

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1928-29.

*A. M. LAUGHTON,*

GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

## ERRATA.

- Page 139, Shires, 1928-29—*continued*. Total Estimated Population—*read* “ 656,600 ” instead of “ 156,681 ”.
- Page 413, heading of table—“ Cost of Maintenance, 1927-29 ”—*read* “ Cost of Maintenance, 1927-28 ”.
- Page 576, in third column, first line of table—*read* “ 443,671 ” instead of “ 448,671 ”.



# Victorian Year-Book

1928-29

*By*

A. M. LAUGHTON,

F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S.,

GOVERNMENT STATIST

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FORTY-NINTH ISSUE.

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## P R E F A C E.

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**T**HIS is the forth-ninth 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 shows the progress of the State since the early days of settlement, and contains a description of the Constitution, as well as an epitome of Acts passed during 1928 by the State Parliament, lists of members of Parliament, &c. Parts II., III., IV., VII., and IX. deal with the wealth and progress of the community, as indicated by the growth of population, and by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, in volume of trade, &c., and details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, and of municipalities. Parts V., VI., and VIII. 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, 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 1929, and in a few instances to a later date.

The new matter appearing in the volume includes a statement in Part "Finance" of the Pension and Superannuation schemes in force in the Public Services of Victoria at 30th June, 1928. In this Part information in relation to State and Local debts is given

in more detail than formerly. The table in Part "Interchange" relating to Traffic Accidents has been extended so as to show those occurring in the metropolitan area and the remainder of the State separately.

Part "Production" contains a series of tables showing, according to size of holdings, the land occupied in the State in March, 1929, and the cultivation and live stock (including dairy herds) thereon. This part also includes information in regard to the value of the building and construction work carried out in the State in 1928-29, and the number of dwellings of various sizes which were completed in that year.

I have to thank the heads of Government Departments and the various experts who have supplied information and in other ways assisted in the preparation of this book. 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. B. Hourigan and Mr. J. S. Macdermott in supervising the preparation of the parts. Mr. Hourigan, who was Assistant Government Statist, retired from the Public Service in October, 1929, and was succeeded by Mr. Macdermott.

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.

A. M. LAUGHTON,  
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,  
Melbourne, 31st May, 1930.

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REFERENCE

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

VICTORIA.

Scale of Miles

1923  
 Copyrighted 1923 by No 6312 Commonwealth of Australia



# Victorian Year-Book, 1928-29.

## INTRODUCTION.

### GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

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

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the whole of 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, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S., a distance of 242 geographical miles.

**Climate.** From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State upon the Continent of Australia. In the seventy-three years ended with 1928 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 was 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 19·4 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-one years ended with 1928, 30·012 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell each year was 138, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·45 inches. The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere is 68 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 5·3, and fogs occur, on an average, on only 19 days in the year.

#### MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, RIVERS AND LAKES.

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.

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 east-  
 ward of Echuca; and the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps,  
 a few other of the Gippsland streams, the rivers of Victoria are not

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

navigable except by boats. 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, for 1,200 of which it flows along the Victorian border. Several of the rivers in the north-western portion of the State have no outlet, but are gradually lost in the absorbent tertiary flat country through which they pass.

**Lakes.** Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh-water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding that it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea 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 Connewarre, 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 revised by the late Surveyor-General, Mr. A. B. Lang, and contains information in regard to heights, lengths, and areas respectively.

## FLORA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Flora of Victoria," by J. W. Audas, Esq., F.L.S., F.R.M.S. (National Herbarium, Melbourne), appeared in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1927-28, on pages 3 to 19. An addendum to this article is contained hereunder:—

### ADDENDUM TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.

*Supplied by Mr. Audas in April, 1929.*

The following species new to science were added to the list of the flora during the year 1928-29:—

*Calochilus Richae* Nicholls "Short-beard *Calochilus*" (Orchidaceae).

*Corysanthes dilatata* Rupp and Nicholls, "Stately Helmet-Orchid" (Orchidaceae).

*Caladenia Hilda* Pescott and Nicholls, "Golden *Caladenia*" (Orchidaceae).

*Cassinia complanata* J. M. Black, "Smooth *Cassinia*" (Compositae).

*Senecio orarius* J. M. Black, "Coast Groundsel" (Compositae).

## NEW RECORD OF NATIVE FLORA.

During the period sixteen species not previously recorded for this State have been added to the list of Victorian flora, viz. :—

*Lepidosperma Forsythii* A. A. Hamilton, "Stout Twist-Sedge" (Cyperaceae).

*Thelymitra media* R. Br., "Tall Sun-Orchard" (Orchidaceae).

*Corysanthes diemenica* Lindl., "Purple Helmit-Orchid" (Orchidaceae).

*Pterostylis Woollsi* Fitz., "Long-tail Greenhood" (Orchidaceae).

*Atriplex campanulatum* Benth., "Bell Saltbush" (Chenopodiaceae).

*Bassia biflora* F.v.M., "Two-flower Saltbush" (Chenopodiaceae).

*Bassia divaricata* F.v.M., "Tangled Saltbush" (Chenopodiaceae).

*Kochia oppositifolia* F.v.M., "Opposite-leaf Saltbush" (Chenopodiaceae).

*Babbagia acroptera* F.v.M. and Tate, "Small Babbagia" (Chenopodiaceae).

*Pultenaea densifolia* F.v.M., "Dense-leaf Bush-Pea" (Leguminosae).

*Pomaderris cinerea* Benth., "Ashy Pomaderris" (Rhamnaceae).

*Sida intricata* F.v.M., "Tangled Sida" (Malvaceae).

*Marsdenia australis* (R.Br.) J. M. Black, "Austral Doubah" (Asclepiadaceae).

*Asperula charophyton* Sh. and Turr., "Long-leaf Woodruff" (Rubiaceae).

*Asperula minima* Hk.f., "Tiny Woodruff" (Rubiaceae).

*Asperula subsimplex* Hk.f., "Water Woodruff" (Rubiaceae).

## PLANTS REMOVED TO ANOTHER GENUS.

*Asperula gemella* Sh. and Turr. (*Galium geminifolium* F.v.M.).

*Pseudoraphis paradoxa* (R. Br.) Pilger (*Chamaeraphis paradoxa* (R. Br.) Poir).

*Syzygium Smithii* (Spreng) Ndz. (*Eugenia Smithii* Poir).

*Plagiobothrys elachanthus* (F.v.M.) Johnston (*Eritrichium australasicum* D.C.).

*Plagiobothrys pluricephalus* (F.v.M.) Johnston (*Rochelia Maccoya*).

## CORRECTIONS.

The following corrections have been made in the census of Victorian plants to conform with the rules of Vienna Conference :—

*Phragmites vulgaris* (Lam.) Druce for *P. communis* Trin.

*Asperula wimmerana* Sh. and Turr. for *A. helix* Sh. and Turr.

## EXOTICS.

## NEW PLANTS RECORDED DURING 1928-29.

Nine introduced plants have been recorded as growing wild for the first time, viz. :—

*Borago officinalis* L., "Common Borage" (Borraginaceae). Native to Europe. It is an annual herb, rich in nitrate of potassium, occasionally used for medicinal purposes, or as an admixture to salad. Readily disseminating itself. It is a good honey plant.

*Centaurea paniculata* L., "Purplish Corn Flower" (Compositae). Native to Europe. It is a serious pest on the Continent, and every endeavour should be made to exterminate it. It is a perennial.

*Herniaria hirsuta* L., "Rupture-Wort" (Caryophyllaceae). Native to Europe, Asia Minor, and East Indies. It has no economic value.

*Petasites fragrans* Presl., "Bog Rhubarb" or "Common Butter Burr" (Compositae). Native to Southern Europe. A weed of wet meadows and river banks.

*Physalis lanceolata* L., "Prairie Ground Berry" (Solanaceae). Native to North America, where it is a most serious weed. It has become a grave menace and spreading rapidly in Goulburn Valley district.

*Ranunculus Lingua* L., "Greater Spearwort" (Ranunculaceae). Native to Europe. An escape from cultivation.

*Schismus fasciculatus* Beauv., "Kelch Grass" (Gramineae). Native to Asia and South Africa. A good fodder plant under dry conditions.

*Symphytum officinale* L., "Comfrey" (Borraginaceae). Native to Europe. A perennial herb. The root is utilized chiefly in veterinary practice.

*Watsonia marginata* Ker Gawl., "Margined Bugle Lily" (Iridaceae). Native to South Africa. An ornamental plant—an escape from cultivation.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Physical Geography and Geology of Victoria," by W. Baragwanath, Esq., Director of Victorian Geological Survey, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1927-28 on pages 20 to 30.

## ADDENDUM TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.

Boring operations in the vicinity of Lakes Entrance, Gippsland, have revealed small quantities of mineral oil associated with artesian water in a glauconite bed of Tertiary age immediately overlying the bedrock. Three bores, ranging from 1,150 to 1,400 feet in depth, over a distance of 5 miles, have proved the bed to dip towards the west. The amount of oil is small (approximately 1 pint daily), but is of interest as affording the first evidence of the presence of crude mineral oil in the State. Further boring is in hand to test the continuity of the stratum in which the oil exists.

**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 J. A. Kershaw, Esq., F.Z.S., Curator of the National Museum, Melbourne, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, and addenda thereto by Mr. Kershaw in the *Year-Books* for 1918-19 and 1920-21.

**THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.**

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

**CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.**

The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contained, on pages 31 to 50, a chronological table of leading events in Victorian history for the years 1770 to 1900 inclusive, and of leading events in Victorian and other history for the years 1901 to 1916 inclusive. The leading events in the eleven years 1917 to 1927 were given in the volumes relating to those years.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and other history during 1928 are given in the table which follows:—

1928. 27th January	..	Twelve children died at Bundaberg, Queensland, following inoculation to provide immunity from diphtheria.
29th January	..	Death in London of Field Marshal Earl Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Great War.
7th February	..	Captain Hinkler left London for Australia by air. Darwin was reached on 22nd February, i.e., in sixteen days.
15th February	..	Death in London of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith.
19th March	..	The British aviators, Captain Lancaster and Mrs. Miller, reached Darwin after flying from London.
17th April	..	Announced that Lord Kylsant had bought the Commonwealth line of ships for £1,900,000.
21st April	..	Reported that Captain G. H. Wilkins, the Australian explorer, with Lieutenant Eileson (U.S.A.) had succeeded in flying across the Arctic regions from Point Barrow (Alaska) to Spitzbergen, north of Norway.
7th May	..	Death of the Hon. H. E. Pratten, Minister for Trade and Customs, at Turramurra, New South Wales, aged 63.
2nd June	..	The yield of wheat in the Commonwealth for 1927-28 announced as 117,000,000 bushels. This yield is smaller than that of the previous five years, which averaged 135,000,000 bushels per annum.

- 9th June .. Arrival at Brisbane of the aviators Captain Kingsford Smith and Mr. C. T. P. Ulm, with two assistants, who flew from San Francisco via Fiji to Australia.
- 29th June .. Arrival at Melbourne of four British supermarine flying boats, under the command of Captain Cave Brown Cave, after completing a cruise of 16,000 miles from Great Britain.
- 2nd July .. Party of British scientists, under the leadership of Dr. C. M. Yonge, reached Melbourne. The object of their visit to Australia is to investigate the Great Barrier Reef off the Queensland coast.
- 1st August .. The new Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act came into operation.
- 23rd August .. Announced that subscriptions to the Commonwealth £20,000,000 conversion loan totalled £21,780,000.
- 27th August .. Cardinal Cerretti, the Papal Legate, on his way to attend the Eucharistic Congress at Sydney, was welcomed by the Lord Mayor at the Melbourne Town Hall.
- 3rd September .. Proclamation issued that the Federal-States financial agreement had been brought into operation.
- 5th-9th September Eucharistic Congress held in Sydney.
- 25th September .. British Economic delegation, consisting of Sir A. Duckham (chairman), Sir E. Clark, Sir H. Hirst, and Mr. D. O. Malcolm, reached Fremantle from London.
- 14th October .. Captain Kingsford Smith and Mr. Ulm, with two companions, reached Richmond, New South Wales, from New Zealand, in 23 hours.
- 22nd October .. Death in London of the Hon. A. Fisher, a former Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and High Commissioner, aged 64 years.
- 17th November .. Federal elections held throughout Australia. The Nationalists and Country party were continued in power with a reduced majority. A referendum regarding the proposed financial agreement between the Commonwealth and States resulted in a large "Yes" majority.
- 22nd November .. A Nationalist Ministry, under the leadership of Sir W. M. McPherson, assumed office.
- 19th December .. British Economic Commission ended their investigations into the commercial, industrial, financial, and pastoral affairs of the Commonwealth.
- 31st December .. The population of Melbourne and suburbs within a radius of 10 miles estimated to number 1,000,000 persons.

### PROGRESS OF STATE SINCE 1850.

The following table has been prepared to illustrate the advance made by the State since 1850—the year immediately preceding the separation of the Colony from New South Wales. The subsequent years are census years except the last :—

## STATISTICS OF VICTORIAN PROGRESS, 1850 TO 1928.

	1850.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1928.
Population, 31st December ..	76,162	541,800	747,412	879,886	1,157,678	1,209,900	1,339,893	1,550,686	1,760,964
Revenue .. .. . £	259,483	2,592,101	3,734,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	9,372,637	7,712,099	9,372,637	19,054,475
Expenditure from Revenue £	196,440	3,092,021	3,859,534	5,108,642	9,128,699	7,672,780	9,362,291	18,941,698	27,521,270
Public Debt .. .. . £		6,835,060	12,134,800	22,944,802	43,610,265	53,072,275	57,983,764	97,317,831	158,183,470
Gold produced .. .. . oz.		1,967,453	1,355,477	858,550	576,400	789,562	542,074	114,602	37,259
Wool produced .. .. . lbs.	16,345,468	22,640,745	37,177,646	45,970,560	76,503,635	73,235,138	101,803,644	90,250,571	121,033,646
Butter produced .. .. . "					16,703,786	46,857,572	86,500,474	64,938,468	84,270,812
Agriculture—									
Land in cultivation .. acres	52,341	427,241	793,918	1,582,998	2,512,593	3,647,459	5,386,247	6,425,260	7,634,302
Wheat .. .. . bushels	556,167	3,607,727	4,500,795	8,714,377	13,679,268	12,127,382	34,813,019	39,468,625	26,160,814
Oats .. .. . "	99,585	2,136,430	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	6,724,900	9,699,127	10,907,191	4,682,724
Wine .. .. . gallons	4,621	47,568	713,589	539,191	1,554,130	1,981,475	1,362,420	2,222,305	1,739,560
Live Stock—Horses .. No.	21,219	84,057	181,643	278,195	440,696	392,237	472,080	487,503	428,666
" Cattle .. .. . "	378,806	623,092	799,509	1,236,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,547,569	1,575,159	1,327,077
" Sheep .. .. . "	6,032,783	6,239,258	10,002,381	10,267,265	12,923,148	10,841,790	12,882,665	12,171,084	15,557,067
" Pigs .. .. . "	9,260	43,480	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	333,281	175,275	212,785
Total Imports—Value .. £	744,925	13,532,452	12,341,995	16,718,521	21,711,608	18,927,340	28,150,198*	..	..
" Exports—Value .. £	1,041,796	13,823,606	14,557,820	16,252,103	16,006,743	18,646,097	29,896,275*	..	..
Imports, Oversea—Value £	..	10,991,377	9,201,942	11,481,567	13,802,598	12,686,880	21,850,963	57,608,777	47,911,313
Exports .. .. . "	..	12,209,794	12,843,451	12,318,128	11,403,922	13,075,259	18,915,716	34,871,961	31,728,558
Shipping .. .. . tonnage	195,117	1,090,002	1,355,025	2,411,902	4,715,109	6,715,491	9,907,046	9,314,944	13,714,122
Railways open .. .. . miles	..	214	276	1,247	2,764	3,238	3,496	4,271	4,707
Telegraph wire .. .. . "	..	2,536	3,472	6,626	13,989	15,356	16,405	31,243	+
Postal business—Letters No.	381,651	6,109,929	11,716,166	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,973,499	159,092,911	180,797,030	+
" Newspapers .. .. . "	381,153	4,277,179	5,172,970	11,440,732	22,729,005	27,104,344	36,125,728	31,660,611	+
Savings Bank Deposits £	52,697	532,796	1,117,761	2,569,438	5,715,687	9,662,006	18,213,040	48,262,058†	67,311,386†
Factories—									
Number of .. .. . "	..	531	1,740	2,488	3,141	3,249	4,873	6,532	8,245
Hands employed .. .. . "	..	4,395	19,468	43,209	52,225	66,529	102,176	140,743	160,357
Value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings £	..	..	4,725,125	8,044,296	16,472,859	12,298,500	16,613,348	35,492,735	67,507,020
Value of articles produced £	..	..	..	13,370,836	22,390,251	19,478,780	36,660,854	100,098,294	128,465,317
State Education—									
Number of Primary schools	61	671	988	1,757	2,233	1,967	2,059	2,334	2,529
Expenditure on Education £	..	162,547	274,384	546,285	726,761	701,034	1,052,418	2,117,151	3,570,537
Total value of rateable property in municipalities .. £	..	29,638,091	50,166,078	87,642,459	203,351,360	185,101,993	265,083,727	399,502,745	636,746,560
Friendly Societies—									
Number of members .. .. . "	..	7,166	35,706	47,908	89,269	101,045	145,439	143,421	161,131
Total funds .. .. . £	..	..	213,004	475,954	961,933	1,370,604	2,246,396	3,375,060	4,758,383

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

\* These figures relate to the calendar year 1909. Owing to the Commonwealth authorities having discontinued the keeping of records of Inter-State trade the value of the total imports and exports of the State are not available for a later year.

† Including deposits in the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

‡ Information not available.



The population of the State at the end of 1850 was 76,162; at the end of 1928 it had increased to 1,760,964. During the period 1850-1928 the revenue steadily increased from £259,433 to £27,357,917. There was no public debt until after the separation of the State from New South Wales. In 1861 the State indebtedness was £6,835,060; in 1928 the funded debt had reached £158,183,470, which has been spent on revenue-yielding and other works of a permanent character. The land in cultivation in 1850 was 52,300 acres; it now amounts to 7,634,302 acres. The value of oversea imports in 1861 was £10,991,377; in 1927-28 it was £47,911,313. Oversea exports amounted to £12,209,794 in 1861, and to £31,728,558 in 1927-28. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, and in 1928 there were 4,707 miles. Postal business in letters and newspapers has expanded rapidly during the period covered by the table, and there has also been a large increase in Savings Bank deposits, which rose from £52,697 in 1850 to £67,311,386 in 1928.

The expenditure on education amounted to £162,547 in 1861, and had increased to £3,570,537 in 1927-28. Members of friendly societies numbered 7,166 in 1861 and 161,131 in 1927-28—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £4,758,383 in 1927-28. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 160,357 in 1927-28. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, was £636,746,560 in 1927-28.

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

### The Present Constitution.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became evident that the representation of the States in the States Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States Constitutions. Accordingly an Act "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution" was passed in Victoria and reserved for the Royal assent on 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on 26th November, 1903. This Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provided for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and in their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400 (since increased to £10,000); and decreased the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, including one special representative for the State railways and public servants; but increased the number of electoral provinces from fourteen to seventeen, each being now represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. The

**Reform Act  
1903.**

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

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

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

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

Forming a  
new Ministry.

against whom very serious objections exist, or foreshadows a new and revolutionary arrangement.

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

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

**Responsible Ministers.** The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and their salaries to £10,000 (Act No. 3118); four at least must be members of the Council or Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council nor more than six of the Assembly. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—has usually filled the office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office.

**The Parliament.** The Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The general power of legislation is conferred upon "His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly."

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

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

The Council—called the Upper House—now consists of 34 members. The State is divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. At the first election the member in each constituency who, of the two elected, receives the higher number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a deadlock, as previously described. One-half of the members thus retire every three years. Women are eligible for membership under the provisions of Act No. 3337, which was proclaimed on 12th May, 1924. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be of the age of 30 years, and a natural-born subject, or, if not natural-born, must have been naturalized and resident in Victoria for ten years, and must have been beneficially entitled to a freehold estate in Victoria of the clear annual value according to municipal valuation of £50 for one year "previously to" his or her election. *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1922 (No. 3218) provides for the reimbursement of expenses of members of the Legislative Council at the rate of £200 per annum. The following persons aged 21 or over, if they are natural-born subjects,

The  
Legislative  
Council.

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

The Legislative Assembly. The Assembly, commonly called the Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. Women are eligible for membership in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 3337. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. A member vacates his seat, if he resigns; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c.; becomes *non compos mentis*; or enters into a Government contract. Universal suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all persons over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, being allowed a vote, if they have been resident in Australia for at least six months continuously, in Victoria for at least three months, and in any subdivision for at least one month. An Act to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections was passed on 22nd December, 1923. It provided that arrangements might be made jointly by the State of Victoria and the Commonwealth that the electoral rolls might be used for Commonwealth elections as well as for elections for the Legislative Assembly. The first roll was composed of the persons on the Commonwealth roll, together with persons entitled to be enrolled for the Assembly. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may also be enrolled in another subdivision for lands or tenements

situated therein. Enrolment is compulsory which, however, does not apply to enrolment in respect of a property qualification. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two rolls, and a person cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. Under the provisions of Act No. 3488, passed on 23rd December, 1926, voting was made compulsory at elections for the Legislative Assembly. The franchise was extended to women by the *Adult Suffrage Act* 1908, assented to in March, 1909. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £500 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely-populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot-paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. The Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and was to continue in force for a term of three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910, now incorporated in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632), makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth on the day of the election during the hours of polling, or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to him. At the State elections held on 26th June, 1924, 8,069 persons voted by post, representing 2·18 per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 9th April, 1927, 26,616 persons voted similarly, this number being 3·41 per cent. of the total votes polled.

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

Limitation of  
election  
expenses.

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

### RE-DIVISION OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

**Re-division of Electoral Districts.** An Act (*Electoral Districts Act 1926*, No. 3451) passed on the 14th October, 1926, provided for the re-division of the electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly. The number of districts remain the same as shown in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1915*, viz., 65. For the purpose of the re-division power was given to appoint three Commissioners, one of whom was to be the Chief Electoral Officer. Provision was made for the constitution of 26 metropolitan and 39 urban and country electoral districts on the basis approximately of the following quotas:—

- (1) Twenty-two thousand electors for each metropolitan district ;
- (2) Fifteen thousand electors for each urban district ; and
- (3) Ten thousand electors for each country district.

The Commissioners were empowered to adopt a margin of allowance to be used whenever necessary, but the quota was not to be departed from to a greater extent than 15 per cent. more or 15 per cent. less. A greater margin of allowance could be adopted if the Commissioners considered that any portion of any existing urban electoral district would be more properly included in any proposed country electoral district or districts and also in the case of any proposed country electoral district where the greater part of the area thereof was mountainous and sparsely populated.

In making the re-division the Commissioners were to give due consideration to—

- (a) The distribution of the numbers of electors throughout the State and the likelihood of any changes in the distribution of electors within any localities in the State ;
- (b) community or diversity of interests ;
- (c) means of communication ;
- (d) physical features ;
- (e) existing boundaries of electoral districts and subdivisions ; and
- (f) Commonwealth electoral boundaries.

In order to provide for the metropolitan electoral districts the Commissioners were to include in any proposed district such portion of any existing country electoral district contiguous thereto as they

thought necessary, but so that the total number of electors to be added to the whole of such proposed metropolitan electoral districts should not exceed twenty thousand. The Commissioners could in any other case include in any proposed electoral district such portion as they thought necessary of any existing electoral district contiguous thereto whether of the same class or not.

Commissioners were appointed in accordance with this Act, and drew up a scheme of electoral subdivisions. This scheme was slightly altered by them at the direction of Parliament, and was then passed by both Houses. The elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 9th April, 1927, were conducted on the basis of the new boundaries thus agreed upon.

### ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1928.

At the triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 2nd June, 1928, ten seats were contested, seven members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province and the number who voted in the provinces where elections were held:—

#### NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 2ND JUNE, 1928.

Province.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who voted.	Informal Votes.	Number who voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who voted.
East Yarra .. ..	62,824	14,675	97	337	23·36
Melbourne .. ..	23,551	..	..	..	..
"    East .. ..	20,212	..	..	..	..
"    North .. ..	58,422	..	..	..	..
"    South .. ..	30,814	11,914	590	357	38·66
"    West .. ..	34,491	..	..	..	..
Bendigo .. ..	11,385	6,849	137	434	60·16
Gippsland .. ..	18,150	4,651	61	184	25·63
Nelson .. ..	11,934	..	..	..	..
Northern .. ..	16,376	6,499	161	152	39·69
North-Eastern .. ..	13,366	5,448	56	113	40·76
North-Western .. ..	24,149	11,506	84	239	47·65
Southern .. ..	17,627	6,564	50	366	37·24
South-Eastern .. ..	49,942	8,714	69	560	17·45
South-Western .. ..	23,531	8,552	83	483	36·34
Wellington .. ..	11,740	..	..	..	..
Western .. ..	15,764	..	..	..	..
	444,278				
Less uncontested provinces (7) .. ..	176,114				
Total .. ..	268,164	85,372	1,388	3,225	31·84



**ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1927.**

**Elections. Legislative Assembly.** At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 9th April, 1927, there were contests in 57 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls was 993,211—480,485 males and 512,726 females—and in contested districts 91·76 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 92·02 per cent. and for females 91·51 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 9TH APRIL, 1927.**

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Albert Park ..	10,617	13,080	23,697	9,266	11,902	21,168	87·28	90·99	89·33
Allandale ..	4,910	4,799	9,709	4,649	4,617	9,266	94·68	96·21	95·44
Ballarat ..	7,018	9,503	16,521	6,856	8,822	15,678	97·69	92·83	94·90
Barwon ..	5,481	5,960	11,441	4,980	5,506	10,486	90·86	92·38	91·65
Benalla ..	5,066	4,651	9,717	4,676	4,334	9,010	92·30	93·18	92·72
Benambra ..	4,372	3,694	8,066			No contest.			
Bendigo ..	6,745	8,639	15,384	6,368	8,088	14,456	94·41	93·62	93·97
Boroondara ..	9,747	12,084	21,831	8,862	11,372	20,234	90·92	94·11	92·68
Brighton ..	9,932	12,821	22,753			No contest.			
Brunswick ..	10,926	12,072	22,998	10,537	11,132	21,669	96·44	92·21	94·22
Bulla and Dal-									
house ..	5,227	4,744	9,971	4,659	4,213	8,872	89·13	88·81	88·98
Carlton ..	10,349	11,685	22,034	9,471	10,433	19,904	91·52	89·29	90·33
Castlemaine and									
Kyneton ..	4,623	5,305	9,928	4,316	4,984	9,300	93·36	93·95	93·67
Caulfield ..	10,346	13,042	23,388	9,604	12,072	21,676	92·83	92·56	92·68
Clifton Hill ..	11,152	13,195	24,347	9,853	11,271	21,124	88·35	85·42	86·76
Coburg ..	9,809	10,719	20,528	9,356	10,088	19,444	95·38	94·11	94·72
Collingwood ..	11,170	12,709	23,879	10,183	11,443	21,626	91·16	90·04	90·56
Dandenong ..	10,122	10,449	20,571	9,202	9,546	18,748	90·91	91·36	91·14
Dundas ..	5,396	5,172	10,568	5,162	4,890	10,052	95·66	94·55	95·12
Essendon ..	9,560	11,117	20,677	9,070	10,524	19,594	94·88	94·67	94·76
Evelyn ..	4,850	4,644	9,494	4,380	4,207	8,587	90·31	90·59	90·45
Flemington ..	10,216	11,471	21,687	9,614	10,333	19,947	94·11	90·08	91·98
Footscray ..	10,939	10,660	21,599			No contest.			
Geelong ..	8,389	9,232	17,621	7,817	8,600	16,417	93·18	93·15	93·17
Gippsland East ..	3,991	3,049	7,040	3,558	2,710	6,268	89·15	88·88	89·03
Gippsland North ..	5,480	4,482	9,962	5,134	4,034	9,168	93·69	90·00	92·03
Gippsland South ..	5,496	4,546	10,042	5,110	4,153	9,263	92·98	91·36	92·24
Gippsland West ..	5,456	4,604	10,060	5,016	4,192	9,208	91·94	91·05	91·53
Goulburn Valley ..	5,706	5,072	10,778			No contest.			
Grant ..	5,028	4,144	9,172	4,561	3,855	8,416	90·71	93·03	91·76
Gunbower ..	5,902	4,817	10,719	5,348	4,355	9,703	90·61	90·41	90·52
Hampden ..	5,316	5,042	10,358	4,925	4,638	9,563	92·64	91·99	92·32

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 9TH APRIL, 1927  
—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.
Hawthorn ..	9,115	12,526	21,641	8,737	11,696	20,433	95·85	93·37	94·42
Heidelberg ..	10,502	11,452	21,954	9,793	10,438	20,231	93·25	91·15	92·15
Kara Kara and Borung ..	5,491	5,044	10,535	5,008	4,559	9,567	91·20	90·38	90·81
Kew ..	9,027	12,583	21,610	8,465	11,656	20,121	93·77	92·63	93·11
Korong and Eaglehawk ..	5,429	5,347	10,776	5,132	4,897	10,029	94·53	91·58	93·07
Lowan ..	5,727	5,196	10,923	5,233	4,694	9,927	91·37	90·34	90·88
Maryborough and Daylesford ..	5,084	5,431	10,515	4,782	5,083	9,865	94·06	93·59	93·82
Melbourne ..	11,975	11,070	23,045	9,096	9,579	18,675	75·96	86·53	81·04
Mildura ..	5,211	3,855	9,066	4,768	3,472	8,240	91·50	90·06	90·89
Mornington ..	5,649	4,871	10,520	4,932	4,454	9,386	87·31	91·44	89·22
Northcote ..	10,557	11,848	22,405	No contest.					
Nunawading ..	8,559	10,453	19,012	8,058	9,633	17,691	94·15	92·16	93·05
Oakleigh ..	11,421	13,309	24,730	10,845	12,345	23,190	94·96	92·76	93·77
Ouyen ..	6,021	4,478	10,499	5,270	3,835	9,105	87·53	85·64	86·72
Polwarth ..	5,832	5,149	10,981	No contest.					
Port Fairy and Glenelg ..	5,612	5,286	10,898	5,277	4,988	10,265	94·03	94·36	94·19
Port Melbourne ..	11,003	11,073	22,076	No contest.					
Prahran ..	10,093	14,994	25,087	9,653	13,255	22,908	95·64	88·40	91·31
Richmond ..	11,429	12,630	24,059	No contest.					
Rodney ..	5,075	5,180	10,255	5,242	4,759	10,001	92·37	91·87	92·13
St. Kilda ..	10,060	14,298	24,358	10,019	12,921	22,940	93·99	90·37	91·91
Stawell and Ararat ..	5,579	5,302	10,881	5,133	4,912	10,095	92·90	92·64	92·78
Swan Hill ..	5,028	3,809	8,837	4,436	3,260	7,696	88·23	85·59	87·09
Toorak ..	9,147	13,046	22,193	7,841	12,111	19,952	86·73	92·83	89·90
Upper Goulburn ..	5,087	4,246	9,333	4,594	3,820	8,414	90·31	89·97	90·15
Upper Yarra ..	5,957	5,599	11,556	5,405	5,006	10,411	90·73	89·41	90·09
Walhalla ..	5,382	3,914	9,296	4,859	3,618	8,477	90·28	92·44	91·19
Wangaratta and Ovens ..	4,798	4,508	9,306	4,404	4,157	8,561	91·79	92·21	91·99
Waranga ..	4,981	4,368	9,349	4,569	3,959	8,528	91·73	90·64	91·22
Warrenheip and Grenville ..	4,627	5,116	9,743	4,508	4,757	9,265	97·43	92·98	95·09
Warrnambool ..	5,037	4,954	9,991	4,775	4,625	9,400	94·80	93·36	94·08
Williamstown ..	10,239	10,140	20,379	9,648	9,548	19,196	94·23	94·16	94·20
Wonthaggi ..	5,214	4,448	9,662	4,876	4,107	8,983	93·52	92·33	92·97
Total ..	480,485	512,726	993,211	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less eight uncontested districts ..	69,770	72,947	142,717	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	410,715	439,779	850,494	387,941	402,458	780,399	92·02	91·51	91·76

Compulsory Voting.

Compulsory voting was in operation for the first time in elections for the Legislative Assembly on 9th April, 1927.

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

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

In twenty-eight of the contests in the election of April, 1927, there were more than two candidates. In five of these the candidate who received the greatest number of votes had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In the 23 remaining cases the distribution of ballot-papers of defeated candidates among non-defeated candidates next in order of voters' preference was put into operation, with the result that the candidates returned received an absolute majority of the votes recorded. In nine of these cases the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences had been distributed.

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

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1927.

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

\* The increase in the percentage of voters at the elections held on 9th April, 1927, compared with former elections is accounted for by voting having been made compulsory by Act No. 3488, passed on 23rd December, 1926.

The first session of the twenty-eighth Parliament was opened on 8th July, 1924, and was closed on 9th January, 1925. The second session was opened on 8th July, 1925, and was closed on 12th January, 1926. The third session was opened on 30th June, 1926, and closed on 11th January, 1927. Parliament was dissolved on 4th March, 1927. The first session of the twenty-ninth Parliament was opened on 6th July, 1927, and closed on 11th January, 1928. The second session was opened on 4th July, 1928, and closed on 18th February, 1929. The third session was opened on 3rd July, 1929.

Duration of  
Parliaments  
and Sessions.

The following is a statement of the duration in days of each Parliament since the establishment of responsible government, the number of days in session during each Parliament, and the percentage of the latter to the duration :—

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS,  
1856 TO 1927.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
1st .. ..	1856-8	991	691	69·7
2nd .. ..	1859-60	637	566	88·8
3rd .. ..	1861-4	1,091	728	66·7
4th .. ..	1864-5	378	366	96·8
5th .. ..	1866-7	686	391	57·0
6th .. ..	1868-70	1,048	734	70·0
7th .. ..	1871-3	1,049	639	60·9
8th .. ..	1874-6	1,072	700	65·3
9th .. ..	1877-9	993	684	68·9
10th .. ..	1880	49	46	93·9
11th .. ..	1880-2	926	802	86·6
12th .. ..	1883-6	1,088	543	49·9
13th .. ..	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th .. ..	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th .. ..	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th .. ..	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th .. ..	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th .. ..	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th .. ..	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th .. ..	1904-7	968	509	52·6
21st .. ..	1907-8	518	327	63·1
22nd .. ..	1909-11	1,021	548	53·7
23rd .. ..	1911-14	1,066	584	54·8
24th .. ..	1914-17	1,056	614	58·1
25th .. ..	1917-20	1,037	592	57·1
26th .. ..	1920-21	270	86	31·9
27th .. ..	1921-24	936	494	52·8
28th .. ..	1924-27	970	571	58·9

## STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1928.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1928:—

Act No.	Date.	
3579 ..	5th July ..	.. This Act applies £3,040,822 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1928-29.
3580 ..	19th July	.. This Act applies £243,512 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1927-28.
3581 ..	3rd August	.. The <i>Local Government (Borrowing Powers) Act</i> 1928 authorizes councils of municipalities to borrow money by the issue of debentures for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of works under section 534 of the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1915.
3582 ..	3rd August	.. The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1928 sanctions the issue and application of £1,799,000 available under Loan Acts for irrigation works, water supply works, drainage and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Water Acts.
3583 ..	21st August	.. The <i>Race-course-road Tramway Construction Act</i> 1928 authorizes the construction by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board of an electric tramway in Race-course-road, Melbourne.
3584 ..	6th September	.. This Act applies £1,592,843 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1928-29.
3585 ..	11th September	.. The <i>Phillip Island Shire Act</i> 1928 provides for the constitution under the Local Government Acts of the Shire of Phillip Island and for the annexation thereto of French Island.
3586 ..	18th September	.. The <i>Williamstown Temperance Hall Act</i> 1928 revokes in part the reservation of certain land in the City of Williamstown permanently reserved as a site for a Temperance Hall, revokes the Crown grant of the whole of such land, and provides for the issue of a Crown grant to certain trustees of portion thereof and for the sale by public auction of the remaining portion.
3587 ..	25th September	.. The <i>Midwives Act</i> 1928, to be read with the principal Act of 1915, transfers the administration of the Midwives Acts from the Midwives Board to the Nurses Board.
3588 ..	4th October	.. This Act applies £1,544,956 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1928-29.
3589 ..	12th October	.. The <i>Dandenong Lands Act</i> 1928, to be read with the Act of 1892, authorizes the use of certain land in the township of Dandenong as a site for market and recreation purposes.
3590 ..	12th October	.. The <i>Local Government Act</i> 1928, to be read with the Act of 1915, relates to standing places for certain classes of motor cars.

- | Act No. | Date.        |  |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 3591 .. | 26th October | .. The <i>Income Act 1928</i> , to be read with the Acts of 1914 and 1915, and amending Acts, to come into force on 31st December, 1928, fixes the rates of income tax for the year ending 30th June, 1929. Incomes of £200 and under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £200, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 4½d. in the £1 up to £500; where such income exceeds £500, for every £1 up to £500, 5½d.; for every £1 over £500 and up to £1,000, 6½d.; for every £1 over £1,000 and up to £1,500, 7½d.; and for every £1 over £1,500, 8½d. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Additional taxes are levied on incomes (excluding those of companies) from £800 to £1,000 of 10 per cent.; from £1,000 to £1,250 of 12½ per cent.; from £1,250 to £2,200 of 15 per cent.; from £2,200 to £5,000 of 20 per cent.; and exceeding £5,000 of 25 per cent. of the amount of tax otherwise chargeable. Companies (other than mutual life assurance companies) are taxed at the rate of 1s. 6d. in the £1. Mutual life assurance companies are taxed at the rate of 1s. in the £1 in respect to their mutual life assurance business, and at the rate of 1s. 6d. in the £1 on all other business. Any married taxpayer ordinarily resident in Victoria whose income does not exceed £800 may deduct £50 from his income from personal exertion for the maintenance of his wife, provided that she has not an income of her own exceeding £100 per annum. The amount that may be deducted from income for the maintenance of children under sixteen years of age is £50. The minimum income tax payable is fixed at 5s. |
| 3592 .. | 26th October | .. The <i>Land Tax Act 1928</i> fixes the rate of land tax for 1929 at ½d. on every pound sterling of the unimproved value, where the unimproved value exceeds £250, and imposes a super-tax equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of land tax payable, the minimum tax payable to be 2s. 6d.   |
| 3593 .. | 26th October | .. The <i>Geelong Land (Melbourne Road) Act 1928</i> excises certain land vested in the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners, and declares that such land form part of the public highway known as the Melbourne Road.   |
| 3594 .. | 31st October | .. The <i>Oakleigh Land Act 1928</i> revokes in part the reservation of certain land in the City of Oakleigh permanently reserved as a site for a cemetery, and provides for the reservation of portion as a site for public gardens and portion as a site for a Baby Health centre.   |
| 3595 .. | 31st October | .. The <i>Local Government Act 1928</i> amends the law relating to local government.   |

Act No.	Date.	
3596	1st November	.. This Act applies £1,497,793 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1928-29.
3597	1st November	.. The <i>Fertilizers Act</i> 1928 amends the Act of 1915 by providing a standard for artificial manures.
3598	20th November	.. The <i>Victorian Government Loan Act</i> 1928 authorizes the raising of £4,000,000, viz., £1,500,000 for railways and tramways, £1,250,000 for irrigation works and water supply in country districts, and £1,250,000 for works and undertakings of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.
3599	3rd December	.. The <i>Registrar-General's Fees Act</i> 1928 amends Table B of the Second Schedule to the <i>Companies Act</i> 1915, and continues in force the <i>Registrar-General's Fees Act</i> 1927.
3600	5th December	.. The <i>Explosive Substances Act</i> 1928 is designed to strengthen the law with a view to dealing more effectively with bomb outrages.
3601	6th December	.. This Act applies £1,561,805 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1928-29.
3602	18th December	.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Act</i> 1928, to be read with the Act of 1918, continues in office the members of the Board until the 31st December, 1929.
3603	18th December	.. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1928 sanctions the issue and application of £2,160,000 available under Loans Acts for railways and other purposes.
3604	27th December	.. The <i>Workers' Compensation Act</i> 1928, to be read with the Act of 1915 and amending Act, increases the amount payable on the death of an insured person from £600 to £680. Provision is made for additional payment in case of total incapacity where children under fourteen years of age are dependent upon the injured worker. Limits of compensation are fixed in cases of total or partial incapacity. The interpretation of a "worker" is a person whose remuneration does not exceed £360 a year.
3605	27th December	.. The <i>Adoption of Children Act</i> 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.
3606	27th December	.. The <i>Electricity Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1928 sanctions the issue and application of £2,050,000 available under Loan Acts for works and undertakings of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.



Act No.	Date.	
3607	.. 27th December	.. The <i>Victorian Loan (Public Works) Act 1928</i> authorizes the raising of £610,000 for public works and other purposes and sanctions the issue and application of such money.
3608	.. 27th December	.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Borrowing Powers) Act 1928</i> increases the borrowing powers of the Board from £19,750,000 to £22,750,000.
3609	.. 27th December	.. The <i>Victorian Loan (Country Sewerage) Act 1928</i> authorizes the raising of £100,000 for sewerage works in country districts, and sanctions the issue and application of such money.
3610	.. 27th December	.. The <i>Municipal Endowment Act 1928</i> provides that the municipal endowment for the year ending 30th June, 1929, be £50,000.
3611	.. 27th December	.. The <i>Agricultural Education Acts Amendment Act 1928</i> , to be read with the principal Act of 1919, provides for the extension of a grant of £6,500 for agricultural education to the University for a further period of ten years. Power is given to expend money for the purposes of agricultural colleges and for buildings, &c., for investigations and educational work in relation to irrigation.
3612	.. 27th December	.. The <i>Darling to Glen Waverley Railway Construction Act 1928</i> amends the principal Act of 1926.
3613	.. 27th December	.. The <i>Petrol Pumps Act 1928</i> , to be read with the <i>Local Government Act 1915</i> , empowers municipal councils to make regulations for the placing, fixing, and maintaining of petrol pumps in, on, or under footways, with power to refuse in cases where obstruction to the thoroughfare would result. The placing, retention, or use of petrol pumps on footways (unless licensed) is an offence.
3614	.. 27th December	.. The <i>State Savings Bank Acts Amendment Act 1928</i> , to be read with the principal Act of 1915, increases the limit of amount of debentures that may be issued under Act No. 2729 from £25,000,000 to £29,000,000.
3615	.. 27th December	.. The <i>Harbor Boards Act 1928</i> makes a correction in and amends the principal Act of 1927.
3616	.. 27th December	.. The <i>Metropolitan Town Planning Commission Act 1928</i> amends and extends the operation of the Metropolitan Town Planning Commission Acts to 31st December, 1929.
3617	.. 27th December	.. The <i>Railway Lands Acquisition Acts Amendment Act 1928</i> amends the principal Act of 1915.
3618	.. 27th December	.. The <i>Malvern War Memorial Fund Act 1928</i> incorporates a body by the name of the Malvern War Memorial Trust and authorizes such Trust to administer the Malvern Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia Memorial Hall Fund in accordance with a deed of trust.

Act No.	Date.	
	1929.	
3619 ..	2nd January	.. The <i>Justices Act</i> 1928, to be read with the principal Act of 1915, enlarges the powers of Courts of Petty Sessions, and provides that the Governor in Council may make rules as to professional costs and charges allowable in cases before courts of petty sessions.
3620 ..	2nd January	.. The <i>Marriage Act</i> 1928, to be read with the principal Act of 1915, provides that the jurisdiction in maintenance cases be vested in a police magistrate sitting alone. A defendant is deemed to have deserted his wife or children if the wife leaves or takes children from home because of his cruelty. An offer to provide a home is not an answer in maintenance proceedings in such cases. Cruelty is defined as actual violence, grave insults, drunkenness or offensive conduct, although not amounting to actual physical violence.
3621 ..	2nd January	.. This Act applies £9,308,430 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1928-29, and appropriates supplies granted during the session amounting to £18,790,161 to the service of the Government.
3622 ..	2nd January	.. The <i>Closer Settlement Acts Amendment Act</i> 1928 amends the Closer Settlement and Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts.
3623 ..	2nd January	.. The <i>Great Ocean Road Lands Act</i> 1928, to be read with the Act of 1920, relates to the sale of certain Crown lands in the county of Polwarth for the purposes of the construction of a highway known as the Great Ocean Road.
3624 ..	2nd January	.. The <i>Geelong (Harbor Trust) Land Act</i> 1928 provides for the reservation for the recreation, convenience, and amusement of the people of certain land vested in the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners.
3625 ..	2nd January	.. The <i>Country Roads Act</i> 1928, to be read with the principal Act of 1915, relieves certain municipalities from certain payments in respect of some permanent works carried out under the Country Roads Acts in the Shire of Wodonga.
3626 ..	2nd January	.. The <i>Lands Acts Amendment Act</i> 1928 amends section 5 of the <i>Land Act</i> 1923, and is deemed to have come into operation on 18th December, 1923.
3627 ..	2nd January	.. The <i>Black Rock to Beaumaris Electric Street Railway Act</i> 1928 amends the Act of 1920.
3628 ..	2nd January	.. The <i>Public Accounts Committee Act</i> 1928 provides that an attendance fee of £1 per meeting be paid to members, the total amount payable to all members not to exceed £350 in any one financial year.

**OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.**

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

**GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.**

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th Sept., 1839 ...	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st Dec., 1855
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ... 18th October, 1889	8th March, 1889 15th November, 1889
Sir William 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 23rd March, 1898 ...	16th February, 1897 21st October, 1898

## GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
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 ...	18th November, 1907
	6th July, 1908 ...	27th July, 1908
	19th May, 1911 ...	24th May, 1911
	28th August, 1913	23rd February, 1914
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ...	19th May, 1911
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet	24th May, 1911 ...	31st January, 1914
Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	23rd February, 1914	30th January, 1920*
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor (acting)	30th July, 1919 ...	24th February, 1921
	1st April, 1923 ...	24th October, 1923
	7th April, 1926 ...	28th June, 1926
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
Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	28th June, 1926	

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir William H. Irvine was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 11th May, 1918.

\* On leave of absence for six months from 30th July, 1919.

† On leave of absence from 1st April, 1923, to 24th October, 1923.

Ministers of  
the Crown,  
1851 to 1855.

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

**MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.**

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

In the next list will be found the names of the Ministers, 1855 to 1929. Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the present date:—

### MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859 ...	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860 ...	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861 ...	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869 ...	436
11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson	20th September 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875 ...	74
17. Sir James McCulloch	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886 ...	1,078
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890 ...	1,722
24. James Munro ...	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892 ...	469
25. William Shiels ...	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893 ...	343
26. James Brown Patterson	23rd January, 1893	27th September, 1894 ...	612
27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	27th September, 1894	5th December, 1899 ...	1,895
28. Allan McLean ...	5th December, 1899	19th November, 1900 ...	350
29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900	12th February, 1901 ...	85
30. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	12th February, 1901	10th June, 1902 ...	483
31. William Hill Irvine ...	10th June, 1902 ...	16th February, 1904 ...	616
32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904	8th January, 1909 ...	1,789
33. John Murray ...	8th January, 1909	18th May, 1912 ...	1,226
34. William Alexander Watt	18th May, 1912 ...	9th December, 1913 ...	205
35. George Alexander Elmslie	9th December, 1913	22nd December, 1913 ...	13
36. William Alexander Watt	22nd December, 1913	18th June, 1914 ...	178
37. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	18th June, 1914 ...	29th November, 1917 ...	1,260
38. John Bowser ...	29th November, 1917	21st March, 1918 ...	112
39. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	21st March, 1918 ...	7th September, 1923 ...	1,996
40. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	7th September, 1923	19th March, 1924 ...	194

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
41. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	19th March, 1924	28th April, 1924 ...	Days. 40
42. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	28th April, 1924...	18th July, 1924 ...	81
43. George Michael Prendergast	18th July, 1924...	18th November, 1924	123
44. John Allan ...	18th November, 1924	20th May, 1927 ...	913
45. Edmond John Hogan	20th May, 1927	22nd November, 1928	552
46. Sir William Murray McPherson, K. B. E.	22nd November, 1928		

On 8th November, 1928, a motion of no-confidence in the Labour Ministry was proposed in the Legislative Assembly by Sir William Murray McPherson, leader of the Opposition, and was carried by 31 votes to 30. On 22nd November a Ministry, with Sir William McPherson as Premier, assumed office. It consisted of the following members:—

McPHERSON MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
McPherson, Sir William Murray, K.B.E.	Premier and Treasurer.
Argyle, Stanley Seymour, M.R.C.S...	Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health.
Cohen, Henry Isaac, K.C., M.L.C. ...	Minister of Public Instruction.
Angus, Henry .. .. .	President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Water Supply.
Pennington, John Warburton, C.B.E.	Minister of Forests, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Markets and Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Lands and Works.
Groves, Frank .. . . .	Minister of Railways, Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings, Minister of Labour, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Chandler, Alfred Elliott, M.L.C. ..	Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Lands and Works.
Macfarlan, Ian .. . . .	Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.
Brawn, Frederick William, M.L.C.*..	Minister without Portfolio.
Currie, Henry Alan, M.C., M.L.C.*..	Minister without Portfolio.
Beardmore, Henry† .. . . .	Minister without Portfolio.
Cuthbertson, Robert Melville ..	Minister without Portfolio.

