,422,091	524,879	200,927	711,263	3,145,257
	Annual Value Per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1931	1 2 8	1 7 7	2 4 3	6 3 4	2 1 6
1932	1 15 4	1 5 1	2 8 5	9 15 7	2 6 8
1933	1 16 11	1 7 4	2 4 6	8 16 7	2 14 5
1934	1 17 5	1 4 8	1 18 4	9 14 4	2 13 5
1935	1 16 0	1 0 9	2 5 11	13 2 5	2 9 10

The total value of the five principal crops at country railway stations was £9,004,417 in 1934-35, £10,345,506 in 1933-34, £10,131,440 in 1932-33, £9,920,870 in 1931-32, and £8,985,687 in 1930-31.

The principal wheat growing areas are the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts. Although other districts provide only small proportions of the total area they are not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat growing, as their average yield per acre is usually greater than in the areas mentioned. The low

Wheat
growing in
counties.

yield in 1934-35 was due in part to the reduction in the area sown, but mainly to the unfavorable weather conditions and plague of grasshoppers during the growing period of the crop. The area sown and the production of wheat for grain in different counties for each of the three seasons, 1933-1935, are shown in the following table:—

WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE THREE SEASONS, 1933-1935.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934	1935.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush	bush.
Central—									
Bourke ..	9,372	6,479	4,604	157,954	110,898	73,051	16·85	17·12	15·87
Grant ..	23,480	19,205	12,624	410,192	330,482	175,519	17·48	17·21	13·90
Mornington..	1,084	1,139	1,004	15,903	17,799	6,708	14·67	15·63	6·68
Evelyn ..	91	101	43	1,480	1,714	717	16·26	16·97	16·67
Total ..	34,007	26,924	18,275	585,529	460,893	255,995	17·22	17·12	14·01
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	1,496	1,160	653	18,389	23,718	8,714	12·29	20·45	13·35
Dalhousie ..	1,960	1,304	874	28,373	25,500	11,794	14·48	19·56	13·49
Talbot ..	21,405	15,381	11,929	327,161	296,191	215,064	15·28	19·26	18·03
Total ..	24,861	17,845	13,456	373,923	345,409	235,572	15·04	19·36	17·51
Western—									
Grenville ..	16,902	14,041	6,216	208,588	254,316	82,798	12·34	18·11	13·32
Poiwarth ..	221	192	163	2,579	3,907	2,029	11·67	20·35	12·45
Heytesbury ..	30	20	25	368	447	177	12·27	22·35	7·08
Hampden ..	19,117	11,576	5,471	159,790	254,588	81,544	8·36	21·99	14·91
Ripon ..	42,211	34,105	20,106	457,056	756,586	382,721	10·83	22·18	19·04
Villiers ..	2,334	1,273	750	19,679	21,367	12,119	8·43	16·78	16·16
Normanby ..	1,232	952	700	16,167	18,005	13,195	13·12	18·91	18·85
Dundas ..	2,944	2,463	1,461	30,316	43,770	28,816	10·30	17·77	19·72
Follett ..	290	253	139	3,779	3,373	2,165	13·03	13·33	15·58
Total ..	85,281	64,875	35,031	898,322	1,356,359	605,564	10·53	20·91	17·29
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	230,319	217,203	183,331	4,051,930	3,694,011	2,813,952	17·59	17·01	15·35
Borong ..	476,249	466,977	420,691	10,300,357	9,703,825	7,403,936	21·63	20·78	17·60
Kara Kara ..	155,440	143,883	116,815	2,823,657	2,769,081	1,814,442	18·17	19·25	15·53
Total ..	862,008	828,063	720,837	17,175,944	16,166,917	12,032,330	19·93	19·52	16·69
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	188,482	187,142	126,617	2,271,413	1,078,462	155,545	12·05	5·76	1·23
Lowan ..	207,353	197,179	164,128	1,940,261	1,648,635	1,070,059	9·36	8·36	6·52
Karkaroo ..	732,160	726,147	582,000	7,542,312	6,503,060	3,343,563	10·30	8·96	5·75
Tatchera ..	420,370	405,937	327,088	5,478,592	4,564,722	2,098,252	13·02	11·25	6·42
Total ..	1,548,365	1,516,405	1,199,833	17,227,578	13,794,879	6,667,419	11·13	9·10	5·56

WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE THREE
SEASONS, 1933-1935—continued.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	26,355	21,980	17,260	881,715	325,625	148,279	14·48	14·82	8·59
Gladstone ..	118,543	111,434	81,825	1,776,474	1,895,354	986,952	14·99	17·01	12·06
Bendigo ..	121,027	101,922	76,709	1,990,060	1,745,475	812,834	16·44	17·13	10·60
Rodney ..	81,533	66,313	49,368	1,358,324	1,224,360	628,969	16·66	18·46	12·74
Moira ..	271,842	252,943	216,205	5,139,389	4,509,160	3,089,131	18·91	17·83	14·29
Total ..	619,300	554,592	441,367	10,645,962	9,699,974	5,666,165	17·19	17·49	12·84
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	5,840	3,772	2,761	81,269	67,256	31,780	13·92	17·83	11·51
Bogong ..	33,684	28,056	19,899	549,978	521,178	264,541	16·33	18·58	13·29
Benambra ..	279	230	191	3,518	3,641	2,688	12·61	15·83	14·07
Wonnangatta ..	2	1	..	46	30	..	23·00	80·00	..
Total ..	39,805	32,059	22,851	634,811	592,105	299,009	15·95	18·47	13·09
Glippsland—									
Croajingolong ..	..	8	5	..	164	83	..	20·50	16·42
Tambo ..	186	113	86	4,145	2,360	1,012	22·28	20·89	11·77
Dargo ..	832	456	173	10,165	4,929	2,749	12·22	10·81	15·89
Tanjil ..	15,575	10,952	6,332	276,512	178,258	79,845	17·75	16·28	12·61
Bulu Bulu ..	735	639	337	10,238	10,859	4,785	13·93	16·99	14·20
Total ..	17,323	12,168	6,933	301,060	196,570	88,474	17·37	16·15	12·76
Total (State)	3,230,955	3,052,931	2,458,583	47,843,129	42,613,106	25,850,523	14·81	13·96	10·51

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1934-35 was as follows:—New South Wales, 48,678,000 bushels; South Australia, 27,455,600 bushels; Western Australia, 26,985,000 bushels; Queensland, 4,076,181 bushels; and Tasmania, 308,500 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 133,394,207 bushels.

Many changes have taken place in the leading varieties of wheat during recent years. In New South Wales and South Australia, Nabawa occupied a very minor position on the list in 1929, but has now risen to the leading place. On the other hand this variety, which was the leading variety with 47 per cent. of the total area in Western Australia in 1929, has declined to third place on the list, with only 11 per cent. of the area in 1934. Free Gallipoli became the leading variety in Victoria in 1929-30, and continued as such during the next three years.

PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1934-35.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.		Western Australia.	
Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.	Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.	Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.	Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.
Nabawa ..	27.5	Free Gallipoli	41.12	Nabawa ..	19.73	Bencubbin	22.51
Ford ..	12.5	Ranee ..	21.64	Ranee ..	14.31	Gluyas Early	13.24
Bobbin ..	10.9	Ghurka ..	15.45	Gallipoli ..	8.54	Nabawa ..	11.36
Waratah ..	8.8	Sepoy ..	4.66	Sword ..	8.03	Gluctub	10.99
Free Gallipoli	4.9	Nabawa ..	2.97	Waratah ..	6.98	Merredin	10.81
Yandilla King	4.9	Rajah ..	2.00	Gluyas ..	6.33	Noongaar ..	5.78
All Other ..	30.5	All Other ..	12.16	All Other	36.08	All Other ..	25.31
Total ..	100.0		100.00		100.00		100.00

DISTRICT PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA UNDER WHEAT, AND ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF SEED AND FERTILIZERS USED PER ACRE 1934-35.

District.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Weight per acre of—	
		Seed Sown.	Fertilizers Used.
	%	lb.	lb.
Central ..	1.07	94	99
North-Central ..	.80	94	78
Western ..	1.46	86	113
Wimmera ..	29.34	71	70
Mallee ..	47.46	57	51
Northern ..	18.61	68	71
North-Eastern ..	.96	74	85
Gippsland ..	.30	87	88
Total State ..	100.00	64	62

The rate of sowing, in the principal wheat growing counties, ranged from 45 lbs. of seed per acre in the County of Millewa to 86 lbs. in Ripon. Manure used varied from 38 lbs. per acre in Millewa to 117 lb. in Ripon. Superphosphates used on wheat areas amounted to 71,754 tons, valued at country railway stations at £317,000. Wheat was grown on 78,200 acres, upon which no manure was used. Of this area 58,000 acres were in the Mallee district.

Fallow. The large area of land fallowed for next season's cropping operations is a feature of the three wheat growing districts. Of the 2,216,464 acres in fallow during the season 1934-35, 915,249 were in the Mallee, 706,374 in the Wimmera, and 395,930 in the Northern districts. The total area of fallow, 2,017,553 acres in these three districts represented 91 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The following table shows the acreage in fallow in various years, together with the area sown to wheat in each succeeding season:—

LAND IN FALLOW AND WHEAT SOWN.

Season.		Land in Fallow.	Season.		Area Sown to Wheat.
		acres.			acres.
1901-02	.. ..	681,778	1902-03	.. ..	2,155,928
1911-12	.. ..	1,469,608	1912-13	.. ..	2,471,586
1921-22	.. ..	2,052,964	1922-23	.. ..	2,857,533
1927-28	.. ..	2,692,044	1928-29	.. ..	3,854,622
1928-29	.. ..	2,683,462	1929-30	.. ..	3,731,699
1929-30	.. ..	2,482,662	1930-31	.. ..	4,788,560
1930-31	.. ..	2,590,629	1931-32	.. ..	3,705,555
1931-32	.. ..	2,145,819	1932-33	.. ..	3,320,504
1932-33	.. ..	2,633,287	1933-34	.. ..	3,208,619
1933-34	.. ..	2,543,043	1934-35	.. ..	2,576,019
1934-35	.. ..	2,216,464	1935-36	.. ..	2,401,548
1935-36	.. ..	2,358,777			

Wheat standard. The weight of an imperial bushel of wheat is 60 lbs., but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat of the fair average quality standard is determined annually by the Chamber of Commerce.

The following table shows the standard adopted in Victoria for each of the ten seasons, 1925-26—1934-35 :—

Season.			Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.	Season.			Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.
			lb.				lb.
1925-26	..	..	61½	1930-31	..	..	58½
1926-27	..	..	61¾	1931-32	..	..	62¾
1927-28	..	..	61¾	1932-33	..	..	62
1928-29	..	..	62	1933-34	..	..	60
1929-30	..	..	62	1934-35	..	..	60

Farmers growing Wheat for Grain.

The following statement shows the number of farmers engaged in the growing of wheat for grain.

NUMBER OF FARMERS WHO PLANTED TWENTY OR MORE ACRES OF WHEAT FOR GRAIN, SEASONS 1929-30 to 1934-35.

1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
14,627	17,215	14,846	15,299	14,319	12,582

Stocks of wheat and flour.

It is estimated that about 14,500,000 bushels of wheat are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour in the State at 31st October in each of the five years, 1931-1935, were as follows :—

STOCKS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR, VICTORIA.

At 31st October—				Quantity in Bushels.		
				Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
1931	..	..	..	6,800,694	1,040,463	7,841,157
1932	..	..	..	4,735,603	1,537,840	6,273,443
1933	..	..	..	7,366,733	1,524,598	8,891,331
1934	..	..	..	12,272,300	1,847,300	14,119,600
1935	..	..	..	5,840,992	1,253,637	7,094,629

The following statement shows the relative order of importance of the varieties of wheat sown in each of the seasons 1930-31, 1931-32, 1933-34 and 1934-35, also the acreage per cent. of each variety to the total area sown.

VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN EACH OF THE SEASONS,
1934-35, 1933-34, 1931-32, AND 1930-31.

Variety.	1934-35.		1933-34.		1931-32.		1930-31.	
	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage of total area sown.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage of total area sown.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage of total area sown.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage of total area sown.
Free Gallipoli ..	1	41.12	1	49.01	1	39.01	1	34.53
Rance ..	2	21.64	2	19.95	2	16.70	3	13.13
Ghurka ..	3	15.45	4	5.23	15	.90	18	.60
Sepoy ..	4	4.46	3	5.44	4	6.76	4	1.86
Nabawa ..	5	2.97	5	3.93	5	4.49	10	5.65
Rajah ..	6	2.00	8	2.03	10	2.01	11	1.65
Major ..	7	1.59	7	2.14	6	3.60	5	4.56
Federation ..	8	1.47	6	2.21	3	7.23	2	13.93
Nizam ..	9	1.37	9	1.48	7	3.11	8	3.27
Waratah ..	10	.85	10	1.18	16	.84	20	.53
Mae's White ..	11	.75	18	.36	17	.80	17	.74
Currawa ..	12	.58	11	1.04	8	2.81	6	4.36
Turvey ..	13	.54	16	.42	21	.41	19	.59
Wannon ..	14	.53	15	.59	13	1.09	14	.99
Bald Early ..	15	.46	12	.68	14	.95	13	1.13
Gluyas ..	16	.42	13	.63	11	1.32	15	.92
Penny ..	17	.35	14	.60	9	2.16	7	3.68
Huf's Imperial ..	18	.34	19	.34	18	.78	16	.78
Bobbin ..	19	.34	25	.11	..	..	..	..
Warden ..	20	.33	22	.20	25	.10	28	.13
Bena ..	21	.32	20	.33	22	.33	22	.39
Joffre ..	22	.29	17	.42	12	1.28	9	1.95
Strongbolt ..	23	.17	21	.20	20	.49	21	.46
Mogul ..	24	.16	23	.13	34	.07	38	.06
Pusa ..	25	.13	24	.13	23	.12	45	.05
Other Varieties ..	..	1.37	..	1.22	..	2.64	..	4.06
..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00

Approximately 100 varieties of wheat were sown. The number of these which were tried in the Mallee greatly exceeded the number experimented with in any other district. A more extended list showing the area and percentage of each variety, and the ten principal varieties grown in each district, can be obtained on application to the Government Statist.

Oats. Oats are grown in Victoria mainly as a hay crop. The area harvested (season 1934-35) for hay was 1,016,205 acres, and for grain 506,638 acres. The yields of oats were 1,140,475

tons of hay and 5,248,787 bushels of grain. About 40 per cent. of the area for grain is in the Mallee district, but the area for hay is spread over all districts. Satisfactory yields were obtained, with the exception of the Mallee and a portion of the Wimmera. These districts suffered from a caterpillar plague and from unfavorable weather conditions. Over 70 varieties of oats were sown, the most popular being Algerian (85 per cent.), Mulga (7 per cent.), and Mortgage Lifter (2 per cent.).

Barley. The area under barley for grain in 1934-35 was 87,599 acres, of which 70,962 were under malting, and 16,637 under other barley. Although barley is grown generally throughout the State, Grant has always been the chief barley-producing county. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production, and yield per acre, for each of the five years 1930-31—1934-35 :—

BARLEY PRODUCTION, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year ended March—	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1931 ..	60,800	26,718	1,401,306	581,824	23·05	21·78	22·66
1932 ..	51,193	15,188	952,418	304,260	18·60	20·03	18·93
1933 ..	75,425	18,130	1,581,814	413,632	20·97	22·81	21·33
1934 ..	84,732	21,607	1,418,613	470,338	16·74	21·77	17·76
1935 ..	70,962	16,637	1,275,037	334,481	17·97	20·11	18·37

Hay. Of the total area under hay in 1934-35, as shown in the table on page 414, 1,016,205 acres under oats produced 1,140,745 tons, 117,436 acres under wheat produced 139,033 tons, 40,471 acres under lucerne, etc., produced 58,757 tons, and 87,440 acres under grass produced 125,729 tons ; the yields per acre of these varieties of hay were 1·12, 1·18, 1·45, and 1·44 tons respectively. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1934-35 was 25,029 tons.

Maize. Maize for grain is cultivated mainly in the Gippsland district, but two or three thousand acres are regularly grown in Mornington and North-eastern districts. It is grown in Victoria both as a grain crop and for green fodder. The acreages for 1934-35 were, for grain 18,727 acres, and for fodder 24,904 acres.

The area production and average yield for each of the five seasons, 1930-31 to 1934-35, are given in the following table :-

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Period or Year (ending in June).	Area.		Production.	Produce per acre.
	For Green Fodder.	For Grain.		
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1931	22,660	16,227	692,896	42·70
1932	25,655	15,714	611,902	38·94
1933	25,870	16,425	477,145	29·05
1934	29,053	19,538	644,033	32·96
1935	24,904	18,727	719,360	38·41

The annual average yield of the last five seasons was 36·31 bushels per acre, as compared with 45·0 in 1910-15, and 65·4 in 1900-05. The relatively light yield per acre for the latest five-year period was probably due to the cultivation of new areas, which are less fertile than the rich river flats upon which this cereal was grown exclusively in earlier periods, and to losses by floods.

Victoria is the largest potato-producing State in the Commonwealth. Out of a total area of 140,000 acres planted in 1933-34 to potatoes, 61,000 acres were grown in this State.

The cultivation of the potato crop in Victoria is confined mainly to the Gippsland district, the central highlands, and the South-western district. These districts are favoured with good average rainfall, varying from 30 to 50 inches per annum, and it is fairly well distributed throughout the year.

The following table shows the area, yield and value of potatoes for each of the five seasons, 1930-31 to 1934-35 :-

POTATO PRODUCTION, 1930-31-1934-35.

Season.	Area.	Production.	Average Yield.	Gross Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	£
1930-31 ..	67,590	173,341	2·56	624,027
1931-32 ..	69,929	206,489	2·95	949,849
1932-33 ..	69,783	182,471	2·61	775,502
1933-34 ..	60,856	142,132	2·34	753,300
1934-35 ..	54,214	109,329	2·02	956,629

NOTE.—The low average yield in the last season was due to serious damage to crops by floods in the County of Mornington.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Villiers the yield was 8,809 tons from 1,147 acres; in Grenville 8,714 tons from 1,381 acres; in Polwarth 6,556 tons from 857 acres; in

Grant 4,278 tons from 932 acres ; in Bourke 2,980 tons from 556 acres, in Buln Buln 2,971 tons from 491 acres ; and in Hampden 1,007 tons from 165 acres. The following statement shows the area and yield for each of the last five years :—

ONION PRODUCTION, 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Year ended March—				Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
				acres.	tons.	tons.
1931	..	..	..	6,286	41,193	6·55
1932	..	..	..	5,306	17,946	3·38
1933	..	..	..	7,109	41,013	5·77
1934	..	..	..	6,785	46,068	6·79
1935	..	..	..	5,928	36,187	6·10

The gross value of onions grown was £260,094 in 1934-35, as compared with £195,789 in 1933-34, and £133,292 in 1932-33.

Metropolitan prices of agricultural and pastoral products. The prices which appear below are the average prices realized for the sale of the produce of the seasons enumerated. Average prices representing the mean of prices ruling each month and not taking into account the quantities sold during each month are shown on page 445.

METROPOLITAN WHOLESALE PRICES REALIZED FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1926-27 to 1934-35.

Average Prices Realized for Produce of Season—	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley (Malting).	Maize.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Wool.
	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per lb. s. d.
1926-27 ..	5 3	3 6	4 2	5 8	150 0	78 0	1 4·45
1927-28 ..	5 4	4 2	5 3	4 4	82 0	170 0	1 8·56
1928-29 ..	4 9	3 1	4 2	5 1	217 0	178 0	1 5·37
1929-30 ..	4 4	3 4	3 9	5 5	115 0	62 0	0 10·30
1930-31 ..	2 6	1 9½	2 6	3 9	72 0	53 0	0 8·65
1931-32 ..	3 2½	2 0	3 0½	4 3	92 0	237 0	0 8·76
1932-33 ..	2 10½	1 11	2 6	4 7½	85 0	65 0	0 8·18
1933-34 ..	2 11½	2 2½	2 7	3 6	106 0	85 0	1 2·71
1934-35 ..	3 3¼	2 3½	2 10½	4 4	175 0	143 9	0 9·52

Vine Production. Grapes are grown in Victoria for the purposes of drying, wine-making, and table use. The quantity of dried wine fruits produced far exceeds the requirements for home consumption. Out of the production of 38,438 tons in the season 1934-35, the exports of dried vine fruits to the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand,

amounted to 29,650 tons. Particulars of vine production for the five years 1930-31—1934-35 are given in the following table:—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Growers.	Area.		Produce.				
		Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Dried Fruits.		
						Raisins.		Currants
						Lexias.	Sultanas.	
		acres.	acres.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1931 ..	2,610	37,528	1,192	2,639,902	1,254,615	84,210	363,336	156,689
1932 ..	2,560	36,861	1,354	3,215,831	1,530,061	65,151	528,898	156,651
1933 ..	2,524	36,852	2,292	4,200,378	1,610,649	92,744	758,617	156,291
1934 ..	2,553	37,385	3,100	3,579,045	1,691,391	86,655	592,581	149,519
1935 ..	2,509	37,592	3,583	3,239,660	1,276,176	78,532	514,209	176,023

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1934-35, it is estimated that 172,255 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 3,005,144 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 62,261 cwt. for table consumption.

Of the dried fruit made, 74,294 cwt. of lexias, 472,909 cwt. of sultanas, and 167,106 cwt. of currants were made in the Mildura shire, and 4,145 cwt. of lexias, 40,789 cwt. of sultanas, and 8,478 cwt. of currants were made in the Swan Hill shire.

Tobacco. About four years ago, following on the imposition of emergency tariff rates, tobacco growing promised to occupy an important place among the agricultural industries of Victoria, but economic circumstances, coupled with heavy losses through disease, resulted in a large decrease in the number of growers and the area planted. The 1934-35 crop amounted to 13,405 cwt. notwithstanding that growers suffered heavy losses during the season. Floods in November followed by blue mould attacks in December and January reduced the original area planted to 4,765 acres.

The following table furnishes details of the area, production, and average yield in each of the five seasons, 1930-31 to 1934-35:—

TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Year ended June—		Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
		acres.	cwt. (dry).	cwt. (dry).
1931 ..	..	2,650	11,335	4.28
1932 ..	..	12,191	59,451	4.88
1933 ..	..	13,418	36,371	2.71
1934 ..	..	8,900	13,132	1.47
1935 ..	..	4,765	13,405	2.81

The gross value of tobacco produced in 1934-35 was £135,433 (1s. 9½d. per lb.) as compared with £132,263 (1s. 9½d. per lb.) in 1933-34 and £392,206 (1s. 11d. per lb.) in 1932-33.

Orchards growing fruit for sale.

Fruit is produced in Victoria in excess of the State's requirements. Large quantities are exported, both overseas and interstate. The most important kinds of fruit grown in the State are apples, pears, peaches, and citrus. Although the apple and pear crops for this season amounted to only 2,085,081, and 1,021,780 bushels respectively, there were oversea exports of 510,000 bushels of apples and 320,000 bushels of pears. A considerable quantity of apricots, peaches, and pears are grown, mostly in irrigated areas, for canning purposes. The pack of canned fruit in the season 1934-35 was approximately 2,463,000 dozen tins. The quantity of canned fruit exported in 1934-35 was 41,806,638 lb.

The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit on holdings of one acre and upwards during the seasons 1931-32 and 1934-35 is shown in the following table:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1931-32 AND 1934-35.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1931-32.			1934-35.		
	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.
Apples	2,361,472	680,239	3,041,711	2,385,315	510,281	2,895,596
Pears	826,554	188,546	1,015,400	848,066	238,747	1,086,813
Quinces	74,492	11,735	86,227	57,659	13,951	71,610
Plums	283,770	72,999	356,769	277,492	70,477	347,969
Prunes	79,773	4,790	84,563	62,621	1,873	64,494
Cherries	79,471	55,046	134,517	73,383	64,217	137,600
Peaches	871,919	252,348	1,124,267	842,985	314,466	1,157,451
Apricots	339,526	41,033	380,559	329,415	51,337	380,752
Nectarines	14,896	5,737	20,633	13,787	4,454	18,241
Oranges	452,368	101,232	554,000	435,739	64,477	500,216
Lemons	141,030	40,441	181,071	123,405	37,658	161,063
Loquats	2,861	792	3,653	3,101	744	3,845
Figs	29,602	7,421	37,023	25,528	9,829	35,357
Persimons	575	62	637	699	39	738
Total Large Fruits	5,558,609	1,462,421	7,021,030	5,479,195	1,382,550	6,861,745
Raspberries	339,761	..	339,761	337,000	..	337,060
Loganberries	143,325	..	143,325	146,260	..	146,260
Strawberries	6,011,409	..	6,011,409	4,565,409	..	4,565,409
Gooseberries	152,669	36,085	188,754	169,848	23,264	193,112
Mulberries	774	103	877	716	105	821
Currants (Red, White, and Black)	27,023	9,124	36,147	30,179	11,788	41,967
Olives	4,064	114	4,178	3,866	42	3,908
Passion-fruit	69,986	40,710	110,696	82,115	37,824	119,939
Almonds	28,929	9,297	38,226	28,278	8,660	36,938
Walnuts	7,172	3,208	10,380	7,766	3,039	10,805
Filberts	527	1,804	2,331	1,943	164	2,107
Chestnuts	523	271	794	607	260	867
Total Nuts	37,151	14,580	51,731	38,594	12,123	50,717

Normal yields of all kinds of fruits were obtained in season 1934-35. The gross value of fruit produced was £1,437,586, as compared with £1,380,486 in 1933-34. In addition to the fruits shown in the subjoined table, large quantities of melons, rhubarb and tomatoes were produced in orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1934-35:—Melons, 8,511 cwt.; rhubarb, 19,381 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 294,931 bushels.

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE,
1929-30 to 1934-35.

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of Growers ..	7,241	7,057	7,049	7,076	6,930	6,685
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area	79,000	77,840	75,280	75,428	75,134	74,763
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Kind of Fruit—						
Apples	2,779,107	1,515,419	1,015,169	3,217,074	2,418,430	2,085,081
Pears	1,166,418	707,145	878,171	1,172,204	1,005,775	1,021,780
Quinces	84,894	66,544	41,836	79,975	54,836	42,452
Apricots	447,131	305,717	267,121	303,730	368,676	260,161
Cherries	46,060	46,256	25,009	30,597	42,347	30,712
Nectarines	19,210	14,349	4,995	13,871	14,490	13,610
Peaches	1,191,253	1,028,493	697,204	1,351,330	970,541	1,173,031
Plums	204,583	203,062	106,113	263,819	197,017	194,843
Prunes	86,298	94,578	31,021	107,620	70,019	70,968
Lemons	114,081	134,479	224,144	165,335	208,546	220,737
Oranges	385,106	516,133	647,410	566,398	658,461	639,325
Figs	17,898	16,414	18,852	16,974	19,184	16,228
Passion Fruit	13,063	27,436	13,392	24,961	29,514	22,326
Other Large Fruits ..	6,313	2,884	4,578	6,077	4,264	4,460
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Blackberries	1,345	663	117	815	1,322	968
Cape Gooseberries	51	122	254	239	179	74
Currants	358	219	151	298	328	350
Gooseberries	6,456	4,121	1,632	5,525	5,597	4,620
Loganberries	5,395	3,642	600	4,261	4,164	3,064
Mulberries .. ..	..	28	23	57	37	39
Raspberries	3,056	3,014	1,506	2,484	3,608	2,521
Strawberries	12,047	9,184	1,770	10,596	8,488	7,700
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Almonds	63,332	97,538	80,537	102,856	102,250	94,808
Chestnuts	18,476	21,048	19,227	18,735	34,143	24,507
Filberts	654	433	412	1,764	868	1,178
Walnuts	24,244	26,999	54,013	36,534	56,919	37,928

**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 426.

DRIED TREE FRUITS, 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Year ended June—	Apples.	Apricots.	Figs.	Nectarines.	Peaches.	Pears.	Prunes.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1931 ..	2,444	360,893	20,120	1,566	184,883	45,419	853,535	1,468,860
1932 ..	1,542	176,844	3,864	..	32,470	56,025	115,905	386,650
1933 ..	7,704	155,970	8,272	1,845	187,194	39,315	847,375	1,247,675
1934 ..	1,856	255,971	5,838	4,945	145,624	72,106	796,296	1,282,636
1935 ..	3,301	116,007	6,239	379	165,363	22,773	571,715	885,777

**Market
gardens.**

The area under market gardens in the season 1934-35 was 20,728 acres. As agricultural statistics are collected only in respect of areas of one acre and over, they do not provide a complete census of vegetable growing, but they give reliable information in respect of operations conducted on a commercial basis. These gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and the producers are able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum loss from waste, &c. An average return of £50 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate of their value, and on this basis the total value of the produce may be given as approximately £1,000,000. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

Minor Crops.

The following is a return of the minor crops of the State for the last two seasons. Details respecting each of these crops may be viewed at the office of the Government Statist :—

MINOR CROPS, 1933-34 AND 1934-35.

Crop.	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	acres.		acres.	
Rye for grain ..	1,114	14,314 bushels	1,325	14,190 bushels
Peas for grain ..	13,607	226,606 bushels	8,162	139,159 bushels
Beans for grain ..	1,757	6,026 bushels	1,224	6,658 bushels
Grass and clover seeds	3,529	30,285 bushels	5,840	53,214 bushels
Millet—Broom ..	1,112	{ 5,575 cwt. fibre 6,824 cwt. seed 50,625 tons	} 955	{ 4,480 cwt. fibre 2,320 cwt. seed 40,788 tons
Sugar Beet ..	3,234	{ beet 5,303 tons sugar		} 3,062	{ 4,998 tons sugar
Flax ..	769	{ 4,660 cwt. seed 1,362 cwt. fibre 2,360 cwt. tow	} 584		{ 2,660 cwt. seed 680 cwt. fibre 1,660 cwt. tow
Hops ..	159	3,071 cwt.		112	2,042 cwt.
Chicory ..	405	372 tons	429	460 tons
Garlic ..	25	89 tons	24	48 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and				
Garden ..	66	..	122	..
Herbs and Scent Plants	40	..	42	..
Sunflowers ..	580	5,356 cwt.	558	3,653 cwt.
Flowers ..	576	..	574	..
Nurseries ..	1,229	..	1,111	..
Mangel-wurzels ..	554	9,154 tons	599	10,126 tons
Beet, Carrots, &c. ..	269	2,440 tons	556	1,531 tons
Green Forage ..	121,737	..	115,037	..
Pumpkins ..	1,127	5,281 tons	1,199	4,896 tons

Fertilizers. The only fertilizer used on wheat areas is "Superphosphates 22 per cent". It is also used on 90 per cent. of the oat areas. The following table shows the number of holdings upon which fertilizers were applied and the quantities used in the various seasons:—

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS USED.

Season.	Number of Holdings.	Area Fertilized.	Quantity Used.
		Acres.	Tons.
1901-02 ..	11,439	556,777	23,535
1911-12 ..	26,159	2,676,408	82,581
1921-22 ..	37,835	3,848,184	150,012
1930-31 ..	44,989	6,898,718	274,420
1931-32 ..	38,844	3,927,208	163,234
1932-33 ..	42,627	4,764,641	199,557
1933-34 ..	43,268	5,067,382	217,251
1934-35 ..	43,482	4,939,170	211,657

NOTE.—The quantity of fertilizer applied per acre on wheat areas is shown on page 419.

Persons employed on Farming, Dairying, and Pastoral Holdings.

Information is collected annually as to the number of persons ordinarily engaged in farm work on rural holdings of one acre or more. During the five years, 1930-31 to 1934-35 the numbers so engaged were as follows :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL PURSUITS, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year ending March.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1931	103,227	10,906	114,133
1932	105,732	9,605	115,337
1933	104,977	12,527	117,504
1934	102,920	10,548	113,468
1935	102,100	10,048	112,148

Persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged in harvesting, &c., are not included in the above tabulation, neither are domestic servants nor cooks. Only females who are wholly engaged in outdoor duties are included. It is estimated that the temporary labour employed on farms and pastoral holdings is equivalent to about 30,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

Wages— agricultural and pastoral.