\* As originally constituted these honorary positions were filled by the Hon. Marcus Saltau, M.L.C., and the Hon. Robert Gordon Menzies, K.C., M.L.C., but, owing to a difference of opinion on a matter of policy, these members resigned on 1st July, 1929.

† In place of the Hon. E. Morley, who died on 8th June, 1929.

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

### MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1929.

#### 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 .. .. .	1931
	Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. V. Lansell .. .. .	1934
East Yarra .. ..	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Chairman of Committees)	1931
	Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.C. .. .. .	1934
Gippsland .. ..	Hon. G. M. Davis .. .. .	1931
	Hon. M. McGregor .. .. .	1934
Melbourne .. ..	Hon. H. I. Cohen, K.C. (Minister of Public Instruction)	1931
	Hon. H. H. Smith .. .. .	1934
Melbourne East .. ..	Hon. D. L. McNamara .. .. .	1931
	Hon. J. P. Jones .. .. .	1934
Melbourne North .. ..	Hon. W. J. Beckett .. .. .	1931
	Hon. E. L. Kiernan .. .. .	1934
Melbourne South .. ..	Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E. (President) .. .. .	1931
	Hon. H. E. Cohen .. .. .	1934
Melbourne West .. ..	Hon. J. H. Disney .. .. .	1931
	Hon. R. Williams .. .. .	1934
Nelson .. .. .	Hon. E. G. Bath .. .. .	1931
	Hon. H. A. Currie (Minister without Portfolio)	1934
Northern .. .. .	Hon. G. J. Tuckett .. .. .	1931
	Hon. R. Kilpatrick .. .. .	1934
North Eastern .. ..	Hon. A. M. Zwar .. .. .	1931
	Hon. Dr. J. R. Harris .. .. .	1934
North Western .. ..	Hon. G. L. Gondie .. .. .	1931
	Hon. W. J. McCann .. .. .	1934
Southern .. .. .	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke .. .. .	1931
	Hon. W. C. Angliss .. .. .	1934
South Eastern .. ..	Hon. A. E. Chandler (Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Mines)	1931
	Hon. W. Tyner .. .. .	1934
South Western .. ..	Hon. H. Hitchcock, C.M.G., O.B.E. .. .. .	1931
	Hon. H. F. Richardson .. .. .	1934
Wellington .. ..	Hon. A. Bell .. .. .	1931
	Hon. F. W. Brawn (Minister without Portfolio)	1934
Western .. .. .	Hon. E. J. White .. .. .	1931
	Hon. M. Saltau .. .. .	1934

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

Clerk Assistant, Clerk of Committees and Accountant : W. R. Barstow.

Usher and Clerk of the Records : H. B. Jamieson.

Clerk of the Papers : L. V. Hoyle.



MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1929—*continued*.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Albert Park .. ..	Hon. R. M. Cuthbertson (Minister without Portfolio).
Allandale .. ..	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. (Speaker).
Ballarat .. ..	W. J. McAdam.
Barwon .. ..	T. K. Maltby.
Benalla .. ..	E. F. Cleary.
Benambra .. ..	Hon. H. Beardmore (Minister without Portfolio)
Bendigo .. ..	A. E. Cook.
Boroondara .. ..	R. Linton.
Brighton .. ..	Hon. I. Macfarlan (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General).
Brunswick .. ..	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla-Dalhousie .. ..	R. T. Pollard.
Carlton .. ..	R. H. Solly (Chairman of Committees).
Castlemaine and Kyneton .. ..	W. L. Langslow.
Caulfield .. ..	Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Forrest.
Clifton Hill .. ..	M. M. Blackburn.
Coburg .. ..	F. Keane.
Collingwood .. ..	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe.
Dandenong .. ..	Hon. F. Groves (Minister of Railways, Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings, and Minister of Labour).
Dundas .. ..	Hon. W. Slater.
Essendon .. ..	A. S. Drakeford.
Evelyn .. ..	W. H. Everard.
Flemington .. ..	J. J. Holland.
Footscray .. ..	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Geelong .. ..	W. Brownbill.
Gippsland East .. ..	A. E. Lind.
Gippsland North .. ..	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South .. ..	W. West.
Gippsland West .. ..	A. L. N. Walter.
Goulburn Valley .. ..	Colonel Hon. M. W. J. Bouchier, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Grant .. ..	R. T. Hjorth.
Gunbower .. ..	Hon. H. Angus (President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Water Supply).
Hampden .. ..	A. Hughes.
Hawthorn .. ..	Hon. Sir W. M. McPherson, K.B.E. (Premier and Treasurer).

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1929—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Heidelberg .. ..	Hon. G. C. Webber.
Kara Kara-Borong .. ..	Hon. J. W. Pennington, O.B.E. (Minister of Forests, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Markets and Immigration).
Kew .. ..	W. S. Kent Hughes.
Korong-Eaglehawk .. ..	A. A. Dunstan.
Lowan .. ..	Hon. M. E. Wettenhall.
Maryborough-Daylesford .. ..	G. C. Frost.
Melbourne .. ..	T. Hayes.
Mildura .. ..	A. G. Allnutt.
Mornington .. ..	Hon. A. Downward.
Northcote .. ..	Hon. J. Cain.
Nunawading .. ..	E. W. Greenwood.
Oakleigh .. ..	S. H. Reid.
Ouyen .. ..	H. Glowrey.
Polwarth .. ..	Hon. J. McDonald.
Port Fairy-Glenelg .. ..	E. E. Bond.
Port Melbourne .. ..	J. L. Murphy.
Prahran .. ..	A. R. Jackson.
Richmond .. ..	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney .. ..	Hon. J. Allan.
St. Kilda .. ..	B. Gray.
Stawell and Ararat .. ..	Hon. R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill .. ..	Hon. F. E. Old.
Toorak .. ..	Hon. Dr. S. S. Argyle (Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health).
Upper Goulburn .. ..	Hon. E. J. Mackrell.
Upper Yarra .. ..	Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Knox.
Walhalla .. ..	W. A. Moncur.
Wangaratta-Ovens .. ..	Hon. Sir J. Bowser.
Waranga .. ..	E. A. Coyle.
Warrenheip-Grenville .. ..	Hon. E. J. Hogan.
Warrnambool .. ..	Hon. H. S. Bailey.
Williamstown .. ..	Hon. J. Lemmon.
Wonthaggi .. ..	W. G. McKenzie.

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

Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Private Bills : G. R. Webb.

Clerk of Committees and Serjeant-at-Arms : F. E. Wanke.

Reader : T. J. Landy.

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

Clerk of the Papers : H. K. McLachlan.

Chief *Hansard* Reporter : A. H. Angel.

Librarian : E. L. Frazer.

**FOREIGN CONSULS.**

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

**CONSULS-GENERAL.**

Country.	Name.
China .. ..	Ou Tsin-Shuing (Acting).
Colombia .. ..	Lyle, M.
Honduras .. ..	Mattei, Senor Don Rafael Medina (Hon.)
Norway .. ..	Arentz, E. K. B.
Peru .. ..	Vargas, L. A.
United States .. ..	Garrels, A

**CONSULS.**

Austria .. ..	Hauser, L. (Hon.).
Belgium .. ..	Vanderkelen, R.
Chili .. ..	Le Plastrier, C. W.
Czecho-Slovakia .. ..	Peacock, E. R. (Hon.).
Denmark .. ..	Holdenson, P. J. (Hon.).
France .. ..	Turck, R.
Greece .. ..	Maniachi, A. V. (Hon.).
Guatemala .. ..	De Bavay, Auguste.
Italy .. ..	Carosi, M.
Japan .. ..	McBeath, Sir W. G., K.B.E. (Hon.).
Netherlands .. ..	Wright, F. H. (Hon.).
Nicaragua .. ..	Mattei, Senor Don Rafael Medina.
Norway .. ..	Schreuder, A. T. (Hon.).
Panama .. ..	Kelson, V. J.
Portugal .. ..	Thomson, J. (Hon.).
Salvador .. ..	Karagheusian, V. N. T. (Hon.).
Spain .. ..	de Pujadas, Don Ramon.
Sweden .. ..	Helin, H. (Hon.).
Switzerland .. ..	Frossard, P.
United States .. ..	Robinson, T. H.
Uruguay .. ..	Morell, Sir S. J. (Hon.).

**VICE-CONSULS.**

Argentina .. ..	Fernandez, R. C.
Austria .. ..	Del Cott, H.
China .. ..	Chiang-Pei Liang.
Denmark .. ..	Belcher, E. N. (Geelong).
Finland .. ..	Sleigh, H. C. (Hon.) (Acting).
Greece .. ..	Martyn, J.
Italy .. ..	Vitali, L. B. (Hon.).
Japan .. ..	Black, P. J. (Hon.).
Norway .. ..	Howard, J. (Hon.).
Spain .. ..	Morell, Sir S. J. (Hon.)
United States .. ..	Stapleton, W. M.
.. ..	Ward, F. H.

**CONSULAR AGENT.**

Brazil .. ..	Sheppard, R.
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**TRADE COMMISSIONERS.**

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

Representing—

United Kingdom	..	..	Setchell, H. E.
Canada	..	..	Ross, D. H.
New Zealand	..	..	Manson, H. J.
United States	..	..	Peabody, F. R.

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## POPULATION.

Population of  
Victoria, 1836  
to 1928.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria) the first enumeration of the people of this State was made within a year after the arrival of Batman (29th May, 1835) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George* with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new district. It was then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The settlers came from Tasmania and New South Wales. The second enumeration was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th day of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (186 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years later, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. At the end of 1840 it was estimated that the Port Phillip district contained 10,291 persons. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population was doubled, owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and good progress continued to be made to the end of 1850, when the community numbered 76,162 persons.

The discovery of gold in 1851, however, was the greatest factor in populating Victoria. When the discoveries were announced diggers came in thousands from New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and later on crowds of emigrants from the United Kingdom

and other European countries joined in the rush. America contributed its quota, even Californians leaving their own gold-bearing country to try their fortunes in Australia. Some idea of this influx may be gathered from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861 to 1870 the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths. In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made to the population, about 112,000 of this number being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were exceptionally high, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted on a most lavish scale. The inevitable reaction followed, and this is reflected in the records.

The net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounted to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of the emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by Victoria as well as all the other Eastern States. From 1903 to 1913 the seasons were usually good, with the result that employment was plentiful and that the State was able not only to retain its own people but also to attract a considerable number of immigrants from other States and countries. In the year 1914 there was a severe drought, and the outbreak of war led to the despatch of a large number of men to places outside Australia. The increase in population was therefore retarded in that year. Although there were record harvests in 1915 and 1916 there was a decrease of population in both of these years on account of the departure of soldiers for the front, and the practical cessation of immigration. In 1917 and 1918 there were increases in spite of the fact that 20,633 soldiers left the State in the earlier and 4,532 in the later year to take part in the war. In 1919 there was a substantial addition to the population. The increases in the three years mentioned were entirely due to the return of soldiers to Victoria, the number who

returned being 16,266 in 1917, 25,900 in 1918, and 77,468 in 1919. In the years 1920 to 1928, there were increases of 24,874, 22,777, 39,539, 35,155, 31,715, 26,922, 27,810, 29,563 and 19,574 respectively, included in which were 3,474 soldiers and 2,763 assisted immigrants in the first-mentioned year, and about 4,000 assisted immigrants in 1921, 9,145 in 1922, 9,504 in 1923, 8,721 in 1924, 8,589 in 1925, 8,583 in 1926, 8,854 in 1927 and 5,221 in 1928. The subjoined table shows the population in various years from 1836 to 1928 :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1928.

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 .. ..	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860 .. ..	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870 .. ..	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880 .. ..	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890 .. ..	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900 .. ..	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901 .. ..	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	1,320,661
1912 .. ..	690,056	692,497	1,382,553	1,357,864
1913 .. ..	707,444	707,972	1,415,416	1,395,958
1914 .. ..	713,307	721,881	1,435,188	1,427,512
1915 .. ..	694,210	730,235	1,424,445	1,431,632
1916 .. ..	666,245	738,418	1,404,663	1,414,480
1917 .. ..	671,075	745,985	1,417,060	1,411,381
1918 .. ..	684,243	753,002	1,437,245	1,424,054
1919 .. ..	739,956	763,079	1,503,035	1,473,013
1920 .. ..	753,803	774,106	1,527,909	1,512,093
1921 .. ..	764,905	785,781	1,550,686	1,537,008
1922 .. ..	788,626	801,599	1,590,225	1,570,824
1923 .. ..	806,546	818,834	1,625,380	1,607,773
1924 .. ..	824,182	832,913	1,657,095	1,641,852
1925 .. ..	838,693	845,324	1,684,017	1,671,467
1926 .. ..	852,399	859,428	1,711,827	1,696,670
1927 .. ..	867,409	873,981	1,741,390	1,727,413
1928 .. ..	875,449	885,515	1,760,964	1,751,340

The rates of increase in population in different years are given on page 67.

Population,  
1928.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1928 are shown in the following table :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER,  
1928.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1927.. ..	..	..	867,409	873,981	1,741,390
Births, 1928 .. ..	17,805	16,693	..	..	..
Deaths, 1928 .. ..	9,384	8,324	..	..	..
Natural Increase .. ..	..	..	8,421	8,369	16,790
Migration by Sea, 1928—					
Arrivals .. ..	40,666	37,487	..	..	..
Departures (as adjusted)	38,686	34,602	..	..	..
Gain Seawards .. ..	..	..	1,980	2,885	4,865
Migration by Land, 1928—					
Arrivals .. ..	118,440	59,221	..	..	..
Departures (as adjusted)	120,801	58,941	..	..	..
Loss Overland .. ..	..	..	-2,361	280	-2,081
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1928.. ..	..	..	875,449	885,515	1,760,964
Full-blooded aborigines as enumerated at a census of aborigines, 30th June, 1928, not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	34	19	53

\* Gain.

Increase of  
Population,  
1891-1928.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405; in 1901 it was 1,201,341; in 1911, 1,315,551; and, in 1921, 1,531,280. The estimated population in 1928 was 1,760,964. The table which follows shows the increase of population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration in each year since the first-mentioned date :—



INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1928.

Year.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).	Loss by Emigration.	Net Increase.
1891 (from 5th April, Census) ..	15,859	+ 1,414	17,273
1892 .. .. .	21,980	11,058	10,922
1893 .. .. .	20,044	12,484	7,560
1894 .. .. .	18,828	12,698	6,130
1895 .. .. .	18,070	14,410	3,660
1896 .. .. .	16,464	22,134	- 5,670
1897 .. .. .	16,184	13,754	2,430
1898 .. .. .	11,477	11,127	350
1899 .. .. .	14,430	8,020	6,410
1900 .. .. .	15,564	7,828	7,736
1901 (to 31st March, Census) ..	3,613	+ 251	3,864
Total Intercensal period (10 years)..	172,513	111,848	60,665
1901 (from 1st April) .. .. .	11,491	2,661	8,830
1902 .. .. .	14,284	15,953	- 1,669
1903 .. .. .	13,974	17,463	- 3,489
1904 .. .. .	15,370	14,504	866
1905 .. .. .	15,431	10,618	4,813
1906 .. .. .	15,607	6,196	9,411
1907 .. .. .	16,826	3,851	12,975
1908 .. .. .	15,331	+ 2,311	17,642
1909 .. .. .	17,108	+ 9,465	26,573
1910 .. .. .	16,705	+ 7,681	24,386
1911 (to 2nd April, Census) ..	4,694	+ 9,449	14,143
Total Intercensal period (10 years)..	156,821	42,340	114,481
1911 (from 3rd April) .. .. .	13,116	+ 11,226	24,342
1912 .. .. .	19,207	+ 23,453	42,660
1913 .. .. .	20,496	+ 12,367	32,863
1914 .. .. .	19,719	+ 53	19,772
1915 .. .. .	19,186	29,929	- 10,743
1916 .. .. .	17,746	37,528	- 19,782
1917 .. .. .	18,478	6,081	12,397
1918 .. .. .	16,420	+ 3,765	20,185
1919 .. .. .	12,249	+ 53,541	65,790
1920 .. .. .	19,381	+ 5,493	24,874
1921 (to 4th April, Census) ..	4,679	1,308	3,371
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	180,677	+ 35,052	215,729
1921 (from 5th April) .. .. .	14,747	+ 4,659	19,406
1922 .. .. .	21,133	+ 18,406	39,539
1923 .. .. .	18,658	+ 16,497	35,155
1924 .. .. .	19,637	+ 12,078	31,715
1925 .. .. .	20,085	+ 6,837	26,922
1926 .. .. .	19,027	+ 8,783	27,810
1927 .. .. .	18,301	+ 11,262	29,563
1928 .. .. .	16,790	+ 2,784	19,574

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

Immigration  
and  
emigration,  
1924-1928.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1924 to 1928 :—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA,  
1924 TO 1928.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.
1924 .. ..	88,467	72,458	16,009
1925 .. ..	77,487	64,276	13,211
1926 .. ..	88,026	73,799	14,227
1927 .. ..	90,338	77,079	13,259
1928 .. ..	78,153	72,968	5,185

Migration  
of Soldiers.

The number of soldiers belonging to the Australian Expeditionary Forces who arrived in Victoria from or left the State for oversea countries from the commencement of the war to the 31st December, 1920, is shown in the *Year-Book* for 1922-23, page 85.

Arrivals and  
departures by  
rail, 1924 to  
1928.

The Inter-State railway passenger traffic, as well as the seaward traffic, is taken into account in framing estimates of population. The effect of the railway traffic during the past five years is shown in the following statement :—

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1924 TO 1928.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Departures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1924	181,969	93,441	275,410	182,857	95,561	278,418	888	2,120	3,008
1925	192,390	99,286	291,676	194,982	102,137	297,119	2,592	2,851	5,443
1926	161,074	83,922	244,996	164,041	85,449	249,490	2,967	1,527	4,494
1927	122,928	61,464	184,392	123,625	61,812	185,437	697	348	1,045
1928	118,440	59,221	177,661	119,401	59,701	179,102	961	480	1,441

From the beginning of 1913 to 30th June, 1926, a systematic count was made of the passengers who travelled by rail between the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia. From 1st July, 1926, the count at the border station was abolished, and the interstate tickets issued by the various Railway Departments are from that time to be the data employed in the future in ascertaining the migration between the States on the mainland.

During 1928 Victoria lost by rail 26 persons to Queensland, 662 to South Australia, 810 to Western Australia, and 322 to the Federal Capital Territory, but gained 379 from New South Wales.

Gain by  
immigration  
from various  
countries and  
vice versa.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries (exclusive of soldiers) during each of the five years ended 1928 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign ( — ) appears, it indicates

that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed :—

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA,  
1924 TO 1928.

Excess of Immigration over Emigration between Victoria and—												
Year.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	United States.	Other Foreign Ports.	Net Immigration.
1924	- 876	-1,058	- 61	749	3,716	68	248	10,640	40	11	2,532	16,009
1925	- 959	-1,442	-142	64	3,405	-433	105	10,736	- 10	7	1,880	13,211
1926	- 936	- 934	-190	158	4,616	44	33	9,519	- 10	7	1,915	14,227
1927	-1,871	- 663	-116	-487	2,159	395	- 51	10,224	54	43	3,572	13,259
1928	- 829	- 559	116	-894	1,476	- 70	- 52	5,006	11	-4	984	5,185
Total	-5,471	-4,656	-393	-410	15,372	4	288	46,125	85	64	10,883	61,891

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of 61,891 persons, the principal gains having been from the United Kingdom, Tasmania, and Foreign ports. New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia attracted persons from this State during that period.

The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1928 will be found in the next table :—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END  
OF 1928.

Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.	Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.
1838-50 .. ..	28,632	1913 .. ..	12,146
1851-60 .. ..	87,963	1914 .. ..	7,496
1861-70 .. ..	46,594	1915 .. ..	1,724
1871-80 .. ..	5,545	1916 .. ..	327
1881-90 .. ..	2	1917 .. ..	146
1891-00 .. ..	..	1918 .. ..	101
1901 .. ..	..	1919 .. ..	139
1902 .. ..	..	1920 .. ..	2,763
1903 .. ..	..	1921 .. ..	3,987
1904 .. ..	..	1922 .. ..	9,145
1905 .. ..	..	1923 .. ..	9,504
1906 .. ..	..	1924 .. ..	8,721
1907 .. ..	127	1925 .. ..	8,589
1908 .. ..	360	1926 .. ..	8,583
1909 .. ..	652	1927 .. ..	8,854
1910 .. ..	1,690	1928 .. ..	5,221
1911 .. ..	6,776		
1912 .. ..	15,119	Total .. ..	280,906

In 1928 the immigrants assisted by the Government numbered 5,221, of whom 4,065 were nominated and 1,156 selected. Of the immigrants 1,566 were married persons. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was—males 2,567, and females 2,654.

Upon the outbreak of war in August, 1914, instructions were issued by the Victorian Government that no men who were within the limits of the recruiting ages should be accepted for assisted passages by its representatives in England. Partly for this reason and partly because of the existence of prosperous conditions in Great Britain the number of assisted immigrants to Victoria was very small during the years 1915 to 1919.

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

#### CENSUS OF 1921.

A census of Australia was taken on 4th April, 1921, under the general superintendence of the Commonwealth Statistician. The officer in charge of the collection in each State was the Commonwealth electoral officer for that State with the designation of "Deputy Supervisor of Census." Under him an enumerator was in charge of each Commonwealth electoral division, and under each enumerator there was a sub-enumerator in respect of each electoral subdivision or a group of subdivisions. In all cases the position of enumerator was filled by the divisional returning officer. Each subdivision was further cut up into collectors' districts for the actual work of collection. The collecting organizations for the States comprised six deputy supervisors, 75 enumerators, and about 1,100 sub-enumerators, and 7,000 collectors.

A deputy supervisor was appointed for each of the Territories, viz., Northern Territory, Federal Territory, Norfolk Island, and Papua, and for the late German New Guinea. In these cases the collectors worked under the immediate direction of the deputy supervisor.

The following statement shows the population of and number of dwellings in each of the municipalities of the State at the census of 4th April, 1921 :—

POPULATION OF AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—Metropolitan.</i>						
Brighton .. .. .	9,491	11,744	21,235	4,620	59	4,679
Brunswick .. .. .	21,339	23,145	44,484	9,685	91	9,776
Camberwell .. .. .	10,703	13,132	23,835	5,729	124	5,853
Caulfield .. .. .	18,667	22,026	40,693	9,672	162	9,834
Coburg .. .. .	8,952	9,162	18,114	3,857	40	3,897
Collingwood .. .. .	15,956	18,283	34,239	7,564	1	7,565
Essendon .. .. .	16,525	18,744	35,269	8,050	36	8,086
Fitzroy .. .. .	16,311	18,627	34,938	7,708	4	7,712
Footscray .. .. .	16,785	16,990	33,775	7,147	46	7,193
Hawthorn .. .. .	12,870	16,295	29,165	6,563	29	6,592
Kew .. .. .	7,711	9,671	17,382	3,650	57	3,707
Malvern .. .. .	14,054	18,252	32,306	7,626	127	7,753
Melbourne .. .. .	51,084	52,167	103,251	21,533	22	21,555
Northcote .. .. .	14,694	15,825	30,519	6,841	112	6,953
Oakleigh .. .. .	2,932	3,144	6,076	1,366	17	1,383
Port Melbourne .. .. .	6,495	6,594	13,089	2,806	2	2,808
Prahran .. .. .	21,706	28,584	50,290	11,479	18	11,497
Richmond .. .. .	20,606	22,565	43,171	9,505	6	9,511
Sandringham .. .. .	5,142	6,174	11,316	2,761	63	2,824
South Melbourne .. .. .	22,167	24,706	46,873	10,153	16	10,169
St. Kilda .. .. .	16,736	21,843	38,579	8,307	64	8,371
Williamstown .. .. .	9,916	9,526	19,442	4,335	30	4,365
Total .. .. .	340,842	387,199	728,041	160,957	1,126	162,083
<i>Extra Metropolitan.</i>						
Ararat .. .. .	2,306	2,347	4,653	857	2	859
Ballarat .. .. .	9,359	11,856	21,215	4,950	12	4,962
Ballarat East .. .. .	6,194	7,258	13,452	3,308	3	3,311
Bendigo .. .. .	11,755	13,927	25,682	5,970	15	5,985
Carrum .. .. .	2,490	2,735	5,225	1,850	17	1,867
Castlemaine .. .. .	2,509	2,822	5,331	1,249	1	1,250
Clunes .. .. .	510	715	1,225	354	1	355
Creswick .. .. .	764	906	1,670	429	..	429
Daylesford .. .. .	1,468	1,860	3,328	771	..	771
Dunolly .. .. .	405	448	853	242	..	242
Eaglehawk .. .. .	2,134	2,585	4,719	1,171	..	1,171
Echuca .. .. .	1,836	1,909	3,745	859	1	860
Geelong .. .. .	6,850	7,955	14,805	3,245	2	3,247
Geelong West .. .. .	4,518	5,123	9,641	2,221	10	2,231
Hamilton .. .. .	2,406	2,691	5,097	1,155	2	1,157
Horsham .. .. .	1,805	1,985	3,790	833	12	845

POPULATION OF AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA  
OF VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—Extra Metropolitan—continued.</i>						
Inglewood .. ..	517	600	1,117	289	..	289
Koroit .. ..	856	904	1,760	364	..	364
Maryborough .. ..	2,216	2,528	4,744	1,172	2	1,174
Mentone and Mordialloc ..	2,629	3,045	5,674	1,361	7	1,368
Mildura .. ..	2,665	2,436	5,101	1,064	16	1,080
Newtown and Chilwell ..	3,312	3,928	7,240	1,596	5	1,601
Port Fairy .. ..	983	1,005	1,988	435	..	435
Portland .. ..	1,135	1,420	2,555	561	2	563
Queenscliff .. ..	1,102	1,384	2,486	502	..	502
Sale .. ..	1,766	2,003	3,769	824	6	830
Sebastopol .. ..	867	875	1,742	420	..	420
St. Arnaud .. ..	1,214	1,507	2,721	638	2	640
Stawell .. ..	2,041	2,372	4,413	1,046	1	1,047
Wangaratta .. ..	1,769	1,920	3,689	751	4	755
Warrnambool .. ..	3,718	4,012	7,730	1,655	4	1,659
Wonthaggi .. ..	2,809	2,361	5,170	1,045	19	1,064
Total .. ..	86,908	99,422	186,330	43,187	146	43,333
Total—Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ..	427,750	486,621	914,371	204,144	1,272	205,416
<i>Shires.</i>						
Alberton .. ..	3,114	2,508	5,622	1,339	5	1,344
Alexandra .. ..	1,890	1,464	3,354	920	1	921
Arapiles .. ..	1,198	1,126	2,324	480	..	480
Ararat .. ..	3,162	2,793	5,955	1,349	1	1,350
Avoca .. ..	1,658	1,649	3,307	818	4	822
Avon .. ..	1,287	1,097	2,384	543	3	546
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	1,738	1,561	3,299	675	9	684
Bairnsdale .. ..	3,888	3,831	7,719	1,794	3	1,797
Ballan .. ..	1,603	1,477	3,080	798	1	799
Ballarat .. ..	1,894	2,059	3,953	733	4	737
Bannockburn .. ..	1,345	1,244	2,589	633	..	633
Barrarbool .. ..	968	843	1,811	411	..	411
Barwon South .. ..	1,529	1,639	3,168	857	1	858
Beechworth .. ..	2,358	2,293	4,651	1,014	1	1,015
Belfast .. ..	1,322	1,166	2,488	524	..	524
Bellarine .. ..	2,040	1,969	4,009	969	4	973
Benalla .. ..	3,895	3,692	7,587	1,771	3	1,774
Berwick .. ..	4,832	4,119	8,951	2,156	10	2,166
Bet Bet .. ..	1,424	1,255	2,679	698	1	699
Birchip .. ..	1,014	836	1,850	395	2	397
Borong .. ..	2,532	2,219	4,751	1,056	2	1,058
Braybrook .. ..	2,335	2,096	4,431	944	75	1,019
Bright .. ..	2,044	1,958	4,002	1,000	..	1,000
Broadford .. ..	710	622	1,332	347	1	348

POPULATION OF AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>						
Broadmeadows .. ..	3,626	1,804	5,430	820	7	827
Bulla .. ..	1,264	1,337	2,601	370	..	370
Buln Buln .. ..	3,264	2,618	5,882	1,472	..	1,472
Bungaree .. ..	1,528	1,490	3,018	717	..	717
Buninyong .. ..	2,637	2,427	5,064	1,225	3	1,228
Charlton .. ..	1,325	1,140	2,465	535	..	535
Chiltern .. ..	1,063	1,077	2,140	536	..	536
Colac .. ..	6,248	5,851	12,099	2,662	23	2,685
Corio .. ..	2,256	1,685	3,941	766	8	774
Cranbourne .. ..	3,219	2,462	5,681	1,403	10	1,413
Creswick .. ..	1,505	1,539	3,044	774	..	774
Dandenong .. ..	3,439	3,441	6,880	1,583	27	1,610
Deakin .. ..	2,163	1,761	3,924	926	2	928
Dimboola .. ..	3,370	2,899	6,269	1,256	4	1,260
Donald .. ..	1,727	1,513	3,240	709	..	709
Doncaster .. ..	1,342	1,242	2,584	670	3	673
Dundas .. ..	1,788	1,699	3,487	794	1	795
Dunmunkle .. ..	2,486	2,097	4,583	982	2	984
Eltham .. ..	2,092	1,981	4,073	1,104	1	1,105
Euroa .. ..	1,994	1,914	3,908	898	1	899
Ferntree Gully .. ..	3,372	3,632	7,004	2,255	37	2,292
Flinders .. ..	2,505	2,250	4,755	1,237	3	1,240
Frankston and Hastings ..	2,299	2,347	4,646	1,431	2	1,433
Gippsland South .. ..	2,615	2,058	4,673	1,037	1	1,038
Gisborne .. ..	1,089	1,286	2,375	564	..	564
Gleneig .. ..	2,815	2,664	5,479	1,235	4	1,239
Glenlyon .. ..	1,638	1,783	3,421	847	2	849
Gordon .. ..	1,717	1,433	3,150	708	1	709
Goulburn .. ..	1,145	1,001	2,146	506	1	507
Grenville .. ..	1,557	1,565	3,122	803	..	803
Hampden .. ..	5,370	5,133	10,503	2,282	6	2,288
Healesville .. ..	1,550	1,864	3,414	710	5	715
Heidelberg .. ..	7,942	8,674	16,616	3,420	43	3,463
Heytesbury .. ..	2,326	2,123	4,449	961	1	962
Huntly .. ..	1,696	1,402	3,098	767	1	768
Kara Kara .. ..	1,649	1,392	3,041	709	4	713
Karkaroc .. ..	3,139	2,354	5,493	1,210	5	1,215
Keilor .. ..	663	528	1,191	265	..	265
Kerang .. ..	5,697	4,779	10,476	2,353	12	2,365
Kilmore .. ..	942	848	1,790	431	..	431
Korong .. ..	2,611	2,262	4,873	1,141	2	1,143
Kowree .. ..	1,748	1,550	3,298	792	2	794
Kyneton .. ..	3,341	3,630	6,971	1,705	4	1,709
Lawloit .. ..	1,150	1,016	2,166	443	..	443
Leigh .. ..	807	716	1,523	387	..	387

POPULATION OF AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>						
Lexton .. ..	894	729	1,623	414	..	414
Lilydale .. ..	4,651	4,758	9,409	2,463	35	2,498
Loddon East .. ..	971	800	1,771	407	..	407
Lowan .. ..	1,906	1,722	3,628	772	..	772
Maffra .. ..	3,082	2,571	5,653	1,282	9	1,291
Maldon .. ..	1,508	1,630	3,138	764	..	764
Mansfield .. ..	2,119	1,874	3,993	980	2	982
Marong .. ..	3,053	2,822	5,875	1,342	1	1,343
Melton .. ..	786	644	1,430	341	..	341
Metcalfe .. ..	1,350	1,323	2,673	647	1	648
Mildura .. ..	4,891	3,189	8,080	2,189	9	2,198
Minhamite .. ..	1,017	863	1,880	468	24	492
Mirboo .. ..	892	646	1,538	367	..	367
Moorabbin .. ..	3,786	3,657	7,443	1,499	19	1,518
Mornington .. ..	987	1,215	2,202	588	2	590
Mortlake .. ..	1,497	1,414	2,911	697	4	701
Morwell .. ..	2,105	1,580	3,685	969	1	970
Mt. Rouse .. ..	1,361	1,348	2,709	597	..	597
Mulgrave .. ..	1,600	1,610	3,210	714	3	717
Murray Upper .. ..	1,169	942	2,111	460	1	461
McIvor .. ..	1,744	1,590	3,334	811	..	811
Narracan .. ..	3,810	3,110	6,920	1,671	3	1,674
Newham and Woodend ..	984	1,108	2,092	481	..	481
Newstead and Mt. Alexander .. ..	1,356	1,344	2,700	733	..	733
Numurkah .. ..	3,000	2,765	5,765	1,327	..	1,327
Nunawading .. ..	6,238	6,393	12,631	2,855	52	2,907
Omeo .. ..	1,303	1,065	2,368	665	2	667
Orbost .. ..	2,204	1,624	3,828	999	1	1,000
Otway .. ..	2,339	1,701	4,040	997	4	1,001
Oxley .. ..	2,172	1,776	3,948	864	1	865
Phillip Island and Woolamai .. ..	2,721	2,379	5,100	1,111	2	1,113
Poowong and Jeetho .. ..	3,891	3,286	7,177	1,657	4	1,661
Portland .. ..	2,742	2,525	5,267	1,260	3	1,263
Preston .. ..	4,717	4,953	9,670	2,102	86	2,188
Pyalong .. ..	370	331	701	189	..	189
Ripon .. ..	1,730	1,700	3,430	803	..	803
Rochester .. ..	3,397	2,889	6,286	1,399	7	1,406
Rodney .. ..	3,913	3,481	7,394	1,642	7	1,649
Romsey .. ..	1,690	1,503	3,193	800	..	800
Rosedale .. ..	2,260	1,920	4,180	1,002	4	1,006
*Rutherglen .. ..	2,086	1,859	3,945	885	..	885
Seymour .. ..	2,028	1,778	3,806	870	2	872

\*The borough of Rutherglen has been amalgamated with the shire, and the figures which are given above relate to the municipality in its altered form. In Census publications the population of the borough is shown as Males 572, Females 588—Total 1,160; and that of the shire as Males 1,514, Females 1,271—Total 2,785.



POPULATION OF AND DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF VICTORIA AS AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>						
Shepparton .. ..	4,019	3,692	7,711	1,685	5	1,690
Stawell .. ..	1,840	1,510	3,350	802	..	802
Strathfieldsaye .. ..	1,687	1,687	3,374	788	..	788
Swan Hill .. ..	6,723	4,830	11,553	2,721	16	2,737
Talbot .. ..	646	736	1,382	388	..	388
Tambo .. ..	2,235	1,993	4,228	929	1	930
Towong .. ..	2,412	1,915	4,327	1,008	2	1,010
Traralgon .. ..	1,729	1,609	3,338	791	4	795
Tullaroop .. ..	1,314	1,264	2,578	637	..	637
Tungamah .. ..	2,402	2,098	4,500	1,030	2	1,032
Upper Yarra .. ..	3,017	2,512	5,529	1,308	10	1,318
Violet Town .. ..	960	924	1,884	461	2	463
Walpeup .. ..	3,278	2,195	5,473	1,199	5	1,204
Wangaratta .. ..	1,268	1,117	2,385	525	..	525
Wannon .. ..	1,519	1,322	2,841	636	3	639
Warranga .. ..	2,909	2,462	5,371	1,321	2	1,323
Warragul .. ..	2,543	2,412	4,955	1,048	4	1,052
Warrnambool .. ..	4,256	3,978	8,234	1,760	..	1,760
Werribee .. ..	3,737	3,299	7,036	1,559	7	1,566
Whittlesea .. ..	1,835	1,645	3,480	788	..	788
Wimmera .. ..	2,346	1,810	4,156	870	2	872
Winchelsea .. ..	2,247	2,061	4,308	980	1	981
Wodonga .. ..	1,368	1,185	2,553	608	7	615
Woorayl .. ..	3,311	2,656	5,967	1,358	4	1,362
Wycheproof .. ..	2,428	1,785	4,213	1,000	..	1,000
Yackandandah .. ..	1,515	1,412	2,927	677	2	679
Yarrowonga .. ..	1,354	1,265	2,619	611	..	611
Yea .. ..	1,488	1,208	2,696	646	10	656
Total—Shires .. ..	322,205	288,782	610,987	141,842	737	142,579
SUMMARY.						
Cities, Towns and Boroughs	427,750	486,621	914,371	204,144	1,272	205,416
Shires .. ..	322,205	288,782	610,987	141,842	737	142,579
Not Incorporated .. ..	106	68	174	64	..	64
Whole State .. ..	750,061	775,471	1,525,532	346,050	2,009	348,059
Shipping .. ..	4,663	1,085	5,748	..	..	..
Total Population .. ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	346,050	2,009	348,059

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 1911 AND 1921.

District.	1911.			1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central ..	358,360	388,532	746,892	465,671	510,370	976,041
North Central	37,256	37,268	74,524	30,946	31,645	62,591
Western ..	69,746	68,792	138,538	67,178	67,380	134,558
Wimmera ..	31,636	28,067	59,703	30,533	27,940	58,473
Mallee ..	17,247	11,806	29,053	25,896	19,032	44,928
Northern ..	67,819	63,988	131,807	62,066	59,767	121,833
North-Eastern	30,795	27,488	58,283	25,902	23,577	49,479
Gippsland ..	38,650	33,296	71,946	41,869	35,760	77,629
Shipping ..	4,082	723	4,805	4,663	1,085	5,748
Total ..	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	754,724	776,556	1,531,280

In only three districts were increases shown in the intercensal period. The population of the Central District, which includes Melbourne and suburbs, advanced by 229,149; that of the Mallee District by 15,875; and that of the Gippsland District by 5,683 during the decennium. All the northern districts lost population during the period mentioned, and the Wimmera District, in which large quantities of wheat are grown, had 1,230 fewer residents in 1921 than in 1911.

The populations enumerated in each county of the State at the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 are given in the following statement, and the increases or decreases are shown :—

POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN VICTORIA,  
1911 AND 1921.

County.	Enumerated Population in—						Increase (+) or Decrease (— in 1921 compared with 1911.		
	1911.			1921.			Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Anglesey ..	4,772	4,180	8,952	5,508	4,581	10,089	+ 786	+ 401	+ 1,187
Benambra ..	3,625	2,957	6,582	3,359	2,722	6,081	— 266	— 235	— 501
Bendigo ..	26,771	27,729	54,500	22,924	24,606	47,530	— 3,847	— 3,123	— 6,970
Bogong ..	14,681	13,224	27,905	11,639	10,668	22,307	— 3,042	— 2,556	— 5,598
Borong ..	16,289	14,562	30,851	16,173	14,721	30,894	+ 116	+ 159	+ 48
Bourke ..	295,309	327,502	622,811	383,959	433,810	822,769	+ 93,650	+ 106,308	+ 199,958
Buln Buln ..	22,283	18,774	41,057	24,546	20,344	44,890	+ 2,263	+ 1,570	+ 3,833
Croajingo- long ..	1,510	1,190	2,700	1,684	1,275	2,959	+ 174	+ 85	+ 259
Dalhousie ..	8,917	8,724	17,641	8,086	8,117	16,203	— 831	— 607	— 1,438
Dargo ..	3,077	2,441	5,518	2,353	2,050	4,403	— 724	— 391	— 1,115
Delatite ..	11,491	10,574	22,065	10,171	9,655	19,826	+ 1,820	+ 919	+ 2,239
Dundas ..	5,298	5,152	10,450	5,330	5,258	10,588	+ 32	+ 106	+ 188
Evelyn ..	9,026	8,265	17,291	12,480	12,090	24,570	+ 3,434	+ 3,825	+ 7,259
Follett ..	1,372	1,339	2,711	1,611	1,552	3,163	+ 239	+ 213	+ 452
Gladstone ..	8,752	7,961	16,713	6,516	5,939	12,455	+ 2,236	+ 2,022	+ 4,258
Grant ..	34,991	36,486	71,477	35,677	38,110	73,787	+ 686	+ 1,624	+ 2,310
Grenville ..	20,503	22,567	43,070	17,621	19,791	37,412	+ 2,882	+ 2,776	+ 5,658
Gunbower ..	5,083	4,181	9,264	6,258	5,357	11,615	+ 1,175	+ 1,176	+ 2,351
Hampden ..	6,707	6,188	12,895	6,443	6,244	12,687	+ 264	+ 56	+ 208
Heytesbury ..	3,705	3,261	6,966	4,090	3,764	7,854	+ 385	+ 503	+ 888
Kara Kara ..	8,265	7,274	15,539	7,627	7,195	14,822	+ 638	+ 79	+ 717
Karkaroc ..	9,618	6,562	16,180	16,267	11,882	28,149	+ 6,649	+ 5,320	+ 11,969
Lowan ..	7,082	6,281	13,313	6,733	6,024	12,757	+ 349	+ 207	+ 556
Millewa ..	56	28	84	49	21	70	— 7	— 7	— 14
Moir ..	16,814	15,028	31,842	14,878	13,623	28,501	+ 1,936	+ 1,405	+ 3,341
Mornington ..	19,034	16,279	35,313	23,575	26,360	54,935	+ 9,541	+ 10,081	+ 19,622
Normanby ..	5,909	6,007	11,907	5,857	5,922	11,779	+ 43	+ 85	+ 128
Polwarth ..	7,367	6,533	13,900	7,981	7,173	15,154	+ 614	+ 640	+ 1,254
Ripon ..	7,464	6,448	13,912	6,671	6,236	12,907	+ 793	+ 212	+ 1,005
Rodney ..	10,399	9,089	19,488	11,490	10,242	21,732	+ 1,091	+ 1,153	+ 2,244
Talbot ..	23,567	24,364	47,931	17,352	18,947	36,299	+ 6,215	+ 5,417	+ 11,632
Tambo ..	1,650	1,329	2,979	2,240	1,876	4,116	+ 590	+ 547	+ 1,137
Tanjil ..	10,130	9,562	19,692	11,046	10,215	21,261	+ 916	+ 653	+ 1,569
Tatchera ..	6,318	4,519	10,837	7,076	5,321	12,397	+ 758	+ 802	+ 1,560
Villiers ..	11,430	11,297	22,727	11,574	11,440	23,014	+ 144	+ 143	+ 287
Weeah ..	1,255	697	1,952	2,594	1,808	4,312	+ 1,249	+ 1,111	+ 2,360
Wonnangatta ..	998	733	1,731	733	532	1,265	— 265	— 201	— 466
Outside Counties— Shipping ..	4,082	723	4,805	4,663	1,085	5,748	+ 581	+ 362	+ 943
Total ..	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	+ 99,133	+ 116,596	+ 215,729

NOTE.—Full-blood aborigines, to the number of 196 in 1911 and 144 in 1921, are excluded from the foregoing statement.

Decreases of population were shown in 17 of the 37 counties in the ten-year period 1911-1921. The largest of these were in the counties of Talbot, Bendigo, Grenville, Bogong and Gladstone, where the mining industry was in a depressed condition during that decade. The north-eastern county of Moira, which is principally dependent on agriculture, showed a decline of about 10 per cent. The county of Bourke, which includes the metropolis, contained nearly 200,000 more people at the later census than at the earlier one. There were also large increases in the counties of Mornington, Evelyn, and Karkaroc.

The conjugal condition of the people, as ascertained at the census of 1921, is shown in the following table:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 4TH APRIL,  
1921.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Never married—</b>			
Under age 15 years .. ..	231,086	224,850	455,936
Age 15 years and over .. ..	222,177	211,833	434,010
<b>Married .. .. .</b>	<b>277,183</b>	<b>282,494</b>	<b>559,677</b>
<b>Widowed .. .. .</b>	<b>21,279</b>	<b>54,928</b>	<b>76,207</b>
<b>Divorced .. .. .</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>2,313</b>
<b>Unspecified .. .. .</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>3,137</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>776,556</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>

Occupations  
of the People,  
1911 and  
1921.

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 1911 AND 1921.

Occupation.	1911.	1921.
<b>Breadwinners—</b>		
Professional .. .. .	43,819	60,585
Domestic .. .. .	62,175	53,225
Commercial .. .. .	91,611	108,011
<b>Transport and Communication—</b>		
Engaged in Railway Traffic ..	14,133	20,974
"    "    Traffic on Roads ..	11,047	16,215
"    "    "    Seas and Rivers ..	8,522	9,455
"    "    Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Service ..	5,371	6,354
"    "    Aviation .. .. .	..	52
Messengers, etc. .. .. .	165	282
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>39,238</b>	<b>53,332</b>
<b>Industrial</b> .. .. .	<b>187,773</b>	<b>234,245</b>
<b>Primary Producers—</b>		
Engaged in Agricultural Pursuits ..	86,152	103,116
"    "    Pastoral Pursuits ..	29,340	22,679
"    "    Capture, etc., of Wild Animals and their Produce ..	1,002	944
"    "    Fisheries .. .. .	873	1,059
"    "    Forestry .. .. .	5,151	8,153
"    "    Water Conservation and Supply .. .. .	1,627	2,808
"    "    Mining and Quarrying ..	20,239	8,679
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>144,384</b>	<b>147,438</b>
<b>Indefinite</b> .. .. .	<b>8,053</b>	<b>7,617</b>
<b>Total Breadwinners</b> .. .. .	<b>577,053</b>	<b>669,453</b>
<b>Dependents</b> .. .. .	<b>721,137</b>	<b>856,379</b>
<b>Occupation not stated</b> .. .. .	<b>17,361</b>	<b>5,448</b>
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>1,315,551</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>

The grades of occupation of the population, as returned at the censuses of 1911 and 1921, were as follows:—

Grade.	Census of 1911.			Census of 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Employer .. ..	59,713	7,315	67,028	40,636	4,071	44,707
Working on own account	37,753	11,987	49,740	82,436	14,624	97,060
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages ..	19,273	3,002	22,275	10,742	1,003	11,745
Receiving salary or wages	281,727	103,975	385,702	315,391	118,052	433,443
Unemployed .. ..	14,930	3,012	17,942	32,432	7,581	40,013
*Grade not applicable ..	229,594	528,264	757,858	266,661	629,013	895,674
Grade not stated ..	12,601	2,405	15,006	6,426	2,212	8,638
Total .. ..	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	754,724	776,556	1,531,280

\* This relates principally to dependents and persons supported by voluntary and State contributions.

**Occupancy of Private Dwellings.**

The mode of occupancy of private dwellings changed materially between the dates of the 1911 and 1921 censuses. Particulars for those two census years are given below:—

**MODE OF OCCUPANCY OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS, TENEMENTS AND FLATS—CENSUSES OF 1911 AND 1921.**

Occupied by—	4th April, 1921.			3rd April, 1911.	Increase during Ten years 1911-1921.
	Urban.		Rural.		
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.		Whole State.	

**NUMBER OF OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS.**

Owner ..	45,096	18,778	66,998	130,872	118,716	12,156
Purchaser by Instalments ..	25,259	4,856	12,140	42,255	13,973	28,282
Tenant ..	83,067	14,280	30,398	127,745	119,562	8,183
Other and Un-specified ..	4,579	1,643	11,842	18,064	11,383	6,681
Total ..	158,001	39,557	121,378	318,936	263,634	55,302

The number of owner occupiers and purchasers by instalments of those dwellings for which definite information was given increased from 52.6 per cent. in the earlier to 57.5 per cent. in the later year. The prevailing scarcity of houses doubtless influenced many persons who were formerly classed as tenants to become prospective owners, by entering into arrangements to purchase their houses on the instalment principle.

Ages of the people.