In the next return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1934-35. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1934-35.

Occupations.	Prevailing Rate.	Range.
Ploughmen	30s. per week ..	20s. to 40s. per week
Farm labourers	27s. 6d. per week	17s. 6d. to 50s. per week
Threshing machine hands	1s. per hour ..	9d. to 1s. 3d. per hour
Harvest hands	8s. per day ..	5s. to 10s. per day
Milkers	22s. 6d. per week	15s. to 30s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	6d. per bag of cobs	5d. to 7d. per bag of cobs
Married couples	50s. per week ..	30s. to 60s. per week
Female servants	17s. 6d. per week	10s. to 30s. per week
Shearers, hand (without rations)	30s. per 100 sheep	25s. to 40s. per 100 sheep
„ machine (without rations)	30s. per 100 sheep	27s. 6d. to 40s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market	40s. per week ..	30s. to 50s. per week
„ orchard	45s. per week ..	40s. to 60s. per week
Vineyard hands	42s. 6d. per week	25s. to 65s. per week

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

Live Stock. The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing value in recent years, indicates that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The progress of stock breeding is shown in the next table, in which appear the numbers of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep, and pigs.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 to 1935

At 1st March—	Horses (including Foals).	Cattle—		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
1861	76,536	197,332	525,000	5,780,896	61,259
1871	209,025	212,193	564,534	10,477,976	180,109
1881	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	12,692,843	282,457
1901	392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1911	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
1921	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
1931	379,872	669,132	760,788	16,477,995	281,245
1932	375,459	775,538	861,992	16,376,217	286,780
1933	372,907	887,996	1,012,926	17,512,394	287,627
1934	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530
1935	357,877	951,849	1,133,231	16,783,631	265,006

For the purpose of showing the varying extent of pastoral pursuits in Victoria as represented by the number of live stock grazed, it is necessary to express the various kinds of live stock in common terms. An arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of the larger kinds of live stock has, therefore, been taken and the total live stock grazed expressed as sheep :—

Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock Grazed.	Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock Grazed.
1861	13,769,576	1921	32,797,704
1871	20,335,496	1931	34,575,915
1881	25,978,115	1932	36,506,107
1891	34,886,343	1933	40,250,684
1901	30,788,000	1934	40,828,369
1911	33,079,155	1935	41,213,201

When making comparisons of the figures in the foregoing table consideration should be given to the varying acreage under cultivation as shown on page 409.

Size of holdings and numbers of live stock.

The next table shows the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs on holdings of various sizes, and the total numbers on Crown lands that are not held conjointly with privately-owned land, at the same date.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK THEREON, MARCH, 1934.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Numbers of Live Stock on Land Occupied.				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.		
1 and under 50 ..	22,903	62,412	42,471	44,554	16,543
50 and under 100 ..	18,887	99,010	64,504	103,955	27,138
100 and under 500 ..	105,489	494,165	409,198	2,408,661	132,739
500 and under 1,000 ..	93,667	136,645	199,998	3,794,064	34,864
1,000 and under 5,000 ..	81,757	83,458	260,829	7,765,425	20,429
5,000 and under 10,000 ..	5,236	5,661	51,079	1,642,299	748
10,000 and under 20,000 ..	1,755	1,565	16,782	937,920	199
20,000 and upwards ..	1,024	2,035	21,894	372,851	5
Total on Privately-owned Land ..	330,718	884,951	1,066,755	17,069,729	232,665
On Crown Land not held in conjunction with privately-owned Land ..	3,482	6,480	9,152	71,787	2,389
In towns and travelling ..	26,805	18,756	16,141	54,453	5,476
Grand Total ..	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530

The information collected disclosed that 66,703 persons holding up to 1,000 acres each of private land occupied in the aggregate 16,164,433 acres of such land, or 50 per cent. of the total area in occupation, as well as 2,438,178 acres of Crown land—a total of 18,602,611 acres. Of the privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, these occupiers controlled 63 per cent. of the total cultivation and 46 per cent. of the pasture, and possessed 73 per cent. of the horses, 89 per cent. of the dairy cows, 67 per cent. of the other cattle, 91 per cent. of the pigs, and 37 per cent. of the sheep.

Live stock
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the various Australian States at 31st December, 1934 :—

LIVE STOCK IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1934.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Victoria	357,877	2,085,080	16,783,631	265,006
New South Wales	534,853	3,482,831	53,327,000	397,535
Queensland	448,604	6,052,641	21,574,182	269,873
South Australia	198,765	346,479	7,884,919	86,297
Western Australia	161,636	911,940	11,197,156	97,997
Tasmania	30,662	261,588	2,038,450	40,291
Northern Territory	35,094	899,679	23,356	626
Federal Capital Territory	1,067	8,433	219,343	649
Total	1,768,558	14,048,671	113,048,037	1,158,274

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) in 1934 are, for comparative purposes, placed side by side in the table which follows :—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1934.

	Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat bushels	25,850,528	66,576,000
Oats "	5,248,787	97,336,000
Barley "	1,609,518	33,304,000
Peas "	139,159	1,960,000
Potatoes tons	109,329	4,464,000
Turnips and swedes "	1,531*	9,206,000
Mangolds "	10,126	4,769,000
Hay "	1,464,264	6,653,000
Horses No.	357,877	1,033,620
Cattle "	2,085,080	7,973,351
Sheep "	16,783,631	24,182,518
Pigs "	265,006	3,526,437

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

Distribution of Live Stock. The next table contains particulars of the distribution of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs on agricultural and pastoral lands in March, 1935 :—

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE STOCK, VICTORIA, 1935.

Districts.	Number of—				
	Horses.	Dairy Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Central	63,495	185,970	166,272	1,401,785	41,083
North-Central ..	17,298	43,299	70,606	1,496,100	10,062
Western	45,893	239,738	238,546	5,178,101	46,012
Wimmera	52,291	27,703	31,756	2,594,058	5,917
Mallee	56,830	30,630	29,884	1,048,558	11,685
Northern	66,711	131,318	158,187	2,750,503	45,594
North-Eastern ..	24,642	93,291	211,832	1,277,213	25,018
Gippsland	30,717	199,900	226,148	1,037,313	79,635
Total	357,877	951,849	1,133,231	16,783,631	265,006

Dairying. The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce in the season 1934-35 was £9,368,531, as compared with £7,905,988 in 1933-34, £9,621,493 in 1932-33, £9,266,064 in 1931-32, and £9,530,164 in 1930-31. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows at the end of, and the total production of butter and cheese, in each of the last five years :—

DAIRYING, 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Year ended 1st March—			Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Butter made.*	Cheese made.*
					lbs.	lbs.
1931	..	..	54,684	669,132	110,006,619	8,064,463
1932	..	..	56,184	775,538	132,131,812	7,723,328
1933	..	..	57,871	887,996	144,564,666	9,189,018
1934	..	..	58,836	910,187	134,942,177	8,363,233
1935	..	..	58,639	951,849	147,651,179	10,095,139

* Year ended 30th June.

The increase in the number of cowkeepers in 1935, compared with 1931, was at the rate of only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but the number of dairy cows increased by 44.25 per cent. The effect of this large increase on the number of dairy herds during the period 1931 to 1935 is shown in the next table.

**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, 1931-35 :—

**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	
1931 ..	9,554	4,755	3,125	4,505	3,794	1,926	300	27,959
1932 ..	10,779	5,642	3,623	5,331	4,592	2,240	361	32,568
1933 ..	11,339	6,468	4,069	6,104	5,487	2,756	477	36,700
1934 ..	11,697	6,742	4,150	6,236	5,802	2,894	513	38,034
1935 ..	11,694	6,438	4,030	6,143	6,134	3,136	553	38,128

The number of herds containing less than five cows was :—26,725 in 1931, 23,616 in 1932, 21,171 in 1933, 20,802 in 1934, and 20,511 in 1935. These were excluded from the foregoing table as they were considered too small to be classed as dairy herds.

The larger sized herds increased substantially as the result of the large increase in the number of dairy cows during the four years 1931 to 1935 shown in the preceding table. Herds containing 30 to 49 cows increased from 3,794 in 1931 to 6,134 in 1935 in number, herds of 50 to 99 cows from 1,926 to 3,136, and herds of 100 cows and over from 300 to 553. During the same period the number of cowkeepers with under 5 cows decreased from 26,725 to 20,511.

**Butter and
Cheese Made.**

The following statement shows the quantities of butter and cheese made in factories and on farms in each of the last five years :—

Year Ending 30th June—	Butter.			Cheese.		
	In Factories.	On Farms.	Total.	In Factories.	On Farms.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1931 ..	106,245,532	3,761,087	110,006,619	7,845,833	218,630	8,064,463
1932 ..	127,981,768	4,150,044	132,131,812	7,656,810	66,509	7,723,323
1933 ..	139,920,159	4,644,507	144,564,666	9,078,827	115,191	9,199,018
1934 ..	130,379,436	4,562,741	134,942,177	8,170,073	193,160	8,363,233
1935 ..	142,999,641	4,651,538	147,651,179	9,954,668	140,471	10,095,139

**Exports of
Butter and
Cheese.**

In 1934-35 oversea exports of butter from Victoria amounted to 93,643,352 lb., valued at £3,428,217. The quantity shipped to the United Kingdom was 85,216,594 lb., valued at £3,078,708. The quantity of cheese exported overseas amounted to 4,597,914 lb., valued at £141,392.

**Cream,
Condensed
Milk and
Casein.**

The quantities of concentrated, condensed, powdered milk and casein made together with quantities of cream sold during the last five years, were as follows:—

Year Ended 30th June—	Cream Sold.	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk Made.	Casein Made.	Total Quantity of Milk Used for All Purposes.
	Gallons.	lb.	lb.	Gallons.
1931	421,451	45,665,474	2,555,410	313,815,000
1932	422,903	41,409,540	1,364,816	362,868,000
1933	439,606	44,186,979	1,766,125	396,716,000
1934	597,158	41,899,267	2,572,816	368,806,000
1935	702,285	51,390,850	2,424,284	403,039,000

Sheep. The numbers of sheep in Victoria in various years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 432. 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 435.

Factors such as seasonal conditions, prices of wool, mutton, and to a lesser degree wheat, affect the number of sheep in the State in any given year. In an adverse season flocks may be affected by the mortality attributable to lack of fodder or water, the increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, the decrease in lambing and decreased imports from other States.

In addition to the seasonal movements of sheep from New South Wales for agistment, there is a regular importation of sheep from that State, mainly for slaughtering purposes. The net crossovers—that is the excess of imports over exports—from New South Wales in season 1934–35 were 1,085,751, and the average net imports over the last five seasons were 1,670,194 sheep and lambs.

Lambing. Seasonal conditions also play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and lambs dropped, and thus a wide variation in the natural increase may be experienced in any particular season. The following table shows the percentage of lambs marked in each of the four seasons, 1930–31 to 1933–34:—

LAMBING PERCENTAGE, SEASONS 1930–31 TO 1933–34.

Season.	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
	%
1930–31	85·0
1931–32	88·2
1932–33	71·1
1933–34	82·3

Breeds of Sheep.

Although the principal breed of sheep in Victoria is the "Merino" the percentage of pure Merino sheep is only 39 per cent. as compared with 84 per cent. in New South Wales. Merino Comebacks, the progeny of Crossbred ewes mated to Merino rams, number 34 per cent., other crossbreeds number 24 per cent., and other British and Australian breeds number 3 per cent. of the sheep of the State.

Australian breeds are the Polwarth and the Corriedale. The Polwarth is a Merino-Lincoln cross (approximately three-quarters Merino and one-quarter Lincoln). It was evolved to meet the conditions of light wool growing localities found to be too wet and cold for the pure merino. The Corriedale was evolved by heavily culling the progeny of Lincoln rams and Merino ewes and by judicious mating over several years. The Corriedale is a dual purpose sheep, being favoured by many breeders, both for lamb raising and for wool production.

The actual numbers of each breed of sheep are set out in the following table :—

BREEDS OF SHEEP IN VICTORIA.

Breed of Sheep.	Year (as at 1st March).				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Merino	6,361,762	6,044,998	6,500,372	6,625,544	6,551,084
Polwarth	171,431	171,508	181,486	199,155	235,509
Corriedale	61,003	64,830	115,323	124,850	145,948
Border Leicester	97,376	101,067	96,978	97,554	79,954
Lincoln	25,605	21,090	20,880	20,111	17,447
Leicester (England)	18,018	19,330	19,763	16,361	13,621
Dorset Horn	9,012	11,593	15,846	14,770	15,873
Southdown	9,943	11,249	12,189	12,861	15,941
Romney Marsh	13,222	11,921	14,018	10,704	10,677
Shropshire	6,385	7,834	7,207	9,415	6,411
Other Pure Breeds	4,312	4,375	5,384	4,490	5,663
Merino Comebacks	5,952,169	5,980,989	6,343,174	6,027,398	5,612,233
Other Crossbreeds	3,705,266	3,896,731	4,150,351	3,978,303	4,020,233
Total Sheep (exclusive of those travelling and in cities)	16,435,504	16,347,515	17,482,971	17,141,516	16,730,594

Production of Wool. Statistics of wool production are obtained direct from the growers, from fellmongeries, and from the Customs Department in respect of wool exported on skins.

The output of wool is stated as in the grease as, except in the case of fellmongered wool, scoured weights are not available.

SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN (IN DISTRICTS) SEASON 1934-35.

District.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped.		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lam's.	Sheep's.	Lamb's.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Central	1,004,975	276,308	7,979,378	599,550	7.94	2.17
North-Central	1,240,435	319,618	9,548,516	637,866	7.70	2.00
Western	4,409,111	974,229	34,949,541	2,176,806	7.93	2.23
Wimmera	2,349,281	509,890	18,534,008	1,149,626	7.89	2.25
Mallee	905,636	215,231	7,082,117	454,554	7.82	2.11
Northern	2,187,983	708,773	17,122,152	1,574,050	7.83	2.22
North-Eastern	973,061	324,062	7,472,396	631,956	7.68	1.95
Gippsland	783,939	232,012	5,980,144	429,231	7.63	1.85
State Totals	13,854,421	3,560,123	108,668,252	7,653,639	7.84	2.15

SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED.

Season.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped.		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lamb's.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1930-31	13,619,450	2,935,685	98,462,714	6,070,436	7.23	2.07
1931-32	13,244,104	3,579,475	106,653,716	7,966,400	8.05	2.23
1932-33	14,079,565	3,611,056	114,408,146	8,548,928	8.13	2.37
1933-34	14,591,650	3,392,025	102,263,202	7,499,912	7.01	2.21
1934-35	13,854,421	3,560,123	108,668,252	7,653,639	7.84	2.15

WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE.

—	Clip.	Stripped from and Exported on Skins.	Total Quantity.	Gross Value.	Average Price
					per lb.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	£	d.
1930-31	104,533,150	28,978,316	133,511,466	4,810,450	8.65
1931-32	114,620,116	30,581,627	145,201,743	5,297,558	8.76
1932-33	132,957,074	35,555,119	158,512,193	5,402,514	8.18
1933-34	109,763,114	40,407,011	150,170,125	9,204,057	14.71
1934-35	116,321,891	34,623,993	150,945,884	5,987,948	9.52

The annual collection of statistics is carried out by the police with interest and care. It is not expected, however, that the wool clip as recorded is likely to cover the whole clip, which was shorn some months prior to the collection. After investigation, and examination of the results of investigations elsewhere, it is considered that the quantity not recorded does not exceed 5 per cent. of the Victorian clip.

There is some uncertainty also associated with skin wool. Allowance is made for skins from other States which are exported from Victoria, so that they are not included in Victorian wool production. The Victorian figures do, however, include skin wool from sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria, although they may have been grown in other States.

Prices of wool.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. which have prevailed during the last three seasons has been obtained from Melbourne wool brokers. These prices are not for Victorian wool only, but for wool sold in Melbourne. Wool from Riverina and south-east of South Australia is included in Melbourne sales.

PRICES OF WOOL, 1932-33 TO 1934-35.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
GREASY MERINO.			
	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.
Extra Super (Western District) ..	15 to 18	29 to 31	17 to 19
Super	13 to 15	25 to 27	15 to 17
Good	11 to 12	22 to 24	13 to 15
Average	9 to 10	18 to 19	10 to 12
Wasty and Inferior	6 to 7	12 to 14	7 to 9
Extra Super Lambs	15 to 18	24 to 26	17 to 19
Super Lambs	10 to 12	19 to 21	12 to 14
Good Lambs	6 to 8	13 to 16	9 to 11
Average Lambs	4 to 5	9 to 11	6 to 7
Inferior Lambs	2 to 3	5 to 7	4 to 5
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks	13 to 15	29 to 32	16 to 18
Super Comebacks	12 to 13	24 to 27	14 to 16
Fine Crossbred	10 to 12	18 to 20	11 to 13
Medium Crossbred	7 to 8	14 to 15	8 to 10
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	3 to 5	7 to 8	4 to 6
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs	10 to 11	16 to 18	10 to 12
Good Crossbred Lambs	5 to 7	11 to 13	7 to 9
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs	3 to 4	7 to 8	5 to 6
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece	19 to 21	37 to 39	26 to 28
Super Fleece	17 to 19	33 to 36	23 to 24
Good Fleece	14 to 16	28 to 31	20 to 22
Average Fleece	10 to 12	22 to 24	16 to 18
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Comeback Fleece	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Merino Lambs	22	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Comeback Lambs	18	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scoured Fleece	24	36	25 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices of live stock ruling in metropolitan saleyards at Newmarket during the years 1933-34 and 1934-35. The averages stated are the mean of the monthly prices realized. Prices of live stock vary each year under the influence of seasonal conditions, price of wool, &c. During periods of dry weather, stock are hastened to market and consequently prices decline, but with the advent of relief rains stock are withheld from market for fattening, breeding, &c., and prices rise.

PRICES OF LIVE STOCK, 1933-34 AND 1934-35.

Stock.	1933-34.			1934-35.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
<i>Horses.</i>						
Extra heavy draught	£ 43 0 0	£ 40 0 0	to 48 0 0	£ 43 0 0	£ 40 0 0	to 48 0 0
Medium draught ..	33 13 0	32 0 0	to 36 0 0	33 13 4	32 0 0	to 36 0 0
Delivery cart ..	18 0 0	16 0 0	to 24 0 0	18 0 0	..	..
Indian Remounts ..	17 2 0	16 0 0	to 20 0 0	17 2 0	16 0 0	to 20 0 0
Saddle and harness	9 0 0	7 0 0	to 12 0 0	9 0 0	..	..
Ponies ..	9 3 0	7 0 0	to 11 0 0	9 6 8	8 0 0	to 11 0 0
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>						
Bullocks—						
Extra prime ..	15 5 0	12 3 0	to 19 13 0	13 4 0	11 7 6	to 13 19 0
Prime ..	13 3 0	10 14 0	to 17 0 0	10 14 6	9 14 0	to 12 1 0
Good ..	10 18 0	8 19 0	to 14 7 0	9 5 0	7 17 6	to 10 15 6
Good light and handy weights	9 11 0	7 16 0	to 11 19 0	7 19 0	6 10 0	to 8 14 0
Second ..	7 1 0	5 18 0	to 9 5 0	6 2 6	5 0 0	to 7 4 0
Cows—						
Best ..	8 0 0	6 9 0	to 11 0 0	7 7 0	6 12 6	to 9 0 0
Others ..	4 5 0	2 14 0	to 6 13 0	4 10 6	3 15 0	to 5 12 6
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
Crossbred Wethers—						
Extra prime ..	1 6 3	1 1 7	to 1 13 3	1 3 6	1 0 0	to 1 8 6
Prime ..	1 1 11	0 14 11	to 1 9 1	1 1 0	0 18 0	to 1 5 6
Good ..	0 18 6	0 12 9	to 1 3 10	0 18 0	0 16 0	to 1 2 6
Crossbred Ewes—						
Extra prime ..	0 19 11	0 16 10	to 1 2 10	0 18 6	0 14 0	to 1 3 6
Prime ..	0 15 11	0 10 5	to 0 19 0	0 16 0	0 12 6	to 1 1 6
Good ..	0 12 9	0 7 3	to 0 15 8	0 12 6	0 9 6	to 0 18 6
Merino Wethers—						
Extra prime ..	1 5 6	0 18 0	to 1 12 6	1 1 6	0 16 0	to 1 9 0
Prime ..	1 0 0	0 11 10	to 1 7 3	0 19 0	0 14 6	to 1 6 0
Good ..	0 16 3	0 10 9	to 1 1 6	0 15 6	0 13 0	to 1 1 6
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 2 8	0 18 1	to 1 6 6	1 2 0	1 0 0	to 1 3 6
Prime ..	0 19 10	0 15 10	to 1 2 6	0 19 0	0 18 0	to 1 1 6
Good ..	0 16 2	0 13 1	to 0 18 7	0 16 6	0 15 6	to 0 18 6
<i>Pigs.</i>						
Back Fatters—						
Extra heavy prime	6 10 0	6 4 0	to 6 17 0	..	Prices unobtainable.	
Prime medium and weighty ..	4 9 0	3 13 0	to 5 3 0	4 15 0	3 11 6	to 5 19 6
Baconers—						
Extra prime ..	3 0 0	2 15 0	to 3 7 0	3 3 0	2 15 6	to 3 15 0
Prime ..	2 7 0	2 3 0	to 2 10 0	2 9 0	2 2 0	to 2 18 0
Porkers ..	1 13 0	1 11 0	to 1 17 0	1 17 6	1 13 0	to 2 4 6

NOTE.—Prices for dairy cattle are not available.

Stock Slaughtered. The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the total number of stock slaughtered in the State during the five years, 1931-35 :—

STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1931 TO 1935.

Kind of Stock.	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations.				
	Year ended June—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sheep	3,536,589	3,136,814	3,552,754	3,941,401	3,377,398
Lambs	2,408,886	2,541,368	3,586,695	3,831,888	4,268,672
Bullocks	112,792	138,816	146,391	152,052	181,087
Cows	88,915	83,110	109,991	118,015	150,868
Young Cattle	32,474	33,052	40,195	54,688	59,294
Calves	93,851	120,402	131,067	147,140	201,999
Pigs	399,241	392,457	426,022	419,725	414,739
Number of Slaughter-houses	772	774	789	788	774

Frozen Mutton and Lamb Exported. The importance of the mutton and lamb export trade to Victorian sheep owners is evidenced by the figures in the following statement showing the particulars of exports in each of the last five years.

Seasonal influences are principally responsible for fluctuations in the various years.

FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED.

Year ended 30th June—	Carcasses Exported.					
	Mutton.			Lamb.		
	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£	
1931.. ..	291,382	44	186,903	1,406,565	31	1,075,532
1932.. ..	247,639	48	190,621	1,615,736	33	1,186,155
1933.. ..	316,439	45	197,056	2,414,848	33	1,521,078
1934.. ..	457,846	42	290,242	2,387,779	30	1,677,254
1935.. ..	439,179	44	297,002	2,714,441	30	2,134,761

Cattle. The cattle industry of Victoria has always been one of the more important primary industries in this State, despite the gradual increase in the areas that have been given up to dairy farming, sheep-raising, and cultivation. This has been due mainly

to the considerable improvement in methods of pasture management, including the adoption of top-dressing. The vigilant inspection of stock, and the rigid quarantine of stock imported from oversea have kept herds in Victoria free from many forms of contagious diseases and animal pests with which stock in other countries are afflicted.

From the table on page 435 it will be seen that in 1935 beef cattle were scattered fairly generally throughout the State, and that their number exceeded that of dairy cattle by 181,382.

The number of beef cattle raised annually in Victoria has progressed steadily, as shown by the return on page 432. The increase in 1935, as compared with 1934, was over 40,000.

Bee-keeping. The production of honey varies greatly from year to year according to the seasons. The numbers of hives, and beekeepers, the production of honey and beeswax during the five years, 1930-31 to 1934-35, are given in the following table. As particulars have only been collected from occupiers of holdings of one acre and upwards, the records are incomplete. Many hives are maintained on smaller areas. The statistics, however, give some indication of the extent of apiculture in Victoria and the decrease or increase in production from year to year :—

BEE-KEEPING, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Season ended May—			Number of Bee-keepers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
					lbs.	lbs.
1931	..	..	2,375	61,161	2,804,186	30,478
1932	..	..	2,167	54,971	2,159,770	26,239
1933	..	..	2,833	66,496	3,543,103	41,827
1934	..	..	2,777	61,698	1,133,279	15,102
1935	..	..	2,570	63,771	2,779,791	30,351

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. The following are the amounts spent during the last five years :—

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN AND NOXIOUS WEEDS, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year.				From Revenue.	Wire Netting Advances from Loan Funds.
				£	£
1930-31	..	..	..	61,086	21,877
1931-32	..	..	..	52,985	24,070
1932-33	..	..	..	69,561	52,352
1933-34	..	..	..	68,142	37,228
1934-35	..	..	..	86,359	18,384

Subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals are made from revenue, and advances to municipalities and farmers for the purchase of wire netting are made from Loan Funds.

A complete system, administered by an officer called the Superintendent under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping rabbits under control.

Poultry Census. The following table shows the number of poultry owners and of poultry in Victoria, as ascertained in connexion with the Census for the years 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1933.

POULTRY OWNERS AND POULTRY.

Census.		Poultry owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1881	.. ..	97,152	2,332,529	181,698	92,654	153,078
1891	.. ..	142,797	3,487,989	303,520	89,145	216,440
1901	.. ..	132,419	3,619,938	257,204	76,853	209,823
1911	.. ..	144,162	3,855,538	288,413	59,851	190,077
1933	.. ..	155,672	5,496,969	292,882	39,283	113,966

NOTE.—Details of the classification of poultry for each statistical district of the State, are obtainable from the Government Statist.

The Census of 1933 discloses that there has been an increase in the number of poultry owners since 1911, and that there are considerably more fowls than at that period, that ducks have slightly increased, and that both geese and turkeys have decreased in numbers.

In addition to the poultry enumerated in the table, there were in 1933, in Victoria 1,267 guinea fowls, 322 pea fowls, and 411 pheasants.

Of the number of fowls in the State, 43 per cent. was in the Central district, which consists of the counties of Bourke, Grant, Mornington, and Evelyn, and of the turkeys 33 per cent. was in the Northern district.

Wholesale and Retail Prices of principal products.

1934-35 :—

The following table gives the yearly average (mean of monthly averages) of the Melbourne wholesale prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for the years 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, and

WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agricultural—						
Wheat ..	per bushel	0 2 8½	0 2 10½	0 2 11½	0 2 7½	0 2 11
Barley—						
English ..	"	0 2 11	0 2 11½	0 2 8½	0 2 8½	0 2 11 5
Cape ..	"	0 2 2	0 2 2½	0 2 3½	0 2 3½	0 2 5
Oats Milling ..	"	0 2 3½	0 2 2½	0 1 11½	0 2 3½	0 2 3½
Maize ..	"	0 4 5½	0 3 6½	0 4 11½	0 4 1	0 3 4
Peas ..	"	0 4 9½	0 5 2½	0 5 8½	0 3 11½	0 4 2½
Bran ..	.. per ton	4 16 0	4 13 0	4 18 0	4 9 0	4 14 0
Pollard ..	"	5 5 0	4 18 0	5 3 0	4 16 0	4 19 8
Flour (first quality) ..	"	8 11 0	7 10 0	8 4 0	7 12 0	8 3 5*
Oatmeal (bulk) ..	"	21 3 0	20 2 0	17 5 0	19 10 0	19 10 0
Potatoes ..	"	4 9 0	5 3 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	8 5 6
Onions ..	"	3 7 0	5 13 0	11 15 0	2 11 0	7 3 0
Butchers' Meat—						
Beef, prime ..	per 100 lb.	1 19 9	1 8 9	1 6 9	1 10 6	1 5 11
Mutton ..	.. per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 3½	0 0 2½	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
Pork ..	"	0 0 6½	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	0 0 6½	0 0 6½
Veal ..	"	0 0 4½	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	0 0 3	0 0 2½
Lamb ..	"	0 0 5	0 0 4½	0 0 4	0 0 5½	0 0 5½
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—						
Butter ..	.. per lb.	0 1 4½	0 1 3	0 1 1½	0 1 0½	0 1 3
Bacon ..	"	0 0 11½	0 0 10½	0 0 10	0 0 11½	0 0 11½
Ham ..	"	0 1 2½	0 1 1½	0 1 2½	0 1 1½	0 1 3½
Cheese (matured) ..	"	0 1 1½	0 0 11½	0 1 0½	0 0 11½	0 0 11½
Honey ..	"	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
Eggs ..	.. per doz.	0 1 1½	0 1 0½	0 1 0½	0 1 0½	0 1 0½

* Price quoted does not include tax of £2 12s. 6d. payable from 7th January, 1935.

The average Melbourne retail prices of the various agricultural, dairying and pastoral products shown in the following table are based on the prices quoted by retail shops in the metropolis in returns furnished to the Commonwealth Statistician.

The annual averages represent the mean of the monthly prices during each year :—

RETAIL PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural—						
Flour ..	per 25 lb.	3 1½	2 7½	2 8½	3 2½	3 2
Bread ..	per 4-lb. loaf	0 9	0 7½	0 8	0 8	0 8½
Oatmeal ..	.. per lb.	0 3½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½
Potatoes ..	per 14 lb.	0 10	1 0	0 8½	0 9½	1 4½
Onions ..	.. per lb.	0 0½	0 1½	0 2½	0 0½	0 1½
Butchers' Meat—						
Beef ..	.. per lb.	0 8½	0 7½	0 6½	0 7	0 6½
Steak, rump ..	"	1 3½	1 1	0 11½	1 11½	1 0½
Mutton ..	"	0 5½	0 5	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½
Mutton chops ..	"	0 7½	0 6½	0 6	0 6½	0 6½
Pork ..	"	0 10½	0 9½	0 8½	0 9½	0 9½
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—						
Butter ..	.. per lb.	1 7½	1 5½	1 3½	1 2½	1 5½
Cheese (matured) ..	"	1 5½	1 4	1 5½	1 4	1 3½
Milk ..	.. per quart	0 6½	0 6	0 6	0 5½	0 6
Bacon (rashers) ..	.. per lb.	1 3½	1 1	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½
Ham (rashers) ..	"	1 6½	1 3½	1 3	1 4	1 4½
Honey ..	"	0 6	0 5½	0 6	0 5½	0 5½
Eggs ..	.. per doz.	1 5½	1 3½	1 3½	1 2½	1 3½

**Establishment
of Marketing
Boards.**

The *Marketing of Primary Products Act 1935* is one of the measures passed by Parliament for the purpose of effecting a substantial improvement in the condition of the primary industries of this State. It provides for the establishment of Boards for the orderly marketing and distribution at reasonable prices of any product (other than wool, fresh fruit, not being pears or apples or citrus fruits, and hay), of agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, grazing, poultry farming, bee-keeping, or fishing operations and any dairy produce (including bacon and pork). Any articles of commerce prepared (other than by any process of manufacture) from the produce of the abovementioned classes of primary production may be declared to be a product for the purposes of the Act.

The Governor in Council may declare any product or any specified variety or grade thereof a commodity under and for the purposes of this Act when requested to do so by a petition signed—where the number of producers of the product does not exceed 200—by at least 50 per cent. of the total number of such producers; and where the number of producers exceeds 200—by at least 100 of such producers plus 5 per cent. of the number by which the total number of producers exceeds 200.

After any product has been declared to be a commodity, a poll may be taken of the producers of such commodity on the question whether a marketing board shall be constituted in relation to the commodity. If 60 per cent. or more of the producers entitled to vote have voted at such poll, and 60 per cent. or more of the votes polled are in favour of the constitution of the board, the Governor in Council may declare that a board shall be constituted.

The Board shall consist of the number of members specified in the petition of the producers, but shall not be less than three or more than five. One member shall be appointed by the Governor in Council and the others elected by the producers of the commodity. The chairman shall be elected by the members of the Board. Any Board may, by a vote of the producers, and with the approval of the Governor in Council, be dissolved.