The following table shows the ages of the people at the dates of the censuses of 1901, 1911, and 1921, and the proportionate numbers living in successive age groups :—

## AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1901, 1911, AND 1921.

Age Group (Years).	1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	66,807	65,179	73,061	70,417	79,210	76,426
5-10 ..	72,052	70,493	65,615	63,904	79,452	77,680
10-15 ..	67,389	66,640	63,586	62,523	72,424	70,744
15-20 ..	58,896	59,717	67,804	67,719	66,020	64,589
20-25 ..	50,593	57,632	61,895	65,217	62,096	67,503
25-30 ..	45,469	52,832	51,955	55,651	62,845	69,647
30-35 ..	46,635	48,156	44,928	48,694	59,244	63,439
35-40 ..	46,723	43,390	41,308	44,549	50,696	53,790
40-45 ..	37,118	33,551	42,512	42,480	44,885	47,914
45-50 ..	24,137	21,810	41,015	38,477	39,556	42,378
50-55 ..	18,348	17,601	31,866	29,420	40,174	40,391
55-60 ..	15,351	15,157	19,486	18,457	35,923	34,841
60-65 ..	14,979	14,292	13,834	14,316	26,660	27,016
65-70 ..	16,080	13,843	11,432	12,603	15,054	15,717
70-75 ..	11,781	8,360	9,415	9,972	9,035	10,204
75-80 ..	5,733	4,231	7,275	6,934	5,415	6,826
80-85 ..	2,453	2,065	3,903	3,387	2,991	3,831
85-90 ..	603	587	1,133	1,129	1,336	1,872
90-100 ..	160	152	301	321	404	567
100 and over ..	12	11	8	10	9	8
Unspecified ..	2,564	1,759	3,259	3,780	1,295	1,373
Total ..	603,883	597,458	655,591	659,960	754,724	776,556

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1901, 1911, AND 1921—*continued.*

Age Group (Years).	1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.						
0-5 ..	11·11	10·94	11·20	10·73	10·51	9·86
5-10 ..	11·98	11·83	10·06	9·74	10·55	10·02
10-15 ..	11·21	11·19	9·74	9·53	9·61	9·13
15-20 ..	9·80	10·03	10·40	10·32	8·76	8·33
20-25 ..	8·41	9·68	9·48	9·94	8·24	8·71
25-30 ..	7·56	8·87	7·96	8·48	8·34	8·98
30-35 ..	7·76	8·08	6·89	7·42	7·86	8·18
35-40 ..	7·77	7·28	6·33	6·79	6·73	6·94
40-45 ..	6·17	5·63	6·52	6·47	5·96	6·18
45-50 ..	4·02	3·66	6·29	5·87	5·25	5·47
50-55 ..	3·05	2·96	4·89	4·48	5·33	5·21
55-60 ..	2·55	2·54	2·99	2·81	4·77	4·49
60-65 ..	2·49	2·40	2·12	2·18	3·54	3·49
65-70 ..	2·67	2·32	1·75	1·92	2·00	2·03
70-75 ..	1·96	1·40	1·44	1·52	1·20	1·32
75-80 ..	·95	·71	1·11	1·06	·72	·88
80-85 ..	·41	·35	·60	·52	·40	·49
85-90 ..	·10	·10	·18	·17	·18	·22
90 and over ..	·03	·03	·05	·05	·05	·07
Specified Ages	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Persons at  
dependent  
and support-  
ing ages.

By adopting larger groups a clearer idea is obtained of the age distribution of the population at the three census periods. The subjoined table shows the numbers and



proportions of males and females at ages 0-15, 15-45, 45-65 and 65 and upwards. Persons of unspecified ages have been omitted :—

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

Census Year.	Number of Persons at—							
	Dependent Ages (under 15 years).		Supporting Ages.				Old Age (65 years and upwards).	
			15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1901	206,248	202,312	285,434	295,278	72,815	68,860	36,822	29,249
1911	202,262	196,844	310,402	324,310	106,201	100,670	33,467	34,356
1921	231,086	224,850	345,786	366,882	142,313	144,626	34,244	38,825
	Proportions per cent.							
1901	34·30	33·96	47·47	49·57	12·11	11·56	6·12	4·91
1911	31·00	30·00	47·59	49·42	16·28	15·34	5·13	5·24
1921	30·67	29·00	45·89	47·33	18·89	18·66	4·55	5·01

Australian Born and other Population in State.

The next table shows the length of residence in Australia, at the date of the census of 1921, of persons included in the population of the State who were born outside the Commonwealth :—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

No. of Completed Years of Residence.	Enumerated Population.			No. of Completed Years of Residence.	Enumerated Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
0 to 1 ..	8,559	9,588	18,147	90 and upwards	3	12	15
2 " 4 ..	1,389	1,595	2,984	Not stated ..	3,666	4,205	7,871
5 " 9 ..	24,576	20,039	44,615	Total ..	108,603	92,349	200,952
10 " 19 ..	12,586	7,338	19,924	Born in Commonwealth	646,121	684,207	1,330,328
20 " 39 ..	29,898	19,232	49,130	Grand Total	754,724	776,556	1,531,280
40 " 59 ..	17,226	16,034	33,260				
60 " 79 ..	10,570	14,080	24,650				
80 " 89 ..	180	226	356				

Centenarians  
in Victoria.

There were 17 persons—9 males and 8 females—aged 100 years and upwards in Victoria when the 1921 census was taken.

Density of  
population, &c.

In the following statement the persons and dwellings to the square mile, the persons and rooms to a dwelling, and the persons to a room are shown for the seven census years 1861-1921 :—

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR SEVEN CENSUS YEARS.

Year of Census.	Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Rooms to an Inhabited Dwelling.	Persons to a Room.
1861 ..	6·126	1·470	4·16	2·96	1·39
1871 ..	8·298	1·714	4·84	3·88	1·24
1881 ..	9·791	1·935	5·06	4·43	1·14
1891 ..	12·948	2·549	5·08	5·09	1·00
1901 ..	13·643	2·747	4·97	5·38	·93
1911 ..	14·915	3·103	4·80	5·51	·87
1921 ..	17·360	3·766	4·61	5·35	·85

The population returned at the census of 1921 represented a proportion of 17·4 persons to the square mile. In 1911 the proportion was 14·9; in 1901, 13·6; in 1891, 12·9; in 1881, 9·8; in 1871, 8·3; and in 1861, 6·1. There were 461 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1921—a number smaller than in any of the five preceding census years, but greater than in 1861.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1921.

The census of 1921 gave the birthplaces of the people as follows:—

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Commonwealth of Australia ..	646,023	684,113	1,330,136
New Zealand .. .. .	5,460	5,750	11,210
British Isles .. .. .	83,712	77,405	161,117
British India .. .. .	1,003	537	1,540
Union of South Africa .. .. .	818	854	1,672
Canada .. .. .	523	340	863
Denmark .. .. .	835	200	1,035
Germany .. .. .	2,462	1,231	3,693
France .. .. .	393	353	746
Italy .. .. .	1,411	439	1,850
Sweden .. .. .	1,021	94	1,115
Norway .. .. .	637	89	726
Russia .. .. .	601	342	943
Greece .. .. .	505	53	558
United States .. .. .	952	641	1,593
China .. .. .	2,740	85	2,825
Japan .. .. .	52	20	72
Switzerland .. .. .	321	118	439
Other Countries .. .. .	2,710	1,484	4,194
At Sea .. .. .	524	587	1,111
Unspecified .. .. .	2,021	1,821	3,842
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>776,556</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>
Allegiance—			
British .. .. .	747,482	774,702	1,522,184
Foreign .. .. .	6,873	1,496	8,369
Unstated .. .. .	369	358	727

**Australian born.** The residents of Victoria at the date of the Census who were born in the Commonwealth of Australia numbered 1,330,136 or 87 per cent. of the total population. The number born in Australia or New Zealand was 1,341,346, the ratio to population being 88 per cent. The corresponding ratios in 1911 and 1901 were 85 per cent. and 79 per cent. respectively.

**Foreign born.** The number of persons in the State in 1921 who were born in countries outside the British dominions was 19,486, or 1.3 per cent. of the population. This is a decrease as compared with 1911, when they numbered 21,252, or 1.6 per cent. of the population.

**Allegiance.** The number of persons living in Victoria in 1921 who owed their allegiance to a foreign country was 8,369.

**Chinese.** In the interval between the censuses of 1911 and 1921 natives of China decreased from 4,302 to 2,825. These figures, however, do not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China who are resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race

in Victoria (including Chinese born in Australia) was 5,601 in 1911 and 4,179 in 1921.

The enumerated population at each of the last seven censuses and the decennial increases, numerical and centesimal, were as shown hereunder :—

**POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT SEVEN CENSUS PERIODS.**

Year of Census.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase in Ten-year period.		Population.	Increase in Ten-year period.		Population.	Increase in Ten-year period.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861	540,322	462,977	598·59	328,651	282,449	611·34	211,671	180,528	579·67
1871	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1911	1,315,747	114,406	9·52	655,694	51,811	8·58	660,053	62,595	10·48
1921	1,531,424	215,677	16·39	754,804	99,110	15·12	776,620	116,567	17·66

NOTE.—The figures in this table include full-blood aboriginals. These numbered 144 in 1921, viz., 80 males and 64 females.

The increase in population between the censuses of 1911 and 1921, viz., 215,677, was larger than in any ten-year period subsequent to 1851-61, with the exception of the decennium 1881-91.

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

Year.	Males to 100 Females.	
1861	..	..
1871	..	..
1881	..	..
1891	..	..
1901	..	..
1911	..	..
1921	..	..

The number of males to every 100 females in age-groups at the date of the 1921 census was as follows:—Age-group 0-10, 103·0; 10-20, 102·3; 20-40, 92·5; 40-60, 97·0; 60-80, 94·0; and 80 and over, 78·0. The ratios for certain age groups in the census years 1891, 1901, and 1911 are given in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, also the proportions existing between males and females at the census of 1911 in other parts of Australasia and England and Wales.

Population of  
Greater  
Melbourne,  
1928.

The following table shows the area in acres and the enumerated population at the census of 1921 of the various municipalities of Greater Melbourne, also the number of persons to the acre in these municipalities and the estimated population at the end of 1928:—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT  
CENSUS OF 1921, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1928.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres, 31st Dec., 1928	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1921.	Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1928.	Persons to the Acre, 31st Dec., 1928.
Melbourne City .. ..	7,555	103,251	104,000	13·8
Box Hill City .. ..	5,120	*	12,970	2·5
Brighton City .. ..	3,308	21,235	28,650	8·7
Brunswick City .. ..	2,719	44,484	56,500	20·8
Camberwell City .. ..	8,322	23,835	45,340	5·4
Caulfield City .. ..	5,600	40,693	70,700	12·6
Coburg City .. ..	4,800	18,114	38,570	8·0
Collingwood City .. ..	1,139	34,239	33,100	29·0
Essendon City .. ..	4,000	35,269	42,990	10·7
Fitzroy City .. ..	923	34,938	33,300	36·1
Footscray City .. ..	3,982	33,775	50,000	12·6
Hawthorn City .. ..	2,402	29,165	33,240	13·8
Kew City .. ..	3,553	17,382	25,700	7·2
Malvern City .. ..	3,996	32,306	45,650	11·4
Northcote City .. ..	2,850	30,519	41,800	14·7
Oakleigh City .. ..	2,658	6,076	11,000	4·1
Port Melbourne City .. ..	2,366	13,039	13,400	5·7
Prahran City .. ..	2,320	50,290	52,600	22·7
Preston City .. ..	8,800	9,670	28,000	3·2
Richmond City .. ..	1,430	43,171	43,000	30·1
Sandringham City .. ..	3,740	11,316	23,500	6·3
South Melbourne City .. ..	2,303	46,873	47,700	20·7
St. Kilda City .. ..	2,049	38,579	43,000	21·0
Williamstown City .. ..	2,775	19,442	24,810	8·9
Remainder of District .. ..	76,956	40,537	45,770	·59
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River .. ..	..	4,711	4,710	..
Total .. ..	165,666	782,979	1,000,000	6·0†

\* Included with "Remainder of District" in 1921.

† In making this calculation persons in ships were excluded from the total population.

Density of  
metropolitan  
population.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 36 persons to the acre; Richmond has 30; Collingwood, 29; Prahran, 23; South Melbourne, 21; St. Kilda City, 21; Brunswick, 21; Northcote, 15; and Melbourne City and Hawthorn, 14 persons. There are areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than the figures in the table indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,969 acres of such reserves; Kew, 643; South Melbourne, 497; Williamstown, 458; Caulfield, 305;

St. Kilda, 305; Richmond, 240; Brighton, 191 acres; Hawthorn, 65; and Northcote, 32. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 7,455 acres; if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond, 36; South Melbourne, 26; St. Kilda, 25; Melbourne City, 19; Northcote, 15; Hawthorn, 14; Caulfield, 13; Williamstown, 11; Brighton, 9; and Kew, 9.

In the appended statement Victoria is shown in three divisions, the first being the Metropolitan (Greater Melbourne) District, or the area extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, the remaining portions of the State, which are termed "rural districts." The second division includes not only all existing cities, towns and boroughs, but also the larger towns in shires. The population of each of these divisions at the end of 1928, the ratio of its population to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

#### URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1928.

Divisions.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population, 31st Decr., 1928.		
		Total.	Proportion per cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.
Metropolitan .. ..	255	1,000,000	56·79	3,922
Other Urban .. ..	376	211,290	12·00	562
Total Urban .. ..	631	1,211,290	68·79	1,920
„ Rural .. ..	87,253	549,674	31·21	6·3
Total, Victoria ..	87,884	1,760,964	100·00	20·0

The urban is much greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is nearly 57 per cent. of that of the whole State. The results of each census (except that of 1901), after the census of 1861, showed an increase in the proportion of the total population resident in the metropolitan area. The marked nature of this increase will be apparent from the following statement:—

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

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1861 (Census) ..	25·9	1901 (Census) ..	41·3
1871 „ ..	28·9	1911 „ ..	45·1
1881 „ ..	32·8	1921 „ ..	51·1
1891 „ ..	43·0	1928 (Estimated) ..	56·8

Population in Local Government Areas in Metropolitan District.

For a great number of years the population of Greater Melbourne has been estimated as that contained in an area within a radius of ten miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office. To conform to the expansion of the metropolis in a south-easterly direction, and for tabulating the vital statistics of Melbourne and suburbs a new area has been defined. The object aimed at has been to include the residents in the urban portion of the metropolis, and to exclude those who are rural residents. It is proposed for the future to estimate the number of residents within the 10-mile radius as has been done in the past, and in addition to show the number within the urban local government areas in the metropolitan area. The municipalities included in the latter district and the estimated population in each are as under :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION WITHIN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

Municipal District.	Estimated Population.	Municipal District.	Estimated Population.
Box Hill City ..	12,970	Kew City ..	25,700
Braybrook Shire (excluding Western Riding) ..	6,900	Malvern City ..	45,650
Brighton City ..	28,650	Melbourne City ..	104,000
Brunswick City ..	56,500	Moorabbin Shire ..	15,830
Camberwell City ..	45,340	Mordialloc City ..	10,060
Chelsea City ..	7,150	Northcote City ..	41,800
Caulfield City ..	70,700	Oakleigh City ..	11,900
Coburg City ..	38,570	Port Melbourne City ..	13,400
Collingwood City ..	33,100	Prahran City ..	52,600
Essendon City ..	42,990	Preston City ..	28,000
Fitzroy City ..	33,300	Richmond City ..	43,000
Footscray City ..	50,000	St. Kilda City ..	43,000
Hawthorn City ..	33,240	Sandringham City ..	23,500
Heidelberg Shire (excluding Greensborough Riding) ..	23,000	South Melbourne City ..	47,700
		Williamstown City ..	24,810
		Shipping in Bay and River ..	4,710
		Total ..	1,017,170

The next statement gives the population of the municipal districts in Greater Melbourne at the last three census dates. There was a slight falling-off in the cities of Melbourne and Port Melbourne between 1911 and 1921, but in all other districts there were increases during each decennial period. The most remarkable of these increases was in the City of Caulfield, where the population was enumerated as 9,541 in 1901 and 40,693 in 1921. Northcote, Malvern, and Camberwell also made great progress in the twenty-year period, their respective populations being trebled.

### RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1901, 1911, AND 1921.

Municipal District.	Population at the Census of—		
	1901.	1911.	1921.
<b>Cities—</b>			
Melbourne .. .. .	97,440	103,593	103,251
Brighton .. .. .	10,047	12,083	21,235
Brunswick .. .. .	24,141	32,215	44,484
Camberwell .. .. .	8,602	12,551	23,835
Caulfield .. .. .	9,541	15,919	40,693
Coburg .. .. .	6,772	9,505	18,114
Collingwood .. .. .	32,749	34,190	34,239
Essendon .. .. .	17,426	23,749	35,269
Fitzroy .. .. .	31,687	34,283	34,938
Footscray .. .. .	18,318	23,643	33,775
Hawthorn .. .. .	21,430	24,450	29,165
Kew .. .. .	9,469	11,152	17,382
Malvern .. .. .	10,619	15,969	32,306
Northcote .. .. .	9,677	17,519	30,519
Port Melbourne .. .. .	12,176	13,515	13,089
Prahran .. .. .	40,441	45,367	50,290
Richmond .. .. .	37,824	40,442	43,171
Sandringham .. .. .	*	*	11,316
South Melbourne .. .. .	40,619	46,190	46,873
St. Kilda .. .. .	20,542	25,334	38,579
Williamstown .. .. .	14,052	15,275	19,442
<b>Towns—</b>			
Oakleigh .. .. .	1,273	2,151	6,076
Preston .. .. .	4,059	5,049	9,670
<b>Shires—</b>			
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District .. .. .	15,445	24,873	40,557
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River .. .. .	1,730	4,220	4,711
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>496,079</b>	<b>593,237</b>	<b>782,979</b>

\* Included with Moorabbin Shire in 1901 and 1911.



The numbers of males and females in Melbourne and suburbs at each census date from 1861 to 1921, and as estimated in 1928, 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 MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,  
1861 TO 1928.

Year.	Census Population.			Males Percentage of Total Population.	Proportion of Metropolitan to State Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861 .. ..	71,300	68,616	139,916	51.0	per cent. 25.9
1871 .. ..	103,404	103,376	206,780	50.0	28.9
1881 .. ..	139,006	143,941	282,947	49.1	32.8
1891 .. ..	247,960	242,936	490,896	50.5	43.0
1901 .. ..	235,203	260,876	496,079	47.4	41.3
1911 .. ..	279,900	313,337	593,237	47.2	45.1
1921 .. ..	370,016	412,963	782,979	47.3	51.1
1928 (estimated) ..	472,600	527,400	1,000,000	47.3	56.8

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising two municipalities; Geelong, three; Bendigo, two; and Warrnambool, Mordialloc, Castlemaine, Carrum, Wonthaggi, Mildura, Hamilton, Ararat, and Shepparton one each. The populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1921, and as estimated in 1928, were as follows:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1921 AND 1928.

Name of Town.	Population.	
	1921 (Census).	1928 (Estimated).
Geelong .. ..	36,170	43,150
Ballarat .. ..	38,500	42,000
Bendigo .. ..	33,170	33,870
Mordialloc .. ..	5,674	10,060
Warrnambool .. ..	7,739	8,100
Castlemaine .. ..	7,000	7,170
Carrum .. ..	5,225	7,150
Wonthaggi .. ..	5,176	6,950
Mildura .. ..	5,100	6,050
Shepparton .. ..	4,228	5,500
Hamilton .. ..	5,098	5,300
Ararat .. ..	4,653	5,120

The following is a list of the other towns in Victoria which contained a population of 1,000 persons or over in 1928 :—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1928.	Town.	Estimated Population in 1928.
Bacchus Marsh ..	1,400	Mooroopna ..	1,500
Bairnsdale .. ..	3,570	Mornington ..	2,200
Beaufort .. ..	1,100	Mortlake .. ..	1,020
Beechworth .. ..	2,550	Morwell .. ..	1,420
Benalla .. ..	3,300	Murtoa .. ..	1,150
Blackburn .. ..	2,100	Nhill .. ..	1,550
Camperdown .. ..	3,900	Numurkah .. ..	1,280
Casterton .. ..	1,570	Nyah .. ..	1,070
Charlton .. ..	1,170	Orbost .. ..	1,350
Clunes .. ..	1,220	Ouyen .. ..	1,000
Cohuna .. ..	1,200	Port Fairy .. ..	2,070
Colac .. ..	4,550	Portland .. ..	2,750
Coleraine .. ..	1,000	Queenscliff .. ..	3,130
Creswick .. ..	1,760	Red Cliffs .. ..	1,150
Dandenong .. ..	4,500	Ringwood .. ..	3,650
Daylesford .. ..	3,380	Rochester .. ..	1,500
Dimboola .. ..	1,570	Rushworth .. ..	1,220
Donald .. ..	1,550	Rutherglen .. ..	1,200
Drouin .. ..	1,000	Sale .. ..	4,020
Echuca .. ..	4,100	Seymour .. ..	2,130
Euroa .. ..	1,820	St. Arnaud .. ..	3,400
Frankston .. ..	1,500	Stawell .. ..	4,740
Healesville .. ..	2,500	Sunshine .. ..	3,250
Heathcote .. ..	1,050	Swan Hill .. ..	2,650
Horsham .. ..	4,700	Tatura .. ..	1,300
Inglewood .. ..	1,100	Terang .. ..	2,350
Irymple .. ..	2,100	Traralgon .. ..	2,250
Kerang .. ..	2,650	Wangaratta .. ..	4,020
Kilmore .. ..	1,050	Warburton .. ..	1,150
Koroit .. ..	1,860	Warracknabeal .. ..	2,600
Korumburra .. ..	2,700	Warragul .. ..	1,830
Kyabram .. ..	1,700	Wedderburn .. ..	1,000
Kyneton .. ..	3,250	Werribee .. ..	1,870
Leongatha .. ..	1,550	Wodonga .. ..	1,650
Lilydale .. ..	1,950	Woodend .. ..	1,300
Maffra .. ..	1,650	Yallourn .. ..	2,800
Maldon .. ..	1,350	Yarram .. ..	1,150
Maryborough .. ..	4,950	Yarrowonga .. ..	1,660
Merbein .. ..	2,410	Yea .. ..	1,050
Mitcham .. ..	1,700		

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

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1851 TO 1928.

Period.	In Victoria.		In Melbourne and Suburbs.		In Remainder of State.	
	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1851-60 ..	2·01	21·59	*	13·62	*	26·67
1861-70 ..	2·46	3·05	1·96†	3·91	2·63†	2·74
1871-80 ..	1·87	1·70	1·33	3·31	2·11	1·01
1881-90 ..	1·66	2·80	1·53	5·56	1·74	1·17
1891-1900 ..	1·47	·55	1·36	·25	1·55	·77
1901-10 ..	1·26	·89	1·05	1·74	1·42	·25
1911 ..	1·37	2·96	1·18	4·11	1·52	2·01
1912 ..	1·43	3·19	1·35	3·92	1·50	2·57
1913 ..	1·48	2·38	1·48	3·77	1·48	1·20
1914 ..	1·39	1·40	1·39	3·08	1·40	·07
1915 ..	1·34	·75	1·35	1·24	1·33	-2·54
1916 ..	1·25	-1·39	1·26	1·92	1·23	-4·48
1917 ..	1·32	·88	1·30	2·00	1·33	·23
1918 ..	1·16	1·42	1·13	2·05	1·19	·79
1919 ..	·85	4·58	·67	2·75	1·04	6·47
1920 ..	1·29	1·66	1·30	3·45	1·27	·13
1921 ..	1·27	1·49	1·26	2·35	1·28	·60
1922 ..	1·36	2·55	1·30	2·73	1·43	2·36
1923 ..	1·17	2·21	1·00	4·41	1·35	·12
1924 ..	1·21	1·95	1·06	3·85	1·37	·15
1925 ..	1·21	1·62	1·04	2·98	1·41	·06
1926 ..	1·13	1·65	·96	3·54	1·33	·58
1927 ..	1·07	1·73	·86	3·26	1·32	·16
1928 ..	·96	1·12	·80	2·55	1·17	·69

\* Not available.  
 † Average 1862-1870.

It will be observed that the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) has during all periods, except the years 1915, 1916, and 1920, been less in Melbourne than in other portions of the State, while the rate of total increase has usually been greater. It would appear from this that the metropolis has been gaining population at the expense of the country districts. The higher rate of natural increase in extra-metropolitan areas is due principally to the low death rates prevailing there, and this favorable mortality can only be partially accounted for by the migration from country to town of persons in indifferent health. The light mortality in country districts shows the advantage to be derived from a large increase in the population of these portions of the State.

The small natural increase in 1919, both in Melbourne and the remainder of the State, is accounted for by a heavy death rate in that year due to the existence of an epidemic of influenza. The rate of total increase in 1919 was large on account of the return to the State of soldiers, and the extra-Metropolitan districts benefited to a greater extent proportionally by their return than Melbourne and suburbs.