Where a product has been declared a commodity and a Board has been appointed in relation thereto, the Governor in Council may by proclamation provide that the commodity shall be divested from the producers thereof and become vested in and be the absolute property of the Board, and further that any of the commodity coming into existence within a specified time shall also become the property of the Board provided the Board may refuse to accept any of the commodity that is below the prescribed standard of quality. If a commodity is subject to any bill of sale, lien or similar encumbrance, it is the duty of the producer to give on delivery of the commodity to the Board written notice containing prescribed particulars of every such encumbrance. As soon as practicable after the delivery of any commodity

the Board shall issue to the producer as a receipt a certificate in the prescribed form, provided that the Board, if it has received notice of any bill of sale, &c., over or contract relating to such commodity, may in its discretion refuse or withhold the issue of such certificate until such time as the parties claiming to be interested advise the Board in writing as to the manner in which and the persons to whom the certificate should be issued.

Power is given to a Board to sell or arrange for the sale of any commodity under its control. For this purpose it may appoint officers, servants, agents, and other persons it may consider necessary; may arrange for financial accommodation; may provide the commodity for consumption in Victoria; may make arrangements with regard to sales for export; may arrange for the sale of any of the commodity to the Board, even if produced outside Victoria; may enter into marketing arrangements with a body of persons in another State and may enter into contracts for or with respect to the transport, treatment, grading, branding, storage, &c., of the commodity. A Board may deduct from the net proceeds of the sale of the commodity an amount not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ for the purpose of establishing a reserve fund, and may also deduct from such proceeds the expenditure incurred in and about the marketing, treatment or manufacturing of the commodity, the costs, charges and expenses of the administration by the Board and any sum necessary to repay any advances made to it and interest thereon.

A Board may from time to time make a levy on the producers of any commodity in relation to which the Board is constituted, of such amount as the Board, with approval of the Governor in Council, specifies. All moneys raised in respect of such levies shall be applied in payment of such administrative expenses as the Board determines; in payment of any advances made to the Board; in establishing a fund for the purpose of effecting insurances against pests, fire, hail, flood or other casualty and for use in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture or any other Government Department in its instructional and experimental works for the improvement of the quality of any commodity or for effecting any other special object which the Board determines to be in the common interest of the producers.

Every producer who sells any commodity, except that which the Board has refused to accept or in the course of interstate trade, to any person other than the Board and any person who buys, save as prescribed, any of the commodity from the producer, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than £100. This provision does not apply to the sale by any producer to another producer for use of seed, or to the sale of any commodity being a vegetable, other than potatoes and onions, by or on behalf of the producer in a market established by any municipality.

Provision is made for the appointment by the Minister administering the Act to a committee known as the "Consumers Committee"

consisting of a chairman and not less than four other members to represent the interests of the consumers of all commodities, the marketing of which is for the time being regulated by marketing boards. The committee shall be charged with the duty of reporting to the Minister on the effect of the operations of any marketing board, upon the supply and distribution of any commodity and on the price or prices at which any commodity is sold to consumers.

Rabbits, &c., sold at Melbourne Fish Market. The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market in each of the last five years was as shown in the following statement:—

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Year ended 30th June—					Rabbits and Hares.	Wild-fowl.
					pairs.	brace.
1931	..	..	..	..	935,396	1,368
1932	..	..	..	..	904,932	2,448
1933	..	..	..	..	933,634	3,240
1934	..	..	..	..	954,008	3,354
1935	..	..	..	..	1,007,952	1,776

Frozen rabbits, &c., exported. Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins are exported annually to overseas countries, the numbers and values for each of the last five years being as follows:—

RABBITS AND HARES AND RABBIT AND HARE SKINS EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Year ended 30th June—					Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					pairs.	£	lbs.	£
1931	..	..	..	..	2,308,703	157,665	2,231,117	143,672
1932	..	..	..	..	2,549,163	148,058	2,255,125	123,088
1933	..	..	..	..	2,945,707	170,899	2,874,945	127,598
1934	..	..	..	..	2,719,305	124,196	3,621,047	261,761
1935	..	..	..	..	4,297,934	192,104	3,157,799	236,199

FISHERIES.

The numbers of men and boats engaged in the fishing industry at the different fishing stations throughout the State are given in the following table for the year 1934-35 :—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED,
1934-35.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Anderson's Inlet (Inverloch)	12	9	128	203
Apollo Bay	25	12	1,084	177
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove	12	5	950	95
Brighton	7	3	39	35
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, Toora, and Port Franklin	77	53	6,237	3,122
Dromana and Rosebud	29	17	1,103	238
Frankston	15	9	328	295
Geelong	96	42	4,196	975
Gippsland Lakes	144	131	8,046	4,147
Kerang	10	5	31	100
Lake Boga .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Lorne	16	4	255	65
Mentone	5	4	70	104
Mordialloc, Chelsea, and Carrum	97	34	1,958	1,272
Mornington	36	31	2,196	594
Portarlington and St. Leonards	72	46	4,737	1,128
Portland	38	24	4,809	463
Port Albert	37	31	2,672	780
Port Campbell	1	2	190	12
Port Fairy	59	40	10,035	743
Port Melbourne	72	27	1,924	533
Queenscliff	98	51	11,309	1,333
Sandringham and Black Rock	22	12	417	243
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye	40	32	2,427	713
St. Kilda	28	10	278	606
Torquay	14	5	105	59
Warrnambool	16	6	442	101
Werribee	14	7	481	144
Waranga Basin	3	3	25	11
Western Port (Coves, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	139	104	11,892	3,057
Williamstown and Altona	99	42	3,020	722
Wonthaggi	4	3	240	42
Total	1,337	804	81,624	22,112

Melbourne
Fish Market.

The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 were as shown in the next table :—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,
1933-34 AND 1934-35.

	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fresh Fish (Victorian) lbs.	11,149,395	£ 142,712	12,295,075	£ 209,401
Crayfish doz.	39,591	20,944	33,261	24,946
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. ibs.	3,028,272	82,859	3,073,164	108,104
Oysters bags	11,447	20,952	12,734	27,202
Total .. ..	..	267,467	..	369,653

In addition to the above, 154 cwt. of smoked fish, and 45,850 lbs. of prawns were sold in this market in 1934-35.

Victorian
fish sold.

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1934-35 were as follows :—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1934-35.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne	12,295,075	10,498	209,401	7,874
Ballarat	476,224	812	7,876	418
Other towns in Victoria ..	388,223	966	4,507	781
Total	13,159,522	12,276	221,784	9,073

**Fish
imported.**

In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. Particulars of imports from oversea countries in each of the last two years are given in the following statement:—

FISH IMPORTED, 1933-34 AND 1934-35.

	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—		£		£
Fresh or Frozen lbs.	2,325,702	43,151	2,387,197	48,810
Smoked or Dried (not Salted) ..	23,411	793	7,213	665
Oysters in the Shell .. cwt.	3,366	1,300	4,547	2,112
Potted or Concentrated, &c. lbs.	130,776	12,071	140,611	12,219
Preserved in tins, &c.	5,730,892	159,997	6,442,681	191,715
N.E.I. cwt.	1,827	3,309	6,207	2,817
Total .. ..	..	220,621	..	258,338

Of the 1934-35 oversea imports of fish preserved in tins, 4,455,915 lbs. came from Canada, 725,098 lbs. from the United Kingdom, and 619,978 lbs. from Norway.

MINING.

The supervision of mining and the inspection of mines are regulated by Act of Parliament. Authority for all mining operations, whether on Crown or private lands, must be obtained in the prescribed manner, and mining leases giving the right to enter on private land for mining purposes may be issued to another than the owner.

Miners' Rights. The taking out of a "miner's right" entitles the holder to prospect for gold on Crown lands. The right may be had on payment of a sum of 2s. 6d. per annum and remains in force for any number of years not exceeding fifteen. The holder is entitled to take possession for mining purposes of a defined parcel of Crown lands, which is called a "claim." The revenue in 1934-35 from miners' rights was £2,887.

Mining Leases. Leases of Crown land for the purpose of mining for gold are granted for a term not exceeding fifteen years at a yearly rental of 2s. 6d. per acre. For mining leases of land to be worked by means of dredging or hydraulic sluicing the yearly rent is 5s. per acre. Other mineral and coal mining leases are also issued at varying rates. The revenue from these sources in 1934-35 was £10,826.

Area occupied for Mining. The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1934, was 127,731 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals:—

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES, 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

(Crown Land and Private Land.)

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.	Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold	67,239	Limestone	50
Coal (ordinary)	9,759*	Limestone and Clay	27
Coal (brown)	544	Magnesite	114
Coal (black and brown)	100	Marblestone	6
Antimony and Gold	59	Mineral Water and Gas	1
Bauxite	50	Oil and Gas	47,864
Bluestone	18	Sand	8
Calcite	5	Silicate of Alumina	51
Cement Gravel	6	Silver, Lead, and Gold	99
Clay	56	Tin	202
Clay and Schist	4	Tin and Gold	74
Granite	8	Tailings Licences	717
Gypsum	267	Water Right Licences	351
Kaolin	22		
Kaolin and Gold	20		
Kaolin and Quartz Grit	10	Total	127,731

* Includes State Coal Mine Area.

Certain gold mining leases include the right to mine for minerals.
 Certain mineral leases include the right to mine for gold.

Mining Development. Apart from the annual expenditure of the Mines Department from consolidated revenue, of which a statement is appended, portions of surplus revenues of past years amounting to £85,000 had been expended or advanced for developmental purposes from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1935. Since 1st

July, 1899, £520,421 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development; but, apart from £249,399 expended on the State Coal Mine during the years 1909 to 1925, no loan money has been allotted for development for 29 years.

STATE EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH MINING, 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
EXPENDITURE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department	21,556	17,650	18,296	19,853	22,546
State Coal Mine	551,990	481,609	283,197	280,932	324,840
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund	19,839	..	..	..	..
Diamond drills for prospecting ..	5,811	2,094	562	505	453
Testing plants	2,499	5,134	5,498	11,059	10,088
Geological and underground surveys of mines	2,681	2,500	1,430	1,327	1,431
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ..	635	597	612	550	547
Miscellaneous	1,909	1,758	1,092	1,030	1,183
Total	606,920	511,342	310,687	315,256	361,088
REVENUE.					
State Coal Mine	576,007	416,955	228,775	209,188	242,514
All other	15,124	18,145	22,945	23,705	26,961
Total	591,131	435,100	251,720	232,893	269,475

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1935, for the development of mining, totalled £285,705 (£62,740 from loan moneys, and £222,965 from revenue) of which sum £44,714 had up to that date been repaid, £57,498 realized, and £171,395 written off, leaving £12,097 outstanding. Interest received during 1934-35 amounted to £121, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1935, to £3,959.

Total
mineral
production.

The mineral production of the State (excluding salt and stone raised in quarries) is summarized in the subjoined statement, which contains particulars of the recorded production of all metals and minerals up to the end of the year 1934:—

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded during 1934.		Total Recorded to end of 1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine Oz.	£	Fine Oz.	£
Gold	70,196	597,040	71,568,685	304,729,599
Silver	3,106*	370	1,507,367	231,859
Platinum .. .. .	..	..	311	1,671
Diamonds .. .. .	..	..	..	128
Sapphires, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	630
	Tons		Tons	
Coal, black	(2,240 lb.)		(2,240 lb.)	
.. brown	356,958	329,937	16,483,839	13,038,509
Ore—copper	2,617,534	264,192	19,337,306	2,390,614
.. tin .. .. .	..	..	18,740	218,620
.. antimony†	22½	3,886	17,143½	983,794
.. silver-lead .. .. .	..	..	104,276½	612,078
.. iron .. .. .	..	..	804	5,992
.. manganese .. .. .	..	..	5,434	12,540
Wolfram .. .. .	..	..	422	2,009
Gypsum .. .. .	..	..	118	11,785
Magnesite	6,396	1,916	167,884	105,765
Kaolin	26	98	2,162	6,732
Diatomaceous earth	3,292	3,952	30,575	63,415
Pigment clays	753	4,210	57,637	338,630
Phosphate rock .. .. .	..	..	4,496	5,503
Molybdenite† .. .. .	..	..	15,781	16,704
Fluorspar .. .. .	..	..	868½	30,911
Jarosite (Red Oxide) .. .. .	..	..	623	1,888
Bauxite	955	787	109	1,359
Alumina	200	25	6,587	8,960
			400	50
Total .. .. .	..	1,206,413	..	322,819,745

* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. † Concentrates.

NOTE.—The value of gold as shown above is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint. Commencing with 1931 the value is in Australian currency. During the years 1919 to 1924 gold producers received approximately £528,500 (not included above) by way of export premium.

Gold raised
in Victoria.

The quantities of gold raised in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table:—

GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 to 1934.

Period.	Quantity * (Gross ozs.)	Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.)
1851-60	23,334,263	1926	49,078
1861-70	16,276,566	1927	38,538
1871-80	10,156,297	1928	33,917
1881-90	7,103,448	1929	26,275
1891-1900	7,476,038	1930	24,119
1901-10	7,095,061	1931	43,637
1911-15	2,161,349	1932	47,745
1916-20	905,561	1933	58,183
1921-25	421,250	1934	70,196

* Gross ozs. 1851-1900.

From 1906 until 1930 the yield of gold continued to decrease, that for 1930 being the lowest since 1851. Towards the close of 1930, when the depression was becoming general, the governments endeavoured to encourage prospecting as a means of at once absorbing a proportion of the unemployed and of reviving the industry. The Commonwealth Gold Bounty Act (subsequently modified under the *Financial Emergency Act 1931* and temporarily suspended in 1932) was brought into operation on 1st January, 1931, and at the State Mines Department a scheme was inaugurated of equipping and directing parties of unemployed for mining and prospecting. In January, 1931, the Australian rate of exchange on London was increased from 108·5 to 130, and in the following December was reduced to 125, at which figure it has since remained constant.

A steady increase in the world price of gold has further stimulated the gold mining industry, which resulted in substantial increases in the annual yield; production for the year 1934 was the highest since 1923.

The quantities in fine ounces raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1934 were 651,338 ounces in Western Australia, 112,261 ounces in Queensland, and 36,123 ounces in New South Wales. The total production of the Commonwealth in fine ounces was 466,593 in 1930, 595,123 in 1931, 713,950 in 1932, 830,332 in 1933, and 881,918 in 1934. The total production of gold in the world, as shown in the

United States Mint Report, was 20,836,318 fine ounces in 1930, 22,329,525 fine ounces in 1931, 24,150,761 fine ounces in 1932, and 24,962,408 fine ounces in 1933 (estimated).

The yield of gold (given in gross ounces) for 1933 and 1934 in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table:—

**DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,
1933 AND 1934.**

Mining District.	1933.			1934.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)
Ararat and Stawell ..	875	238	1,113	624	132	756
Ballarat	3,870	4,809	8,679	5,710	9,800	15,510
Beechworth	2,646	1,464	4,110	6,142	6,289	12,431
Bendigo	4,429	25,771	30,200	5,395	26,574	31,969
Castlemaine	5,248	8,286	13,534	6,346	5,214	11,560
Gippsland	1,117	1,525	2,642	1,408	1,917	3,325
Maryborough	3,112	988	4,100	3,006	2,166	5,172
Total	21,297	43,081	64,378	28,631	52,092	80,723

Government batteries, cyanidation, and dredging and sluicing.

Particulars relating to the operations of Government batteries, cyanide works, and dredging and sluicing plants for the six years 1929 to 1934 are as follows:—

**GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, CYANIDATION, AND
DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1929 TO 1934.**

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.
1929 ..	31	tons. 1,810	oz. 1,478	10	tons. 4,047	oz. 772	6	cub. yds. 682,400	oz. 1,774
1930 ..	33	2,700	1,817	..	..	..	6	193,000	823
1931 ..	33	6,155	3,293	14	8,933	807	7	182,306	1,277
1932 ..	34	15,849	5,737	26	39,317	2,060	8	341,486	1,164
1933 ..	34	17,394	6,397	32	63,565	3,550	8	720,441	1,937
1934 ..	34	17,721	10,088	86	421,104	14,842	12	1,509,756	4,462

The first battery was erected in 1897, since which date 138,970 tons of ore have been crushed for 84,244 ounces of gold.

Up to the end of 1934, 16,565,054 tons of tailings had been treated by the cyanide and other processes, and 1,307,954 ounces of gold had been won therefrom.

Since the inception of dredge mining, 1,912,666 ounces of gold have been won by this system.

COAL MINING.

Black Coal. Bituminous coal is found in three main areas in the southern portion of the State, viz., the Wannon, the Otway and South Gippsland. The Wannon area is comparatively unprospected, owing to almost the whole of the land having been sold. In the Otway area bores have been sunk without disclosing seams of payable thickness. In South Gippsland seams of payable thickness are found within a belt 50 miles long by 10 miles wide running north-east from Kilcunda to Morwell and coal mining is being carried on at Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Outtrim, Jumbunna, and Korumburra. To the end of 1934, 16,483,839 tons, valued at £12,923,985, had been produced, the production for 1934 being 356,958 tons, valued at £215,413 at the mine. The total resources in Gippsland are estimated at nearly 40,000,000 tons.

Most of the coal is produced at the *State Coal Mine* at Wonthaggi on the Powlett River. This mine was opened in November, 1909, and in June, 1911, control was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The area reserved for mining is about 12 square miles. The total output to the end of 1934 was 11,298,198 tons, valued at £9,439,771. The reserves within the area available for extraction, at that date, were estimated at 9,384,000 tons. During 1934, 268,861 tons, valued at £151,234, were produced, the average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year being 1,250.

Brown Coal. The brown coal beds of Victoria have a proven area of 180 square miles, 58 square miles being situated at Morwell, 50 square miles at Stradbroke and Rosedale, 16 square miles at Alberton and 50 square miles at Altona and Werribee. The total deposits in the State are estimated at 37,000 million tons, of which 27,000 million tons are in the Morwell, Rosedale, Stradbroke region (*vide* "The Coal Resources of Australia" by the Standards Association of Australia). The quantity which may be considered readily exploitable has been estimated by the Government Geologist at between 10,000 and 11,000 million tons. An area of approximately 30 square miles on the South side of the Latrobe River at Yallourn (Morwell) contains between 5,000 and 6,000 million tons workable by open-cut mining, all of which is within 6 miles of the power house of the Electricity Commission. At Morwell 780 feet of coal were passed through, in a bore 1,010 feet deep. Coal is being recovered at Yallourn from an open cut the face of which shows an average of slightly more than 30 feet of overburden covering 200 feet of coal. The total output of brown coal in the State to the end of 1934 was 19,337,306 tons, valued at £2,490,614, all of which, with the exception of 878,000 tons has been produced since 1924. The output in 1934 was 2,617,534 tons valued at £264,192.

The *State Electricity Commission* began to utilize the deposits at Yallourn in 1924, the first generator being brought into operation on 15th June, and the briquetting plant in November of that year. Up to the end of June, 1934, 16,255,083 tons, had been excavated, the output in 1933-34 being 2,692,874 tons, of which 1,438,929 tons went to the power house and 1,253,945 tons to the briquetting factory. The production of briquettes in 1933-34 was 323,613 tons, 3.87 tons of coal being used to produce 1 ton of briquettes. Up to the end of June, 1934, the total output of briquettes was 1,836,446 tons.

Further details of the activities controlled by the State Electricity Commission will be found on page 486.

The average annual production and value per ton of black and brown coal, and the production of briquettes up to the end of 1934 are given in the following table:—

COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.	Black Coal.		Brown Coal.		
	Average Annual Production.	Value per Ton at Pit's Mouth.	Average Annual Production.	Cost of Production per Ton at Mine.	Briquettes—Annual Production.
Prior to 1892	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.
1892-1900 ..	77,914*	18 8	81,748†	6 10	..
1901-10 ..	184,517	9 11			
1911-15 ..	168,548	11 8			
1916-20 ..	608,512	9 2			
1921-25 ..	437,833	15 11			
1926 ..	520,705	22 8	76,514	6 9	..
1927 ..	591,001	22 3	258,094	4 9	77,945‡
1928 ..	684,245	22 4	957,935	3 11	95,477
1929 ..	658,323	22 2	1,455,482	3 0	121,644
1930 ..	703,828	23 1	1,591,858	2 6	131,349
1931 ..	703,487	23 0	1,741,176	2 1	146,548
1932 ..	571,342	12 8	1,831,507	1 11	180,905
1933 ..	432,353	12 9	2,194,452	2 3	290,558
1934 ..	523,000	12 7	2,612,512	2 1	319,979
1934 ..	356,958	12 1	2,580,060	2 5	310,767
			2,617,534	2 0	316,594

* Total production to 1892. 76,553 tons in 1925.

† Total production to 1916.

‡ 1,392 tons in 1924.

The quantities of coal produced in the other States in 1934 were as follows:—New South Wales, 7,873,180 tons; Queensland, 956,558 tons; Western Australia, 500,343 tons; and Tasmania, 113,633 tons.

The numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the last five years are shown in the following table. Only those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which rendered the injured unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days.

Mining accidents.

MINING ACCIDENTS, 1931 TO 1935.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1931	4,258*	1	1	2,156	2	14
1932	6,089*	2	4	1,944	..	5
1933	6,126*	9	5	1,789	1	18
1934	6,943*	7	7	1,821	..	9
1935	6,960	5	4	2,012	..	5

* These are mainly individual prospectors and small parties; estimated in 1934—
alluvial, 4,997; quartz, 1,946.

As a result of gold mining accidents during the last five years 24 persons were killed, and 21 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 3 deaths, and 51 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days.

The quantity and value of stone raised from Victorian Quarries during the last five years were as set forth in the following table:—

QUARRIES, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Value of Stone Raised.
		Bluestone.	Sandstone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	tons.	tons.	£
1931 ..	81	828,406	6,471	8,666	145,913	324,800
1932 ..	70	645,030	1,150	4,133	86,176	213,422
1933 ..	73	831,163	..	7,959	161,127	286,898
1934 ..	71	1,082,986	4,360	4,640	176,988	322,905
1935 ..	77	1,026,859	6,667	5,917	273,951	374,454

In 1934-35 the number of persons employed in quarries was 1,084 and the wages paid amounted to £203,687.

MANUFACTURING IN VICTORIA.

It can be said with confidence that the State of Victoria has advantages which should make possible great development in manufacturing industries.

A comparatively compact territory with a temperate climate producing a rich variety of raw materials, an intelligent labour supply supported by almost unlimited power resources, and a growing home market served by an extensive network of State owned railways and constantly improving road communications, leave few other essential requirements except the attraction of capital into the industries the efficient organization of production, and the extension of market, for the product.

Industrial Progress.

Statistical records of factories date from 1850, when the number of factories in Victoria was 68. In 1900 the total had reached 3,097, employing 64,207 persons, and fairly regular expansion has since taken place, concurrent with the increase in the population and consequent extension of the protected home market. A temporary check in this expansion occurred at the onset of the world depression. The factory statistics from 1927-28 until 1931-32 show clear evidence of the effect of gradually declining prices and restricted activity, which was ultimately responsible for the liquidation of the weaker manufacturing units and substantial writing down of capital invested in secondary industry.

Since 1931-32, steady recovery has been evident. Lower interest rates for money stimulated investment in capital goods; the building trade made marked and continuous progress, which was reflected in the associated secondary industries. Higher prices for wheat and flour, and a greater volume of exports of other primary produce such as beef, mutton, and dairy products, increased the circulation of money, and the general improvement of Government finances combined with the progressive reduction of unemployment contributed to a more optimistic outlook, which undoubtedly had a beneficial effect on factory production.

The factory statistics for the year 1934-35 are indicative of a much improved state of affairs. Since 1930-31 the number of factories increased by 901 (11 per cent.); the persons employed therein increased by 43,675 (34.7 per cent.); the amount of salaries and wages paid increased by £4,039,126 (17.4 per cent.), the value of materials used increased by £13,006,951 (25.8 per cent.), and the value of output improved by £23,757,062 (25.4 per cent.).

The appended table summarizes particulars which indicate the growth of manufacturing industry since 1915. The figures for the past eight years have been increased by the inclusion of statistics relating to the bakery industry, allowance for which should be made when comparing the figures for the last eight years with those of previous years.

GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Number of Factories	Number of Persons employed.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land, and Buildings.	Amount of Salaries and Wages paid.	Value of Materials used (including containers).	Value of Output.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			£	£	£	£
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	22,529,072	11,036,345	30,728,743	51,466,093
1916-17..	5,445	116,970	23,784,289	11,833,517	37,103,350	60,047,284
1917-18..	5,627	118,241	25,460,282	12,502,601	42,133,636	67,066,715
1918-19..	5,720	122,349	27,318,735	14,080,403	52,098,737	80,195,677
1919-20..	6,038	136,522	30,804,520	17,702,173	65,563,104	101,475,363
1920-21..	6,532	140,743	35,392,735	21,377,216	65,401,425	106,008,294
1921-22..	6,753	144,876	40,992,280	23,846,495	60,352,561	106,243,181
1922-23..	7,096	152,625	46,423,240	25,457,192	62,568,163	111,286,343
1923-24..	7,289	156,162	53,196,475	27,472,084	62,217,874	113,921,927
1924-25..	7,425	154,158	61,031,975	29,057,052	65,205,233	118,177,398
1925-26..	7,461	152,959	60,396,500	29,329,400	67,164,445	119,986,439
1926-27..	7,690	161,639	63,850,005	31,822,589	69,816,935	127,397,951
1927-28..	8,245	160,357	67,507,020	32,087,851	69,637,778	128,466,317
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

NOTE.—In 1915 the statistics relate to the calendar year; for subsequent years they relate to the year ending 30th June.

Prior to 1924-25, column 5, Salaries and Wages Paid, was not inclusive of amounts taken by working proprietors as drawings.

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.

Added Value. In estimating the relative importance of various industries or the value of manufacturing industry as a whole, the method used is to calculate the value added in the process of manufacture, termed "added value." This is arrived at in the following way:—From the value of output of each industry are deducted the most important items of manufacturing expense such as costs of raw materials, containers, fuel and light, repairs to plant and machinery, replacement of tools, and any other important cost of manufacture, the difference being the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and representing the fund available for the payment of wages, rent, interest, minor expenses, and profit.

It is considered that an inaccurate impression would be obtained by using the total value of output of manufacturing industries in year to year comparisons, owing to the duplication of materials used, the finished product of one process of manufacture forming, as it often does, the raw material for another. Woollen manufactures might be cited as an example. Greasy wool forms the raw material for the woolscouring industry, the product of which is scoured wool. This is afterwards combed into wool tops which are used in the spinning mills for the manufacture of yarn. In due course the yarn is woven into cloth, the raw material for the clothing industry. If these processes are carried out separately in different factories it is evident that the value of the wool would be counted five times by using value of output as the basis for annual comparisons of manufacturing production.

Added value prevents this double counting, gives a truer picture of the relative economic importance of industries, and also provides a good basis for estimating and comparing productive efficiency in manufacturing.

As added value is based on value of output, the added value per employee is affected not only by output per employee, but also by the price obtained, and should, therefore, in a comparison of the results of different years, be corrected to allow for variations in price levels. Another important factor is the quantity and efficiency of the machinery used in the process of manufacture.

The following table shows the value added per person employed in each class of manufacturing industry for the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

As the extent of the mechanization of particular industries affects the value added by manufacturing, comparisons between the different classes of industry would have to take into account interest on the capital employed and depreciation of plant and machinery.

VALUE ADDED, 1934-35.

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 ..	1,943	984,480	506 13 8
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	3,467	1,006,733	290 7 6
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	6,215	3,033,193	488 0 11
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances ..	37,518	10,116,844	269 13 1
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	1,665	416,962	250 8 7
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	22,070	4,712,685	213 10 8
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	4,402	1,193,250	271 1 5
8. Clothing	38,129	6,530,668	171 5 7
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	23,237	10,093,868	434 7 9
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	6,896	1,871,023	271 6 5
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	3,819	878,629	230 1 4
12. Paper, stationery, printing, book-binding, &c.	12,349	4,116,527	333 7 0
13. Rubber	3,760	1,486,100	395 4 10
14. Musical instruments	92	24,364	264 16 6
15. Miscellaneous products	2,045	638,428	312 3 10
16. Heat, light, and power	2,084	1,658,837	795 19 9
Total	169,691	48,762,591	287 7 3

The table hereunder summarizes the total value added by the process of manufacturing in each of the past ten years.

Prior to 1927-28, bakeries were not included, but the effect of their inclusion is relatively small. In 1927-28, value added per employee in bakeries was £371 12s. 11d., in 1928-29 £410 18s. 8d., in 1929-30 £415 4s. 1d., in 1930-31 £377 7s. 1d., in 1931-32 £344 8s. 4d., in 1932-33 £307 17s. 2d., in 1933-34 £313 17s. 2d., and in 1934-35 £322 15s. To exclude these from the aggregate figures would reduce the added value per employee to £334 14s. 3d. in 1927-28, to £337 2s. 9d. in 1928-29, to £337 18s. 9d. in 1929-30, to £311 5s. 3d. in 1930-31, to £293 14s. 8d. in 1931-32, to £233 19s. 5d. in 1932-33, to £282 2s. 10d. in 1933-34, and to £286 14s. 3d. in 1934-35.

VALUE ADDED IN MANUFACTURING.

Year.	Value of Output.	Expenses of Manufacturing.*	Value Added.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added per Person Employed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.
1925-26 ..	119,986,439	71,784,661	48,201,778	152,959	315 2 7
1926-27 ..	127,397,951	74,774,770	52,623,181	161,639	325 11 2
1927-28 ..	128,465,317	74,667,052	53,798,265	160,357	335 9 9
1928-29 ..	127,897,463	74,872,184	53,025,279	156,568	338 13 5
1929-30 ..	122,811,099	71,551,731	51,259,368	151,009	339 8 11
1930-31 ..	93,425,795	54,011,827	39,413,968	126,016	312 15 5
1931-32 ..	93,388,617	55,568,989	37,819,628	128,265	294 17 1
1932-33 ..	102,085,429	61,004,327	41,081,102	144,428	284 8 10
1933-34 ..	108,496,310	64,294,665	44,201,645	156,334	282 14 9
1934-35 ..	117,182,857	68,420,266	48,762,591	169,691	287 7 3

* "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 give column 6.

Production of different industries, 1933-34.

In 1930-31 a revised classification of industries for statistical purposes, as shown in the next table, was adopted by the Statisticians of Australia. The table shows for the year 1934-35 the number of factories in each industry, the horse-power used, the average number of persons employed, the wages paid, the values of materials and fuel and light used, and the value of article produced or work done, and has been compiled from returns rendered compulsorily by all factory proprietors:—

FACTORIES--POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class I.—Treatment of Non-metallic Mine and Quarry Products.</i>						£	£	£	£	
Lime, plaster, and asphalt ..	75	2,007	42	630	1	18	136,043	30,064	295,768	622,097
Marble, slate, &c. ..	45	1,020	50	298	..	7	75,441	3,834	46,180	161,954
Cement and cement goods ..	28	2,627	15	642	..	7	123,054	71,317	209,174	753,935
Other	7	8,074	3	226	..	4	52,724	38,692	100,427	308,494
Total	155	13,728	110	1,796	1	36	387,262	143,907	651,549	1,846,480
<i>Class II.—Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.</i>										
Bricks, tiles, and firebricks ..	52	9,233	29	1,424	..	72	261,369	105,765	79,977	639,938
Earthenware, china, and porcelain ..	23	1,216	19	722	..	92	131,096	37,163	45,795	284,556
Glass, including bottles	21	2,705	13	951	..	64	210,178	55,451	156,590	617,002
Modelling, &c.	8	23	11	66	..	4	12,540	339	6,795	24,641
Total	104	13,177	72	3,163	..	232	615,183	198,718	289,157	1,566,137

Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION 1934-35—continued.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
						£	£	£	£	
<i>Class III.—Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease.</i>										
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines ..	73	4,002	35	827	4	723	288,487	25,219	713,632	1,566,833
Explosives	8	771	2	893	..	279	210,922	34,639	330,087	760,911
White lead, paints, and varnish ..	27	691	20	198	1	27	43,837	3,114	219,268	353,793
Oils, vegetable (including oilcake) ..	16	177	10	79	..	7	17,150	2,656	96,618	154,034
Oils, mineral	10	689	6	146	..	4	29,395	9,397	460,883	543,337
Oils, animal	3	412	..	67	..	6	14,721	6,774	20,892	79,399
Boiling-down, tallow refining, and bone milling works	26	1,321	15	359	..	10	72,355	21,557	202,629	424,513
Soap and candles	20	646	12	513	..	144	118,751	23,268	457,587	985,725
Chemical fertilizers	6	2,800	..	704	..	5	153,760	28,715	748,056	1,178,482
Inks, polishes, &c.	33	602	20	236	1	179	76,372	3,495	312,177	538,023
Other	3	778	2	195	..	486	96,450	4,798	219,956	500,842
Total	225	12,889	122	4,217	6	1,870	1,122,200	163,632	3,781,785	7,085,892

Class IV. — Industrial Metals, Machines Implements, and Conveyances.

Smelting, refining, &c., of iron and steel	202	9,993	193	4,023	1	320	822,689	106,736	1,019,753	2,444,965
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	369	8,449	381	5,868	..	203	1,322,839	62,518	1,606,426	3,636,111
Electrical installations and apparatus	115	1,537	79	1,871	1	361	375,111	16,061	531,619	1,217,171
Tramcars and railway carriages, &c.	25	5,362	..	5,016	..	6	1,067,977	56,552	947,642	2,473,314
Motor vehicles and cycles—										
(i) Construction and assembly ..	22	745	6	1,196	..	31	243,287	9,605	81,964	418,204
(ii) Repairs	881	2,322	751	2,907	..	155	699,126	27,305	33,832	913,147
Motor-bodies	69	1,736	71	2,550	1	54	545,487	11,741	749,126	1,721,815
Horse-drawn vehicles	156	584	184	408	..	13	100,637	5,225	81,888	217,513
Cycle and motor accessories ..	19	416	15	241	..	32	48,197	3,362	78,684	173,610
Ship and boat building and repairing, marine engineering ..	10	1,234	7	298	..	1	51,639	3,277	20,789	90,812
Cutlery and small tools (not machine tools)	34	291	32	127	..	7	29,072	1,502	13,898	63,173
Agricultural implements	71	3,490	65	2,277	1	118	456,056	36,414	466,451	1,132,644
Brass and copper	101	1,233	106	1,248	..	79	240,233	12,443	225,528	617,343
Galvanized-iron working and tin-smithing	105	1,249	94	1,646	..	292	310,556	13,956	650,100	1,214,337
Wireworking (including nails) ..	31	1,191	34	616	..	28	113,054	6,903	402,829	616,868
Art metal works	19	467	17	404	1	13	67,691	2,848	74,122	192,513
Stoves and ovens	21	834	24	517	..	44	101,763	14,169	131,764	318,011
Gas fittings and meters	8	139	..	285	..	1	65,428	2,401	49,835	151,666
Wireless apparatus	28	325	28	1,144	1	188	151,952	4,785	394,632	628,871
Other metal works	76	918	46	743	1	47	129,768	7,499	271,972	502,941
Total	2,362	42,515	2,133	33,385	7	1,993	6,942,562	405,302	7,832,854	18,745,029

Class V.—Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Plate.

Jewellery	73	242	71	406	1	182	98,754	2,260	164,316	334,111
Watches and clocks	12	32	7	65	..	4	14,476	352	8,682	30,242
Gold, silver, and electroplate ..	49	1,160	49	808	1	71	158,068	8,829	117,466	362,453
Total	134	1,434	127	1,279	2	257	271,298	11,441	290,464	726,806

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1934-35—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1934-35.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
						£	£	£	£	
<i>Class VI.—Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress).</i>										
Cotton	17	1,912	9	372	..	780	142,191	13,072	345,627	645,093
Wool, worsted and shoddy (including wool scouring)	43	16,805	38	4,171	2	4,984	1,175,332	151,436	2,128,231	4,368,373
Hosiery and other knitted goods	219	3,833	148	2,762	62	6,939	1,114,396	66,690	2,137,824	4,290,652
Silk, natural and artificial	11	809	7	147	..	359	54,497	5,591	186,502	312,143
Rope and cordage	10	2,343	9	594	..	304	119,482	14,373	302,584	585,154
Canvas goods (tents, tarpaulins, and sailmaking)	18	43	16	74	2	90	34,122	704	119,504	184,999
Bags and sacks	24	146	23	93	..	85	28,115	739	143,333	201,087
Total	342	25,891	250	8,213	66	13,541	2,668,135	252,605	5,363,605	10,587,501

Class VII.—Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear).

Furs, skins, leather—											
Furriers and fur dressing ..	71	213	65	256	15	323	88,898	2,112	227,957	346,361	
Bellmongery	29	1,581	21	583	..	5	122,863	19,798	1,027,025	1,281,665	
Tanning, currying, and leather dressing	50	4,671	63	2,060	..	36	410,364	31,976	1,309,201	2,002,646	
Saddlery, harness, bags, trunks, &c.—											
Saddlery, harness, and whips ..	13	43	15	69	..	9	14,914	219	18,758	44,195	
Machine belting	6	83	3	55	..	2	12,623	508	45,487	76,786	
Bags, trunks, other leather goods ..	54	162	54	318	8	437	98,967	2,029	207,407	389,010	
Other	1	1	..	..	..	5	277	9	1,204	1,665
Total	224	6,754	221	3,341	23	817	748,906	56,651	2,837,039	4,142,328	

Class VIII.—Clothing.

Tailoring and slop clothing ..	416	830	393	1,507	46	6,338	1,010,087	21,940	1,961,888	3,358,400
Waterproof and oilskin clothing ..	8	105	5	72	..	204	34,864	1,227	50,670	117,476
Dressmaking	490	796	168	473	335	7,423	846,854	14,867	1,587,125	2,758,424
Millinery	63	142	18	89	22	1,385	143,745	3,334	207,372	440,510
Shirts, collars, and underclothing ..	137	942	87	354	42	4,315	474,818	10,857	1,291,348	2,072,656
Stays and corsets	7	227	10	120	1	759	89,198	1,675	228,824	426,361
Handkerchiefs, ties, and scarves ..	20	62	12	32	7	444	49,044	914	143,346	238,109
Hats and caps	49	857	44	647	8	857	222,193	12,460	247,486	619,121
Boots and shoes	166	2,878	201	4,550	12	4,528	1,279,738	28,373	2,079,906	3,884,505
Boot repairing	496	591	466	228	1	7	98,012	2,779	66,119	202,530
Boot accessories	28	777	16	443	1	186	103,226	4,687	293,795	499,390
Umbrellas and walking sticks ..	7	22	3	29	..	88	15,070	235	33,239	59,941
Dyeworks and cleaning	41	437	50	290	9	300	108,944	11,647	37,841	218,615
Other	19	95	14	78	3	409	53,920	1,334	106,366	195,764
Total	1,947	8,761	1,487	8,912	487	27,243	4,529,713	116,329	8,335,325	15,091,802

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1934-35—*continued.*

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Victorian Year-Book, 1934-35.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class IX.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco.</i>						£	£	£	£	
Grain milling	40	6,054	23	1,050	1	31	248,284	55,916	3,234,878	3,880,026
Cereal foods and starch	35	3,825	12	579	3	362	169,197	39,064	751,053	1,346,960
Cattle and Poultry Foods	6	82	5	19	..	2	5,035	238	25,054	36,154
Chaff-cutting and corn crushing	109	1,866	47	337	..	10	70,714	8,282	48,249	161,571
Bakeries	538	2,100	455	2,210	81	302	573,723	85,847	1,580,561	2,680,074
Biscuits	11	893	11	489	1	431	116,262	16,724	294,347	581,831
Sugar confectionery (including chocolates)	68	4,780	54	1,231	13	1,499	371,862	32,810	1,028,363	1,706,771
Jam, fruit, and vegetable canning	27	1,803	17	1,121	..	1,074	342,847	24,381	1,428,554	2,297,331
Pickles, sauces, and vinegar	16	446	20	149	2	106	45,828	4,929	141,844	283,780
Bacon curing	21	3,138	23	470	..	25	122,124	17,005	659,465	915,495
Butter and cheese factories, &c.	179	9,638	33	2,301	..	377	543,372	139,977	6,584,587	8,213,097
Margarine and butterine	6	190	2	54	..	3	13,609	4,045	130,717	165,358
Meat and fish preserving, meat extracts	23	4,452	3	1,289	..	72	276,340	45,402	3,046,256	3,754,462
Condiments, coffee, and spices, &c.	62	846	13	325	1	329	95,581	7,799	389,778	596,662
Ice and refrigerating	68	4,825	45	226	1	9	68,289	33,206	10,494	174,891
Aerated waters, cordials, &c.	93	656	66	403	1	32	95,842	5,214	160,876	378,564
Breweries	10	4,105	2	1,184	..	7	381,620	49,944	849,505	2,279,793
Distilleries	7	598	..	146	..	4	32,171	8,706	92,502	237,078

Malting	20	619	6	240	..	6	74,897	14,389	244,776	420,431
Bottling	12	24	3	99	..	12	24,185	1,084	52,576	101,274
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff	13	987	13	846	2	969	344,022	8,194	1,395,715	2,185,173
Dried fruits	24	1,020	2	554	..	153	98,287	4,520	86,902	256,919
Ice Cream	36	759	28	112	1	36	28,907	7,159	51,519	133,344
Sausage skins	6	43	5	223	..	1	47,946	999	144,685	264,362
Other	12	2,932	6	694	..	33	149,957	45,015	2,941,328	3,538,276
Total	1,442	56,671	894	16,351	107	5,885	4,340,901	660,849	25,374,584	36,589,677
<i>Class X.—Woodworking and Basket-ware.</i>										
Sawmills (forest)	202	5,272	209	2,150	..	9	422,798	7,133	99,190	691,036
Sawmills (town)	117	7,377	74	1,435	..	32	302,974	15,928	827,021	1,339,580
Joinery	184	2,658	122	999	..	31	214,659	14,889	317,009	657,968
Cooperage	12	416	8	227	..	..	72,306	2,008	45,029	140,440
Boxes and cases	56	2,794	46	705	2	13	137,988	10,135	334,810	567,125
Woodturning, woodcarving, &c. ..	90	1,272	80	421	..	12	89,049	4,851	119,661	258,898
Basket and wickerware, seagrass and bamboo furniture	12	116	9	94	..	1	16,140	501	19,065	46,813
Perambulators	10	28	15	58	..	6	12,763	240	22,950	45,705
Other	9	122	8	102	..	28	15,615	2,504	25,531	58,324
Total	692	20,055	571	6,191	2	132	1,284,292	58,189	1,810,266	3,805,889
<i>Class XI.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.</i>										
Billiard tables, cabinet and furniture making, and upholstery	310	3,708	334	2,293	3	150	435,838	16,086	629,151	1,281,424
Bedding and mattresses	35	1,241	29	313	2	204	73,477	6,378	263,486	422,307
Furnishing, drapery	25	140	8	60	8	259	39,936	836	78,410	148,389
Picture frames	10	22	10	79	..	23	16,819	291	16,614	42,540
Window blinds, verandah blinds, &c.	9	14	4	13	..	27	5,486	142	23,157	34,065
Total	389	5,125	385	2,758	13	663	571,556	23,733	1,010,818	1,928,725

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1934-35—continued.

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Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class XII.—Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.</i>							£	£	£	£
Envelopes, stationery, paper, paper boxes, bags, &c.	82	9,322	52	1,740	6	1,832	550,924	87,052	1,167,888	2,608,505
Newspapers, periodicals, &c. ..	121	3,513	107	2,251	1	93	706,786	23,764	748,941	1,872,736
General printing and bookbinding, &c.—										
(a) Government	3	819	..	566	..	237	162,242	5,419	115,932	324,057
(b) Other	393	3,583	449	3,060	9	1,271	862,603	23,217	888,129	2,283,745
Die sinking and engraving	25	89	27	137	1	8	35,348	879	11,295	60,689
Electrotyping and stereotyping ..	6	31	9	21	1	4	7,530	368	3,939	14,485
Photo engraving, lithography, photo lithography	36	122	46	259	8	118	87,985	2,689	41,406	183,985
Other	6	11	5	26	1	4	6,435	57	5,237	13,892
Total	672	17,490	695	8,060	27	3,567	2,419,853	143,445	2,982,767	7,362,094
<i>Class XIII.—Rubber Goods</i> ..	116	16,254	84	2,423	..	1,253	641,820	122,918	1,662,419	3,399,448

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<i>Class XIV.—Musical Instruments.</i>	11	38	6	85	..	1	18,116	284	4,750	29,499
<i>Class XV.—Miscellaneous Products.</i>										
Brooms and brushes	18	187	15	229	..	70	49,915	1,209	106,525	196,229
Surgical, optical, and other scientific instruments	56	114	32	232	1	17	58,346	1,496	57,142	144,870
Toys, games, and sports requisites ..	46	543	38	400	..	160	82,205	4,082	123,628	308,869
Artificial flowers	7	3	3	26	4	124	10,967	92	15,467	35,089
Other	24	827	11	517	2	164	98,589	16,924	361,767	658,693
Total	151	1,674	99	1,404	7	535	300,022	23,803	664,529	1,343,750
<i>Class XVI.—Heat, Light, and Power.</i>										
Electric light and power—										
(a) Government	12	117,338	..	968	..	3	200,235	403,944	..	1,259,688
(b) Local authority	43	34,791	..	273	..	..	65,389	72,843	223	227,640
(c) Companies	39	6,246	5	115	..	..	26,905	40,744	364	117,351
Gas works—										
(a) Local authority	10	51	..	74	..	5	14,088	2,842	23,214	62,389
(b) Companies	28	2,634	..	635	..	..	149,177	104,233	469,586	1,253,362
Other	2	1,186	..	6	..	..	1,202	4,665	1,763	11,370
Total	134	162,246	5	2,071	..	8	456,996	629,321	495,150	2,931,800
Total all Classes	9,100	404,702	7,261	103,649	748	58,033	27,318,815	3,011,127	63,387,061	117,182,857

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features of the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

Tanning was one of the earliest industries established in Victoria; in the year 1850 there were thirteen tanneries in the State. Particulars relating to the industry for the year 1925-26, and the past four years are given in the following table:—

Item.	1925-26.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of establishments ..	46	50	53	53	50
Number of persons engaged ..	2,435	1,626	1,956	2,139	2,159
Horsepower of engines used ..	4,591	3,775	4,371	4,615	4,671
Value of plant and machinery £	422,650	282,716	274,604	268,896	259,072
Value of land and buildings £	487,465	421,535	435,737	421,212	435,520
Salaries and wages paid £	573,928	318,165	362,607	372,406	410,364
Fuel, light, and power £	48,496	29,399	32,211	33,025	31,976
Value of materials used £	1,842,507	1,096,341	1,179,993	1,348,060	1,309,201
Value of output .. £	2,786,278	1,669,760	1,841,544	2,029,007	2,002,646
Value added to materials £	862,703	518,056	598,770	614,230	626,687
Materials treated—					
Cow and ox hides ..	775,972	654,584	748,173	762,541	745,102
Calf hides ..	546,166	375,424	573,040	709,403	638,971
Sheep and other skins ..	1,896,652	1,143,959	1,195,788	1,048,954	1,051,137
Bark used .. tons	11,772	10,178	10,781	10,331	10,757
Sole leather produced lbs.	†	11,465,893	12,674,369	13,079,341	13,159,441

† Not available.

The value of leather imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1935, was £50,850, and the value of leather exported in the same period was £214,053.

The manufacture of soap was also one of the earliest of Victorian industries. In the year 1850 the recorded production of the four establishments then operating was 5,840 cwt. of soap. The following table indicates the development which has since taken place.

Item.	1925-26.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of establishments ..	17	21	19	20	20
Number of persons engaged ..	700	683	657	661	669
Horsepower of engines used ..	761	618	677	684	646
Value of plant and machinery £	214,125	227,535	242,830	232,283	207,872
Value of land and buildings £	167,770	197,183	206,815	197,436	197,534
Salaries and wages paid .. £	147,161	116,462	115,626	111,322	118,751
Fuel, light and power £	37,423	30,541	26,356	23,975	23,268
Value of materials used £	717,526	494,331	456,148	427,629	457,587
Value of output .. £	1,185,722	1,038,525	962,194	929,123	985,725
Value added to materials £	422,596	499,004	462,412	466,253	492,395
Materials treated—					
Tallow .. cwt.	186,093	211,444	218,780	210,911	212,661
Alkali .. lbs.	6,303,178	11,666,981	9,129,904	10,038,896	10,786,832
Copra oil .. cwt.	24,968	24,226	23,379	24,675	27,401
Output—					
Soap household .. cwt.		283,106	260,209	224,333	206,573
" Sand .. "		296,850	24,803	28,272	32,923
" Toilet .. "		15,845	13,338	16,233	16,726
Soda crystals .. lbs.	3,986,752	3,905,552	4,292,400	4,325,104	4,367,104

Other items of manufacture include soft soap, wool scouring soap, soap extract, candles, glycerine, &c.

The imports from oversea countries in 1934-35 included 75,426 lbs. of soap and 167,022 lbs. of soap substitutes, valued at £3,923, and £4,864 respectively, and 20,086 lbs. of candles, &c., valued at £1,220.

These industries are grouped because some establishments which produce bricks also manufacture tiles, and others which produce tiles, also manufacture pipes and pottery. Factories manufacturing cement pipes and tiles are not included herein, but are grouped with cement and cement products.

Item.	1925-26.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of establishments ..	98	65	70	73	75
Number of persons engaged ..	2,902	1,148	1,556	1,876	2,358
Horse-power of engines used..	7,880	6,475	7,513	8,500	10,449
Value of plant and machinery £	471,330	425,585	422,500	447,938	444,010
Value of land and buildings £	556,540	493,751	511,330	520,495	536,594
Salaries and wages paid £	621,631	185,796	228,139	293,369	392,465
Fuel, light, and power £	226,788	57,479	84,486	107,159	142,928
Value of materials used £	70,197	46,233	66,887	83,685	125,772
Value of output ..	1,300,732	380,802	568,137	702,145	924,494
Value added to materials £	954,172	261,157	392,197	479,512	600,842
Production—					
Bricks, common ..	No. 186,991,000	45,682,000	77,703,000	120,657,000	152,593,000
Firebricks ..	No. 3,514,000	4,096,000	4,356,000	3,634,000	6,413,000
Roofing tiles ..	No. †	1,439,000	3,390,000	4,866,000	8,411,000
Pipes ..	No. 204,786	45,579	54,248	55,618	95,142
Pottery ..	£ 205,874	46,602	51,835	114,059	131,363

† Not available.

Forest Saw-mills.

Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35 is given in the table which follows:—

FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Victorian Timber Sawn.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	super ft.	£
1930-31 ..	149	350,435	1,072	214,312	42,274,000	310,430
1931-32 ..	155	344,488	1,232	222,351	49,412,410	326,587
1932-33 ..	173	388,590	1,576	281,115	68,957,218	419,583
1933-34 ..	182	372,978	1,894	336,556	81,078,557	511,858
1934-35 ..	202	392,217	2,368	422,798	97,110,074	642,058

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 490 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1934-35 are given on page 471.

Firewood.

The quantity of timber sawn for firewood consumption in the year 1934-35 was 224,670 tons valued at the saw-mills at £162,691. There is also a large amount of firewood taken from the forests which does not pass through these sawmills,

and its value cannot be reliably estimated. The increased use of brown coal briquettes and the extension of the use of gas and electricity for cooking and heating has caused a reduction in the demand for firewood in recent years.

**Agricultural
and Dairy
Machinery
Works.**

Agricultural and Dairy Machinery Works were severely affected by the low values of primary produce in recent years. Employment figures in 1931-32 were the lowest in this industry since 1908. Steady recovery has since taken place.

**AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY MACHINERY WORKS,
1926-27 TO 1934-35.**

Item.	1926-27.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of establishments ..	73	71	72	73	71
Number of persons employed	3,820	1,627	2,426	2,436	2,461
Horse-power of engines used	3,911	2,378	2,857	3,003	3,490
Value of land and buildings £	318,500	291,190	285,085	281,091	283,661
Value of plant and machinery £	357,325	293,370	295,005	282,827	279,090
Salaries and wages paid £	931,404	291,771	423,899	448,793	456,056
Value of materials used £	891,930	288,492	513,955	500,845	466,451
Fuel, light, and power used £	51,620	24,166	34,864	34,959	36,414
Value of output ..	£ 2,228,570	707,159	1,129,500	1,146,894	1,132,644

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the year 1925-26 and the past four years.

BACON CURING.

Item.	1925-26.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of establishments ..	21	20	20	20	21
Number of persons employed	546	501	516	516	518
Horse-power of engines used..	1,546	2,160	2,162	3,184	3,138
Value of land, buildings, plant, &c. ..	£ 275,840	354,240	347,810	345,686	343,296
Salaries and wages paid £	142,515	116,221	116,562	117,713	122,124
Value of materials used £	1,209,777	594,716	559,649	640,271	659,465
Value of fuel and light £	21,498	17,254	16,173	17,626	17,005
Value of output ..	£ 1,520,272	848,367	812,793	887,186	915,495
Pigs slaughtered for curing No.	222,487	198,212	196,937	187,092	176,898
Bacon and ham cured—					
In factories .. lbs.	19,739,326	16,833,907	16,425,732	16,279,693	15,189,047
On farms .. lbs.	1,474,599	1,453,497	1,676,226	1,455,760	1,144,971

With the object of preventing further overlapping and uneconomic competition, discretionary power is given under this Act to the Minister of Agriculture to refuse a licence for any new factory for the manufacture of butter and cheese

**Dairy Produce
Act 1935.**

in any part of Victoria if the number of such factories in that part is sufficient to deal with the milk and cream produced. Under the provisions of previous legislation a licence could only be refused for non-compliance with certain standards of sanitation and equipment.

The Minister of Agriculture may cancel the licence for a factory if the owner is convicted of three or more offences relating to the mixing, treatment, testing, grading or weighing of, or payment for, milk, cream or butter fat, if the Minister be of the opinion that three or more of such offences have been committed with intent to defraud. The licence for a factory may also be cancelled by the Minister on the report of the Dairy Produce Board if in respect to any period of twelve months the owner commits the serious offence of lowering the standard of Victorian butter by manufacturing more than the prescribed maximum proportion of non-choicest butter which may be manufactured from the milk or cream graded at the factory as being the highest grade prescribed therefor.

The Act forbids the unfair trading practice by the owner of any factory in offering suppliers to other factories higher prices for milk or cream of the same grade than the prices paid according to grade to suppliers of such other factories and by him to suppliers to his own factory. Every owner of a factory must now pay a uniform price for all milk and cream of the same grade delivered to the factory on the same day.

The *Dairy Products Act* 1935 contains certain amendments considered to be necessary to the *Dairy Products Act* 1933, which had for its object the stabilizing of the local prices of butter and cheese. The amending Act makes slightly less restrictive the conditions under which butter and cheese may be made by any farmer from milk produced on his farm. It provides that such farmer shall not come under the operation of this legislation as a manufacturer unless he makes for sale more than 50 lbs. of butter or cheese in any one month. Previously he was exempted from the provisions of the Act if he manufactured for sale 10 lbs. or less of such dairy products in any one week.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by manufacturers in observing the quota provisions of the Act of 1933. A quota is defined as the proportion of dairy products manufactured by a manufacturer within Victoria which he is for the time being permitted to sell in the course of his intra-State trade or commerce in Victoria. Each quota is determined by the Minister of Agriculture after ascertaining that the supply and distribution of dairy products at reasonable prices to consumers thereof in Victoria will be insured. As no statutory provision was made for a definite period of the operation of a quota, a manufacturer who, if opportunity offered, oversold on the local market one week, intending to make the necessary adjustment the week following,

might possibly find that the quota under which he had sold was unexpectedly terminated. Provision has now been made that in the determination of each quota the period of its operation shall be set forth.

No manufacturer shall during any stated period sell in the course of his intra-State trade or commerce in Victoria an amount of butter or cheese (manufactured in Victoria by him during or prior to that period) which bears a higher proportion to the amount manufactured in Victoria by him during that period than the proportion set forth in the quota for the relative period. Any manufacturer who contravenes this provision shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable—

- (a) in the case of butter—to a penalty of not less than £4 and not more than £6 for every hundredweight of the excess amount.
- (b) in the case of cheese—to a penalty of not less than £2 and not more than £3 for every hundredweight of the excess amount.

The penalty under the provisions of the original Act for an offence of a like nature was not more than £500. This penalty was in some cases found to be inadequate. The new penalties will probably counteract any monetary gain that may be derived from any illegal transaction in respect of a quota.

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1934-35 was 179. Of these 142 were making butter, 21 cheese, 4 concentrated milk, 3 condensed milk, 11 powdered milk, 6 casein, and 1 milk sugar. There were also 15 creameries attached to the factories. The following table gives some indication of the value of this industry to the State :—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1925-26 to 1934-35.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
1925-26 ..	183	1,889,475	2,213	528,310	7,631,400
1926-27 ..	182	1,969,280	2,320	552,659	7,813,409
1927-28 ..	179	2,021,330	2,426	572,907	8,681,454
1928-29 ..	169	1,931,360	2,449	582,411	9,614,084
1929-30 ..	163	2,040,058	2,387	586,395	8,753,102
1930-31 ..	165	2,025,267	2,235	542,374	8,077,608
1931-32 ..	169	2,005,965	2,346	516,619	8,353,481
1932-33 ..	174	2,061,690	2,455	514,584	7,998,432
1933-34 ..	175	2,088,195	2,509	506,109	6,745,845
1934-35 ..	179	2,116,447	2,711	543,372	8,213,097

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on page 436.

BAKERIES (INCLUDING BREAD, PASTRY, AND CAKES, ETC.), 1930-31 to 1934-35.

The statistical definition of a factory excludes from collection a large number of small bakehouses which make bread, cake, pastry, &c. The total number of bakehouses registered at the Factories Department during the year 1934 was 1,553.

The total value of output of the 538 factories included hereunder includes the value of all articles produced, but details relating to the output of pastry, pies, scones, &c., have not been tabulated. It must be explained that the value quoted is the wholesale selling value of the goods produced at the factory exclusive of all selling and delivery costs.

BAKERIES, 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Item.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories ..	468	482	509	535	538
Number of persons employed ..	2,871	2,839	2,843	2,942	3,048
Horse-power of engines used ..	1,980	1,909	2,078	1,994	2,100
Value of land and buildings £	1,036,675	1,030,860	1,049,848	1,117,561	1,094,995
Value of plant and machinery £	366,796	377,371	378,451	366,329	365,644
Salaries and wages paid ..	652,387	576,213	547,113	567,294	573,723
Value of materials used ..	1,566,851	1,397,917	1,405,226	1,494,802	1,580,561
Fuel, light, and power ..	75,878	76,691	76,128	77,102	85,847
Repairs, oil and water used ..	19,205	23,583	25,956	25,382	29,920
Total output ..	2,745,322	2,475,992	2,382,547	2,520,665	2,680,074
Value added in process of manufacture ..	1,083,388	977,801	875,237	923,379	983,746
Value added per employee ..	377	344	308	314	323
Flour used—short tons ..	93,116	88,987	89,400	93,443	92,231
Bread made—4-lb. loaves ..	54,343,878	54,728,450	54,418,524	54,422,715	56,046,014
Cakes .. lbs.	†	†	†	12,206,692	10,089,112

† Not available.

Meat freezing and preserving works. Meat freezing, preserving, and meat extract works numbered 23 in 1934-35, and gave employment to 1,364 hands, the wages paid amounting to £276,340. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £1,009,907. Further details regarding this industry appear on page 470, and particulars of the output for the past five years are given in the following table:—

Item.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Frozen meat—					
Cattle .. qrs.	10,798	21,289	45,856	44,576	60,292
Sheep .. No.	1,697,947	1,863,375	2,731,287	2,845,625	3,253,640
Rabbits and hares ..	4,617,406	5,098,326	5,891,114	5,438,610	8,595,868
Poultry ..	18,462	17,522	48,164	30,164	46,420
Preserved meat—					
Beef and mutton .. cwt.	3,152	2,003	8,490	5,025	3,504
Rabbits and hares ..	..	14	..	..	..
Other meats, &c. ..	2,631	2,965	3,978	5,936	3,242

Imports and exports of meats.

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen and preserved meats during the year ended 30th June, 1935:—

MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1934-35.

Meats.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Frozen—		£		£
Beef .. .. .	.. .. .	..	5,889,226 lb.	61,981
Game	3,329 lb.	233	.. .. .	..
Lamb	561 lb.	17	82,602,215 lb.	2,134,761
Mutton .. .. .	} .. .. .	..	19,527,499 lb.	297,002
Pork	120 lb.	5	3,521,449 lb.	100,316
Poultry	521 lb.	33	23,210 prs.	10,546
Rabbits and Hares .. .. .	.. .. .	..	4,297,934 prs.	192,104
Other	67 lb.	2	3,892,335 lb.	76,892
Bacon and Hams	280 lb.	10	83,581 lb.	4,786
Potted and Concentrated	21,542 lb.	6,029	*	853
Preserved in tins	32,743 lb.	1,710	1,117,144 lb.	30,611
Sausage Casings	3,283 cwt.	59,366	14,074 cwt.	288,580
Other	304 lb.	26	935 cwt.	1,190
Total value .. .. .	.. .. .	67,431	.. .. .	3,199,622

* Not available.

Victorian flour mills produce ample flour, etc., to supply all local requirements and a considerable surplus for export. During the year 1934-35, 263,884 tons of flour, valued at £1,734,520, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia. The following table gives particulars of the industry for the year 1925-26 and the past four years:—

Item.	1925-26.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of establishments ..	45	39	39	39	40
Number of persons engaged ..	1,039	957	1,049	1,018	1,105
Horse-power of engines used ..	5,752	5,760	6,066	6,238	6,054
Value of plant and machinery £	532,800	508,905	497,825	483,187	482,026
Value of land and buildings £	341,710	476,250	489,920	492,511	495,431
Salaries and wages paid £	258,112	228,720	240,836	230,638	248,284
Fuel, light, and power £	54,424	52,271	55,125	52,287	55,916
Value of materials used £	5,174,663	2,873,317	3,143,846	2,782,475	3,234,878
Value of output	5,995,735	3,622,593	3,900,975	3,530,866	3,880,026
Value added to materials £	748,177	667,865	672,125	665,437	555,261
Wheat ground into flour bushels	15,909,787	19,065,977	20,237,596	19,274,937	21,037,166
Flour produced .. tons	336,704	396,257	425,930	395,566	437,262
(2,000 lbs.)					
Bran produced .. bushels	7,047,013	8,933,541	9,271,016	8,766,725	9,835,723
Pollard produced	6,807,435	8,181,560	8,786,010	8,430,651	9,114,002
Wheatmeal produced .. cwt.	*	60,852	65,690	67,511	91,103

* Not available.

Particulars relating to jam, pickle, sauce, fruit and vegetable canning factories are given in the table hereunder, which shows the main items of output, etc., for the past five years.

Item.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of establishments ..	40	43	42	46	43
Number of persons engaged ..	1,647	1,751	2,141	2,280	2,489
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,034	2,097	2,150	2,263	2,249
Value of plant and machinery £	283,897	280,660	276,690	297,402	292,796
Value of land and buildings £	455,929	465,558	484,350	517,129	530,966
Salaries and wages paid £	276,754	275,631	336,764	354,708	388,675
Fuel, light, and power used £	22,306	21,731	24,979	26,259	29,310
Value of materials used £	1,022,284	1,282,323	1,542,032	1,355,740	1,570,398
Value of output .. £	1,617,563	1,958,124	2,360,398	2,159,672	2,581,111
Fruit used .. cwt.	574,931	697,968	987,275	773,396	711,563
Sugar used .. "	199,576	246,400	277,825	262,239	265,239
Output of—					
Jams and jellies .. cwt.	246,265	298,898	312,344	314,025	274,667
Fruit preserved .. "	245,690	355,088	605,418	406,209	522,209
Fruit pulped .. "	52,175	75,908	85,742	59,227	54,550
Sauce .. pints	6,736,916	5,528,979	6,104,954	6,906,114	8,153,198
Pickles .. "	1,058,754	725,410	854,511	1,286,455	1,696,438

The following table contains particulars relating to the production, etc., of sugar in the beet sugar factory in which work is carried on under the control of the Victorian Government at Maffra, Gippsland.