Population of  
Australia and  
New Zealand,  
1861-1921.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1861 to 1921 :—

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND  
NEW ZEALAND, 1861-1921.

State.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Victoria .. ..	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280
New South Wales ..	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,648,448	2,102,943*
Queensland .. ..	30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813	755,972
South Australia ..	126,330	185,628	279,865	320,431	363,157	411,868	499,027†
Western Australia ..	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732
Tasmania .. ..	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,730
Australia .. ..	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734
New Zealand .. ..	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,407	1,218,270

\* Including Federal Territory, 2,572.

† Including Northern Territory, 3,867.

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) and of New Zealand at the end of 1928, also the increase of population since the census of 1921, and the number of persons to the square mile.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1928.

State.	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1928.			Increase since Census of 1921 (4th April).	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria .. ..	875,449	885,515	1,760,964	229,684	20·04
New South Wales ..	1,246,234	1,199,046	2,445,280	344,909	7·90
Queensland .. ..	485,290	431,399	916,689	160,717	1·37
South Australia ..	299,679	279,669	579,348	84,188	1·52
Western Australia ..	220,209	185,664	405,873	73,141	·42
Tasmania .. ..	107,371	109,192	216,563	2,783	8·26
Territories—					
Northern .. ..	2,739	1,243	3,982	115	·01
Federal .. ..	4,564	3,523	8,087	5,515	8·60
Australia .. ..	3,241,535	3,095,251	6,336,786	901,052	2·13
New Zealand .. ..	716,673	688,283	1,404,956	186,686	13·60

Particulars of the movement of population by migration and of the natural increase by excess of births over deaths are given for each State from the year 1851 on page 300 of the *Year-Book* for 1921-22.

The enumerated populations of Australasian capital cities during the past 57 years are shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made great progress, the most noticeable advance having been in the decennial period 1881-91, when the increase of population was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158 and in the period 1911 to 1921 an increase of 189,742 persons. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, had 1,127,470 inhabitants in 1928. These two cities contain about 33 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

## POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1871 TO 1928.

Capital City with Suburbs.	Enumerated Population at the Census of—						Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1928.	Persons to the Acre, 1928.
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.		
Melbourne	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	782,979	1,000,000	6·04
Sydney ..	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	897,640	1,127,470	9·53
Brisbane ..	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	209,699	308,580	1·25
Adelaide ..	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	255,318	330,217	2·40
Perth ..	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	155,129	196,251	2·24
Hobart ..	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	52,385	56,730	1·03
Wellington	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	70,729	107,491	134,515†	4·13

\* Not available. † Estimated population, 1st April, 1928.

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

**Chinese and Aborigines in Victoria.** In the subjoined table is given the population of Victoria at each of the last seven census enumerations, Chinese and Aborigines being distinguished.

## POPULATION OF VICTORIA, DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES, AT SEVEN 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

NOTE.—The population of the State at each census date since 1861, which appears in the above table and in the table on page 60, includes full-blooded aborigines. When comparisons are made elsewhere in this part with the populations at these census dates, the aborigines referred to are not included.

\* A census of Aborigines in Australia was taken by the Commonwealth Statistician as at 30th June, 1928, and the numbers then ascertained were as under:—

	Full Blood.	Half-caste.	Total.
Australia .. .. .	60,663†	16,818	77,481
Victoria .. .. .	53	607	660

† Including 10,000 estimated in Western Australia as living outside the influence of Europeans.

Arrivals and departures of Chinese.

During each of the five years ended 1928 the number of Chinese who left Victoria was greater than the number who entered the State. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the last five years by excess of emigration over immigration was 393. The figures for each year are as follows:—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1924 TO 1928.

Year.				Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+), Departures (-).
1924	..	..	..	290	363	- 73
1925	..	..	..	256	352	- 96
1926	..	..	..	311	405	- 94
1927	..	..	..	384	475	- 91
1928	..	..	..	375	414	- 39
Total	..	..		1,616	2,009	- 393

Decrease of Aborigines.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1921 census there were enumerated 586 Aborigines, consisting of 144 of pure blood and 442 half-castes. Between the censuses of 1911 and 1921 there was a decrease of 57, the reduction in the pure race being 51 and, in the half-castes, 6. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out. A census of Aborigines in Australia was taken by the Commonwealth Statistician as at 30th June, 1928. The number in Victoria was ascertained to be 660, of whom 53 were full-blooded. The reduction in the full-blooded as compared with 1921 was 91. The half-castes increased in the period mentioned by 165. From the records of the Aborigines Board it

would appear that most of the natives are under the care of that body, the numbers in the different stations being as under :—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT  
STATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1927-28.

Station.	Aborigines.	Three-quarter and Half-castes.	Total.
Coranderrk .. .. .	1	5	6
Lake Condah .. .. .	..	15	15
Lake Tyers .. .. .	41	212	253
Framlingham .. .. .	..	14	14
Depots .. .. .	8	..	8
In Institutions .. .. .	2	..	2
In Service .. .. .	2	..	2
Total .. .. .	54	246	300

In addition to the above there are 260 half-castes and quadroons at Antwerp, Condah, Framlingham, Echuca, Colac, Dimboola, Healesville, Orbost, Picola, and Swan Hill. Of the Aborigines not under care of the Government, some are residing elsewhere than at the stations, but occasionally receive supplies of food and clothing when in need, while others prefer to lead a wandering life, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

During the year 1927-28, 11 deaths occurred—10 at Lake Tyers, and 1 at Framlingham. There were 20 births—all of these took place at Lake Tyers. The births recorded were all half-castes, while, of the deaths, 1 was a full-blood Aboriginal, and 10 were half-castes. There were 4 marriages at Lake Tyers during the year mentioned.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £7,569. 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, 1928, was £3,356.



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

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS  
(OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST  
DECEMBER, 1928.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-)
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1905	1,118	1,311	- 193
1906-10 .. .. .	382	495	- 113
1911-15 .. .. .	491	406	+ 85
1916 .. .. .	80	92	- 12
1917 .. .. .	67	208	- 141
1918 .. .. .	52	46	+ 6
1919 .. .. .	46	151	- 105
1920 .. .. .	59	86	- 27
1921 .. .. .	70	64	+ 6
1922 .. .. .	65	47	+ 18
1923 .. .. .	76	64	+ 12
1924 .. .. .	109	53	+ 56
1925 .. .. .	89	85	+ 4
1926 .. .. .	114	85	+ 29
1927 .. .. .	60	87	- 27
1928 .. .. .	57	87	- 30
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>3,367</b>	<b>- 432</b>

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1921. Chinese were found to number 4,179. and other coloured persons 1,932—a total of

Coloured  
persons in  
Victoria, 1921.

6,111, as compared with 7,631 at the previous census in 1911. The figures for the different races are given below :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1921.

Race.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.
Asiatic—						
Chinese .. .. .	2,918	515	244	502	3,162	1,017
Hindus .. .. .	431	62	15	50	446	112
Japanese .. .. .	37	12	13	12	50	24
Syrians .. .. .	292	20	240	31	532	51
Cingalese .. .. .	19	9	2	4	21	13
Other .. .. .	55	14	23	9	78	23
African—						
Negroes .. .. .	11	24	..	12	11	36
Other .. .. .	3	3	1	1	4	4
American—						
American Indians .. .. .	1	..	..	3	1	3
Other .. .. .	8	8	1	9	9	17
Polynesians—						
Maoris .. .. .	2	3	1	2	3	5
Other .. .. .	7	9	1	8	8	17
Australian Aborigines (H.C.) .. .. .	..	199	..	243	..	442
Indefinite .. .. .	14	1	7	..	21	1
Total .. .. .	3,798	879	548	886	4,346	1,765

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 Naturalization. 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 1928 was 232; in the fifty-eight years, 1871 to 1928 inclusive, it was 16,525.

## FINANCE.

Commonwealth and State Financial Relations. Early in 1901 the Customs, Post and Telegraph, and Defence Departments were transferred to the Commonwealth Government, and in return the State received at least three-fourths of the net revenue in Victoria from Customs and Excise duties. From 1st January, 1911, to 1st July, 1927, the payments to the State by the Commonwealth Government were computed on the basis of a fixed payment of 25s. per head of the population. The amounts received under the foregoing arrangement up to 30th June, 1927, and the payments made during 1927-28 in accordance with the Financial Agreement (as indicated below), appear in the statement of State Revenue under the heading of "Commonwealth payments to State."

As a result of conferences of the Commonwealth and State Ministers held in Melbourne and Sydney in June and July, 1927, an agreement was reached whereby the last-mentioned payments ceased on 30th June, 1927. From the latter date, the following financial arrangements have been provided for:—

- (a) The Commonwealth shall take over on 1st July, 1929, the whole of the public debts of the States existing on 30th June, 1927, and shall contribute £7,584,912 a year (Victoria's share, £2,127,159) for 58 years towards the interest charges thereon.
- (b) The Commonwealth shall contribute 2s. 6d. per cent. per year and the States 5s. per cent. per year of the net public debt (£136,949,942), towards a sinking fund to extinguish this liability in 58 years.
- (c) The Commonwealth shall contribute 5s. per cent. per year and the States 5s. per cent. per year towards a sinking fund to extinguish within 53 years from the date of raising all future loans of the States raised after 1st July, 1927.
- (d) The Commonwealth shall arrange all future borrowing on behalf of Commonwealth and States according to the decisions of the Loan Council, which shall be composed of representatives of Commonwealth and all State Governments.
- (e) The Commonwealth, in full payment for transferred properties, shall take over State debts bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, amounting to the agreed value of the transferred properties—£11,036,000 (Victoria's quota, £2,302,862).

At a referendum of Commonwealth electors taken on 17th November, 1928, the question of validating the above-mentioned agreement was agreed to, and the *Financial Agreement Validation Act* (No. 4 of 1929) was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament.

**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 (shown below), the financial transactions are concerned with one or other of three Funds, viz. :—(a) Consolidated Revenue Fund, (b) Trust Funds, and (c) Loan Funds. The Treasurer's Finance Statement of revenue and expenditure relates to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but in the succeeding tables the public revenue of certain special funds or accounts is 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, sinking fund contributions, the salaries of the Governor, the Judges and some other officials, expenditure on State pensions, endowments to municipalities, etc. The expenditure under special appropriations during the year 1927-28 amounted to £8,541,815.

Below is given a concise statement of the chief special funds kept at the Treasury, with the exception of Redemption and Sinking Funds as shown on page 119 *et seq.* :—

#### SPECIAL FUNDS (EXCLUDING SINKING FUNDS) KEPT AT THE TREASURY.

Fund.	Act No.	Remarks.
The Assurance Fund	2740, sec. 239	Established for the purpose of assuring and indemnifying the Government in granting a clear title on land brought under the Transfer of Land Act. A contribution of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ is levied on all lands brought under the Act.
The Closer Settlements Fund	2629	Created for the purposes of civilian closer settlement. All moneys received under the Closer Settlement Acts, except proceeds of loans raised by the Government, are paid into this Fund. The receipts consist chiefly of amounts paid by settlers as instalments of principal and interest in respect of land and advances granted to them. Payments from the Fund are made for redemption of loans raised under the Closer Settlement Acts by the Government, interest on such loans, and administration expenses. Power is given also to apply the Fund to payments for the purchase of land, advances to settlers, and improvement of land.

SPECIAL FUNDS (EXCLUDING SINKING FUNDS) KEPT AT THE TREASURY  
—continued.

Fund.	Act No.	Remarks.
The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Fund	2916	Functions similarly to the Closer Settlements Fund except that it relates to settlement of discharged soldiers.
The Discharged Soldiers' Concessions Fund	2988	Established to meet concessions granted under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts. The soldiers are allowed to occupy land for the first three years free of charge, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. only is charged on the cost of the land and advances, the Government having raised loans for the purposes of the Acts at a higher rate. The cost of the concessions is made good to the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Fund by proceeds of loans raised by the Government, and these loans are redeemed by payments from the Concessions Fund. The State Government contributes annually the sum of £75,000 to the Fund, and the Commonwealth Government, for a period of five years in each instance, pays annually to the Fund an amount equal to 2½ per cent. on loan moneys made available by it to the State for Discharged Soldiers Settlement.
The Country Roads Board Fund	2635	<p>Established for the maintenance of main roads. This account is credited with all moneys paid to the Treasurer by any municipality in respect of permanent works and the maintenance of main roads; amounts received by the Board under the provisions of the Country Roads Act; annual Government subsidy of £10,000; all fees and fines, less the cost of collection, paid under the <i>Motor Car Act 1915</i>; fees, less the cost of collection, received by the Crown in respect of unused roads and water frontages under part 39 of the <i>Local Government Act 1915</i>, and all moneys which, as provided by Sections 481 and 485 of the said Act, are to be paid into the said Fund; and fees paid on the registration or renewal of registration of traction engines. The money to the credit of the Fund is applied as follows:—</p> <p>(a) 6 per cent. per annum on the amount due by the municipalities in respect of permanent works is applied in payment of interest on half the amount borrowed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, the balance being paid into a Sinking Fund until half the amount borrowed is paid off.</p> <p>(b) The balance, after the payment of the said 6 per cent., is applied in payment of the cost of maintenance of main roads, and in payment of any liabilities incurred by the Board under the provisions of the Act.</p>

SPECIAL FUNDS (EXCLUDING SINKING FUNDS) KEPT AT THE TREASURY  
—continued.

Fund.	Act No.	Remarks.
Developmental Railways Account	2640	Established for the construction of developmental railways. The chief source of revenue is the proceeds of the sale of lands by auction, exclusive of Mallee lands, and interest paid by municipalities under the Developmental Roads Act 2944. The Fund is required to pay the interest on the liability under the last-named Act.
Licensing Fund.	2683 and various amendments	Is controlled by the Licences Reduction Board. All the State licence fees in connexion with the sale and manufacture of liquor, together with Court fees, fines, and forfeitures under the Licensing Act, constitute the revenue. The expenditure consists of:— (a) The administration expenses of the Board; (b) Allowances to and expenses of Licensing Inspectors, Licensing Prosecutions, and Clerks of Licensing Courts; (c) Compensation for licences taken away or surrendered; (d) Annual statutory payments to specified municipalities; and (e) Annual transfer of £23,000 to the Police Superannuation Fund. The 1922 Act provides for an annual increment in the Fund of £20,000. Any surplus over and above this increment is transferred on 30th June to Consolidated Revenue.
Police Superannuation Fund	2709	Established to pay superannuation allowances and gratuities, &c., to members of the Police Force who joined it prior to 25th November, 1902. The revenue consists of an annual subsidy of £2,000, an annual transfer of £23,000 from the Licensing Fund, a deduction of 2½ per cent. from the pay of members, and 50 per cent. of the fines inflicted in Courts of Petty Sessions; should the foregoing prove insufficient, the deficiency is provided from Consolidated Revenue. In 1927-28 the amount so provided was £82,000.
Police Pensions Fund	3316	Established to provide pensions, &c., for all members of the Police Force not already entitled to them, i.e., those who joined it after 25th November, 1902. The revenue is derived from an annual payment of £50,000 from Consolidated Revenue, a deduction of 2½ per cent. from the pay of members, interest on surplus moneys invested, and such additional sum as may be paid into the Fund from Consolidated Revenue to ensure its solvency.

SPECIAL FUNDS (EXCLUDING SINKING FUNDS) KEPT AT THE TREASURY  
—continued.

Fund.	Act No.	Remarks.
The Superannuation Fund	3408	Established to make provision for superannuation benefits on a contributory basis from 1st January, 1926, for State public servants and railway employees (see page 101).
The Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund	2688	Established to provide pensions for pilots. It is maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income derived from investment of the moneys belonging to the Fund. There is no contribution from the Government.
The State Accident Insurance Fund	2496	Receives and disburses all moneys (including expenses of administration) on account of the State Accident Insurance Office, which conducts Workers' Compensation Insurance. The General Reserve is invested in Victorian Stock.
Mallee Land Account	2676 and amendments	The revenue of this Fund is derived from land sales, rents, &c., in the Mallee. The total revenue could only be used for redemption of Victorian Stock or Debentures, prior to 1st July, 1927. Since the latter date, provision has been made for the payment of all receipts towards the State's contribution to the National Debt Sinking Fund.
The Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	2716	This Fund was established as a reserve to meet the cost incurred by the Railways Department in connexion with:—(a) The injury or death of any person by reason of an accident due to the neglect or default of the Department; (b) Compensation to employees injured on duty; (c) Damage to property by fire; and (d) Damage to or loss of goods while in the possession of the Department for transportation. The Fund is regularly credited with an amount equal to ten shillings per centum of the Railway Revenue, subject to the condition that the amount at the credit of the Fund shall not exceed £100,000.
Metropolitan Roads Fund	3378	Established to receive the additional fees paid by motor omnibuses, as well as all moneys (less cost of collection) received by the licensing authority, under the provisions of the <i>Motor Omnibus Act</i> 1925. Moneys standing to the credit of the fund shall be allocated and paid to the several municipalities wherein the motor omnibuses are used, and shall be applied by the councils of those municipalities towards the construction, renewals, &c., of the streets or roads.

SPECIAL FUNDS (EXCLUDING SINKING FUNDS) KEPT AT THE TREASURY  
—continued.

Fund.	Act No.	Remarks.
The Forestry Fund	2976	Established for the improvement and re-forestation of State Forests and for the development of forestry. The State Government contributes annually the sum of £40,000 to the fund, in addition it contributes annually a sum equal to one-half of the gross amount of forest revenue in excess of £80,000.
Cattle Compensation Fund	3365	This fund was established for the purpose of paying compensation, in accordance with the Cattle Compensation Act, to owners of cattle destroyed by the order of any authorized stock inspector. The fund is credited with all sums received by or for the Comptroller of Stamps in respect of stamp duty on statements under this Act, and all penalties recovered under the Act.
Swine Compensation Fund	3523	Functions similarly to the Cattle Compensation Fund except that it relates to payment of compensation to owners of swine destroyed by the order of any authorized stock inspector.
State Loans Repayment Fund	3554	This fund was established in accordance with the Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement. Where loan moneys have been advanced by the Treasurer under terms providing for their repayment, such repayments shall be placed to the credit of the fund. Advances may be made from the fund for loan purposes.

Under the Local Government Act the municipalities have power to levy rates, and are assisted with grants by the State Government. Particulars regarding municipal finance are given in another section of the *Year-Book*. Allied to the municipalities are the Boards and Trusts which control water supply, irrigation, and sewerage, and have rating powers in connexion therewith. There are also the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the Country Fire Brigades Board, which are concerned with fire extinction in the metropolis and urban districts, and derive their revenues from the State Government, the Municipalities, and Insurance Companies; and the Melbourne and Geelong Harbour Trusts, which are entrusted with the management of those respective ports, and derive their revenues mainly from wharfage rates.

A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1927-28 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds referred to above gives the following result :—

	£	£
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1927 .. .. .	.. .. .	1,593,708
Revenue, 1927-28 .. .. .	27,357,917	
Expenditure, 1927-28 .. .. .	27,521,270	
Deficit for the year .. .. .	.. .. .	163,353
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1928 .. .. .	.. .. .	1,757,061



The Revenue and Expenditure Account is a statement of cash transactions, the revenue representing actual receipts less refunds, and the expenditure actual payments made during the year. The accumulated revenue deficiency had its beginning in the year 1890-91, when it amounted to £206,843, and in the course of the next five years it was added to year by year, until it reached its greatest magnitude (£2,711,436) on 30th June, 1896. On 30th June, 1914, the amount was £251,652, but by the 30th June, 1916, it was increased to £1,642,091. This deficiency has since been steadily reduced each year to £687,678 on 31st December, 1925. As the transactions during each of the years 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28 resulted in deficits of £289,827, £616,203, and £163,353 respectively, the accumulated revenue deficiency was increased to £1,757,061. An Act (No. 3341), passed on 21st May, 1924, provides for a yearly appropriation of at least £25,000 from revenue towards the reduction of the deficit, and by section 13 of the same Act the excess of receipts over expenditure for any financial year is also applied thereto by the following 31st December.

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 1927-28 are as follows:—

Items.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ..	26,566,864	26,730,217
<i>Add public revenue of the following funds—</i>		
Country Roads Board Fund* .. .. .	927,040	927,040
Licensing Fund† .. .. .	153,288	153,288
Police Superannuation Fund .. .. .	14,015	14,015
Assurance Fund .. .. .	3,836	3,836
Cattle Compensation Fund .. .. .	26,933	26,933
Metropolitan Roads Fund .. .. .	7,557	7,557
Swine Compensation Fund .. .. .	8,806	8,806
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Loss on non-paying railways .. .. .	203,410	203,410
Payment to Railways Department on account of reduced Freight Charges .. .. .	147,012	147,012
Total .. .. .	27,357,917	27,521,270

\* Excluding £10,000 transferred to Revenue under Section 5 of Act No. 3425.

† Excluding £238,662 transferred to Revenue under Section 39 of Act No. 3259.

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

**STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1918-19 TO 1927-28.**

Year.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).		
			For each Year.	Reduction of Consolidated Revenue Deficit by Revenue Surplus Acts.	Accumulated Deficiency to end of each Year (i.e. 30th June).
	£	£	£	£	£
1918-19 ..	13,044,088	13,023,407	+ 20,681	44,000	-1,517,208
1919-20 ..	15,866,184	15,852,459	+ 13,725	100,000	-1,403,483
1920-21 ..	19,054,475	19,041,698	+ 12,777	100,000	-1,290,706
1921-22 ..	20,357,733	20,297,279	+ 60,454	25,000	-1,205,252
1922-23 ..	21,634,677	21,611,309	+ 23,368	..	-1,181,884
					At 31st December following:—
1923-24 ..	23,075,968	22,950,968	+ 125,000*	234,802	- 822,082
1924-25 ..	24,304,887	24,170,483	+ 134,404†	..	- 687,678
1925-26 ..	25,269,756	25,559,583	- 289,827	..	- 977,605
1926-27 ..	27,128,700	27,744,903	- 616,203	..	-1,593,708
1927-28 ..	27,357,917	27,521,270	- 163,353	..	-1,757,061

\* Only £25,000 appropriated towards reduction of deficit by 30th June, balance (£100,000) by 31st December following (Act No. 3341).

† Only £25,000 appropriated towards reduction of deficit by 30th June, balance (£109,404) by 31st December following (Act No. 3341).

**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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.**

Heads of Revenue.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth Payments to State ..	2,014,746	2,055,834	2,090,951	2,127,159	2,152,615
State Taxation—					
Income Tax ..	1,702,483	2,076,656	2,238,429	2,382,991	3,035,014
Land Tax ..	412,165	421,662	457,441	517,229	560,013
Probate Duty ..	798,315	802,333	940,609	1,111,876	1,117,164
Betting Taxation (Stamp duties, licences, and percentage) ..	186,141	170,998	133,067	142,071	135,265
Other Stamp Duties	1,011,966	963,307	1,017,351	1,059,655	1,004,079
Motor Car and Motor Omnibus Acts*	233,300	418,840	641,765	804,903	922,437
Liquor Taxation and Licences† ..	320,331	343,524	352,826	354,096	365,453

\* Moneys paid into the Country Roads Board Fund and Metropolitan Roads Fund. Included under "Taxation" in accordance with the recommendation of the Perth Conference of Statisticians.

† Received by the Licensing Fund. For details relating to 1927-28, see page 125.

## HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1923-24 TO 1927-28—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
State Taxation— <i>continued</i> —	£	£	£	£	£
Other Licences* ..	43,007	39,360	37,647	37,551	36,695
Duties on Bank Notes ..	1,750	1,740	1,899	1,564	1,878
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ..	11,922,195	12,549,878	12,423,715	13,373,119	12,624,544
Water Supply ..	443,384	439,442	470,072	539,981	574,559
Harbour Trusts, Wharfage, &c.	207,692	213,510	209,242	213,111	225,388
State Coal Mine ..	568,897	428,579	524,137	670,540	705,307
State Electricity Commission ..	255,195	295,572	448,341	518,802	598,414
Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth	80,844	80,760	80,454	80,426	80,600
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	92,231	129,732	137,997	79,435	58,900
Brown Coal Sales† ..	61,921	23	..	..	..
Other ..	109,598	125,034	141,766	165,169	179,610
Land—					
Land Sales, Rents, Penalties, &c.‡ ..	461,250	438,241	461,650	438,257	426,616
Interest on Loans—					
Closer Settlement Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts ..	1,113,158	1,172,246	1,186,764	1,193,727	1,229,426
Fees, Fines, &c.§ ..	266,292	261,894	265,993	277,758	295,150
Tramways Act 2995 (Sec. 88) ..	92,998	106,211	104,393	108,453	109,252
Sale of Books and Documents, &c. (Govt. Printer) ..	83,531	85,915	82,085	143,112	145,013
Department of Agriculture—					
Victoria Dock Cool Stores ..	18,898	29,365	27,886	32,455	28,205
All other ..	54,384	52,322	49,661	52,985	50,432
Miscellaneous ..	341,327	366,249	486,801	430,529	406,998
Total ..	23,075,968	24,304,887	25,269,756	27,128,700	27,357,917
Per Head of Population ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	14 3 11	14 13 4	15 0 1	15 16 11	15 14 2

\* Excluding Race Clubs, which are included in "Betting Taxation".