A brief survey of the progress of this industry since its establishment was given in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Season.	Area Harvested.	Sugar Beet Harvested.	Sugar Produced.
	acres.	tons.	tons.
1925-26	1,880	21,194	2,315
1926-27	2,024	9,851	1,177
1927-28	2,353	25,439	2,349
1928-29	2,130	15,236	2,108
1929-30	2,500	26,525	3,472
1930-31	3,045	38,291	5,095
1931-32	3,173	43,209	5,428
1932-33	3,155	36,740	5,701
1933-34	3,234	50,625	5,303
1934-35	3,062	40,788	4,998

Breweries and Distilleries. Particulars regarding breweries and distilleries for the year 1925-26 and the past four years are set forth in the succeeding tables.

BREWERIES.

Item.	1925-26.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of breweries ..	11	9	9	10	10
Number of persons engaged ..	1,113	1,041	1,081	1,123	1,193
Horse-power of engines ..	5,118	4,011	4,011	4,034	4,105
Value of plant and machinery £	755,105	952,830	906,130	874,219	889,315
Value of land and buildings £	591,690	716,186	715,975	722,308	731,235
Salaries and wages paid £	342,651	362,327	349,544	357,034	381,620
Fuel, light and power used £	81,108	47,955	44,367	47,984	49,944
Value of materials used £	1,122,288	696,524	719,985	762,785	849,505
Value of output .. £	2,594,835	1,751,407	1,809,977	1,909,253	2,279,793
Value added to materials £	1,234,619	923,227	968,278	1,017,189	1,288,077
Materials used—					
Sugar cwt.	118,310	69,868	73,213	82,433	91,476
Malt bush.	777,041	619,055	651,773	709,160	764,032
Hops lbs.	811,063	545,609	578,612	626,140	654,226
Beer and stout made gals.	25,253,950	18,705,325	19,682,815	21,912,248	23,576,149

DISTILLERIES.

Item.	1925-26.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of distilleries ..	10	9	8	7	7
Number of persons engaged ..	156	119	107	110	150
Horse-power of engines ..	406	792	433	582	598
Value of plant and machinery £	146,715	204,495	181,145	167,487	158,164
Value of land and buildings £	133,030	209,860	204,495	200,559	197,819
Salaries and wages paid £	35,182	28,576	26,779	28,154	32,171
Fuel, light, and power £	8,201	9,687	7,262	7,416	8,706
Value of materials used £	105,419	94,208	60,852	55,078	92,502
Value of output .. £	212,816	235,173	147,383	144,966	237,078
Materials used—					
Wine gals.	1,849,920	896,782	1,167,675	847,810	792,864
Malt bush.	94,784	209,236	55,364	53,192	89,592
Other grain .. bush.	..	129,421	57,756	64,299	109,910
Molasses lbs.	2,994,880	649,584	2,247,392	1,798,832	1,205,680
Spirits distilled in proof distilleries gals.	785,595	1,053,698	539,903	502,448	664,739
Spirits distilled by wine-growers proof gals.	14,850	18,664	17,501	28,422	14,847

Tobacco factories. The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1934-35 was thirty-three, of which twenty were too small to be classified statistically as factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 470. In the year mentioned the remaining thirteen gave employment to 1,830 persons who were paid £344,022 in wages, and used machinery, plant, land, and buildings valued at £545,059. The subjoined table shows the quantity of tobacco leaf used by and the

output of the full number of licensed establishments for the last ten years :—

TOBACCO FACTORIES, 1925-26 to 1934-35.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured.			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	number.
1925-26 ..	449,575	5,055,260	5,879,683	100	29,595,805	70,135,500
1926-27 ..	527,807	4,662,288	5,520,998	—	27,657,963	70,314,868
1927-28 ..	462,279	4,579,586	5,511,072	—	26,688,939	68,537,354
1928-29 ..	450,083	4,585,040	5,351,643	4,527	24,094,483	96,032,175
1929-30 ..	491,936	4,319,954	5,450,116	—	23,739,045	91,309,252
1930-31 ..	1,818,722	3,551,324	5,575,051	—	20,592,865	278,304,141
1931-32 ..	1,441,938	3,991,979	5,548,931	—	15,020,743	375,371,651
1932-33 ..	1,574,135	4,184,640	5,829,704	—	18,503,055	412,015,592
1933-34 ..	1,589,744	3,737,635	5,034,477	—	18,932,673	473,677,018
1934-35 ..	1,494,725	3,784,672	4,815,978	—	19,474,242	550,359,781

Woollen mills.

This industry has developed rapidly in recent years, and is now capable of supplying local requirements.

Woollen piece goods valued at £9,243 (inclusive of £1,203, produce of other countries) and wool tops and noils valued at £33,267 were exported from Victoria during the year 1934-35. In the same year imports of woollen piece goods, mostly special lines, were valued at £115,479.

WOOLLEN MILLS.

Item.	1925-26.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of establishments ..	27	34	35	41	43
Number of persons employed	5,283	7,144	8,417	9,231	9,195
Horse-power of engines ..	12,078	15,530	16,726	16,778	16,805
Value of plant and machinery £	2,087,985	1,650,695	1,630,507	1,585,677	1,591,320
Value of land and buildings £	1,002,920	1,143,730	1,144,705	1,196,546	1,197,983
Salaries and wages paid	795,292	1,025,884	1,123,148	1,170,309	1,175,332
Fuel, light and power	£ 127,846	145,325	173,898	167,435	151,436
Value of materials used	£ 2,243,014	2,113,304	2,345,361	2,657,884	2,128,231
Value of output ..	£ 3,976,224	4,134,830	4,600,520	4,950,498	4,368,373
Added value ..	£ 1,535,501	1,767,565	1,940,264	1,990,008	1,946,838
Scoured wool used ..	lb. 10,679,901	13,018,635	17,177,123	17,333,386	16,393,522
Cotton used ..	285,482	788,472	761,450	939,943	861,463
Tweed and cloth made ..	sq. yds. †3,438,142	10,111,143	12,756,182	14,100,111	13,147,242
Flannel made ..	†3,618,260	5,063,865	5,925,140	5,217,334	3,699,877
Blankets ..	pairs 250,943	125,858	193,025	283,361	232,339
Rugs and shawls ..	No. 93,766	69,573	90,415	110,096	123,124

† Yards lineal.

Hosiery and Knitting.

Early records show that in the year 1886-87 there were three hosiery factories in Victoria, employing 56 hands. The capital value of land, buildings and machinery was £2,080. The following table shows the main details relating to this industry for the past five years :—

HOSIERY AND KNITTING.

Item.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of establishments ..	199	209	218	224	219
Number of persons employed—					
Male	1,824	2,213	2,607	2,716	2,910
Female	4,962	5,822	6,666	6,789	7,001
Salaries and wages paid ..	£ 895,042	944,279	1,060,617	1,086,608	1,114,396
Value of land and buildings ..	£ 941,814	980,810	1,067,810	1,040,061	1,067,836
Value of plant and machinery ..	£ 1,079,873	1,060,405	1,074,540	1,093,676	1,115,739
Value of materials used ..	£ 1,660,988	2,031,836	2,058,773	2,183,607	2,137,824
Fuel, light, and power ..	£ 44,087	51,947	55,721	58,940	66,690
Value of goods produced ..	£ 3,186,368	3,837,403	4,017,717	4,405,344	4,290,652
Added value in manufacture ..	£ 1,430,211	1,692,658	1,827,358	2,080,212	2,000,930
Yarn used—					
Woolen .. lbs.	3,091,132	3,896,258	3,919,823	4,039,583	4,015,316
Cotton	2,285,260	1,387,048	1,219,207	2,012,872	2,071,621
Silk	268,633	366,644	704,794	461,344	585,221
Artificial silk ..	1,064,654	1,639,642	1,524,347	2,508,940	2,061,551
Stockings made .. doz. pair	875,094	975,259	892,426	999,884	1,082,106
Socks made	657,304	797,637	823,078	822,130	875,676
Garments made .. Number	6,825,039	11,795,857	14,500,512	17,237,957	15,682,529

Boots and shoes.

Particulars relating to factories manufacturing boots and shoes are shown in the following table :—

Item.	1925-26.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of establishments ..	198	176	172	169	166
Number of persons employed ..	11,739	8,656	9,025	9,420	9,291
Horse-power of engines used ..	3,182	2,835	2,862	2,799	2,878
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings ..	£ 1,389,235	1,229,492	1,097,525	1,086,885	991,762
Salaries and wages paid ..	£ 1,990,196	1,315,487	1,241,962	1,280,728	1,279,738
Fuel, light, and power ..	£ 40,631	31,549	30,207	29,963	28,373
Value of materials used ..	£ 2,917,825	1,916,736	1,936,100	2,111,827	2,079,906
Value of output	£ 5,823,998	3,773,432	3,718,635	3,856,500	3,884,505
Boots and shoes made .. pairs	7,660,638	7,570,209	8,057,288	8,051,604	8,040,253
Slippers (including canvas shoes) made .. pairs	1,724,418	3,056,638	2,665,989	3,430,800	3,531,655

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 £15,082,449 in 1934-35, as compared with £14,199,570 in 1925-26. During the period 1925-26 to 1934-35 the persons employed increased by 21 per cent., the salaries and wages paid increased by 5 per

Dress (exclusive of boot) factories.

cent., the value of materials used increased by 5 per cent., and the value of the output by 6 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows :—

DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES, 1925-26 to 1934-35.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
1925-26	1,491	4,862	26,458	31,320	4,022,168	7,833,863	14,199,570
1926-27	1,535	5,348	28,941	34,289	4,492,778	8,530,529	15,517,404
1927-28	1,517	5,241	28,212	33,453	4,493,366	7,975,259	14,707,061
1928-29	1,522	5,433	28,272	33,705	4,541,295	8,426,982	15,505,660
1929-30	1,474	5,915	27,631	33,546	4,594,570	8,602,639	15,783,906
1930-31	1,405	5,361	22,162	27,523	3,492,542	6,333,943	11,698,487
1931-32	1,371	5,924	24,255	30,179	3,496,808	7,105,835	12,856,708
1932-33	1,445	6,760	27,432	34,192	3,791,163	7,744,205	13,920,069
1933-34	1,493	7,168	28,529	35,697	3,936,233	8,149,015	14,820,538
1934-45	1,540	7,694	30,246	37,940	4,236,961	8,228,047	15,082,449

Electric light and power works. Particulars relating to the electric light and power works of the State are given in the next table :—

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1925-26 to 1934-35.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Average Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
			£		£	Kilowatt hours.	£
1925-26	83	119,390	5,035,460	1,149	338,807	460,710,000	1,648,113
1926-27	86	125,517	5,144,035	1,120	323,286	580,221,000	1,768,514
1927-28	86	125,248	5,513,630	1,069	307,490	630,880,000	1,566,113
1928-29	87	141,739	6,079,300	1,153	322,295	673,492,000	1,616,076
1929-30	91	144,396	6,559,245	1,230	354,823	724,525,000	1,873,361
1930-31	91	129,017	6,411,935	1,162	306,785	681,230,000	1,605,138
1931-32	84	128,728	6,152,620	1,168	266,657	704,639,000	1,375,886
1932-33	87	139,397	6,262,802	1,244	276,499	778,650,000	1,422,938
1933-34	93	148,816	6,494,657	1,281	284,811	830,910,000	1,506,903
1934-35	94	158,375	6,373,593	1,364	292,529	900,247,000	1,604,679

Horse-power of machinery has been revised since the previous issue of the *Year-Book*. The figure quoted is the equivalent of the average load generated for the year. Output is valued as at the generating station; distribution costs are excluded.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

The State Electricity Commission was constituted by the *Electricity Commissioners Act 1918*, as amended by the *State Electricity Commission Act 1920*, now consolidated in the *State Electricity Commission Act 1928*. The Act provides for the appointment, for terms not exceeding seven years, of a chairman and three commissioners. The Commission's duties cover—

1. Control of generation, supply and use of electricity in Victoria.
2. Investigation, and where practicable development, of all possible sources of power.
3. Promotion of the use of electricity.

The Commission is empowered to erect, acquire and operate electric undertakings and operate any business associated therewith, to supply electricity to corporations and to persons outside areas in which there are existing undertakings, to frame safety regulations, register electrical contractors, and to issue licences for electrical mechanics. It controls its own funds and all officers and employees required for the operation of the Act.

A comprehensive transmission system has been established, based upon the brown coal deposits at Yallourn, where there is a station of 125,000 kw., in six turbo-alternators of 12,500 kw. and two of 25,000 kw. A third 25,000 kw. set will be in operation in 1937, and a fourth in 1940. This will complete the plan for the extension of the original station. Two 132,000-volt lines transmit energy to receiving stations at Richmond and Yarraville. A third station (Thomastown) receives the surplus energy from the Sugarloaf-Rubicon group of hydro stations (37,000 h.p.) in the north-eastern district. There are two peak load stations in the metropolitan area, viz., Newport "B" and Richmond.

The total kva. of the three main receiving stations is 186,900, in addition to which there are 1,322 sub-stations, metropolitan and rural, aggregating 569,561 kva. High tension lines aggregate 2,200 miles, including 593 miles of underground cables. The Commission supplies practically the whole of the energy requirements of the metropolitan area of Melbourne, excluding the railways. It retails direct in twenty metropolitan municipalities, in addition to all the outer metropolitan centres. The very comprehensive metropolitan distribution network includes nine main sub-stations, 480 minor sub-stations, 8,000 miles of copper mains, and the reticulation of over 1,400 miles of streets.

The rural centres supplied by the Commission number over 200, of which 170 had no supply previously. On 1st July, 1934, it assumed full control of the Ballarat and Bendigo undertakings (including tramways).

The Commission also operates a briquette factory at Yallourn. This includes eight steam presses and twelve electric presses, the total capacity of which is 1,200 tons of brown coal briquettes a day. Two-thirds of the output is used for industrial purposes, and the remainder for domestic purposes.

Gasworks. Particulars in regard to gasworks are given below for each of the last five years.

GASWORKS, 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Year.	Number of Works.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1930-31 ..	37	822	202,627	334,874	5,869,257,000	211,226	1,633,889
1931-32 ..	37	761	183,278	306,287	5,458,609,000	181,746	1,458,894
1932-33 ..	36	696	161,189	298,536	5,550,860,000	180,950	1,388,843
1933-34 ..	37	705	158,115	305,945	5,539,553,000	184,671	1,367,662
1934-35 ..	38	714	163,265	325,602	5,922,690,000	199,745	1,315,751

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 1,489,397 in 1930-31, 948,063 in 1931-32, 1,096,539 in 1932-33, 957,038 in 1933-34, and 1,210,733 in 1934-35.

Factory output by classes. The following table is an analysis of factory statistics designed to show the relative importance of the various classes of manufacturing.

VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metallic ferrous mine and quarry products ..	1,308,408	1,149,881	1,349,749	1,609,828	1,846,480
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	921,949	761,035	1,054,693	1,250,330	1,566,137
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	6,158,919	5,901,862	6,382,992	6,584,564	7,085,892
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	12,910,719	11,410,910	14,069,424	15,715,541	18,745,029
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	400,555	389,323	523,765	600,207	726,806
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	7,707,588	9,270,428	10,282,202	11,161,963	10,587,501
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	2,658,212	3,314,377	3,859,066	5,188,915	4,142,328
8. Clothing ..	12,833,584	12,153,939	13,961,676	14,672,976	15,091,802
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	33,579,814	32,852,938	33,581,795	33,049,707	36,589,677
10. Woodworking and basket ware ..	2,448,485	2,229,107	2,792,163	3,070,356	3,805,889
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	1,315,774	1,193,938	1,411,764	1,642,817	1,928,725
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	5,779,796	5,883,590	6,537,980	6,979,377	7,362,094
13. Rubber ..	1,412,297	2,161,171	2,382,523	2,807,433	3,399,448
14. Musical instruments ..	156,315	100,983	69,329	63,787	29,499
15. Miscellaneous products ..	585,712	771,323	1,005,673	1,207,074	1,343,750
16. Heat, light, and power ..	3,247,668	2,843,807	2,820,635	2,886,435	2,931,800
Total ..	93,425,795	93,388,617	102,085,429	108,496,310	117,182,857

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 506) is designed to show seasonal employment.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1. Treatment of non-ferrous mine and quarry products	1,505	1,317	1,511	1,800	1,943
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	1,831	1,781	2,341	2,922	3,467
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	4,723	4,855	5,017	5,393	6,215
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	26,193	24,250	28,782	32,174	37,518
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	941	936	1,229	1,445	1,665
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	14,719	17,176	20,213	21,460	22,070
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	2,738	3,272	3,914	4,415	4,402
8. Clothing	30,157	31,511	34,620	36,432	38,129
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	20,024	20,095	21,013	22,014	23,237
10. Woodworking and basket-ware	4,483	4,288	5,146	5,851	6,896
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	2,674	2,520	2,904	3,359	3,819
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	10,641	10,526	10,943	11,677	12,349
13. Rubber	2,051	2,340	3,040	3,427	3,760
14. Musical instruments	298	205	191	192	92
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,052	1,262	1,621	1,782	2,045
16. Heat, light, and power ..	1,986	1,931	1,943	1,991	2,084
Total	126,016	128,265	144,428	156,334	169,691

This table shows that there has been a substantial recovery in factory employment since the year 1930-31, when severely depressed conditions prevailed. Since then the number of persons employed in factories has increased by 34·7 per cent.

Occupations
in factories.

In the following table the persons employed in factories are grouped according to their occupational status :—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Occupations.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Working proprietors	6,882	6,791	7,097	7,579	8,009
Managers, overseers	5,376	5,118	5,372	5,557	5,662
Accountants, clerks	6,064	5,976	6,585	7,059	7,861
Engine-drivers, firemen	1,601	1,555	1,612	1,693	1,757
Workers in factory or works..	104,475	107,325	122,108	132,579	144,186
Outworkers	136	140	178	164	143
Carters, messengers	1,269	1,107	1,196	1,207	1,344
Others	213	253	280	496	729
Total	126,016	128,265	144,428	156,334	169,691

Outworkers. The term "outworker" used in the above table relates to factory workers working in their own homes, but does not include individuals working for themselves. The employment of outworkers is regulated by a special provision of the Factories and Shops Act. They are required to register their names and addresses with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and factory proprietors are forbidden to give work to those who are not registered.

Sex distribu-
tion in
factories.

The average numbers of males and females employed in factories and their proportions to the male and female populations, for the years 1925-26 to 1934-35, were as follows :—

EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Total Population.
1925-26 ..	104,512	1,246	48,447	573	152,959	908
1926-27 ..	108,969	1,278	52,670	613	161,639	944
1927-28 ..	108,068	1,246	52,289	598	160,357	921
1928-29 ..	104,648	1,195	51,920	586	156,568	889
1929-30 ..	100,135	1,136	50,874	568	151,009	850
1930-31 ..	82,949	936	43,067	476	126,016	704
1931-32 ..	81,618	917	46,647	512	128,265	712
1932-33 ..	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796
1933-34 ..	100,959	1,115	55,375	602	156,334	857
1934-35 ..	110,910	1,219	58,781	634	169,691	924

Males formed 68.3 per cent. in 1925-26 and 65.4 per cent. in 1934-35 of the total persons employed. During the period 1925-26 to 1934-35 the number of males employed increased by 6,398, or 6.1 per cent., and the number of females employed, increased by 10,334, or 21.3 per cent.

Of the total females in factories 70.3 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 10.2 per cent. in the preparation of food and drink. The extent of female employment in certain industries is shown in the next table:—

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	862	727	84
Explosives	895	279	31
Matches	197	486	247
Galvanized iron working and tin-smithing	1,740	292	17
Cotton	381	780	205
Woollen mills	4,209	4,986	118
Hosiery and knitting	2,910	7,001	241
Silk, natural and artificial	154	359	233
Rope, cordage	603	304	50
Furriers and fur dressing	321	338	105
Bags, trunks, &c.	372	445	120
Tailoring and slop clothing	1,900	6,384	336
Dressmaking	641	7,758	1,210
Millinery	107	1,407	1,315
Shirts, underclothing, corsets	441	4,357	988
Hats and caps	691	865	125
Boots and shoes	4,751	4,540	96
Biscuits	500	432	86
Confectionery	1,285	1,512	118
Jams, pickles, &c.	1,307	1,182	90
Tobacco, cigarettes, &c.	859	971	113
Envelopes, stationery, &c.	1,183	1,798	152
General printing and bookbinding ..	4,075	1,517	37
Rubber goods	2,507	1,253	50
All other factories	78,019	8,808	11
Total	110,910	58,781	53

A favorable feature of factory statistics has been the small proportion of children engaged in factories. Of the male and female employees, boys and girls under 16 constituted 4.68 and 10.23 per cent. respectively in 1934-35, as

Child labour in factories.

against 4·06 and 7·30 per cent. in 1925-26. The number of children employed in factories and their proportions to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1925-26 to 1934-35 :—

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Boys under 16.	Girls under 16.	Total Children.	Proportion per cent. of—		
				Boys to Male Employees.	Girls to Female Employees.	Children to Total Employees.
1925-26 ..	3,980	3,489	7,469	4·06	7·30	5·13
1926-27 ..	4,567	4,041	8,608	4·46	7·77	5·58
1927-28 ..	4,231	3,992	8,223	3·91	7·63	5·13
1928-29 ..	4,209	4,298	8,507	4·29	8·39	5·70
1929-30 ..	3,748	4,019	7,767	3·74	7·90	5·14
1930-31 ..	2,543	3,361	5,904	3·07	7·80	4·69
1931-32 ..	2,615	4,089	6,704	3·20	8·77	5·23
1932-33 ..	3,441	4,643	8,084	3·74	8·84	5·60
1933-34 ..	4,247	5,635	9,882	4·21	10·18	6·32
1934-35 ..	5,194	6,015	11,209	4·68	10·23	6·61

Machinery in factories. In the following table are shown the number of factories using mechanical power, the total horse-power of the engines used, and the value of the machinery and plant for the ten years 1925-26 to 1934-35 :—

MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Average Horse-power used.
		£	
1925-26	6,321	30,549,130	297,124
1926-27	6,637	31,580,350	319,726
1927-28	7,209	32,745,680	329,236
1928-29	7,305	33,724,910	350,953
1929-30	7,419	35,022,535	359,952
1930-31	7,519	34,771,687	333,066
1931-32	7,617	33,481,615	340,653
1932-33	8,023	33,022,441	364,121
1933-34	8,238	33,270,400	389,186
1934-35	8,445	33,947,056	404,702

The nature of the power used and the capacity of the machinery in the factories of the State are set out in the next table. Establishments using more than one kind of mechanical power are included once only in the upper half of the table, usually under the power which is principally used. The lower half of the table shows the total horse-power of engines used.

POWER USED IN FACTORIES, 1925-26 to 1934-35.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
1925-26 ..	736	413	4,709	432	31	1,140
1926-27 ..	678	334	5,141	467	17	1,053
1927-28 ..	618	334	5,701	509	12	1,036
1928-29 ..	579	278	5,941	493	14	892
1929-30 ..	539	223	6,142	490	25	776
1930-31 ..	502	228	6,279	499	11	680
1931-32 ..	479	213	6,426	493	6	587
1932-33 ..	485	197	6,840	493	8	589
1933-34 ..	491	174	7,074	492	7	658
1934-35 ..	477	180	7,279	499	10	655

Year.	Average Horse-power used.					
	Water.	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
1925-26 ..	..	165,678	15,422	107,812	8,212	297,124
1926-27 ..	..	172,795	13,548	123,359	10,024	319,726
1927-28 ..	..	166,947	12,326	138,118	11,845	329,236
1928-29 ..	10,265	168,637	10,886	147,835	13,330	350,953
1929-30 ..	12,386	167,991	9,671	155,911	13,993	359,952
1930-31 ..	19,001	138,719	9,081	151,997	14,268	333,066
1931-32 ..	18,983	140,220	8,937	158,279	14,234	340,653
1932-33 ..	17,348	153,174	9,002	169,678	14,919	364,121
1933-34 ..	15,960	166,247	7,878	184,004	15,097	389,186
1934-35 ..	24,072	167,239	6,689	191,412	15,290	404,702

The figures in the above table have been revised since the last issue of the Year Book owing to the discovery of inconsistencies which were found in the calculations by electricity generating stations of the average horsepower used.

The predominance of steam is due to its extensive use for the generation of electricity. A consistent increase is shown in the use of electricity which, as a secondary power, should be deducted from the total if the net horse-power used in factory production is required.

Wages in
Factories.

The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to persons employed in factories are given in the following table for each of the past ten years :—

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Drawings by Working Proprietors (excluding Profits).		Salaries paid to Managers and Clerks.		Wages paid to Factory Workers.		Total Salaries and Wages paid.														
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.															
<i>Aggregate Amounts.</i>																					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£														
1925-26	1,590,771	80,876	2,996,929	448,387	19,547,974	4,664,463	29,329,400														
1926-27	1,837,094	95,938	3,268,208	495,735	20,931,037	5,194,577	31,822,539														
1927-28	1,954,036	102,663	3,353,382	532,266	20,915,338	5,229,167	32,087,061														
1928-29	1,965,990	109,829	3,416,012	552,056	20,268,582	5,230,117	31,533,586														
1929-30	2,032,445	97,250	3,395,311	554,149	19,293,295	5,145,065	30,517,535														
1930-31	1,819,904	109,294	2,955,747	485,137	14,042,377	3,876,230	23,279,639														
1931-32	1,705,796	93,758	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	508,467	15,077,479	4,335,534	24,819,143														
1934-35	1,918,021	125,780	3,111,666	542,939	16,924,648	4,695,761	27,318,815														
<i>Average Amounts.</i>																					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
1925-26	240	18	4	124	4	8	363	7	11	149	9	3	218	0	4	104	2	6	189	16	5*
1926-27	275	18	6	141	18	5	369	19	2	151	16	8	223	18	1	108	12	0	193	14	1*
1927-28	278	14	11	137	16	0	367	14	4	154	7	7	227	11	3	108	14	5	196	15	9*
1928-29	298	15	8	139	13	0	374	11	3	155	7	7	227	17	5	109	15	5	197	8	3*
1929-30	321	1	8	153	12	8	386	10	8	157	14	10	226	18	6	110	2	2	197	1	6*
1930-31	290	6	1	163	12	3	364	9	2	145	13	9	204	15	9	99	1	6	179	5	10*
1931-32	275	7	11	165	8	6	345	7	11	133	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	239	12	7	162	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*

* These figures are based on the number of employees and the wages, etc., paid to them working proprietors being excluded.

The average wage paid to all employees (excluding working proprietors) increased by £2 14s. 1d., notwithstanding an increased proportion of juvenile labour in 1934-35.

The method of arriving at the average number of employees since the year 1928-29 (see page 488) would tend to increase the average wage paid to an amount slightly greater than that in previous years.

The average wage for 1934-35 (£156 6s. 6d.) was probably below the average according to the determinations of Wages Boards, and would be mainly accounted for by the fact that the former sum is based on the actual payments to workers, while the latter represents the average of the sums to which they would have been entitled if they had

worked throughout the whole year. There is, of necessity, a difference between the two averages, as all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1934-35 are given in the subjoined statement :—

FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1934-35.

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-metalliciferous mine and quarry products ..	651,549	143,907	387,262	66,544	1,846,480
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	289,157	198,718	615,183	71,529	1,566,137
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils and grease ..	3,781,785	163,632	1,122,200	107,282	7,085,892
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances ..	7,832,854	405,302	6,942,562	390,029	18,745,029
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	290,464	11,441	271,298	7,939	726,806
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	5,363,605	252,605	2,668,135	258,606	10,587,501
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	2,837,039	56,651	748,906	55,388	4,142,328
8. Clothing ..	8,335,325	116,329	4,529,713	109,480	15,091,802
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	25,374,584	660,849	4,340,901	460,376	36,589,677
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	1,810,266	58,189	1,284,292	66,411	3,805,889
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	1,010,818	23,733	571,556	15,545	1,928,725
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	2,982,767	143,445	2,419,853	119,355	7,362,094
13. Rubber ..	1,662,419	122,918	641,820	128,011	3,399,448
14. Musical instruments ..	4,750	284	18,116	101	29,499
15. Miscellaneous products ..	664,529	23,803	300,022	16,990	1,343,750
16. Heat, light and power ..	495,150	629,321	456,996	148,492	2,931,800
Total	63,387,061	3,011,127	27,318,815	2,022,078	117,182,857

The difference between the sum of the first four columns and the last column represents the amount available for miscellaneous expenses, interest, and profit. The proportions which this margin and the chief items of the cost of production bear to the total value of production in each class of industry are shown in the following table :—

PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION
IN FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Class of Industry.	Percentage of Costs, &c., to Total Value of Output.				
	Materials Used, including Containers.	Fuel, Light, &c.	Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest and Profit.
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Treatment of non-ferrous mine and quarry products	35·3	7·8	21·0	3·6	32·3
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	18·4	12·7	39·3	4·6	25·0
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	53·4	2·3	15·8	1·5	27·0
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	41·8	2·2	37·0	2·1	16·9
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	40·0	1·6	37·3	1·1	20·0
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	50·7	2·4	25·2	2·4	19·3
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	68·5	1·4	18·1	1·3	10·7
8. Clothing	55·2	0·8	30·0	0·7	13·3
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	69·3	1·8	11·9	1·3	15·7
10. Woodworking and basketware	47·6	1·5	33·8	1·7	15·4
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	52·4	1·2	29·7	0·8	15·9
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	40·5	2·0	32·9	1·6	23·0
13. Rubber	48·9	3·6	18·9	3·8	24·8
14. Musical instruments	16·1	1·0	61·4	0·3	21·2
15. Miscellaneous products	49·5	1·8	22·3	1·3	25·1
16. Heat, light, and power	16·9	21·5	15·6	5·0	41·0
Total	54·1	2·6	23·3	1·7	18·3

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the value of the output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to present the raw material in its manufactured form. Thus in class two the sum paid in wages represents 39·3 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 18·4 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in class nine the expenditure on wages amounts to 11·9 per cent. and that on raw materials to 69·3 per cent. of the value of the output.

In the next table the cost of production, the value of the output of factories, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for the years 1925-26 to 1934-35 :—

Cost of
production,
1925-26 to
1934-35.

**COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF
FACTORIES, 1925-26 TO 1934-35.**

Year.	Cost of Production.				Total Value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1925-26 ..	67,164,445	3,156,382	29,329,400	20,336,212	119,986,439
1926-27 ..	69,816,935	3,392,448	31,822,589	22,365,979	127,397,951
1927-28 ..	69,637,778	3,433,923	32,087,051	23,306,565	128,465,317
1928-29 ..	70,100,456	3,361,298	31,533,586	22,902,123	127,897,463
1929-30 ..	66,770,302	3,435,727	30,517,535	22,087,535	122,811,099
1930-31 ..	50,380,110	2,589,475	23,279,689	17,176,521	93,425,795
1931-32 ..	51,727,685	2,443,539	21,258,599	17,958,794	93,388,617
1932-33 ..	56,757,681	2,633,659	23,096,512	19,597,577	102,085,429
1933-34 ..	59,776,270	2,765,971	24,819,143	21,134,926	108,496,310
1934-35 ..	63,387,061	3,011,127	27,318,815	23,465,854	117,182,857

These figures are reduced in the succeeding statement to their respective percentages of the total output.

**PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES,
1925-26 TO 1934-35.**

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.				Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%
1925-26 ..	56·0	2·6	24·4	17·0	100·0
1926-27 ..	54·8	2·7	25·0	17·5	100·0
1927-28 ..	54·2	2·7	25·0	18·1	100·0
1928-29 ..	54·8	2·6	24·7	17·9	100·0
1929-30 ..	54·4	2·8	24·8	18·0	100·0
1930-31 ..	53·9	2·8	24·9	18·4	100·0
1931-32 ..	55·4	2·6	22·8	19·2	100·0
1932-33 ..	55·7	2·6	22·5	19·2	100·0
1933-34 ..	55·1	2·5	22·9	19·5	100·0
1934-35 ..	54·1	2·6	23·3	20·0	100·0

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 23.3 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 24.8 per cent. in the period 1925-26 to 1929-30. The cost of materials was 54.8 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1930-31 to 1934-35, as in the years 1925-26 to 1929-30. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power was 2.7 per cent. in the earlier and 2.6 per cent. in the later period. The balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £19 5s. 2d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1930-31 to 1934-35, as compared with £17 14s. 0d. in the preceding five-year period.

Capital invested in manufacturing plant and premises. In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery and plant and land and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1934-35 :—

MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1934-35.

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	1,504,096	780,679
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	657,702	695,937
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	2,389,213	2,522,233
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	4,656,397	7,341,399
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	91,723	253,563
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	3,291,210	2,851,638
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	435,832	888,333
8. Clothing	1,112,398	4,389,042
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	6,576,778	8,312,518
10. Woodworking and basketware	900,418	1,023,270
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	203,804	763,594
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	2,644,681	3,023,056
13. Rubber	984,534	815,864
14. Musical instruments	4,721	30,903
15. Miscellaneous products	303,496	406,519
16. Heat, light, and power	8,190,053	2,546,073
Total	33,947,056	36,644,621

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 £37,623,218, 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 1925-26 to 1934-35 :—

MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1925-26 TO 1934-35.

Year.					Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
					£	£
1925-26	..	..	..	..	30,549,130	29,847,370
1926-27	..	..	..	..	31,580,350	32,269,655
1927-28	..	..	..	..	32,745,680	34,761,340
1928-29	..	..	..	..	33,724,910	36,184,460
1929-30	..	..	..	..	35,022,535	36,983,485
1930-31	..	..	..	..	34,771,687	36,218,384
1931-32	..	..	..	..	33,481,615	34,868,960
1932-33	..	..	..	..	33,022,441	34,804,987
1933-34	..	..	..	..	33,270,400	35,563,879
1934-35	..	..	..	..	33,947,056	36,644,621

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery and plant and land and buildings increased by 16·9 per cent. between 1925-26 and 1934-35, but have decreased by 2·0 per cent. since 1929-30. The actual writing down of capital must, however, have been much more extensive as since that year 905 more factories have been included in the figures.

In the appended table the number of accidents in factories is given for the last ten years. The particulars in the table relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, 1925 TO 1934.

Year.		Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
1925	.. ..	128,013	996	·778
1926	.. ..	135,510	1,252	·924
1927	.. ..	136,022	1,348	·991
1928	.. ..	137,244	1,224	·891
1929	.. ..	136,025	1,129	·829
1930	.. ..	104,926	890	·843
1931	.. ..	110,692	677	·611
1932	.. ..	125,670	809	·644
1933	.. ..	134,842	956	·709
1934	.. ..	148,155	1,162	·784

Manufactures— The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to work of various kinds done by the Penal Department at Pentridge and the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind. At the former establishment the manufacture of wire netting, clothing, brushware, boots, mats, blankets, flannel, underclothing, and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the output for 1934-35 was £50,823, and of the materials used, £36,011. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments. The work carried on by the latter is the manufacture of brushware, brooms, basketware, mats and matting, and gives employment to 164 persons (135 males and 29 females). The value of the work turned out for the period under review was £38,161.

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 thus taken to prevent as far as possible all overlapping or double counting. The primary value of dairy production in accordance with the above definition is the price paid at the factory for milk or cream sold by the farmer; the value added by the process of manufacture into butter, &c., is included in manufacturing production.

GROSS VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION.

Division of Industry.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	18,027,142	17,809,525	18,448,048	17,664,072	15,793,092
Pastoral	11,173,732	10,175,851	9,804,916	17,735,382	14,969,013
Dairying	9,530,164	9,266,064	9,621,493	7,905,988	9,368,531
Poultry and Bees ..	3,980,610	3,697,276	3,610,062	3,532,776	3,613,119
Wild Animals	426,512	415,217	423,229	499,245	581,647
Forestry	825,534	794,476	786,421	836,616	901,099
Fisheries	194,425	178,840	176,943	160,952	169,182
Mining	1,647,553	1,280,979	1,340,212	1,549,928	1,580,867
Manufacturing* ..	39,413,968	37,819,628	41,081,102	44,201,645	48,762,591
Total	85,219,640	81,437,856	85,292,426	94,086,604	95,739,141

* Manufacturing is included at its net or added value because the gross or wholesale selling value contains so much duplication of products; the finished article of one class of manufacture forming in numerous cases the raw material for others.

The ultimate aim of the valuation of production is to arrive at the sum available for distribution among those concerned in each class of industry, i.e.—

- (a) Workers in all grades of the industry.
- (b) Proprietors (including landlords) of any of the instruments of production concerned.
- (c) Providers of capital, including debenture holders and mortgagees.

It is, therefore, necessary to deduct from the gross values of realization all costs of marketing and production, the former including freight, cartage, brokerage, commission, insurance and containers, and the latter such items as stock feed, seed costs, manures, spraying, animal dips, power and water used, and depreciation. Complete details of these costs are not yet available for the mining, forestry, bee farming and fishing industries in Victoria, but the following table gives the value of production in detail after deduction of marketing costs, and may be considered to represent with a fair degree of accuracy the value of Victorian production at the place of production.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Agricultural.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Barley	168,787	144,911	186,814	184,297	184,545
Maize	95,634	103,417	92,157	91,405	131,945
Oats	426,936	467,591	431,991	578,994	468,622
Wheat	4,478,732	5,742,409*	5,411,525*	5,241,554*	4,119,773*
Onions	61,447	187,384	83,177	113,176	191,540
Potatoes	335,910	587,356	541,519	538,677	670,872
Fruit	855,944	834,977	1,226,269	832,810	1,000,274
Other Crops	5,821,541	6,894,508	6,972,815	6,544,079	6,254,181
Total	12,244,931	15,012,553	14,951,267	14,124,992	13,021,752
<i>Pastoral.</i>					
Wool	4,374,933	4,813,663	4,880,066	8,735,183	5,519,469
Sheep Slaughtered	2,510,845	1,809,447	1,210,382	3,915,441	4,700,644
Cattle Slaughtered	3,111,614	2,417,432	2,516,130	3,658,574	3,402,232
Horses	11,051	9,301	7,379	19,270	66,764
Total	10,008,443	9,049,843	8,613,957	16,328,468	13,689,109

* Inclusive of wheat bounties.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION AT THE PLACE OF
PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Produce.	Value in—				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Dairying.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Cream for Butter	5,305,327	5,706,408	5,988,609	4,192,361	5,317,537
Milk for Cheese	189,086	171,963	180,806	146,208	201,991
Milk for Condensing and Con- centrating	441,985	369,684	352,495	318,374	387,682
Whole Milk consumed	1,685,186	1,443,923	1,391,575	1,526,572	1,860,126
Figs	1,558,396	1,209,523	1,312,045	1,353,565	1,154,966
Total	9,179,980	8,901,511	9,225,530	7,537,080	8,922,302
<i>Poultry and Bees.</i>					
Eggs	2,814,775	2,618,675	2,539,287	2,399,122	2,626,542
Poultry	816,775	760,350	736,395	848,501	668,857
Honey and Beeswax	45,498	37,308	53,936	17,345	39,540
Total	3,677,048	3,416,333	3,329,618	3,264,968	3,334,939
<i>Wild Animals.</i>					
Rabbits and Hares	207,255	208,848	213,479	149,064	230,202
Rabbit and Hare Skins	152,662	127,908	129,657	267,926	250,621
Total	359,917	336,756	343,136	416,990	480,823
<i>Forestry.</i>					
Forest Sawmills	49,044	44,734	64,063	88,017	99,190
Firewood	522,335	444,554	393,620	419,384	486,980
Bark for tanning	40,938	52,377	79,641	81,436	78,630
Total	612,317	541,665	537,324	588,837	664,800
<i>Fisheries.</i>					
Fish	159,300	146,365	144,093	126,625	131,103
Crayfish	7,100	6,734	7,439	5,776	9,446
Oysters	50	..	39	51	..
Total	166,450	153,099	151,571	132,452	140,549
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold	101,853	261,034	349,597	445,804	594,115
Coal—					
Black	807,699	362,284	274,903	328,704	215,413
Brown	173,713	251,511	276,799	271,360	264,192
Other Metals and Minerals	4,475	6,051	5,706	12,145	11,421
Quarrying	324,811	219,422	286,898	322,905	374,454
Total	1,412,551	1,094,302	1,193,903	1,380,918	1,459,595
Total Primary Manufacturing	37,661,637 39,413,968	38,506,062 37,819,628	38,346,306 41,081,102	43,774,705 44,201,645	41,713,869 48,762,591
Grand Total	77,075,605	76,325,690	79,427,408	87,976,350	90,476,460

The values of production of the various classes of industry as they appear in the previous table for the year 1934-35 are shown hereunder, together with the costs of production where available. The difference between the two figures represents the net value of production or the net return available to the producers for wages, rent, interest and profits. As previously explained, the deductions are incomplete, but the margin of error is considered to be small in view of the comparative unimportance of the industries, except mining, from the point of view of production costs.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

Industry.	Value at Place of Production.	Cost of Production.†	Net Value.	Value per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Agriculture	13,021,752	4,285,976	8,735,776	4 15 2
Pastoral	13,689,109	384,000	13,305,109	7 4 11
Dairying	8,922,302	1,390,887	7,531,415	4 2 0
Poultry and Bees ..	3,334,939	1,110,352	2,224,587	1 4 3
Miscellaneous	1,286,172	*	1,286,172	0 14 0
Mining	1,459,595	*	1,459,595	0 15 10
Manufacturing	48,762,591	..	48,762,591	26 11 1
Total	90,476,460	7,171,215	83,305,245	45 7 3

* Not available.

† Costs of production include stockfeed, seed costs and pickling, manures, spraying, sheep and cattle dips, and power and water used in irrigation.

Depreciation. While depreciation of assets used must be considered as a legitimate charge against the value of production, the problem of exact measurement presents much difficulty. Depreciation may generally be considered as proportionate to the life of the asset, but

this cannot always be accurately measured, particularly with machinery where obsolescence might be suddenly accentuated by new invention. Care and expertness in handling and proper repairing must influence the effective life of machinery, while managerial policy and methods of determining depreciation affect annual amounts actually written off.

In these circumstances there is no certainty that depreciation will vary in direct proportion to annual production as in the case of other production costs, but it is considered that some attempt at measurement of the annual amount chargeable against production should be made.

The table hereunder shows details of the fixed capital invested in certain of Victorian industries and the estimated depreciation thereon for the year 1934-35 :—

DEPRECIATION, 1934-35.

Industry.	Fixed Capital.	Depreciation.	Per Cent.
	£	£	
Agricultural machinery	8,240,000	824,000	10
Pastoral machinery	860,000	43,000	5
Dairying machinery	440,000	22,000	5
Capital value building and fences in agricultural, dairying and pastoral industry	41,125,000	1,645,000	4
Capital value of factory land, buildings, plant and machinery	70,592,000	2,319,000	3.28

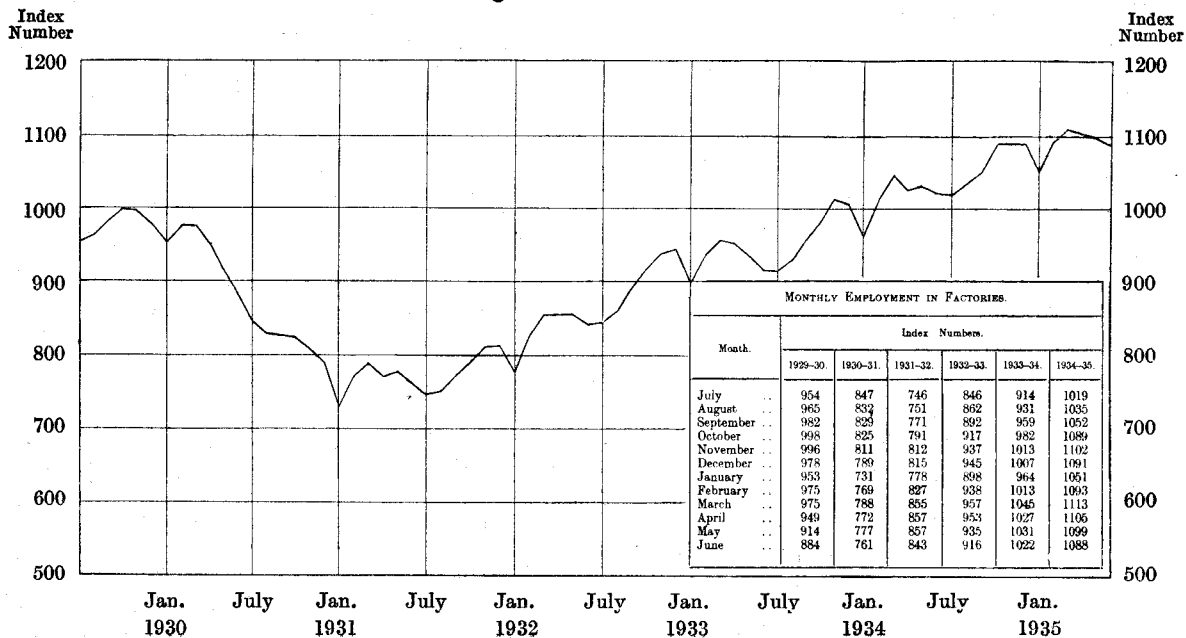
The estimated percentages of depreciation on agricultural, pastoral, and dairying machinery and on the value of buildings and fences in those industries have been arbitrarily fixed by Australian Statisticians in the interests of uniformity. The amount of depreciation on factory buildings, &c., is the total written off as shown by the returns rendered by manufacturers.

Monthly employment in factories. An analysis has been made of the number of employees in factories in Victoria on the pay day nearest the 15th day of each month for the past six years.

The figures have been converted into index numbers which are given hereunder with an accompanying graph, which show clearly how the depression in trade and industry affected factory employees.

MONTHLY INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIAN FACTORIES FROM 1ST JULY, 1929, TO 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Average for 1927-28 = 1000.



Production.

Monthly
employment
in factories.

Statistics furnished by manufacturers include information relating to the number of employees on factory pay-rolls on the pay day nearest the 15th day of each month, including managers, clerks, engine-drivers, operatives, carters, and

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Aerated waters	338	367	384	423
Agricultural implements	2,314	2,410	2,530	2,520
Art metal	394	401	399	405
Bacon curing	499	484	493	501
Bags and sacks	149	155	156	174
Bags, trunks, &c.	702	678	717	770
Bakeries	2,576	2,598	2,606	2,604
Basketware	70	120	122	125
Bedding and mattress	484	473	463	484
Biscuits	883	885	899	1,001
Boiling down, tallow, &c.	319	322	334	393
Boot accessories	616	623	633	645
Boot repairing	227	227	228	228
Boots and shoes	8,888	9,123	9,388	9,796
Boxes and cases	644	646	680	748
Brass and copper	1,127	1,195	1,241	1,254
Breweries	1,147	1,161	1,182	1,186
Bricks, tiles, firebricks	1,397	1,451	1,519	1,546
Brooms and brushware	288	293	286	300
Butter and cheese	2,354	2,429	2,654	2,869
Cabinet, furniture	2,300	2,360	2,372	2,424
Cement and cement goods	641	641	610	630
Cereal foods	926	948	931	925
Chaffcutting	339	325	342	329
Chemical fertilizers	665	630	647	631
Chemicals, drugs	1,514	1,535	1,543	1,589
Condiments, coffee	559	681	731	798
Confectionery	2,738	2,681	2,708	2,757
Cooperage	227	228	233	235
Cotton	1,057	1,084	1,079	1,099
Cutlery and small tools	127	132	132	132
Cycle and motor accessories	238	260	264	277
Die sinking and engraving	303	315	318	318
Distilleries	139	147	168	155
Dressmaking	7,028	7,544	8,093	8,430
Dried fruit	576	561	556	508
Dyeworks and cleaning	522	524	544	568
Earthenware, china, &c.	762	768	778	798
Electric light—Government	925	912	923	944
,, Local authority	253	259	269	268
,, Companies	114	115	117	116
Electrical installations	2,124	2,124	2,136	2,155
Electrotyping and stereotyping	25	25	25	25
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	5,353	5,586	5,702	5,962
Explosives	1,054	1,086	1,103	1,131

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, 1934-35.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
454	498	516	439	471	384	357	347
2,388	2,381	2,347	2,346	2,321	2,378	2,395	2,380
411	417	411	421	429	415	440	429
508	517	510	512	505	510	506	504
176	178	183	183	177	185	187	192
807	797	704	744	773	751	754	730
2,621	2,625	2,594	2,606	2,632	2,682	2,685	2,703
121	80	124	129	123	73	118	64
490	508	506	535	533	552	555	556
1,014	1,024	846	903	901	903	886	906
393	404	410	405	385	375	341	342
650	617	608	623	628	631	623	643
233	233	233	236	236	237	235	234
10,100	9,020	7,474	8,340	8,774	9,056	9,202	9,123
741	743	716	739	779	800	756	722
1,294	1,354	1,325	1,363	1,355	1,399	1,454	1,466
1,206	1,227	1,224	1,200	1,205	1,194	1,186	1,197
1,578	1,552	1,481	1,485	1,441	1,469	1,484	1,582
299	297	300	305	305	309	304	305
2,963	2,976	2,909	2,701	2,607	2,480	2,421	2,423
2,377	2,383	2,291	2,405	2,526	2,565	2,645	2,574
644	641	637	660	662	678	677	693
937	958	889	918	946	975	1,002	976
316	298	364	381	357	349	355	344
621	614	629	641	832	993	855	746
1,604	1,591	1,507	1,517	1,491	1,497	1,512	1,523
794	685	608	566	555	609	607	580
2,776	2,752	2,556	2,553	2,582	2,726	2,913	2,998
238	235	210	226	227	223	225	220
1,125	1,141	1,139	1,180	1,211	1,213	1,239	1,253
134	132	131	130	133	142	144	143
274	277	271	272	273	272	283	286
322	318	315	317	322	329	329	335
166	156	121	130	146	141	198	153
8,394	7,982	7,236	7,868	8,049	8,188	7,938	7,199
466	468	441	549	1,234	1,309	1,049	792
585	598	609	616	634	640	630	618
813	811	820	830	832	843	867	889
945	971	1,009	1,026	1,009	1,014	996	979
272	275	278	280	281	281	284	281
115	117	118	114	120	119	121	119
2,192	2,178	2,182	2,205	2,279	2,335	2,424	2,456
25	26	23	25	25	25	25	25
5,995	5,999	6,060	6,238	6,376	6,390	6,405	6,477
1,142	1,152	1,160	1,199	1,228	1,261	1,258	1,274

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Extracting and refining—other metals ..	60	62	61	59
Fellmongery	668	456	409	577
Furnishing, drapery	297	314	313	317
Furriers	467	458	441	456
Galvanized iron working	1,758	1,799	1,901	1,982
Gas fittings and meters	278	272	282	289
Gasworks—Local authority	74	77	78	78
" Companies	629	630	626	626
Glass (including bottles)	923	945	956	1,017
Gold, silver, and electroplating	859	886	853	887
Grain milling	972	1,038	1,032	1,064
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c.	464	500	528	540
Hats and caps	1,299	1,449	1,446	1,543
Horse-drawn vehicles	397	397	400	405
Hosiery and knitting	8,982	9,011	9,232	9,482
Ice, refrigerating	166	171	185	230
Ice cream	97	99	125	153
Inks, polishes, &c.	386	397	412	409
Jams and fruit preserving	1,238	1,313	1,500	1,606
Jewellery	558	564	584	584
Joinery	958	1,020	1,037	1,063
Lime, plaster, and asphalt	610	632	631	632
Machine belting	54	55	55	55
Malting	271	268	278	278
Margarine	55	55	56	55
Marble, slate, &c.	321	324	316	311
Meat and fish preserving	754	536	714	1,923
Millinery	1,457	1,594	1,602	1,637
Modelling	66	76	71	76
Motor body building	2,430	2,540	2,665	2,696
Motor construction and assembly	1,160	1,174	1,149	1,184
Motor repairs	2,851	2,869	2,894	2,957
Musical instruments	86	87	83	80
Newspapers	2,307	2,317	2,307	2,377
Oils, mineral	158	164	169	162
Oils, vegetable	121	92	90	92
Papermaking, stationery	3,476	3,470	3,484	3,577
Perambulators	60	63	66	69
Photo engraving	176	175	176	182
Pickles and sauces	211	215	233	238
Picture frames	95	100	99	106
Printing and bookbinding	4,972	5,034	5,085	5,170
Rope and cordage	860	881	877	904
Rubber tyres, &c.	1,324	1,383	1,477	1,549
Rubber goods (other)	2,221	2,481	2,412	2,575
Saddlery, harness	76	77	72	71
Sausage skins	200	158	167	256
Sawmills—forest	1,966	2,032	2,091	2,154
" Town	1,346	1,396	1,433	1,488
Ship and boat building	267	382	262	315

FACTORIES, 1934-35—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
60	61	61	60	60	60	64	64
657	706	593	559	594	603	565	587
321	317	299	317	305	321	321	326
485	514	557	648	695	698	705	655
2,034	2,045	1,963	1,970	1,964	1,928	1,895	1,894
292	285	287	284	284	286	289	290
77	80	83	86	85	84	85	86
625	625	621	616	616	676	693	690
1,039	996	1,057	1,048	941	1,068	1,100	1,090
875	899	791	863	880	893	930	970
1,077	1,128	1,194	1,164	1,089	1,057	1,079	1,070
544	533	444	422	442	436	427	431
1,566	1,488	1,497	1,615	1,624	1,540	1,543	1,405
417	423	423	424	432	431	424	432
9,693	9,807	9,683	10,019	10,078	10,149	10,178	9,935
258	273	271	272	263	212	185	180
194	204	219	204	179	120	99	97
438	433	425	429	434	417	416	406
1,615	1,768	2,575	3,921	4,682	2,774	1,818	1,540
603	600	552	575	591	602	613	623
1,046	1,077	1,009	1,030	1,060	1,101	1,067	1,059
639	647	635	673	675	674	682	682
55	57	58	59	60	61	62	61
273	215	214	168	172	242	274	294
56	57	58	58	58	59	58	58
297	303	283	289	296	297	318	305
2,220	1,985	1,643	1,848	1,542	1,016	813	851
1,611	1,393	1,270	1,482	1,477	1,517	1,375	1,148
70	56	63	59	69	78	77	70
2,708	2,775	2,432	2,409	2,320	2,544	2,780	3,189
1,230	1,269	1,217	1,202	1,113	1,182	1,220	1,379
3,004	3,063	3,093	3,114	3,129	3,132	3,147	3,145
87	89	86	86	86	90	89	85
2,350	2,395	2,352	2,369	2,379	2,389	2,394	2,397
149	133	138	141	144	145	147	140
91	99	86	116	106	124	122	116
3,642	3,660	3,642	3,626	3,641	3,601	3,638	3,646
69	72	68	66	66	64	65	62
188	188	175	179	210	210	203	204
245	253	254	297	335	305	256	261
100	102	104	95	104	106	102	103
5,211	5,188	5,054	5,075	5,093	5,111	5,154	5,113
918	940	860	891	879	909	924	939
1,493	1,336	1,361	1,429	1,450	1,419	1,454	1,434
2,571	2,564	2,484	2,217	2,048	1,964	1,845	1,689
71	72	75	78	78	82	83	76
253	270	249	281	242	215	206	196
2,127	2,102	2,104	2,251	2,300	2,221	2,210	2,203
1,505	1,499	1,470	1,475	1,497	1,465	1,483	1,490
336	285	277	348	224	328	283	292

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Shirts, collars, &c.	4,490	4,673	4,829	4,916
Silk, natural and artificial	500	517	528	524
Smelting, iron rolling	4,120	4,195	4,316	4,368
Soap and candle	661	643	650	666
Stoves and ovens	504	512	518	527
Surgical instruments	239	243	238	235
Tailoring	7,493	7,605	7,699	7,910
Tanning and leather dressing	2,013	1,995	2,012	2,085
Tents and sailmaking	142	151	152	168
Tobacco and cigarettes	1,748	1,773	1,774	1,797
Toys, games, &c.	579	580	572	614
Tram and railway workshops	4,982	5,010	4,995	5,013
Umbrellas	134	131	120	109
Watches and clocks	67	68	69	68
Waterproof clothing	268	267	269	270
White lead, paint, &c.	203	202	205	217
Window blinds, &c.	38	38	39	38
Wireless apparatus	1,988	1,533	1,072	918
Wireworking	615	614	622	629
Wood turning	407	428	406	433
Woollen mills	9,181	9,050	8,918	8,902
Other factories	4,722	4,606	4,695	4,883
All Industries Total	152,500	154,834	157,345	163,002

BUILDING STATISTICS, 1934-35.

In view of the great importance of statistics of building and construction, their collection was undertaken in Victoria in 1929. Owing, however, to the obvious incompleteness of the returns received, the information obtained was not considered satisfactory, and very few details were published. The data received from builders covering their operations for the subsequent years show evidence of much greater care in compilation, and are considered worthy of publication in full detail.

The particulars given below for the year 1934-35 were obtained from returns furnished by 877 builders.

The absence of any system of registration of builders makes it difficult to ensure that a return is obtained from every builder in the State. It is suspected that a number of builders do not render returns. The statistics presented hereunder cannot, therefore, be considered as an absolute measure of the value of the work done but merely as an indication of the trend of building operations. The figures provide valuable information relating to the division of the expenditure amongst the various trades engaged in and those dependent upon the industry, and also supply important data not otherwise available relating to the contribution of the building trade to the national income.

FACTORIES, 1934-35—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
4,883	4,820	3,912	4,735	4,747	4,664	4,647	4,557
522	530	512	478	462	477	485	524
4,310	4,287	4,282	4,400	4,373	4,395	4,409	4,548
676	676	647	655	641	671	665	647
541	545	548	559	583	615	629	639
238	237	246	249	254	253	254	254
7,990	7,908	7,560	7,770	7,952	7,956	7,990	7,733
2,092	2,088	2,055	2,117	2,149	2,079	2,166	2,178
172	177	173	171	161	158	159	157
1,820	1,859	1,770	1,815	1,849	1,859	1,842	1,861
609	551	501	498	511	528	562	595
5,013	5,034	4,726	4,993	5,064	5,126	4,998	5,168
110	131	104	107	112	115	112	60
68	68	68	70	71	70	69	69
267	212	275	283	287	301	303	303
218	216	222	223	223	224	217	214
39	40	39	40	42	43	43	42
1,137	1,202	1,094	1,110	1,359	1,420	1,570	1,592
640	643	645	657	666	653	656	652
427	446	413	424	426	438	439	437
8,990	9,158	9,216	9,333	9,310	9,224	9,240	9,235
4,910	4,873	4,878	4,963	5,225	5,209	5,132	5,163
164,876	163,236	157,321	163,618	166,468	165,384	164,418	162,867

The value of building work done in each of the past five years, according to the returns received, was as follows:—

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK.

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
New buildings ..	1,958,307	1,029,957	1,674,852	2,172,128	3,714,072
Repairs and additions	570,032	490,732	652,961	798,146	1,105,798
Other construction	130,806	70,116	83,977	122,053	170,514
Total ..	2,659,145	1,590,805	2,411,790	3,092,327	4,990,384

The number of persons employed and the total salaries and wages paid are shown hereunder for the year 1934-35.

Persons Employed.	Number.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Average Salary or Wage.
		£	£ s. d.
Working proprietors	944	195,877	207 9 11
Managers	109	33,960	311 11 2
Clerks—			
Male	56	11,375	203 2 6
Female	38	3,777	99 7 11
Others	4,875	820,274	168 5 3

PAYMENTS TO SUB-CONTRACTORS, 1934-35.

			£				£
Plumbers	..	..	207,642	Bricklayers	..	..	111,212
Painters	..	..	99,972	Tilers	..	..	62,615
Electricians	..	..	97,757	Others	..	..	467,119
Joiners	..	..	163,503				
				Total	..	..	1,209,820

The term "Others" in this statement includes sub-contractors for excavations, concreting, asphaltting, fibro-cement and plaster work, plastering, &c. The term "sub-contractor" is intended to mean sub-contractor for "labour and material" only. Persons compiling returns were instructed to include sub-contractors for "labour only" under the heading of "persons employed," and the amount of the contract under "wages paid."

Materials used.

The value of materials used has been, in most cases, carefully dissected, but some builders have been unable to give the details asked for. This is regrettable, as it is important that complete statistics in regard to materials used should be available. Where the details could not be supplied it was necessary to include the total cost of all materials used under the heading of "Other materials." The value of the materials used is shown below:—

Materials.	Value.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Timber	406,340	241,076	371,936	496,441	771,914
Bricks	114,011	81,239	178,820	225,616	359,921
Tiles	45,274	17,870	40,309	53,889	82,975
Cement and lime ..	95,269	62,102	98,196	135,202	209,812
Other materials ..	599,423	368,429	567,883	634,982	1,042,863
Total	1,260,317	770,716	1,257,144	1,546,130	2,467,485

In addition to payment for wages, materials, and sub-contracts, there are numerous other expenses incidental to building, such as fuel, insurance, building fees of various kinds, &c. These have been included under the heading of "Other expenses," and totalled £43,894 in 1930-31, £21,218 in 1931-32, £30,654 in 1932-33, £32,122 in 1933-34, and £46,586 in 1934-35.

Capital invested in plant and machinery amounted to £100,852 in 1930-31, £70,414 in 1931-32, £69,974 in 1932-33, £72,635 in 1933-34, and to £92,890 in 1934-35; and capital invested in land and buildings

used as workshops amounted to £97,685 in 1930-31, £70,414 in 1931-32, £78,215 in 1932-33, £79,920 in 1933-34, and to £83,397 in 1934-35.

The following table is an analysis of the buildings completed during the years 1931-32 to 1934-35. As some of these buildings were doubtless commenced in the previous year, the total value is not a measure of the value of building construction for each respective year. The table published at the beginning of this review purporting to show value of work done is designed for this purpose.

BUILDINGS COMPLETED DURING 1931-32 TO 1934-35.

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Business premises ..	111	£ 534,893	143	£ 862,687	241	£ 666,605	295	£ 1,327,426
Other buildings ..	..	235,905	..	232,323	..	529,220	..	658,510
Dwellings—								
Brick ..	186	298,618	411	564,439	514	677,102	1,009	1,202,968
Wood ..	212	106,396	322	155,506	406	216,661	715	383,267
Total Value ..	..	1,175,812	..	1,814,955	..	2,089,588	..	3,572,171

Information collected with regard to dwellings was confined to those constructed of brick and of wood as representative of the most common types of houses built in Victoria.

The table hereunder summarizes the result.

DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED, 1934-35.

Number of Rooms.	Brick Dwellings.			Wooden Dwellings.		
	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.
		£	£		£	£
Three rooms ..	23	10,293	448	50	12,489	250
Four rooms ..	145	98,695	681	186	81,491	438
Five rooms ..	394	351,278	892	382	217,749	570
Six rooms ..	237	276,043	1,165	74	49,749	672
Seven rooms ..	56	86,771	1,549	14	11,712	837
Eight rooms ..	48	85,223	1,775	5	4,327	865
Nine rooms ..	24	53,300	2,221	1	850	850
Ten rooms ..	29	62,677	2,161	1	1,700	1,700
Over ten rooms ..	53	178,688	3,371	2	3,200	1,600
Total ..	1,009	1,202,968	1,192	715	383,267	536

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1935.