† Transferred to the State Electricity Commission on 1st April, 1924.

‡ Excluding proceeds of land by auction, which are payable into the Developmental Railways Account; such payments amounted to £25,598 in 1923-24, £22,982 in 1924-25, £21,898 in 1925-26, £24,131 in 1926-27, and £23,231 in 1927-28.

§ Excluding fees payable under Motor Car Act (see "Taxation").

The revenue for 1927-28 represents an increase of £229,217 on that for the previous year. The chief increases were under the following headings:—Taxation, £766,063; State Electricity Commission, £79,612; and Land revenue, £41,201. The receipts from the Railways Department were £748,575 less than in 1926-27.

### STATE EXPENDITURE.

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

#### SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE : 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Heads of Expenditure.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
<i>General Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Governor .. ..	9,694	9,376	10,504	12,940	9,141
Parliament and Ministry .. ..	110,028	100,841	98,859	138,898	124,518
Civil Establishment, n.e.i. .. ..	450,254	437,374	442,581	483,272	475,861
Pensions and Gratuities* .. ..	580,181	621,695	656,797	735,955	800,297
<i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i>					
Judicial and Legal ..	253,285	259,216	270,029	292,383	296,804
Police .. ..	663,319	622,331	647,075	710,449	721,106
Penal Establishments and Gaols ..	101,122	99,732	116,542	114,397	111,502
<i>Education, &amp;c.</i>					
State Schools ..	1,819,852	1,885,826	2,108,112	2,286,103	2,517,679
Technical Schools ..	217,539	236,008	143,808	152,428	164,837
University ..	56,450	64,398	64,628	71,261	70,103
Libraries, &c. ..	38,367	41,574	42,817	53,785	56,053
Art and Science ..	7,370	10,540	9,661	10,155	9,211
<i>Recreation and Health.</i>					
Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts ..	31,843	34,464	32,234	33,860	33,701
Public Health ..	93,878	109,401	115,982	137,369	138,395
Charitable Institutions, &c. ..	890,840	1,026,789	1,096,300	1,156,358	1,235,839

\* For details, see page 99.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE : 1923-24 TO  
1927-28—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
<i>Crown Lands, &amp;c.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Crown Lands ..	268,216	253,062	257,743	267,249	267,898
Agriculture and Stock ..	347,502	391,931	414,036	448,857	458,322
Mining .. ..	657,520	472,539	570,374	717,236	747,076
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Railways .. ..	8,818,314	9,513,613	9,598,888	10,234,464	9,844,477
Water Supply ..	219,105	229,049	236,194	249,246	260,179
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights .. ..	97,071	112,338	114,642	104,821	119,447
Roads and Bridges ..	6,900	40,795	29,302	84,573	73,416
Country Roads Board ..	293,523	455,613	664,069	808,663	937,094
State Electricity Commission ..	14,826	20,936	19,144	14,662	12,497
Municipal Endow- ment, &c.* ..	122,384	143,101	183,862	188,824	210,492
Works and Buildings, n.e.i. .. ..	103,350	145,094	137,999	144,245	120,389
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt ..	5,669,970	5,905,947	6,372,993	6,826,662	6,937,764
Redemption Funds, &c. .. ..	484,825	563,287	618,304	689,913	..
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund† ..	..	..	..	..	349,616
Discharged Soldiers Concessions Fund	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>					
Mint Subsidy ..	25,000	26,000	25,000	29,000	31,000
Fire Brigades ..	53,433	58,433	62,254	66,733	70,198
Immigration ..	27,378	26,798	26,352	26,060	20,131
Licences Reduction Board, including Compensation ..	56,168	43,663	81,293	101,275	48,533
Railway passes to Blind and Incapaci- tated Soldiers ..	7,253	9,263	10,400	11,299	12,115
Liquidation of guar- anteed Bank Over- drafts of Freezing Companies, &c. ..	..	..	74,194	113,676	27,142
Cattle Compensation Fund .. ..	..	..	24,614	21,895	26,933
Surplus Revenue ap- propriated to "Re- venue Services" ..	132,216	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	146,992	124,456	106,997	130,937	106,504
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>22,950,968</b>	<b>24,170,483</b>	<b>25,559,583</b>	<b>27,744,903</b>	<b>27,521,270</b>
<b>Per Head of Population</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
	14 2 5	14 11 9	15 3 7	16 4 2	15 16 1

\* Including annual payment from Licensing Fund.

† See page 75.

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1927-28 showed a decrease of £223,633. The heads of expenditure showing the largest decreases were:—Railways, £389,987; and Redemption Funds (now National Debt Sinking Fund), £340,297. The chief increases occurred in the following items:—State Schools, £231,576; Country Roads Board, £128,431; Public Debt charges, £111,102; and Charitable Institutions, &c., £79,481.

In regard to the surpluses of various years which are included in the preceding table under the item "Surplus Revenue Expenditure. Revenue Appropriated to Revenue Services" it is interesting to note to what purposes the money so appropriated was applied in subsequent years. Up to 30th June, 1928, the total amount appropriated was £2,936,307, of which all but £5,031 had been expended. These figures do not include appropriations under Act 3341 passed 21st May, 1924, which thereafter provides for the yearly surplus being applied towards the reduction of the accumulated deficit. The following table shows the details of such expenditure for each of the last four years and the total up to 30th June, 1928:—

#### SURPLUS REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

(Excluding surplus revenue appropriations under Act No. 3341.)

Service.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Total to 30th June, 1928.
	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Services—					
Railways .. ..	..	..	..	..	250,696
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	64,170
Revenue Services—					
Railways .. ..	..	..	..	..	497,729
Education—					
State schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	340,692
Other .. ..	..	..	..	65	136,878
Crown Lands (including reclamation, drainage, &c.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	149,480
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights .. ..	..	..	..	..	117,293
Roads and Bridges .. ..	750	713	950	169	114,812
Mining Development, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	85,000
Railways salaries (arrears) .. ..	..	..	..	..	73,496
Public Health .. ..	..	21	8,463	11,524	54,635
Charitable Institutions ..	33,753	38,966	5,146	14,992	199,083
Redemption of Treasury Bonds and Unfunded Debt .. ..	..	..	..	..	503,802
Developmental Railways Account—Refund .. ..	..	..	..	..	129,148
Miscellaneous .. ..	401	8,813	5,647	541	214,362
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>34,904</b>	<b>48,513</b>	<b>20,206</b>	<b>27,292</b>	<b>2,931,276</b>

The following table sets out in a different form to pages 82 and 84 the heads of State Revenue and Expenditure, but specially shows the operations of the Government Business undertakings in their relation to State Revenue and Expenditure.

## STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1927-28.

STATE REVENUE.		STATE EXPENDITURE.	
Particulars.		Particulars.	
	£		£
Taxation .. .. .	7,177,999	Public Debt Charge (excl. interest paid on business undertakings)	2,369,795
Land Revenue (excl. State Saw Mill) .. .. .	399,758	Lands and Survey (excl. Forests Commission) .. .. .	81,230
Business Undertakings—		Business Undertakings (incl. interest paid by State)—	
Railways .. .. .	12,624,544	Railways (incl. Pensions)	13,514,039
Water Supply and Sewerage (incl. interest) .. .. .	574,559	Water Supply and Sewerage	1,165,561
Electricity Commission (interest only) .. .. .	593,414	Electricity Commission .. .. .	602,825
Harbours (incl. Melb. Harbour Trust contr. oution) .. .. .	225,388	Harbours, Rivers, and Lights .. .. .	167,147
State Coal Mine (incl. interest)	705,307	State Coal Mine .. .. .	704,557
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory .. .. .	58,960	Maffra Beet Sugar Factory	95,625
Cool Stores .. .. .	23,205	Cool Stores .. .. .	86,151*
Newport Seasoning Works .. .. .	10,324	Newport Seasoning Works	10,000
State Saw Mill .. .. .	16,034	State Saw Mill .. .. .	15,312
Wire Netting Manufacture .. .. .	19,780	Wire Netting Manufacture	27,348
Explosive Dues .. .. .	11,188	Explosives .. .. .	9,912
Lighterage and Explosives (excl. licences and fees) .. .. .	4,076		
Melbourne Tramways Board Contribution .. .. .	109,252	Mines (excl. State Coal Mine) .. .. .	52,193
		Agriculture (excl. Cool Stores and Beet Sugar Factory) .. .. .	307,435
		Forests (excl. Newport Seasoning Works and State Saw Mill) .. .. .	161,356
		Justice .. .. .	296,804
Fees, fines, &c. .. .. .	295,150	Penal Establishments .. .. .	111,502
		Police (incl. Pensions) .. .. .	894,121
		Grants to Municipalities .. .. .	210,492
Interest (less amounts included with Business Undertakings) .. .. .	1,843,514	Education, &c. .. .. .	2,817,883
Commonwealth Payments to State	2,152,615	Public Health .. .. .	138,395
Other Sources .. .. .	502,410	Hospitals and Charitable Institutions .. .. .	1,235,839
		Parliament (incl. Governor, Elections, &c.) .. .. .	133,659
		Pensions and Gratuities (other than Police and Railways) .. .. .	291,332
		Civil Establishment, N.E.I. .. .. .	475,861
		Country Roads Board .. .. .	937,094
		Other .. .. .	607,802
Total Revenue .. .. .	27,357,917	Total Expenditure .. .. .	27,521,270

\* Including expenditure on Export Development.

## 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 the *Companies Act* 1915, or to any company in liquidation.

In the statement shown on page 91, relating to Income Tax assessments on *incomes* of each of the last five years, the figures are not comparable unless the varying rates of tax imposed are taken into consideration. The rates for the years specified were as follows :—

(a) *On incomes of the year 1922-23.*—The minimum income subject to tax was £201, and the exemption allowed on incomes between £201 and £500 was £150. No exemption was allowed on incomes exceeding £500, or to companies. The rate of tax for individuals on the amount of taxable income from personal exertion up to but not exceeding £500, was 3d. in the £1. Where the taxable income exceeded £500, the rates on incomes from personal exertion were 4d. for every £1 of the taxable amount thereof up to £500, 5d. for every £1 between £501 and £1,000, 6d. for every £1 between £1,001 and £1,500, and 7d. for every £1 over £1,500. The rates on incomes from property were respectively double the rates on incomes from personal exertion. In the case of life assurance companies, the tax was 12d. in the £1 on 30 per cent. of the premium income from ordinary business and on 15 per cent. of that from industrial business. In the case of mining companies the tax was 12d. in the £1 on the total amount of dividends declared and debenture interest paid. In the case of other companies liable to tax, the rate was 12d. in the £1 on the profits. The following further deductions were allowed to taxpayers whose incomes did not exceed £800 per annum :—(1) £30 in respect of each child under 16 years of age ; (2) certain expenses during illness ; (3) friendly society contributions ; and (4) funeral and burial expenses not exceeding £20.



(b) *On incomes of the year 1923-24* :—The rates of tax were unaltered, but the exemption on incomes from £201 to £500 was £200 (instead of £150 as formerly). A super-tax was imposed on incomes (excluding companies) over £800. The amount of super-tax was as follows :—

From £800 to £1,000	..	..	10 per cent.
„ 1,001 to 1,250	..	..	12½ „
„ 1,251 to 2,200	..	..	15 „
„ 2,201 to 5,000	..	..	20 „
Exceeding £5,000	..	..	25 „

Companies (other than Mutual Life Assurance Companies) were taxed at the rate of 15d. in the £1 of the taxable amount of income. Mutual Life Assurance Companies were taxable at the rate of 12d. in the £1 in respect of their Mutual Life Assurance business, and at the rate of 15d. in the £1 on all other business.

On incomes not exceeding £800 an additional deduction of £50 was allowed to a married taxpayer for the maintenance of his wife provided that she had not an income of her own exceeding £100 per annum. The amount deductible from income in respect of children under sixteen years of age was increased from £30 to £50.

(c) *On incomes of the years 1924-25 and 1925-26* :—The exemption on incomes £201 to £500, and allowable deductions on incomes not exceeding £800, were the same as (b), but the rates of tax were as follows :—

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax per £1 of Taxable Income.		
	Personal Exertion.	Pro- perty.	Companies.
Up to £500 ..	3½d.	d.	Mutual Life Assurance Companies, 12d. in the £1 in respect of their Mutual Life Assurance business, and 16d. in the £1 on all other business. Other Companies, 16d. in the £1 of the taxable amount of income.
£500 to £1,000 ..	£1 to £500 4½d.	7	
£1,000 to £1,500 ..	£500 to £1,000 5½d.	9	
£1,500 to £2,000 ..	£1,000 to £1,500 6½d.	11	
	£1,500 and upwards	13	
£2,001 and upwards	7½d.	15	

A super-tax on incomes (excluding Companies) over £800 was also imposed similar to that shown under (b).

(d) *On incomes of the year 1926-27.*—The exemption on incomes £201 to £500, and allowable deductions on incomes not exceeding £800, were the same as (b), but the rates of tax were as follows :—

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax per £1 of Taxable Income.		
	Personal Exertion.	Pro- perty.	Companies.
Up to £500 ..	4½d.	9	Mutual Life Assurance Companies, 12d. in the £1 in respect of their Mutual Life Assurance business, and 18d. in the £1 on all other business. Other Companies, 18d. in the £1 of the taxable amount of income.
£500 to £1000 ..	5½d.	11	
£1,000 to £1,500 ..	6½d.	13	
£1,500 to £2,000 ..	7½d.	15	
£2,001 and upwards	£1,500 and upwards	17	
	8½d.		

A super-tax on incomes (excluding Companies) over £800 was also imposed similar to that shown under (b).

For the purpose of simplifying the collection of income tax, the *Income Tax Amendment Act 1923* was passed on 22nd December, 1923. This Act provides that the Victorian Income Tax Department shall be the collecting authority for the income tax payable in the State under Commonwealth law. In cases where income is received in two or more States, no alteration has been made—the tax being assessed and collected by the Central Office of the Commonwealth Income Tax Department.

In previous issues of this part prior to 1924-25 the particulars relating to income tax assessments, &c., had been taken from the Income Tax Report, which only gave an analysis as at the 30th June

of each year. In the following table the figures have been amended, and they now represent complete details of the assessments on incomes for each of the five years specified :—

## INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Heading.	On Incomes of—				
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Number of Assessments:					
Individuals ..	153,519	127,818	139,183	142,892	153,108
Companies ..	2,678	2,890	2,982	3,349	3,662
Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..	156,197	130,708	142,165	146,241	156,770
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxable Incomes:					
Individuals ..	46,227,420	38,509,468	44,143,795	41,132,659	42,175,690
Companies ..	16,122,969	16,372,972	17,580,245	16,853,965	18,190,171
Total ..	62,350,389	54,882,440	61,724,040	57,986,624	60,365,861
	£	£	£	£	£
Tax payable:					
Individuals ..	936,515	970,815	1,224,038	1,129,200	1,382,856
Companies ..	805,996	1,014,945	1,159,459	1,110,516	1,345,340
Total* ..	1,742,511	1,985,760	2,383,497	2,239,716	2,728,196
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per taxpayer:					
Individuals ..	6 2 0	7 11 11	8 15 11	7 18 1	9 0 8†
Companies ..	300 19 4	351 3 10	388 16 5	331 11 11	367 7 7
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Average tax payable in the £ on taxable incomes by—					
Individuals ..	4.86	6.05	6.65	6.58	7.87
Companies ..	12.00	14.88	15.83	15.82	17.75

\* For actual collections in the following financial year, see page 82.

† The average amount of tax payable per individual taxpayer with taxable incomes not exceeding £500 was £1 16s. 1d.; and of those exceeding £500 the average amount was £43 1s. 7d.

The total net incomes of taxpayers in 1926-27, who were assessed to pay tax, amounted to £85,621,861, but, as 126,280 taxpayers were allowed the £200 exemption, the amount available for taxation was £60,365,861.

The total number of individuals and companies who paid tax on their incomes for 1926-27 is detailed, under specified grades of taxable income, in the following table :—

**TOTAL NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS (1926-27 INCOMES).**

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not exceeding 100	79,146	4,735	312	84,193	705	84,898
101 to 200	25,986	2,477	589	29,052	376	29,428
201- 350	10,887	1,502	646	13,035	324	13,359
351- 500	2	2	8	12	212	224
501- 700	4,371	1,356	5,053	10,780	224	11,004
701-1,000	2,250	840	3,167	6,257	250	6,507
1,001-1,200	960	319	1,458	2,737	127	2,864
1,201-1,500	825	271	1,315	2,411	167	2,578
1,501-2,000	606	217	1,184	2,007	207	2,214
2,001-2,400	205	86	506	797	99	896
2,401-3,000	173	69	403	645	119	764
3,001-4,000	130	58	345	533	131	664
4,001-5,000	53	27	185	265	133	398
5,001-6,000	29	15	83	127	82	209
6,001-7,400	26	10	75	111	91	202
7,401 and over ..	21	17	108	146	415	561
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>125,670</b>	<b>12,001</b>	<b>15,437</b>	<b>153,108</b>	<b>3,662</b>	<b>156,770</b>

Of the individual taxpayers, 82·1 per cent. obtained their incomes wholly from personal exertion, 7·8 per cent. from property, and 10·1 per cent. from personal exertion and property combined. Seventy-four per cent. of the individual taxpayers were in receipt of taxable incomes not exceeding £200, but the tax payable by them amounted to only about 12 per cent. of the total for individuals.

In the succeeding statement particulars of the sources of taxable incomes for 1926-27 are arranged in order of groups of taxable incomes :—

### TAXABLE INCOMES (1926-27 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	3,602,758	218,875	19,736	3,841,369	28,635	3,870,004
101 to 200	3,693,676	360,717	89,534	4,143,927	54,922	4,198,849
201 - 350	2,671,216	371,445	161,538	3,204,199	88,189	3,292,388
351 - 500	761	794	3,397	4,952	89,237	94,189
501 - 700	2,534,294	794,580	2,947,595	6,276,469	133,940	6,410,409
701 - 1,000	1,924,237	702,434	2,682,128	5,308,799	212,647	5,521,446
1,001 - 1,200	1,050,555	347,259	1,589,588	2,987,402	139,303	3,126,705
1,201 - 1,500	1,101,623	363,646	1,755,439	3,220,708	224,382	3,445,090
1,501 - 2,000	1,049,688	375,214	2,041,723	3,466,630	360,285	3,826,915
2,001 - 2,400	447,389	188,101	1,104,978	1,740,468	214,812	1,955,280
2,401 - 3,000	460,917	183,245	1,072,962	1,717,124	320,552	2,037,676
3,001 - 4,000	447,074	196,497	1,182,422	1,825,993	453,710	2,279,703
4,001 - 5,000	235,974	121,462	823,597	1,181,033	595,654	1,776,687
5,001 - 6,000	156,325	81,948	450,143	688,416	444,563	1,132,979
6,001 - 7,400	166,067	67,519	495,426	729,012	612,633	1,341,645
7,401 and over ..	196,582	299,636	1,342,971	1,839,189	14,216,707	16,055,896
Total ..	19,739,136	4,673,372	17,763,182	42,175,690	18,190,171	60,365,861

The division showing the highest amount of taxable income of individuals is that from £501 to £700; the next in order being the group £701 to £1,000. Nearly fifty-four per cent. of the taxable income of individuals was earned by persons in receipt of taxable incomes not exceeding £1,000. The great bulk of the taxable income of companies

was earned by a few of the larger ones—415, which were in receipt of £7,401 and upwards, having had taxable incomes representing 78 per cent. of the total for all companies.

The complete figures relating to the tax payable on the 1926-27 incomes are set out hereunder:—

### TAX PAYABLE ON 1926-27 INCOMES.

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	68,316	8,248	529	77,093	2,143	79,236
101 to 200	67,930	13,520	2,316	83,766	4,108	87,874
201 — 350	48,561	13,931	4,126	66,618	6,597	73,215
351 — 500	14	60	43	117	6,669	6,786
501 — 700	59,001	37,409	79,249	175,659	10,040	185,699
701 — 1,000	50,752	36,747	81,131	168,630	15,942	184,572
1,001 — 1,200	30,030	19,926	52,174	102,130	10,438	112,568
1,201 — 1,500	33,443	22,151	60,489	116,083	16,817	132,900
1,501 — 2,000	33,968	24,343	74,312	132,623	27,021	159,644
2,001 — 2,400	15,515	13,135	43,246	71,896	16,092	87,988
2,401 — 3,000	16,955	13,506	44,506	74,967	24,042	99,009
3,001 — 4,000	17,046	14,962	51,505	83,513	33,972	117,485
4,001 — 5,000	9,234	9,524	36,628	55,386	44,674	100,060
5,001 — 6,000	6,467	6,787	20,210	33,464	33,342	66,806
6,001 — 7,400	6,946	5,665	23,361	35,972	45,892	81,864
7,401 and over ..	8,359	25,999	70,581	104,939	1,047,551	1,152,490
Total ..	472,537	265,913	644,406	1,382,856	1,345,340	2,728,196

Companies with taxable incomes of £7,401 and over were assessed for an amount which represented 38·4 per cent. of the total tax payable; for all companies the proportion was 49·3 per cent. The tax payable by persons in the group £501 to £1,000 was 24·9 per cent. of the total for individuals. Exclusive of the amount payable by companies, 34 per cent. of the tax payable was derived from personal exertion, 19 per cent. from property, and 47 per cent. from personal exertion and property combined.

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 by the Commonwealth Government, in the year 1927-28, amounted to £10,165,175, and it is estimated that the payments made on Victorian income would be about £2,745,000.

### LAND TAX.

#### State Land Tax.

The State Land Tax Act of 1915 provides for a tax on the unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and other purposes. Unimproved value for the purposes of this Act means the sum which might be expected to be realized at the time of valuation if the land were offered for sale on such terms as a seller might in ordinary circumstances be expected to require, and assuming

that the improvements (if any) had not been made. The nature of the taxation is a duty upon land for every pound sterling of the unimproved value thereof, as assessed under the Act, at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament. 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 1928 Land Tax assessments based on unimproved values as at 31st December, 1927, is given hereunder.

#### ANALYSIS OF LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1928.

Unimproved Values of Estates ranging between—	Number of Taxpayers.	Total Amount of Unimproved Values.	Tax Payable.
£	No.	£	£
1 and 500 ..	56,248	20,058,007	26,629
501 and 600 ..	11,217	6,211,846	13,399
601 and 750 ..	11,614	7,832,664	16,842
751 and 1,000 ..	13,154	11,456,210	24,551
1,001 and 1,250 ..	8,304	9,301,274	19,963
1,251 and 1,500 ..	6,393	8,773,991	18,818
1,501 and 2,000 ..	8,566	14,901,941	32,054
2,001 and 3,500 ..	12,740	33,498,391	72,239
3,501 and 5,000 ..	5,495	22,953,496	49,633
5,001 and 6,000 ..	2,081	11,368,445	24,631
6,001 and 7,000 ..	1,392	8,999,014	19,468
7,001 and 8,000 ..	980	7,338,067	15,944
8,001 and 9,000 ..	651	5,500,907	11,767
9,001 and 10,000 ..	485	4,595,501	9,937
10,001 and 15,000 ..	1,280	15,383,322	33,266
15,001 and 20,000 ..	506	8,694,412	18,990
20,001 and 25,000 ..	277	6,190,212	13,514
25,001 and 30,000 ..	174	4,725,398	10,337
30,001 and 35,000 ..	121	3,912,153	8,554
35,001 and 40,000 ..	81	3,030,292	6,629
40,001 and 50,000 ..	118	5,257,511	11,505
50,001 and 75,000 ..	131	7,950,038	17,391
75,001 and 100,000 ..	57	4,919,069	10,761
100,001 and 150,000 ..	35	4,205,570	9,044
150,001 and 200,000 ..	15	2,587,480	5,658
200,001 and over ..	12	3,447,150	7,467
Total ..	142,127	243,092,361	508,991

In the succeeding statement details are shown relating to the assessments made since the inception of the present method of land taxation, which is levied on the unimproved value.

LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1911 TO 1928.