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
1911	1,339,893	668,818	671,075	20,658	33,044	15,217	11,088
1912	1,382,553	690,056	692,497	23,438	35,817	16,595	11,738
1913	1,415,416	707,444	707,972	12,360	35,978	15,475	11,324
1914	1,435,188	713,307	721,881	50*	36,225	16,503	11,830
1915	1,424,445	694,210	730,235	-29,930*	35,010	15,823	12,832
1916	1,404,663	666,245	738,418	-37,532*	34,239	16,489	11,341
1917	1,417,060	671,075	745,985	-6,083*	33,035	14,555	9,506
1918	1,437,245	684,243	753,002	3,761*	31,601	15,177	9,156
1919	1,503,035	739,956	763,079	53,539*	31,621	19,370	11,706
1920	1,527,909	753,803	774,106	5,492	36,214	16,832	14,898
1921	1,550,735	765,317	785,418	3,398	35,593	16,165	13,676
1922	1,590,290	789,541	800,749	18,423	36,288	15,156	12,996
1923	1,625,479	807,919	817,560	16,532	35,876	17,219	13,126
1924	1,657,184	825,967	831,217	12,069	36,139	16,503	13,296
1925	1,684,093	840,878	843,215	6,823	35,922	15,836	13,370
1926	1,712,037	855,109	856,928	8,917	35,362	16,335	13,405
1927	1,741,890	870,805	871,085	11,552	35,074	16,773	13,608
1928	1,761,813	879,580	882,233	3,133	34,498	17,708	13,186
1929	1,778,344	886,587	891,757	-356	33,604	16,717	12,935
1930	1,792,689	892,552	900,137	-2,823	33,127	15,959	11,641
1931	1,803,661	896,570	907,091	-2,327	30,332	17,033	10,182
1932	1,813,482	900,812	912,670	-838	27,464	16,805	11,744
1933	1,824,578	905,205	919,373	160	28,392	17,456	12,668
1934	1,837,589	910,528	927,061	3,831	27,828	18,648	13,862
1935	1,843,099	911,757	931,342	-3,819	27,884	18,456	15,409

* Includes departure and return of members of Australian Imperial Forces.

STATE FINANCE.

Year ended June--	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Expenditure by Government from Loan Funds and on account of Loans. †	Expenditure from Loan Funds and on account of Loans† on—		
				Railways.	Country Water Supply.	Closer Settlement (Including Soldier Settlement).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836*	..	2,165	..	..	..	..
1840*	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..
1850*	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..
1860*	3,082,461	3,315,307	..	..	..	..
1870*	3,261,883	3,428,382	..	..	..	..
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,477,002	1,209,892	81,507	..
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,134,106	3,260,244	361,885	..
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636	1,005,889	595,543	144,149	63,985
1910	8,760,305	8,742,293	1,209,505	657,666	286,823	198,946
1911	9,372,637	9,362,291	2,657,271	1,230,381	311,709	956,900
1912	10,181,840	10,171,386	2,974,149	1,703,453	259,281	889,000
1913	10,508,945	10,479,741	2,693,844	1,700,309	267,560	576,610
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	3,276,994	2,361,660	229,127	303,935
1915	10,529,017	11,706,968	5,351,830	2,809,926	304,766	173,752
1916	11,470,875	11,683,363	4,473,569	2,440,317	347,135	86,938
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	2,440,966	1,266,352	302,893	103,647
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	1,931,679	761,705	302,955	273,494
1919	13,044,088	13,023,407	2,932,521	878,384	412,267	1,157,230
1920	15,866,184	15,852,459	7,601,266	982,182	570,028	5,204,308
1921	19,054,475	19,041,698	11,095,157	1,685,329	692,659	6,894,557
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	11,804,990	3,478,021	968,047	4,431,854
1923	21,634,677	21,611,309	8,825,471	1,674,643	1,210,484	2,655,163
1924	23,075,968	22,950,968	8,873,380	1,395,282	1,415,109	2,530,896
1925	24,304,887	24,170,483	7,862,765	1,483,720	1,471,566	1,536,733
1926	25,269,756	25,559,583	7,875,567	1,384,747	1,521,533	1,536,978
1927	27,128,700	27,744,903	9,096,180	1,823,777	1,659,898	1,729,469
1928	27,357,917	27,521,270	9,657,411	1,674,906	1,674,411	2,115,925
1929	28,156,034	28,104,947	7,225,704	1,229,521	1,516,023	1,493,127
1930	27,323,842	28,496,712	6,467,067	947,527	1,208,568	1,267,657
1931	25,575,504	28,029,702	3,552,767	455,293	696,146	709,179
1932	24,565,272	26,173,594	2,042,043	163,402	351,119	529,467
1933	24,905,985	25,747,486	2,852,556	156,728	488,072	588,847
1934	24,777,739	25,546,979	2,808,738	194,770	315,870	639,308
1935	25,805,557	25,956,754	2,688,521	218,419	260,736	475,387
Total to date	..	..	198,046,871	74,499,177	25,681,399	40,808,193

* Year ended 31st December.

† This Loan Expenditure differs from that charged to Loan Funds shown in issues of the Year Book prior to 1931-32. Details for each year prior to 1872-73 are not available.

STATE PUBLIC DEBT; MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Year.	Public Debt* at end of Financial Year.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. †			Shires and Road Districts †		
		No.	Capital Improved Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Capital Improved Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.
	£		£	£		£	£
1857	1,458,700	19	16,520,160	219,960	16	2,890,550	58,113
1860	5,643,100	41	19,512,925	324,728	42	8,242,199	122,470
1870	12,099,800	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881
1880	20,567,700	57	31,199,483	416,765	117	52,647,936	405,187
1890	41,377,693	59	86,226,966	925,638	133	108,086,680	925,673
1900	49,325,885	58	67,302,423	657,775	150	106,839,331	531,102
1910	55,576,725	60	108,863,963	1,015,028	146	143,142,655	754,586
1911	57,983,764	61	114,113,507	1,056,575	146	150,970,220	761,853
1912	60,737,216	61	119,400,893	1,149,044	147	155,677,624	796,472
1913	62,776,724	61	127,743,501	1,259,569	147	160,128,933	840,080
1914	66,130,726	61	137,649,219	1,320,545	147	164,268,467	854,483
1915	73,083,927	52	147,205,224	1,378,006	141	167,405,523	827,466
1916	76,775,032	51	149,235,137	1,407,021	139	169,724,979	847,206
1917	78,125,395	52	154,105,571	1,487,526	139	172,309,539	875,940
1918	79,595,646	52	158,777,843	1,598,643	139	172,558,872	927,901
1919	82,031,929	52	164,306,704	1,857,884	139	176,297,529	1,022,241
1920	87,647,739	55	172,838,636	2,053,584	138	184,599,186	1,171,379
1921	97,317,831	53	193,947,624	2,314,017	139	205,555,121	1,279,099
1922	109,099,199	53	210,501,055	2,648,855	139	215,984,328	1,382,922
1923	118,562,029	53	233,586,201	2,992,159	139	221,623,773	1,496,764
1924	124,108,326	53	264,693,364	3,354,343	139	235,274,597	1,646,410
1925	131,169,565	55	288,230,793	3,763,373	139	260,480,405	1,815,707
1926	140,264,989	55	314,333,446	4,191,063	139	257,350,043	1,921,483
1927	149,546,966	56	339,221,826	4,495,764	139	267,100,576	2,086,507
1928	158,183,470	56	362,432,238	4,689,716	140	274,314,322	2,155,651
1929	159,552,653	56	373,880,729	4,847,572	140	288,008,585	2,235,205
1930	162,288,994	56	385,884,089	4,860,697	140	294,765,524	2,208,996
1931	167,016,596	56	382,243,226	4,478,230	140	294,447,615	1,984,578
1932	169,833,964	56	351,642,387	4,232,242	140	278,253,957	1,904,422
1933	171,399,031	56	336,119,812	4,265,039	140	268,671,521	1,888,348
1934	175,132,749	56	338,152,113	4,565,961	139	254,231,354	1,728,271
1935	174,160,663	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Including corporations guarantee loans.

† Year ended 30th September.

EXPENDITURE ON ROADS BY THE COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

(Excluding Grants to Municipalities under section 38 of the *Country Roads Act 1928*, No. 3662).

Year.	Main Roads.		State Highways.	Developmental Roads—Construction. §	Other Road Works.	Total.
	Construction.*	Maintenance.†				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913-14	24,440	9,490	..	..	..	33,930
1914-15	342,681	49,888	..	..	..	392,569
1915-16	464,787	98,879	..	..	..	563,666
1916-17	226,603	130,537	..	..	..	357,140
1917-18	226,395	173,785	..	1,703	..	401,883
1918-19	284,734	179,133	..	47,561	..	511,428
1919-20	336,331	192,303	..	315,701	..	844,335
1920-21	271,850	221,335	..	693,245	..	1,186,490
1921-22	288,937	267,969	..	626,998	..	1,183,904
1922-23	275,810	288,129	..	435,187	57	999,183
1923-24	207,274	343,233	..	589,086	12,511	1,152,104
1924-25	228,871	463,065	5,117	830,698	..	1,527,751
1925-26	279,179	441,625	414,072	922,903	..	2,057,779
1926-27	350,400	426,709	672,840	692,728	22,261	2,164,938
1927-28	291,892	510,089	684,611	729,144	4,434	2,220,170
1928-29	216,053	509,776	671,728	643,443	1,490	2,042,490
1929-30	232,225	680,177	892,129	704,385	2,563	2,511,479
1930-31	161,504	613,729	379,862	462,339	..	1,617,434
1931-32	36,146	422,927	265,250	187,597	..	911,920
1932-33	205,799	485,087	426,301	498,787	..	1,615,974
1933-34	235,889	594,090	419,875	329,056	..	1,578,910
1934-35	166,002	700,074	360,503	323,220	..	1,549,799
Total	5,353,802	7,802,089	5,192,288	9,033,781	43,316	27,425,276

NOTE.—Expenditure on Unemployment Relief, &c., has been classified in accordance with the above headings.

* One-half of this expenditure is repaid by the municipalities over a period of 31½ years.

† The municipalities concerned are liable for one-half of this expenditure incurred prior to 1st January, 1925, and one-third of expenditure incurred subsequent to that date.

‡ The municipalities pay a proportion of the interest on the expenditure incurred in making these roads, and they maintain the roads after they have been constructed.

BANKING.

Year.	Joint Stock Banks (excluding Commonwealth Bank).				Savings Banks in Victoria.*		
	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	Accounts Open.	Amount on Deposit at end of year.
		£	£	£	£	No.	£
1854	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,909	5,068,792	2,761	180,020
1860	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731	7,225,728	10,135	484,501
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	41,738	1,047,147
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	92,115	1,661,409
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,292,065	281,509	5,262,105
1900	11	13,746,458	41,755,928	31,895,571	30,638,285	375,070	9,110,793
1910	11	13,933,729	47,341,431	44,746,441	43,188,975	560,515	15,417,887
1911	12	14,529,658	49,343,205	48,158,503	47,485,600	595,424	17,274,423
1912	12	14,529,735	49,543,884	47,836,052	47,258,048	641,736	19,662,465
1913	16	23,677,252	50,335,420	49,255,216	48,686,121	703,084	22,232,196
1914	16	25,074,076	51,996,067	51,819,656	50,896,536	748,652	24,533,519
1915	16	25,112,160	59,449,407	55,813,235	54,040,102	781,490	26,996,025
1916	17	26,519,044	63,435,125	60,195,632	59,202,831	821,208	28,789,426
1917	17	27,006,166	59,737,528	65,329,672	64,042,657	869,058	31,581,266
1918	16	27,013,981	75,489,092	78,296,932	76,390,503	913,875	34,603,286
1919	16	28,155,048	70,903,238	80,028,961	78,518,187	966,543	38,772,023
1920	17	35,915,745	88,536,893	88,049,750	86,085,423	1,014,223	42,317,863
1921	16	36,001,087	84,033,765	83,741,022	82,249,429	1,072,554	48,970,989
1921-22	15	36,872,469	74,659,508	78,100,614	76,546,572	1,127,892	52,131,032
1922-23	15	38,914,827	83,170,293	86,657,683	85,135,739	1,188,437	56,101,260
1923-24	15	41,627,576	84,248,711	85,937,244	84,301,488	1,268,629	58,028,190
1924-25	15	45,581,952	86,530,137	87,377,627	85,674,995	1,337,093	59,551,895
1925-26	15	45,928,051	92,845,850	91,953,493	90,067,719	1,396,438	63,253,526
1926-27	14	51,706,539	99,961,588	93,538,580	91,923,909	1,455,581	65,352,618
1927-28	14	54,338,895	101,926,003	93,414,007	91,916,458	1,515,097	68,826,768
1928-29	14	55,197,989	105,036,480	100,035,499	98,457,790	1,575,089	72,706,991
1929-30	14	48,461,495	105,529,578	90,227,553	88,959,734	1,619,940	69,367,253
1930-31	14	48,740,685	118,055,154	92,964,023	91,754,071	1,620,560	63,242,527
1931-32	13	47,825,431	133,330,107	114,523,288	113,108,273	1,557,556†	65,680,220
1932-33	12	47,373,283	132,455,266	106,488,445	105,285,163	1,586,508†	67,813,544
1933-34	12	44,147,476†	143,102,080	115,404,500	114,138,817	1,623,489†	69,971,410
1934-35	12	43,617,487†	132,719,413	110,644,546	109,514,113	1,666,480†	72,018,712

* Including (1) Trustees Savings Banks, established in 1842, and Post Office Savings Banks, opened in 1865—both of which were merged into the State Savings Bank of Victoria in 1897; (2) the State Savings Bank of Victoria from 1897; and (3) the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria, which commenced business on 15th July, 1912.

† Excluding particulars relating to the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris previously included.

‡ Figures for 1931-32 and subsequent years exclude the inoperative accounts of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

COMMERCE.

Year.	Recorded Value of Oversea Imports.	Recorded Value of Oversea Exports.	Total Recorded Value of Oversea Trade.	Value of Australian Produce Exported Oversea.
	£	£	£	£
1859 ..	12,873,360	12,558,129	25,431,489	*
1860 ..	12,736,535	11,390,445	24,126,980	*
1870 ..	10,608,267	11,236,300	21,844,567	*
1880 ..	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,336	*
1890 ..	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387	*
1900 ..	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008	11,855,052
1910 ..	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842	17,388,708
1911 ..	21,850,963	18,915,716	40,766,679	17,936,017
1912 ..	25,081,074	19,113,121	44,194,195	18,366,092
1913 ..	24,387,073	17,837,591	42,224,664	16,750,278
1914 (to 30th June) ..	12,718,794	8,994,698	21,713,492	8,746,861
1914-15 ..	21,050,310	12,349,662	33,399,972	12,009,497
1915-16 ..	26,761,922	14,748,730	41,510,652	14,279,482
1916-17 ..	25,474,839	19,030,146	44,504,985	18,668,224
1917-18 ..	21,113,588	20,716,688	41,830,276	20,270,842
1918-19 ..	35,026,311	28,095,159	63,121,470	27,682,262
1919-20 ..	33,788,287	43,124,940	76,913,227	42,236,835
1920-21 ..	57,608,777	34,871,961	92,480,738	33,890,767
1921-22 ..	36,352,056	34,644,182	70,996,238	33,681,068
1922-23 ..	46,729,100	33,768,701	80,497,801	33,148,563
1923-24 ..	49,592,643	29,612,548	79,205,191	29,088,613
1924-25 ..	54,289,690	41,641,979	95,931,669	41,066,355
1925-26 ..	50,327,055	33,317,301	83,644,356	32,855,314
1926-27 ..	55,560,936	34,556,433	90,117,369	34,130,233
1927-28 ..	47,911,131	31,591,878	79,503,009	30,770,969
1928-29 ..	46,005,650	39,090,707	85,096,357	38,253,152
1929-30 ..	42,301,093	36,499,943	78,801,036	36,019,351
1930-31 ..	20,305,201	26,754,761	43,665,000†	26,252,256
1931-32 ..	16,043,817	27,764,310	37,897,000†	27,393,055
1932-33 ..	21,516,988	29,809,418	45,322,000†	29,518,676
1933-34 ..	22,404,232	30,519,726	46,774,000†	30,195,377
1934-35 ..	26,345,073	28,119,827	48,799,000†	27,776,969

* Information not available.
British Currency.

† From 1930-31 the total value of Trade is estimated in

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Oversea Trade.			
	Value per Head of Population.		Exports of Butter.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Quantity.	Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£
1859 ..	24 5 7	23 13 7	896	25
1860 ..	23 13 8	21 3 7	705,040	27,974
1870 ..	14 12 0	15 9 3	137,475	4,704
1880 ..	10 10 1	14 2 7	1,096,401	29,996
1890 ..	13 7 7	8 8 7	1,297,777	47,972
1900 ..	9 19 5	10 3 3	32,087,739	1,243,260
1910 ..	15 7 5	13 19 6	39,698,122	1,780,044
1911 ..	16 6 2	14 2 4	51,304,010	2,361,587
1912 ..	18 9 5	14 1 6	31,451,378	1,545,771
1913 ..	17 9 5	12 15 7	34,542,925	1,681,987
1914* ..	8 18 2	6 6 0	9,373,252	475,898
1914-15 ..	14 15 5	8 12 1	16,630,637	800,385
1915-16 ..	18 15 9	10 7 1	11,417,311	719,653
1916-17 ..	18 2 8	13 10 11	30,706,719	2,189,052
1917-18 ..	14 18 0	14 12 4	24,323,648	1,664,299
1918-19 ..	24 7 4	19 10 11	23,969,104	1,860,415
1919-20 ..	22 9 6	28 13 9	24,170,187	2,089,296
1920-21 ..	37 14 0	22 16 5	32,813,204	4,027,256
1921-22 ..	23 8 10	22 6 10	45,985,904	3,026,447
1922-23 ..	29 7 8	21 4 8	41,653,344	3,190,805
1923-24 ..	30 10 3	18 4 5	35,578,812	2,751,312
1924-25 ..	32 15 3	25 2 7	53,731,160	4,051,632
1925-26 ..	29 17 8	19 15 8	32,874,047	2,542,626
1926-27 ..	32 9 2	20 3 9	34,403,562	2,181,415
1927-28 ..	27 10 3	18 2 10	32,412,438	2,311,094
1928-29 ..	26 2 6	22 4 0	41,321,453	2,811,204
1929-30 ..	23 16 1	20 10 9	40,305,160	2,668,755
1930-31 ..	11 6 9	14 16 9	61,751,348	3,183,231
1931-32 ..	8 18 2	15 6 4	81,068,322	4,149,713
1932-33 ..	11 17 1	16 10 1	95,492,925	3,865,321
1933-34 ..	12 5 6	16 14 5	76,470,363	2,411,892
1934-35 ..	14 6 11	15 6 3	93,643,352	3,428,217

* For period of six months to 30th June.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—						
	Wool.		Tallow.		Wheat		Frozen Meats.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	bushels.	£	£
1850	17,780,000	815,892	87,763	130,397	85	21	..
1860	24,216,847	2,021,396	6,029	15,687	328	165	..
1870	51,830,526	3,199,309	197,420	358,092	5,294	1,458	..
1880	111,509,915	6,372,306	134,022	191,531	2,378,097	539,421	..
1890	131,041,074	5,862,011	162,140	156,535	505,025	95,930	..
1900	100,743,853	4,164,656	153,340	171,327	6,246,645	874,323	432,120
1910	164,213,073	7,190,789	248,735	378,924	15,319,971	3,091,079	888,001
1911	159,955,473	6,255,599	334,937	480,256	20,351,479	3,592,534	941,406
1912	166,859,531	6,990,918	229,638	324,497	9,183,280	1,836,387	889,297
1913	143,391,292	6,282,291	258,969	371,316	11,220,525	2,053,454	1,565,061
1914*	44,626,388	1,979,174	156,470	227,759	17,579,763	3,260,551	710,018
1914-15	115,234,566	5,251,177	143,695	192,400	786,432	160,642	1,779,952
1915-16	100,526,942	6,203,565	24,831	45,214	9,974,218	2,767,099	140,973
1916-17	84,127,550	6,149,212	106,260	246,091	18,089,912	4,177,726	630,494
1917-18	87,681,189	6,820,006	44,819	133,577	10,050,700	2,776,635	478,921
1918-19	146,762,561	10,968,651	177,489	467,529	15,070,085	3,923,715	891,297
1919-20	156,458,960	12,800,519	265,870	1,037,986	28,675,295	7,983,987	4,096,685
1920-21	118,862,086	8,909,004	101,400	282,306	21,760,063	10,086,400	1,036,982
1921-22	193,425,056	11,185,526	203,829	336,869	32,268,626	9,182,731	1,132,230
1922-23	204,143,606	16,115,971	278,058	451,405	9,252,600	2,498,066	2,448,056
1923-24	118,152,098	13,067,701	99,118	188,767	16,762,086	3,922,823	707,179
1924-25	117,325,046	14,446,378	215,726	441,986	31,777,857	10,413,976	1,123,529
1925-26	194,663,036	15,402,800	205,879	399,783	10,110,257	3,132,983	1,528,751
1926-27	177,553,535	14,305,946	210,945	355,498	24,750,755	6,976,711	1,322,723
1927-28	158,117,113	15,243,335	132,068	224,643	5,224,235	1,489,426	840,778
1928-29	191,971,504	15,343,225	257,526	463,438	24,217,935	5,969,821	1,724,271
1929-30	160,674,506	7,889,140	150,833	256,863	2,720,463	690,247	1,672,823
1930-31	175,419,800	6,960,714	108,475	133,801	25,673,857	3,016,409	1,523,016
1931-32	182,978,607	7,694,531	209,957	220,611	28,021,268	4,246,048	1,615,924
1932-33	214,621,692	8,638,936	240,598	240,262	24,517,332	3,621,571	2,090,745
1933-34	189,521,493	13,511,750	137,134	131,024	9,884,533	1,431,842	2,287,658
1934-35	191,192,361	8,911,908	255,701	263,558	11,234,238	1,617,923	2,873,692

* Period of six months to 30th June.

COMMERCE ; SHIPPING.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			Shipping.			
	Flour.		Hides and Skins.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	tons.	£	£				
1850 ..	..	..	1,245	555	108,030	508	87,087
1860 ..	995	17,713	141,194	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
1870 ..	1,077	13,423	23,141	1,759	630,474	1,834	645,571
1880 ..	11,742	113,404	86,127	1,648	1,006,478	1,688	1,028,721
1890 ..	7,323	68,036	163,258	2,076	2,119,171	2,078	2,128,895
1900 ..	21,672	132,398	271,691	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
1910 ..	68,766	609,960	1,296,516	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773
1911 ..	79,684	629,427	1,089,451	2,335	5,148,184	2,347	5,156,952
1912 ..	68,782	600,267	1,329,400	2,399	5,426,146	2,385	5,410,801
1913 ..	84,689	710,416	1,688,409	2,481	5,950,035	2,469	5,902,277
1914* ..	48,113	398,442	552,211	1,281	3,150,689	1,297	3,208,400
1914-15	21,058	191,214	885,075	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817
1915-16	55,600	653,490	534,440	2,392	4,935,129	2,385	4,902,245
1916-17	101,991	1,213,751	548,736	1,962	4,042,819	1,967	4,050,095
1917-18	135,180	1,529,789	478,236	1,721	2,871,343	1,724	2,873,770
1918-19	144,073	1,707,399	1,078,163	1,730	2,870,974	1,709	2,815,938
1919-20	207,616	3,259,296	1,947,747	1,792	3,987,262	1,809	4,021,188
1920-21	87,422	1,900,888	784,421	2,246	4,663,126	2,248	4,651,818
1921-22	145,127	2,157,754	768,010	2,442	5,506,127	2,436	5,518,393
1922-23	178,812	2,024,921	1,562,572	2,634	6,611,352	2,634	6,618,968
1923-24	211,685	2,175,854	1,704,857	2,666	6,782,495	2,676	6,749,873
1924-25	177,778	2,408,542	2,158,241	2,577	6,807,357	2,605	6,876,355
1925-26	162,081	2,177,935	2,273,963	2,470	6,485,561	2,447	6,494,779
1926-27	167,260	2,123,361	2,106,123	2,667	7,187,147	2,666	7,180,748
1927-28	177,547	2,115,398	2,882,783	2,589	6,844,809	2,608	6,869,313
1928-29	216,905	2,260,895	2,938,220	2,474	6,798,092	2,466	6,815,305
1929-30	179,452	1,880,057	1,982,804	2,499	6,911,048	2,488	6,877,418
1930-31	190,269	1,221,250	1,341,673	2,166	6,161,699	2,181	6,238,325
1931-32	217,872	1,347,302	694,125	2,097	5,996,094	2,101	6,018,664
1932-33	241,612	1,564,396	873,096	2,343	6,688,911	2,296	6,674,138
1933-34	216,124	1,285,088	1,749,009	2,393	6,791,063	2,359	6,775,019
1934-35	263,884	1,734,520	1,361,076	2,603	7,435,416	2,585	7,407,121

* Period of six months to 30th June.

STATE RAILWAYS.

Year.	Miles Con- structed.	Capital Cost of Lines Opened.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Miles Run.
		£	£	£	
1880 ..	1,199	18,041,295	1,492,917	814,075	4,380,802
1889-90 ..	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	11,773,152
1899-1900 ..	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549
1909-10 ..	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866
1910-11 ..	3,576	44,021,212	4,909,062	3,109,323	13,319,572
1911-12 ..	3,675	45,603,114	5,233,979	3,455,086	14,203,681
1912-13 ..	3,700	47,076,911	5,222,271	3,605,001	14,648,489
1913-14 ..	3,888	49,311,907	5,581,474	3,886,348	15,570,098
1914-15 ..	3,928	51,620,187	5,183,687	4,528,316	15,880,677
1915-16 ..	4,153	54,560,106	5,730,743	4,141,588	14,424,357
1916-17 ..	4,176	55,808,163	5,980,638	4,305,958	14,594,775
1917-18 ..	4,205	56,694,141	6,593,873	4,603,905	14,147,896
1918-19 ..	4,245	57,658,557	6,476,076	4,474,771	13,587,968
1919-20 ..	4,270	58,496,357	8,287,063	6,265,754	15,687,177
1920-21 ..	4,322	60,012,250	9,851,908	8,093,869	16,583,638
1921-22 ..	4,372	63,186,759	10,857,853	8,287,146	15,830,605
1922-23 ..	4,389	64,938,085	11,413,782	8,442,214	16,323,481
1923-24 ..	4,488	66,212,984	12,025,987	8,982,880	17,245,219
1924-25 ..	4,537	67,470,720	12,830,283	9,704,455	18,172,188
1925-26 ..	4,681	69,181,724	12,743,566	9,833,240	18,267,000
1926-27 ..	4,692	70,668,661	13,760,769	10,521,032	18,781,264
1927-28 ..	4,749	72,658,978	12,953,039	10,166,136	19,302,971
1928-29 ..	4,751	73,438,071	13,262,387	9,833,459	19,022,771
1929-30 ..	4,764	74,612,008	12,088,013	9,598,893	18,708,773
1930-31 ..	4,773	74,717,834	10,089,884	7,770,341	16,957,378
1931-32 ..	4,777	74,827,429	9,530,812	6,401,519	16,269,092
1932-33 ..	4,777	75,116,987	9,520,870	6,572,789*	16,235,292
1933-34 ..	4,777	75,638,229	9,249,866	6,431,790*	16,222,395
1934-35 ..	4,777	75,864,803	9,498,705	6,691,490*	16,456,104

N.B.—Above information includes particulars of the following activities under the control of the Railways Commissioners:—(a) Electric Street Tramways, which were established in 1906, and (b) Road Motor Services, which commenced operations on 30th November, 1925.

* Additional amounts were charged to Unemployment Relief Funds as follow:—1932-33, £69,135; 1933-34, £251,104; 1934-35, £171,939.

EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State Element- ary.	Private.	Total.	State Element- ary.	Private.	Total.	Number of Maticu- lated Students.	Number of Graduates (Direct degrees).
1860	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
1870	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
1880	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
1890	2,170	791	2,961	250,097	40,181	290,278	154	99
1900	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
1910	2,036	641	2,677	235,042	54,740	289,782	287	201
1911	2,059	587	2,646	234,766	55,893	290,659	283	243
1912	2,093	548	2,641	238,111	56,035	294,146	315	184
1913	2,127	519	2,646	241,042	57,698	298,740	287	260
1914	2,175	512	2,687	246,447	58,886	305,333	364	305
1915	2,227	509	2,736	250,264	60,865	311,129	316	347
1916	2,225	495	2,720	257,726	64,830	322,556	364	302
1917	2,202	495	2,697	254,033	64,369	318,402	373	241
1918	2,272	493	2,765	240,664	63,476	304,140	430	295
1919	2,280	486	2,766	235,292	63,106	298,398	636	204
1920	2,333	489	2,822	247,337	66,445	313,782	746	387
1921	2,334	486	2,820	247,204	68,048	315,252	610	380
1922	2,405	486	2,891	248,882	67,673	316,555	548	514
1923	2,460	486	2,946	253,307	70,615	323,922	496	573
1924	2,503	490	2,993	254,144	71,925	326,069	509	619
1925	2,525	495	3,020	255,101	71,772	326,873	600	644
1926	2,529	493	3,022	255,779	73,249	329,028	605	551
1927	2,564	483	3,047	258,205	72,561	330,766	664	426
1928	2,566	500	3,066	257,562	75,139	332,701	612	479
1929	2,601	501	3,102	258,872	75,886	334,758	621	427
1930	2,598	502	3,100	260,319	75,944	336,263	678	456
1931	2,590	505	3,095	261,673	73,342	335,015	686	471
1932	2,613	504	3,117	262,417	73,710	336,127	693	435
1933	2,609	508	3,117	264,697	73,845	338,542	697	498
1934	2,617	510	3,127	269,750	75,783	335,533	672	493

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES; OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Year.	Friendly Societies.*				Old-age and Invalid Pensions.†		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Funds at end of Year.	Old-age.	Invalid.	Amounts Expended.
			£	£	No.	No.	£
1860 ..	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	..	..	..
1870 ..	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	..	..	..
1880 ..	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	..	..	..
1890 ..	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	..	..	..
1900 ..	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	..	..	..
1910 ..	1,475	139,308	534,616	2,122,602	20,218	..	470,656
1911 ..	1,498	145,439	559,585	2,246,396	23,722	2,272	573,699
1912 ..	1,505	151,262	580,371	2,361,464	24,449	3,162	672,593
1913 ..	1,501	155,601	606,785	2,490,957	25,434	3,918	715,924
1914 ..	1,524	158,511	620,765	2,644,216	27,150	4,844	795,449
1915 ..	1,533	158,746	634,649	2,775,787	28,365	6,054	839,718
1916 ..	1,522	157,819	672,650	2,912,178	28,446	6,869	908,159
1917 ..	1,516	158,035	653,055	3,017,503	29,064	7,921	1,070,386
1918 ..	1,496	153,870	658,435	3,073,083	29,159	8,901	1,168,498
1919 ..	1,489	146,919	664,526	3,056,666	29,179	9,337	1,199,787
1920 ..	1,475	143,651	681,232	3,173,678	29,565	10,277	1,348,100
1921 ..	1,464	143,421	763,031	3,375,050	30,385	11,174	1,533,430
1922 ..	1,467	145,254	790,788	3,549,798	30,958	11,444	1,581,898
1923 ..	1,469†	150,264†	1,193,550†	3,838,052†	31,248	11,707	1,589,362
1924 ..					32,603	12,220	1,968,878
1924-25	1,470	154,609	800,028	4,065,808	33,845	12,950	2,051,151
1925-26	1,467	156,599	820,550	4,280,400	36,800	14,062	2,382,819
1926-27	1,473	159,115	907,025	4,513,972	38,702	15,327	2,688,366
1927-28	1,481	161,130	951,700	4,758,383	40,642	16,398	2,917,180
1928-29	1,484	163,079	1,051,104	4,934,020	42,795	17,557	3,004,907
1929-30	1,471	164,603	885,246§	5,120,417	45,495	18,641	3,182,375
1930-31	1,469	163,124	879,325§	5,291,238	49,999	19,925	3,445,803
1931-32	1,473	160,184	856,884§	5,411,154	52,795	20,785	3,255,709
1932-33	1,443	158,718	826,183§	5,486,050	49,449	20,191	3,059,773
1933-34	1,449	159,666	842,114§	5,589,769	57,253	15,193	3,053,247
1934-35	1,444	163,734	881,030§	5,704,060	58,059	17,253	3,213,895

* The figures prior to 1880 do not represent particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that year and subsequent years the returns are complete.

† Old-age pensions were first granted in Victoria on 18th January, 1901, and the Commonwealth Government took over the administration on 1st July, 1909. The figures relate to the financial year ended 30th June.

‡ The figures for 1923-24 relate to a period of eighteen months ended 30th June, 1924.

§ Excluding inter-fund transfers. In previous years such transfers were not excluded.

CRIME (ARREST CASES ONLY).

Year.	Number.						
	Taken into Custody.*	Summarily Disposed of by Magistrates.		Committed for Trial.*	Distinct Persons Convicted after Commitment.	Executed.	
		Convicted.	Discharged.				
1860	..	29,030	†	†	1,329	796	3
1870	..	22,527	14,662	6,957	908	573	5
1880	..	22,843	15,045	7,118	680	398	1
1890	..	37,330	23,609	12,601	1,129	662	..
1900	..	26,104	17,177	8,352	575	374	1
1910	..	19,070	11,655	6,912	503	354	..
1911	..	19,398	11,543	7,333	522	334	..
1912	..	19,814	11,795	7,501	518	352	1
1913	..	21,554	12,349	8,637	568	352	..
1914	..	21,084	12,011	8,555	518	342	..
1915	..	20,276	11,742	7,973	561	391	..
1916	..	17,599	10,494	6,596	509	343	2
1917	..	12,689	7,627	4,622	440	276	..
1918	..	10,346	6,087	3,919	340	209	2
1919	..	11,993	7,094	4,393	506	307	..
1920	..	14,582	9,010	4,813	759	442	..
1921	..	15,249	9,631	4,903	715	483	..
1922	..	16,163	10,466	5,013	684	434	1
1923	..	17,223	11,207	5,446	570	361	..
1924	..	17,786	11,628	5,644	514	347	1
1925	..	17,922	11,839	5,435	648	451	..
1926	..	18,853	12,642	5,492	719	436	..
1927	..	19,507	13,181	5,579	747	458	..
1928	..	18,559	12,483	5,385	691	498	..
1929	..	18,637	12,340	5,387	910	609	..
1930	..	17,295	12,511	3,899	885	683	..
1931	..	16,191	11,771	3,405	1,015	678	..
1932	..	16,464	12,627	2,896	941	628	1
1933	..	19,874	14,900	3,695	1,279	594	..
1934	..	18,289	13,282	3,571	1,436	550	..

* The figures for the years prior to 1900 and those for 1933 and 1934 represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged; particulars for the years 1900 to 1932 represent distinct arrests.

† Information not available.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals (excluding Salt).	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
1870	oz. gross. 1,304,304	£ 5,217,216	tons. 100	£ 100	£ 24,421	£ 5,241,737
1880	829,121	3,316,484	..	..	30,936	3,347,420
1890	588,560	2,354,240	14,601	13,899	16,311	2,384,450
1900	807,407	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017*	3,380,244
1910	609,998	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,434	2,751,156
1911	542,074	2,140,855	653,864	298,829	178,107	2,617,791
1912	516,255	2,039,464	589,143	258,455	201,796	2,499,715
1913	467,052	1,847,475	593,912	274,371	222,898	2,344,744
1914	443,347	1,755,236	617,536	288,535	235,238	2,279,009
1915	352,272	1,397,793	588,104	274,770	282,884	1,955,447
1916	276,188	1,090,194	417,183	216,292	229,901	1,536,387
1917	217,092	857,500	466,220	335,259	307,473	1,500,232
1918	171,271	674,655	439,575	349,696	317,971	1,342,322
1919	146,981	575,260	423,946	372,075	382,791	1,330,126
1920	165,115	648,969	442,241	464,739	493,937	1,607,645
1921	114,602	443,938	514,859	603,323	495,893	1,543,154
1922	117,944	453,962	559,284	664,251	547,668	1,665,881
1923	105,111	405,245	476,823	525,270	601,912	1,532,427
1924	74,638	285,316	518,315	569,555	613,784	1,468,655
1925	51,857	200,958	534,246	596,117	791,598	1,588,673
1926	49,078	208,471	591,001	657,798	915,277	1,781,546
1927	41,839	163,699	684,245	762,530	900,649	1,826,878
1928	37,259	144,068	658,323	953,199	830,742	1,928,009
1929	28,781	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	†	†	†

* Since 1900 the production of stone quarries has been included in the value of mineral production; previously it was included in the output of manufacturing industries.

† Not available.

AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Tillage.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	52,341	28,510	5,008	2,102	24	..	..
1860-61	407,740	161,252	86,337	4,123	1,650	112	662
1870-71	762,031	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366
1880-81	1,742,949	977,285	134,089	68,630	1,769	1,569	23,378
1890-91	2,417,527	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	948	25,992
1900-01	3,717,002	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	9,389	823	7,812
1910-11	5,386,247	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	20,151	2,640	11,068
1911-12	5,109,849	2,164,066	302,238	53,541	18,223	1,098	11,535
1912-13	5,706,579	2,085,216	439,242	71,631	19,986	1,428	11,875
1913-14	6,129,893	2,565,861	442,060	83,351	17,962	1,779	12,630
1914-15	5,969,304	2,863,535	434,815	62,492	19,433	1,955	12,944
1915-16	7,069,608	3,679,971	353,932	61,400	22,258	3,137	8,563
1916-17	6,750,894	3,125,692	441,598	93,015	23,076	3,481	9,956
1917-18	5,782,954	2,690,216	293,214	84,931	20,987	1,597	11,899
1918-19	5,491,020	2,214,490	342,867	100,198	22,559	982	12,398
1919-20	5,358,351	1,918,269	559,547	85,323	23,474	784	9,655
1920-21	6,425,250	2,295,865	443,636	93,954	24,149	1,717	7,655
1921-22	6,583,276	2,611,198	318,681	100,127	23,227	1,320	9,423
1922-23	7,049,429	2,644,314	492,356	102,773	25,846	1,291	12,287
1923-24	6,976,441	2,454,117	520,654	56,564	29,104	899	12,195
1924-25	6,976,664	2,705,323	517,229	63,764	23,126	1,029	12,787
1925-26	6,890,628	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	21,913	978	15,055
1926-27	7,304,194	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	20,046	864	11,476
1927-28	7,634,302	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	17,645	791	12,176
1928-29	8,189,113	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	16,077	711	8,038
1929-30	8,061,920	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	17,640	854	10,253
1930-31	9,306,289	4,600,200	371,024	87,618	16,227	959	9,311
1931-32	7,552,928	3,565,872	439,626	66,381	15,714	754	9,446
1932-33	7,749,032	3,230,955	368,846	93,555	16,425	1,480	12,509
1933-34	7,809,956	3,052,931	525,976	106,339	19,538	1,114	15,364
1934-45	6,894,147	2,458,583	506,638	87,599	18,727	1,325	9,386

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	2,838	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
1860-61	24,841	1,029	1,229	..	90,921	6,021	..
1870-71	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
1880-81	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
1890-91	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
1900-01	38,477	636	507	2,815	502,105	18,975	184
1910-11	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467
1911-12	47,692	797	658	3,652	860,205	75,177	399
1912-13	47,575	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

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.							Artificial Grass.*
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To-bacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	..	..	..	162	..	..	..	..
1860-61	..	..	91	1,138	579	7,298	20,457	11,640
1870-71	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
1880-81	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
1890-91	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
1900-01	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
1910-11	1,295	121	329	23,412	5,291	68,153	1,434,177	991,195
1911-12	1,188	122	356	24,193	4,785	70,316	1,469,608	1,041,772
1912-13	2,429	131	138	24,579	6,084	73,623	1,627,223	1,085,346
1913-14	1,452	117	284	22,435	6,135	77,960	1,738,572	1,094,566
1914-15	149	115	196	21,801	6,195	87,237	1,346,545	1,202,130
1915-16	2,435	107	160	22,353	5,711	91,499	1,358,343	1,182,995
1916-17	1,769	87	73	23,264	6,654	93,833	1,899,559	1,292,817
1917-18	2,312	64	82	25,236	5,842	95,180	1,672,729	1,268,310
1918-19	2,152	71	167	26,072	7,443	96,724	1,548,121	1,269,493
1919-20	1,235	72	406	27,441	6,757	98,969	1,357,536	1,062,244
1920-21	1,872	93	95	29,255	6,309	99,969	1,935,747	1,051,290
1921-22	1,800	104	604	33,175	6,684	103,795	2,052,964	1,032,104
1922-23	1,468	194	890	38,892	7,705	100,122	2,186,881	957,454
1923-24	1,306	224	1,047	42,599	10,656	101,782	2,294,297	938,547
1924-25	1,424	269	1,228	42,467	5,845	99,978	2,215,270	843,095
1925-26	1,290	312	1,179	40,712	5,762	99,274	2,457,136	820,337
1926-27	854	196	1,154	41,162	6,414	100,966	2,569,021	952,239
1927-28	758	294	1,176	40,988	7,359	100,381	2,692,044	1,005,513
1928-29	1,486	281	1,317	41,565	7,088	97,952	2,683,462	1,154,718
1929-30	1,670	201	1,822	40,594	8,064	102,030	2,482,662	1,141,157
1930-31	2,000	185	2,650	38,720	8,606	99,687	2,590,629	1,234,612
1931-32	3,278	167	12,191	33,215	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	96,932	2,216,464	1,909,443

* Not included in land under cultivation.

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

* In 1914-15 the almost total failure was due to drought.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.							
	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chi- cory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To- bacco.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.	cwt.
1850-51	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..	..
1860-61	13,446	6,405	1,309	144,211	..	..	..	1,257
1870-71	10,521	10,363	1,645	183,708	1,349	2,652	318	467
1880-81	12,640	4,335	4,979	300,581	960	26,320	2,744	17,333
1890-91	14,676	8,556	13,961	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931	326
1900-01	7,670	4,514	12,766	677,757	233	35,084	2,741	311
1910-11	17,654	7,481	37,484	1,292,410	432	16,262	737	1,090
1911-12	9,568	4,953	20,911	1,032,288	333	9,503	777	3,686
1912-13	14,615	5,628	28,641	1,572,933	500	23,206	1,387	661
1913-14	15,642	3,166	24,755	1,350,374	360	16,349	961	2,037
1914-15	9,921	2,249	31,528	568,956	380	1,100	903	1,192
1915-16	13,067	4,938	37,587	2,341,094	595	24,087	855	596
1916-17	10,307	2,025	28,163	1,232,721	515	13,174	975	410
1917-18	7,826	2,809	21,745	949,545	518	22,059	838	526
1918-19	9,818	2,412	24,211	1,113,861	485	15,443	522	1,825
1919-20	6,388	2,121	27,032	1,242,489	148	8,625	691	2,669
1920-21	6,742	2,289	42,985	1,984,854	310	11,555	1,199	908
1921-22	7,768	2,134	31,586	1,548,453	468	12,226	1,812	3,735
1922-23	8,120	1,878	44,409	1,665,089	640	7,859	2,071	4,151
1923-24	13,569	4,222	31,683	1,541,287	690	6,466	2,481	1,165
1924-25	10,022	1,847	26,555	1,492,588	314	8,597	4,240	3,199
1925-26	10,333	2,758	21,728	929,068	430	7,330	3,934	7,871
1926-27	6,715	1,994	43,928	1,387,971	257	5,876	1,169	3,454
1927-28	9,451	1,629	32,936	1,001,241	646	4,852	3,843	9,055
1928-29	5,301	2,079	29,700	1,267,437	353	20,844	3,676	9,375
1929-30	5,539	1,798	43,646	963,089	319	25,696	3,713	11,353
1930-31	5,167	3,003	41,193	1,605,900	358	28,744	2,660	11,335
1931-32	5,067	2,179	17,946	1,069,276	368	31,442	1,892	59,451
1932-33	3,836	2,128	41,013	1,386,028	356	59,124	2,547	36,371
1933-34	9,154	2,440	46,068	1,353,796	372	30,285	3,071	13,132
1934-35	10,126	1,531	36,187	1,464,264	460	53,214	2,042	13,405

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce from Vines.					
	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.	Raisins Made		Currants.
				Lexias.	Sultanas.	
	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1850-51	..	..	4,621	..	..	..
1860-61	7,979	..	12,129	..	..	..
1870-71	26,296	98,642	629,219	..	..	..
1880-81	24,817	79,045	484,028	..	..	..
1890-91	63,535	293,775	2,008,493	1,105		30
1900-01	235,268	396,644	2,578,187	27,533		2,546
1910-11	397,808	194,630	1,362,420	29,878	49,440	26,394
1911-12	542,761	140,489	983,423	42,102	60,882	46,789
1912-13	564,991	168,588	1,206,111	34,945	74,732	48,337
1913-14	675,388	161,105	1,131,491	41,146	79,157	62,098
1914-15	528,468	92,408	605,636	23,789	87,219	28,527
1915-16	898,991	185,775	1,380,367	45,800	134,304	70,556
1916-17	827,967	185,230	1,302,660	39,849	103,121	66,449
1917-18	623,935	135,635	800,068	31,393	73,518	53,799
1918-19	804,124	215,255	1,349,309	39,965	95,095	68,234
1919-20	1,071,319	253,118	1,634,680	54,470	156,837	55,661
1920-21	717,069	355,698	2,222,305	33,150	83,737	62,919
1921-22	1,101,880	212,959	1,335,066	49,080	141,317	75,042
1922-23	1,607,502	272,462	1,717,490	67,850	217,670	98,081
1923-24	2,320,800	386,929	2,177,127	71,993	366,834	150,867
1924-25	1,925,959	216,390	1,368,765	70,695	296,304	104,948
1925-26	1,973,258	280,626	1,637,274	54,021	297,485	123,733
1926-27	3,169,722	417,502	2,346,314	75,296	582,418	135,464
1927-28	1,964,403	311,367	2,353,890	75,672	326,649	73,101
1928-29	3,841,828	275,929	1,942,701	94,520	676,599	189,985
1929-30	3,849,105	191,125	1,363,575	95,255	688,399	178,226
1930-31	2,451,067	188,835	1,254,615	84,210	363,336	156,689
1931-32	2,996,854	218,977	1,530,061	65,151	528,893	156,651
1932-33	3,971,322	229,056	1,610,649	92,744	758,617	156,291
1933-34	3,366,740	212,305	1,691,391	86,655	592,581	149,519
1934-35	3,067,405	172,255	1,276,176	78,532	514,209	176,023

PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Year.	Wool (greasy).	Bacon and Hams Cured.	Cheese made.	Butter made.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1891 ..	*	*	3,311,012	16,703,786
1900 ..	*	13,204,547	4,284,170	55,604,118
1910 ..	101,803,644	16,581,361	4,530,893	70,603,787
1911 ..	110,463,041	19,617,212	4,549,843	86,500,474
1912 ..	88,762,612	20,094,206	4,176,778	67,655,834
1913 ..	106,833,690	19,340,878	4,856,321	73,381,567
1914 ..	95,406,867	18,861,755	4,395,502	62,421,288
1915 ..	82,330,198	13,705,004	3,497,278	42,345,113
1916-17 ..	94,845,024	18,146,328	5,869,562	59,568,771
1917-18 ..	105,424,682	21,324,846	5,285,003	64,405,711
1918-19 ..	126,647,061	22,212,395	6,055,964	66,240,403
1919-20 ..	132,847,167	19,385,509	7,735,023	60,218,945
1920-21 ..	90,250,971	15,139,100	3,636,571	64,938,458
1921-22 ..	103,512,777	17,396,798	5,675,909	82,981,570
1922-23 ..	102,467,950	19,269,124	3,754,958	84,355,939
1923-24 ..	82,513,361	22,540,974	7,216,938	86,888,723
1924-25 ..	106,787,897	21,993,869	6,193,135	100,849,382
1925-26 ..	112,260,814	21,213,925	5,279,009	81,747,291
1926-27 ..	121,299,621	20,952,310	5,997,648	81,995,815
1927-28 ..	118,803,036	20,605,148	5,621,945	84,270,812
1928-29 ..	149,878,588	19,401,447	5,505,932	93,728,516
1929-30 ..	146,056,889	18,888,537	6,953,949	90,639,652
1930-31 ..	133,511,466	18,232,219	8,064,463	110,006,619
1931-32 ..	145,201,743	18,287,404	7,723,328	132,131,802
1932-33 ..	158,512,193	18,101,958	9,189,018	144,564,666
1933-34 ..	150,170,125	17,735,453	8,363,233	134,942,177
1934-35 ..	150,945,884	16,334,018	10,095,139	147,651,179

* Not available.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1905-06	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	88,167	1,641,936	597,426	133,638
1906-07	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	70,496	1,681,768	333,678	79,800
1907-08	2,443,906	791,162	241,507	87,973	3,023,128	383,145	108,155
1908-09	4,405,303	989,844	253,309	116,402	3,256,308	411,840	138,408
1909-10	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	119,725	2,432,840	517,775	98,325
1910-11	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	96,166	2,455,560	534,515	63,723
1911-12	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	147,357	3,200,109	614,540	177,744
1912-13	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	119,305	4,010,979	678,448	176,142
1913-14	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	121,234	2,565,740	573,227	138,257
1914-15	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	234,597	4,181,827	800,269	167,098
1915-16	10,972,820	942,607	294,597	191,645	4,098,664	1,017,563	105,244
1916-17	10,232,488	828,929	299,481	163,638	2,033,990	550,086	118,423
1917-18	7,547,510	965,973	373,379	243,766	2,801,158	519,605	141,343
1918-19	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	190,522	4,622,523	1,079,496	236,451
1919-20	5,726,667	1,848,903	477,573	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	3,600,190	340,673	154,853	90,005	2,369,865	328,305	52,018
1931-32	5,386,602	416,961	138,286	99,930	2,128,125	583,154	179,425
1932-33	4,962,440	383,157	174,725	87,743	2,715,277	535,739	68,627
1933-34	4,877,969	514,403	173,187	85,483	3,058,097	533,544	107,240
1934-35	3,804,639	392,394	174,958	127,731	2,980,218	558,152	185,612

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production—continued.						
	Green Forage.	Raisins.	Currants.	Fruit (including Grapes for table consumption).	Market Gardens.	All Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05	74,755	49,526	9,757	405,263	197,600	295,437	6,216,213
1905-06	85,103	89,346	11,952	406,495	183,325	263,875	7,728,421
1906-07	91,255	180,473	21,994	524,962	197,650	267,808	7,576,547
1907-08	149,742	110,248	19,296	458,453	225,550	333,189	8,375,454
1908-09	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,286
1909-10	141,465	130,558	49,334	489,738	255,350	417,890	11,097,333
1910-11	179,565	132,262	48,829	586,084	269,450	397,695	11,412,586
1911-12	187,943	195,560	88,899	639,104	258,275	311,535	10,293,691
1912-13	211,150	213,818	60,421	696,029	260,350	373,633	12,429,657
1913-14	247,408	176,026	71,413	803,536	269,425	368,623	11,701,737
1914-15	418,962	181,177	37,085	536,797	323,375	352,819	9,184,630
1915-16	181,278	361,879	123,473	808,802	284,475	382,081	19,765,128
1916-17	149,001	227,448	91,355	633,718	268,650	359,317	15,956,524
1917-18	167,709	191,523	92,803	783,293	284,050	289,061	14,401,173
1918-19	368,205	317,668	139,880	934,677	405,790	435,485	16,362,104
1919-20	449,010	632,936	139,153	1,330,550	442,155	592,688	21,884,045
1920-21	397,620	348,305	157,298	1,090,751	427,035	555,429	25,190,350
1921-22	447,050	570,473	187,605	1,236,707	500,640	432,302	20,538,158
1922-23	512,255	687,367	171,642	1,254,788	493,780	479,525	21,197,026
1923-24	536,855	750,975	285,135	1,249,783	810,600	550,193	20,489,262
1924-25	497,655	791,786	110,099	1,146,825	731,000	471,327	18,165,772
1925-26	539,365	750,417	93,972	1,337,126	830,450	548,071	13,702,818
1926-27	436,205	1,294,263	182,536	1,055,290	887,550	560,944	15,744,992
1927-28	474,475	699,341	152,171	1,281,297	949,200	539,106	8,570,865
1928-29	535,755	940,848	273,186	1,152,747	931,500	387,916	14,364,655
1929-30	846,265	894,187	186,406	967,861	1,060,500	439,015	8,985,524
1930-31	631,735	776,658	194,039	792,447	1,009,850	463,187	6,598,156
1931-32	595,030	1,258,111	282,620	830,657	989,300	992,541	11,433,117
1932-33	538,660	1,202,961	224,341	1,154,097	912,450	680,400	11,010,725
1933-34	330,633	1,084,717	232,037	785,278	1,000,500	620,304	10,398,361
1934-35	304,786	884,631	226,983	931,369	1,036,400	510,010	8,964,123

NOTE.—The cost of bags, cases, seed, and spraying material has been deducted from the total values of the various crops in each of the eleven years, 1924-25 to 1934-35. The figures for these years are not comparable with other years, as similar deductions were not made prior to 1924-25. The value of chaff, grain, hay, and manure, viz., £3,535,135 in 1924-25, £3,283,560 in 1925-26, £4,822,130 in 1926-27, £5,616,588 in 1927-28, £4,087,508 in 1928-29, £3,699,467 in 1929-30, £4,205,669 in 1930-31, £2,447,625 in 1931-32, £2,629,892 in 1932-33, £3,005,031 in 1933-34, and £3,153,760 in 1934-35, which obviously cannot be deducted from any particular item, has also been deducted from the total value of Agricultural Production.

PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairy Production.								
	Wool Produced.	Horses Produced.	Cattle Produced.	Sheep Produced.	Pigs Produced.	Milk Consumed in Natural State.*	Butter made.	Cheese made.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05 ..	3,543,810	198,456	1,740,767	1,429,970	380,616	696,972	2,414,695	89,022	10,494,308
1905-06 ..	3,313,550	176,267	2,064,000	1,599,800	331,140	753,510	2,496,580	102,563	10,837,410
1906-07 ..	3,869,000	335,538	2,480,226	1,913,202	325,381	817,317	2,978,860	116,860	12,836,384
1907-08 ..	3,878,431	273,700	2,056,198	1,716,908	424,660	850,126	2,855,305	109,948	12,165,276
1908-09 ..	3,556,168	15,274	298,606	597,880	380,650	845,004	2,388,743	126,252	8,208,577
1909-10 ..	4,044,755	261,268	1,602,858	1,317,320	470,081	891,755	2,493,990	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
1917-19 ..	6,410,077	70,880	5,270,940	3,641,630	1,002,250	2,786,890	4,229,310	197,750	23,609,727
1918-19 ..	7,621,410	97,640	5,383,660	3,288,330	884,280	3,395,040	4,868,670	257,880	25,796,910
1919-20 ..	7,908,010	..	4,856,100	2,782,290	1,139,960	3,973,020	4,945,480	344,210	25,949,070
1920-21 ..	4,729,400	..	5,269,650	1,750,220	1,250,680	4,583,650	7,043,950	189,070	24,816,620

Statistical Summary.

PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairy Production.								
	Wool Produced.	Horses Produced.	Cattle Produced.†	Sheep Produced.†	Pigs Produced.†	Milk Consumed in Natural State.*	Cream Used for Making Butter.	Milk Used for Making Cheese.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921-22 ..	4,662,750	71,800	3,099,300	1,991,600	1,277,730	4,181,790	5,127,570	203,620	20,616,160.
1922-23 ..	6,380,600	..	3,384,270	3,752,260	1,280,040	3,557,530	6,660,600	163,180	25,178,480
1923-24 ..	7,695,000	..	1,413,310	2,600,450	1,507,600	3,816,835	6,491,310	253,795	23,778,300
1924-25 ..	11,440,240	..	3,538,240	4,390,880	1,588,620	3,558,045	6,618,240	204,890	31,339,155
1925-26 ..	7,082,820	..	3,707,000	3,316,660	1,720,740	3,955,010	6,182,120	227,660	26,192,010
1926-27 ..	7,876,683	..	2,330,830	2,585,770	1,343,750	3,979,740	6,233,400	270,620	24,620,793
1927-28 ..	9,701,660	..	3,308,880	3,740,310	1,189,410	4,266,230	6,675,700	244,140	29,126,330
1928-29 ..	10,252,002	..	5,299,000	3,262,707	2,311,959	2,725,272	6,257,929	189,420	30,298,289
1929-30 ..	5,694,019	..	4,892,894	3,054,581	1,856,421	2,591,329	5,875,567	194,216	24,159,027
1930-31 ..	4,374,933	11,051	3,111,614	2,510,845	1,558,396	2,127,171	5,305,327	189,086	19,188,423
1931-32 ..	4,813,663	9,301	2,417,432	1,809,447	1,209,528	1,813,612	5,706,408	171,963	17,951,354
1932-33 ..	4,880,066	7,379	2,516,130	1,435,618	1,312,045	1,744,070	5,988,609	180,806	18,064,723
1933-34 ..	8,735,183	19,270	3,658,574	3,915,441	1,353,565	1,844,946	4,192,361	146,208	23,865,548
1934-35 ..	5,519,469	66,764	4,302,232	4,700,644	1,154,966	2,247,808	5,317,537	201,991	23,123,729

* Includes milk used for condensing and for other dairy products, except butter and cheese.

† In the year 1927-28 and subsequent years, increases or decreases in the numbers have not been taken into consideration in the valuation of live stock, which is now based on the number slaughtered each year.

NOTE.—In 1928-29 the basis for the valuation of dairy products, which were sold to factories for manufacture into butter, cheese, &c., was altered. Prior to that year values were based on the wholesale selling prices, at the factories, for the goods produced. Since 1928-29 the values given to these dairy products are the prices paid to the primary producers for the milk or cream. All value added by the process of manufacture is credited to manufacturing production.

LIVE STOCK.

Year ended 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

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	119,986,439
1926-27 ..	7,690	161,639	31,822,589	63,850,005	127,397,951
1927-28 ..	8,245	160,357	32,087,051	67,507,020	128,465,317
1928-29 ..	8,197	156,568	31,533,586	69,909,370	127,897,463
1929-30 ..	8,195	151,009	30,517,535	72,011,020	122,811,099
1930-31 ..	8,199	126,016	23,279,689	70,990,071	93,425,795
1931-32 ..	8,204	128,265	21,258,599	68,350,575	93,388,617
1932-33 ..	8,612	144,428	23,096,512	67,827,428	102,085,429
1933-34 ..	8,896	156,334	24,819,143	68,834,279	108,496,310
1934-35 ..	9,100	169,691	27,318,815	70,591,677	117,182,857

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.
		£	£	£		£	£	£
1894	131,210*	23,095,900*	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	172,713*	26,315,862*	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910	157,730	33,775,857	1,162,496	214	134,325	2,719,394	152,676	20
1911	164,651	35,166,943	1,204,677	214	147,044	3,018,917	173,382	21
1912	173,673	36,822,720	1,260,062	212	158,173	3,309,626	194,107	21
1913	179,843	37,919,773	1,298,998	211	171,407	3,627,052	220,429	21
1914	187,441	39,409,539	1,351,063	210	181,040	3,895,836	242,644	22
1915	192,646	40,287,118	1,389,445	209	188,460	4,114,971	261,431	22
1916	197,772	41,469,290	1,463,171	210	203,819	4,676,283	295,656	23
1917	204,655	43,272,430	1,533,920	211	220,826	5,116,016	336,593	23
1918	211,994	45,667,566	1,594,393	215	241,730	5,896,068	390,516	24
1919	222,284	48,802,435	1,696,983	220	262,681	6,854,181	453,220	26
1920	238,414	53,286,900	1,859,590	223	286,106	8,119,005	528,619	28
1921	247,241	56,343,889	1,952,763	228	315,091	9,758,741	621,566	31
1922	259,503	60,817,358	2,102,550	234	348,337	11,529,864	726,006	33
1923	271,216	65,459,208	2,264,438	241	379,216	13,231,411	820,552	35
1924	277,892	69,194,098	2,402,588	249	411,819	15,079,622	936,383	37
1925	280,096	72,594,562	2,511,993	259	440,566	16,733,423	1,034,332	38
1926	277,154	75,350,470	2,606,546	272	470,037	18,404,270	1,135,516	39
1927	281,089	79,164,643	2,736,507	282	500,025	20,229,161	1,244,576	40
1928	284,369	82,482,849	2,837,324	290	527,467	21,981,774	1,345,523	42
1929	288,847	86,827,212	2,992,061	301	552,943	23,581,765	1,441,934	43
1930	289,242	89,441,108	3,090,428	309	552,707	23,874,252	1,439,512	43
1931	274,792	85,979,441	2,939,534	313	543,084	23,388,587	1,417,285	43
1932	274,484	87,047,678	2,961,174	317	566,131	24,399,394	1,471,815	43
1933	276,809	89,189,691	3,014,652	322	594,660	25,641,186	1,541,418	43
1934	283,476	92,538,082	3,120,501	326	633,951	27,417,967	1,649,766	43

* Includes particulars relating to Industrial Policies.

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	921,218	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

NOTE.—Particulars not obtained prior to year 1904.

APPENDIX.

PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 1935.

Division.	Sex.	Mean Population.	Number of—			Rate per 1,000 of Population.		Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.
			Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under One Year.	Births.	Deaths.	
Greater Melbourne	Males	470,499	6,721	5,449	315	14·28	11·58	46·87
	Females	533,651	6,533	5,262	255	12·24	9·86	39·03
	Total	1,004,150	13,254	10,711	570	13·20	10·67	43·01
Rest of the State	Males	439,805	7,473	4,407	324	16·99	10·02	43·36
	Females	395,426	7,157	3,338	254	18·10	8·44	35·49
	Total	835,231	14,630	7,745	578	17·52	9·27	39·51
Victoria	Males	910,304	14,194	9,856	639	15·59	10·83	45·02
	Females	929,077	13,690	8,600	509	14·74	9·26	37·18
	Total	1,839,381	27,884	18,456	1,148	15·16	10·03	41·17

MARRIAGES.

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

PART V.—ACCUMULATION.

Insurance (other than life)— 1934-35—	£
Premiums, less reinsurances and returns	3,234,259
Other Revenue (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.)	206,413
Total Revenue	3,440,672
Losses, less reinsurances	1,313,394
Commission and Agents' Charges	488,566
Other Expenses of Management	869,228
Total Expenditure	2,671,188

PART X.—PRODUCTION.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1935-36.

Crop.				Area.	Produce.
				acres.	bushels.
Wheat	..	..	..	2,323,753	37,552,062
Oats..	..	..	..	505,623	6,365,056
Barley—					
Malting	..	..	..	98,799	1,944,237
Other	..	..	..	17,572	370,190
Rye	..	..	..	1,117	9,733
Peas..	..	..	..	7,217	128,987
Hay—					tons.
Wheaten	..	..	..	77,795	96,155
Oaten	..	..	..	926,293	1,055,747
Lucerne, &c.	..	..	..	36,998	57,098
Grass	..	..	..	99,240	137,913

LIVE STOCK—VICTORIA, MARCH, 1936.

			No.				No.
Horses	..	..	356,106	Pigs	..	..	314,301
Dairy Cows	..	..	987,676	Sheep	..	..	17,457,291
Other Cattle	..	..	1,103,570				

COAL PRODUCTION—VICTORIA, 1935.

				Quantity.	(a) Value at Pit's Mouth.
					(b) Cost of Production.
				tons.	£
Black Coal	..	..	..	476,495	(a) 282,253
Brown Coal	..	..	..	2,221,515	(b) 317,444

* Subject to revision.

GOLD PRODUCTION—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

State—Territory.				Quantity.	Value in Australian Currency.
				fine ozs.	£
New South Wales	..	..	..	50,102	439,140
Victoria	..	..	..	87,609	768,401
Queensland	..	..	..	102,990	904,755
South Australia	..	..	..	7,333	64,109
Western Australia	..	..	..	649,049	5,677,328
Tasmania	..	..	..	8,343	73,143
Northern Territory	9,272	44,127
Total	914,698	7,971,003

* Subject to revision.

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