Year.	Number of Taxpayers.	Total Tax Payable.	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer.	Unimproved Value (approximate).
	No.	£	£ s. d.	£
1911 .. ..	73,730	276,272	3 14 11	137,871,741
1912 .. ..	76,169	280,055	3 13 6	139,687,581
1913 .. ..	77,071	279,827	3 12 7	138,618,141
1914 .. ..	79,533	285,209	3 11 9	142,160,541
1915 .. ..	80,896	295,378	3 13 0	147,042,621
1916 .. ..	85,895	304,317	3 10 10	151,333,341
1917 .. ..	88,783	309,429	3 9 8	153,091,687
1918 .. ..	88,926	310,142	3 9 9	154,129,341
1919 .. ..	89,363	310,059	3 9 5	154,089,501
1920 .. ..	94,463	317,174	3 7 2	157,504,701
1921 .. ..	103,237	335,566	3 5 0	166,332,861
1922 .. ..	108,269	353,970	3 5 5	175,166,781
1923 .. ..	114,614	392,434	3 8 6	193,629,501
1924 .. ..	121,023	420,771	3 9 6	197,132,061
1925 .. ..	126,552	451,896	3 11 5	212,877,604
1926 .. ..	132,029	467,137	3 10 9	223,862,138
1927 .. ..	137,099	480,887	3 10 2	229,995,614
1928 .. ..	142,127	508,991	3 11 7	243,092,361

In addition to the State Land Tax there is upon the lands in the State a Commonwealth Land Tax, which was assented to on 17th November, 1910. The following particulars of land tax assessment for Victoria for the financial year 1925-26 have been furnished by the Federal Commissioner of Land Tax. The estates assessed numbered 5,857, of which 5,519 belonged to resident and 338 to absentee taxpayers. The unimproved value of these estates, as ascertained by the Department, and including the Victorian interests in the returns of 1,743 Central Office taxpayers, who owned land in more than one State, was £75,556,954. The tax payable on the latter amount was £711,976, being £702,283 for residents and £9,693 for absentees.



### RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Victorian  
Railways,  
financial  
results.

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

#### RAILWAYS BALANCES: 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Item.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Revenue ..	12,025,987	12,830,283	12,743,566	13,760,769	12,953,039
Working Expenses ..	8,776,514	9,489,368	9,595,132	10,227,442	9,830,186
Pensions, Gratuities, &c. ..	206,366	215,087	219,396	215,015	213,080
Payment to the Super- annuation Fund ..	..	..	18,712	78,575	122,870
Net Receipts ..	3,043,107	3,125,828	2,910,326	3,239,737	2,786,903
Interest on Cost of Construction ..	3,015,455	3,099,885	3,092,695	3,287,277	3,340,612
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	+ 27,652*	+25,943	- 182,369	- 47,540	- 553,709

\* Subject to deduction of an amount of £136,417, which has been written off. This represents a loss on non-paying lines in previous years. The net result was, therefore, a deficit of £108,765.

### RAILWAY ACCIDENT AND FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

The establishment of a permanent fund to be kept at the Treasury, and called the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund, was effected by provision in the *Railways Act 1907* (now the *Railways Act 1915*). This provision requires the Railways Commissioners to pay into such fund the sum of 10s. for every £100 sterling of the revenue of the Victorian Railways until the fund amounts to £100,000, at which amount it is to be maintained. During the year ended 30th June, 1928, the receipts of the fund amounted to £31,468, whilst the payments made therefrom were £3,388 for compensation, damages, costs, &c., to persons other than employees injured; £7,851 as compensation on account of injuries to or deaths of employees; and £21,734 as compensation for goods or parcels lost, and for damages caused by fire, &c. The balance at the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1928, was £98,530.

## PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Pension and Superannuation Schemes in force.

The following statement of Pension and Superannuation schemes in force at 30th June, 1928, in the Public Services of Victoria, gives details relating to the enacting legislation and description of the recipients.

PENSION AND SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN FORCE AT 30TH JUNE, 1928.

Authority under which Legalized.	Title of Act.	Description of Recipients.	Remarks.
18 and 19 Vict. Cap. 55, Schedule "D," Part V. (Proclaimed 23rd November, 1855)	Constitution	To Officers appointed during good behaviour	
Act No. 160 of 1862 .. .. .	Civil Service	Civil Servants	Officers who joined the Service prior to 24th December, 1881
(Passed 18th June, 1862) .. .. .			
Act No. 2713 of 1915 .. .. .			
Act No. 773 of 1883 .. .. .	Public Service	Public Servants	See Pensions Abolition Act (45 Vict. No. 710) passed on 24th December, 1881, exempting Supreme Court Judges, Police, and Railways Employees
(Passed 1st November, 1883)			
Act No. 1133 of 1890 .. .. .			
Act No. 2713 of 1915 .. .. .			
Act No. 777 of 1883 .. .. .	Defences and Discipline	Members of Naval and Military Forces	
Act No. 1083 of 1890 .. .. .			
Act No. 1248 of 1891 .. .. .			
Act No. 160 of 1862 .. .. .	Railways	Railways Employees who joined the service prior to 2nd November, 1883	Railways Pensions were abolished by Act No. 767 of 1883
Act No. 767 of 1883 .. .. .			
Act No. 1135 of 1890 .. .. .			
Act No. 2716 of 1915 .. .. .			
Act No. 160 of 1862 .. .. .			
Act No. 773 of 1883 .. .. .	Public Service, &c.	Transferred Officers to Commonwealth	
Act No. 2713 of 1915 .. .. .			
Act No. 160 of 1862 .. .. .			
Act No. 345 of 1869 .. .. .	County Court	County Court Judges	
Act No. 1078 of 1890 .. .. .			
Act No. 2636 of 1915 .. .. .			
Act No. 309 of 1867 .. .. .	Lunacy ..	Officers of Asylums, &c.	
Act No. 1133 of 1890 .. .. .			
Act No. 2687 of 1915 .. .. .			
Act No. 476 of 1873 .. .. .	Police Regulations	Police Superannuation Fund for members of Police Force who joined prior to 25th November, 1902	See page 99 post
Act No. 1127 of 1890 .. .. .			
Act No. 2709 of 1915 .. .. .			
Act No. 3316 of 1923 .. .. .	Police Pensions	Police Pensions Fund for members of Police Force who joined since 25th November, 1902	See page 100 post
Act No. 3408 of 1925 .. .. .	The Superannuation Act	The Superannuation Fund for benefits for public and railway servants and certain of their dependants	See page 101 post
Act No. 965 of 1887 .. .. .	Marine	Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund for pilots and their dependants—controlled by the Treasurer from 26th April, 1889	No contribution from State Government. See page 103 post, also Year Book 1895-8, page 335
(Royal Assent, 10th September, 1888)			
Act No. 1165 of 1890 .. .. .			
Act No. 2688 of 1915 .. .. .			
Act No. 1997 of 1905 .. .. .	South Africa Contingents Pensions	Members, &c., South Africa War Contingents	See page 104 post

During the year 1927-28, the Government expended on pensions, gratuities, etc., the sum of £800,297. Of this amount, £455,698 was spent on ex-public servants who had contributed nothing towards their pensions. 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 for each of the last five years.

**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC., 1923-24 TO 1927-28.**

Heading.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
Officers of Parliament ..	509	509	467	..	..
Railways .. ..	200,576	210,233	215,789	214,900	211,730
Defences .. ..	229	221	221	221	222
Lunacy .. ..	2,942	2,545	2,223	1,968	1,861
Under Constitution Act	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
County Court Judges ..	750	750	750	750	750
Civil Service .. ..	38,262	35,962	32,646	30,465	26,394
Public Service .. ..	37,317	41,010	44,078	42,513	183,954
Education Department ..	129,418	137,395	138,927	141,670	}
Officers transferred to Commonwealth Service	29,434	27,863	28,728	27,400	25,568
Various Allowances ..	762	971	1,427	1,581	1,759
Compensations and Grat- uities .. ..	12,610	8,782	5,638	1,793	1,960
<b>Total Pensions, Gratuities, &amp;c. .. ..</b>	<b>454,309</b>	<b>467,741</b>	<b>472,394</b>	<b>464,761</b>	<b>455,698</b>
<b>Police Superannuation Fund—</b>					
Government Subsidy	66,500	68,000	71,000	74,000	84,000
Transferred from Licensing Fund (Act No. 2855) ..	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Fines .. ..	11,372	12,954	13,570	15,106	14,015
Police Pensions Fund ..	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	52,000
The Superannuation Fund	..	..	26,833	109,088	171,584
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>580,181</b>	<b>621,695</b>	<b>656,797</b>	<b>735,955</b>	<b>800,297</b>

This fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the Consolidated Revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; by a deduction, not exceeding 2½ per cent., from the pay of the members of the Force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 2855; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the Consolidated Revenue.

During the year 1927-28 the total receipts of the fund amounted to £123,596, consisting of £121,015 from Government revenue as shown in the preceding table, £2,324 from members of the force, and £257 balance brought forward. Payments out of the Fund amounted to £122,158 (£111,687 for pensions and £10,471 for gratuities), thus leaving a balance of £1,438 at 30th June, 1928.

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. Retirement is compulsory for senior constables and constables on attaining age 55; for sergeants, inspectors, and superintendents on attaining age 60, and for the Chief Commissioner on attaining age 65, except that in special cases any such person may be required to serve for a further period not exceeding five years. The ordinary pension payable on attainment of the retiring age varies from one-fourth of the annual pay at the date of retirement after 15 years' service to two-thirds of such annual pay after 30 or more years' service. Retirement on a medical certificate entitles a member of the Force to a pension for life after completion of 10 years' service, and to a gratuity after a service of less than 10 years. Except in the cases mentioned below, the amount of the pension which is payable on retirement on a medical certificate is, for like durations of service of not less than 15 years, the same as the amount of an ordinary pension payable on attainment of the retiring age. If a member of the Force is incapacitated for the performance of duty owing to an injury received in the execution of duty without his own default, he shall be entitled to a special pension for life which, except in a few instances, is larger than the ordinary pension and, in certain specified circumstances, is the full amount of salary. Provision is made for widows and children, the ordinary pension for a widow being approximately from £40 to £60 per annum, and the allowance for children under sixteen years of age, from £10 to £15 per annum.

A deduction of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum is made from the pay of every member of the Force. When a member leaves the Force of his own accord after having completed 25 years' service or by reason of his having reached the age for compulsory retirement (whichever first happens) and does not receive a pension or gratuity, there shall be paid to him the whole of the rateable deductions which have been made from his pay without any interest thereon.

All pensions, gratuities, and allowances to members or their dependants shall be paid out of a special fund to be kept at the Treasury and to be known as the Police Pensions Fund. Into this fund shall be paid (a) an annual amount of £50,000 from Consolidated Revenue, (b) the deduction of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from the pay of members which is referred to above, (c) all interest on surplus moneys in the fund invested as

**Police Pensions  
Act 1923, No.  
3316.**

provided, and (d) all other moneys payable into the fund under the Act or any future Act.

All surplus moneys are to be invested in Victorian Government stock or debentures in the name of the Treasurer, and shall carry interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The Government Statist shall make an actuarial valuation of the fund at least once in three years, and shall certify each year what additional sum, if any, is required to be paid into the fund from Consolidated Revenue in order to provide that the assets shall be sufficient to meet the liabilities. Any such additional sum shall be appropriated and paid into the fund.

The receipts of the fund for the year amounted to £78,452 as follows:—Deductions from pay, £11,228; special appropriation, £52,000; interest on investments, £8,758; and £6,466 balance brought forward. Pensions paid during the year amounted to £677, gratuities to £625, deductions of pay returned to £205, and there was a balance of £281,945 at 30th June, 1928, of which £280,000 was invested.

**The Superannuation Fund.** An Act (No. 3408) to make provision on a contributory basis for superannuation benefits for State public servants and railway employees was passed by the State Parliament on 24th November, 1925. The date of commencement of the Act was 25th November, 1925, and contributions were made payable as from the 1st January, 1926, which date is the "appointed day." Pensions were made payable as from the same date. A fund has been established into which is paid the contributions of officers and the amounts received from the Government; also the income derived from investments. The benefits provided by the Act are paid from the fund.

*Board of Management.*—The fund is managed by a Board consisting of four members appointed by the Governor in Council for a term of five years. One of the members so appointed is Chairman of the Board, and one a qualified actuary. One member is elected by officers in the railway service and one by officers in the other services.

*Retiring Age.*—The maximum age for retirement is 65 years for males, and in the case of females, 60 or 65, at their option. An officer who is contributing for a pension payable at the age of 65 years may retire at any time after reaching the age of 60 years, and draw a pension which is the actuarial equivalent of a full pension. If he so desires, he may pay to the fund the actuarial equivalent of the amount necessary to complete his payments to a later age and draw a higher rate of pension.

*Contributions by Officers.*—All officers in the various services, except those with existing pension rights, "twilighters," and those who were not less than 65 years of age on 1st January, 1926, are required to contribute to the Superannuation Fund. An officer over the age of 65 years on 1st January, 1926, cannot contribute to the fund. He will be entitled on retirement to a free pension of a maximum amount of £104 per annum. Officers over the age of 30 years are entitled to contribute for a pension of £104 per annum at the rate prescribed

for age 30. For higher amounts they pay half the full contribution required. Officers aged 30 and under contribute half the cost of their pensions.

*Payments by Government.*—The Government reimburses to the fund the proportion of each pension which represents the equivalent of the difference between the payment made by the contributor each year and the full annual contribution required to provide the pension.

*Amount of Pension.*—A unit of pension is £26 per annum. The amount of pension for which an officer may contribute is regulated by his salary. For example, a person aged 25 next birthday, whose salary exceeds £260 and does not exceed £312, makes a fortnightly contribution of 8s. 4d. for a pension of £130 per annum with half pension for his widow, and £13 per annum for each child under 16 until that age is attained. The pension to the officer commences at age 65, or on retirement before that age if that should take place by reason of ill-health or incapacity. The number of units an officer can take varies from a minimum of two (£52 per annum) to a maximum of twelve (£312 per annum).

*Pensions to Widows and Children.*—The widow and children of an officer who was a contributor or a pensioner at date of death are entitled to the following benefits:—

*Widow.*—One half the rate of pension for which the officer was contributing, or one half the rate of pension being drawn (as the case may be) at date of death, subject to a minimum of £26 per annum. Such pension ceases on re-marriage.

*Children.*—£13 per annum in respect of each child under the age of 16 years until that age is attained.

*Retirement on the Ground of Ill-Health.*—Upon retirement on the ground of ill-health or incapacity, if such ill-health or incapacity is not due to contributor's own fault, a full pension is payable. If, however, the ill-health or incapacity is due to his own fault he is entitled to the return of his contributions or a pension based on his contributions, at his option.

*Officers with Existing Pension Rights.*—A person may exchange such right for rights in the new scheme, thus enabling him to secure benefits for his widow and children under 16 years of age, and he may purchase from the Board a pension equivalent to the difference, if any, between the actuarial value of his existing right and the amount of pension for which he would have been entitled to contribute if he had not had an existing right. A widow's pension up to £52 per annum and a children's pension of £13 per annum for each child under 16 years of age may be purchased by an officer with an existing pension right or by a "twilighter."

*Twilighters.*—This term embraces the persons who entered the Public Service between the 31st December, 1881, and the 31st December, 1884, or who entered the Railway Service between the 1st November, 1883, and 1st July, 1884. The pension payable to a "twilighter" is one-half the amount that would have been

payable if he had had the full pension right provided by Act No. 160, subject to a maximum of £312 per annum and a minimum of £104 per annum. If a full pension computed under Act No. 160 is less than £104, then the lesser amount is payable.

A "twilighter" who retired prior to the 1st July, 1924, and was then over 65 years of age, is entitled to a pension on the above basis payable from 1st January, 1926, but such pension does not carry reversionary rights to widow or children.

A "twilighter" who retired on or after 1st July, 1924, and before 1st January, 1926, is entitled to a pension calculated as stated above, and the first four units of such pension will carry widow's and children's benefits. The widow's pension will be at the rate of £52 per annum, and the payment to children under 16 years of age will be £13 each year.

A "twilighter" who is employed on 1st January, 1926, and who retires on or after attaining the maximum age for retirement, which is 65 years for males and 60 years for females, or who retires on the ground of ill-health, will be entitled to a pension equal to one half the amount that would have been payable had he had full pension rights under Act No. 160, subject to a maximum of £312 per annum and a minimum of £104 per annum, or the amount of pension which would have been payable under the Act referred to, whichever is the lower. This pension will not carry widow's or children's benefits, but these may be secured on terms prescribed by the Board, as well as a further pension representing the difference between the pension provided and that on the salary basis fixed by the Act.

*Assurance Policies.*—No officer will be required in future to effect an insurance on his life. Policies now held by the various authorities will be returned to the assured. Any moneys invested by an officer in lieu of assurance will be repaid on such officer becoming a contributor. On the application of an officer the Board may take over his assurance policy. If it decides to do so it will pay the premiums on the policy and at maturity date hand to the assured the proceeds thereof, less premiums paid by it with 4 per cent. compound interest.

*Receipts and Expenditure.*—During the year 1927–28, the receipts of the fund amounted to £609,875, consisting of contributions from officers, £407,041; from revenue, £170,543; and interest on investments, £32,291. The items of expenditure were as follows:—Pensions, £193,424, and payments of Assurance Premiums, £901. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1928, was £998,393, of which £998,253 was invested.

In the year 1927–28, £3,656 was paid out of the Port Phillip Sick and Superannuation Fund (£3,654 for pensions, and £2 for sick allowances). The Government does not contribute to this Fund, it being maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income derived from investment of the moneys belonging to the fund.

Port Phillip  
Pilot Fund.

South Africa  
Contingents  
Pensions.

Pensions to members and relatives of members of the South African War Contingents amounted to £605 in 1927-28, but this amount has been included in "miscellaneous" expenditure.

### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1927-28 the State expended on education generally the sum of £3,570,537. This amount includes expenditure from loan moneys and the interest payable thereon, and also the cost of pensions and gratuities. The expenditure 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: 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Expenditure on—	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education—					
Primary (including Special Subjects) ..	1,410,200	1,430,681	1,499,792	1,602,065	1,762,722
Intermediate .. ..	48,570	52,336	66,683	74,399	86,750
Secondary .. ..	125,337	129,748	137,737	161,873	186,570
Training of Teachers ..	28,440	32,775	39,260	53,209	62,010
Administration .. ..	69,932	74,511	77,334	89,625	86,710
Buildings (State Schools)	481,372	531,571	459,303	508,121	578,691
Pensions and Gratuities ..	132,979	139,708	142,358	151,286	155,819
Interest payable on loan moneys*—					
State Schools .. ..	95,808	121,494	137,775	144,239	157,908
Technical Schools ..	4,338	9,339	15,744	25,732	33,990
University .. ..	6,654	6,904	7,459	7,895	8,775
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	215,320	239,319	255,790	282,555	313,124
Buildings .. ..	45,649	53,572	95,686	64,448	49,297
University—					
Special Appropriations, &c. .. ..	74,400	71,198	71,675	78,241	77,804
Buildings, Apparatus, &c. .. ..	23,437	6,736	19,086	10,837	10,167
Miscellaneous .. ..	777	50	50	50	200
Total .. ..	2,763,213	2,899,942	3,025,732	3,254,575	3,570,537†
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per head of population ..	1 14 0	1 15 0	1 15 11	1 18 0	2 1 0

\* Obtained from the Treasury Department.

† In addition, £42,711 paid by students in fees during the calendar year 1927, was expended on technical education.

The foregoing statement deals with expenditure by the State on education generally, but in the following two 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 certain items of expenditure, viz.:—training of teachers, administration, &c., the totals shown hereunder are slightly overstated.

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION OF STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS): 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Items.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education :—					
Primary—					
Day Schools, including Central Schools ..	1,347,531	1,371,491	1,435,593	1,537,084	1,691,358
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children ..	6,070	6,563	6,450	6,437	6,514
Subsidized Schools ..	275	155	64	124	89
Free Kindergarten Union ..	2,000	2,000	2,166	2,026	2,000
Special Subjects—					
Domestic Arts ..	17,153	17,690	15,279	14,976	16,727
Manual Training ..	26,656	21,880	23,037	23,059	21,385
Physical Training ..	1,273	835	1,280	1,887	1,480
Medical Inspection ..	5,345	6,350	12,143	12,615	14,105
Dressmaking and Needlework ..	430	488	513	326	4,289
School Gardening and Plantations ..	2,189	2,173	2,126	1,452	2,831
Singing ..	1,278	1,056	1,141	2,579	1,944
Total Primary ..	1,410,200	1,430,681	1,499,792	1,602,065	1,762,722
Intermediate—					
Higher Elementary Schools ..	35,149	36,807	40,421	43,368	49,062
Evening Continuation Classes ..	492	502	547	699	954
Schools of Domestic Arts ..	12,929	15,027	25,715	30,332	36,734
Total Intermediate ..	48,570	52,336	66,683	74,399	86,750
Secondary—					
High Schools ..	117,971	122,390	130,199	154,225	178,200
Scholarships ..	7,366	7,358	7,538	7,648	8,370
Total Secondary ..	125,337	129,748	137,737	161,873	186,570
Training of Teachers ..	28,440	32,775	39,260	53,209	62,010
Administration ..	69,932	74,511	77,334	89,625	86,710
Buildings—					
Primary Schools ..	423,494	452,680	373,069	329,448	423,292
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees) ..	16,697	16,777	18,496	20,650	20,287
Rents ..	8,500	10,475	6,989	7,350	5,946
Higher Elementary Schools ..	20,404	31,680	6,841	22,255	14,081
High Schools ..	12,277	19,959	53,908	128,418	110,085
Total Buildings ..	481,372	531,571	459,303	508,121	578,691
Pensions and Gratuities ..	132,979	139,708	142,358	151,286	155,819
Interest payable on Loan Moneys expended on State School Buildings ..	95,808	121,404	137,775	144,239	157,908
Total ..	2,392,638	2,512,824	2,560,242	2,784,817	3,077,180

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 ten years :—

**COST OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION OF VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS): 1918-19 TO 1927-28.**

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.
1918-19 ..	1,274,098	21,666	1,252,432	171,640	7 5 11
1919-20 ..	1,512,500	23,917	1,488,583	168,314	8 16 11
1920-21 ..	1,855,579	26,520	1,829,059	167,627	10 18 3
1921-22 ..	2,090,160	25,439	2,064,721	177,487	11 12 8
1922-23 ..	2,194,412	25,450	2,168,962	183,045	11 17 0
1923-24 ..	2,392,638	24,979	2,367,659	179,848	13 3 4
1924-25 ..	2,512,824	24,682	2,488,142	184,606	13 9 7
1925-26 ..	2,560,242	26,423	2,533,819	190,305	13 6 3
1926-27 ..	2,784,817	29,266	2,755,551	191,547	14 7 9
1927-28 ..	3,077,180	33,459	3,043,721	193,705	15 14 3

\* Excluding Junior and Senior Technical Schools

**COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**

**Commonwealth, State, and Local Finance.**

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND  
EXPENDITURE: 1924 TO 1928.

Heading.	Financial Year ended in—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Government—</b>					
Commonwealth*	18,806,000	18,873,000	19,089,000	21,156,000	19,874,000
State .. .. .	20,805,420	22,006,348	22,931,410	24,744,806	24,952,402
Municipal .. ..	4,847,899	5,426,507	5,902,059	6,356,439	6,629,037
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	785,799	818,800	823,323	882,675	785,346
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,069,898	1,178,862	1,361,093	1,353,289	1,452,134
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	1,889,513	1,968,785	2,154,007	2,505,855	2,494,100
Fire Brigades					
Boards .. ..	75,934	90,564	101,014	111,971	121,403
Other† .. ..	174,454	194,425	225,938	231,842	225,226
Total .. .. .	48,454,917	50,557,291	52,587,844	57,342,877	56,533,648
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
<b>Government—</b>					
Commonwealth*	19,492,000	19,334,000	19,352,000	19,553,000	20,003,000
State .. .. .	20,780,420	21,871,944	23,221,237	25,361,009	25,115,655
Municipal .. ..	5,093,809	5,747,882	6,082,235	6,539,783	6,756,341
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	697,946	762,559	773,924	812,816	775,963
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,083,016	1,189,285	1,356,277	1,341,611	1,497,585
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	2,023,840	2,201,031	2,396,484	2,503,927	2,521,161
Fire Brigades					
Boards .. ..	72,608	88,178	104,241	106,276	120,880
Other† .. ..	188,440	185,007	204,067	217,402	225,554
Total .. .. .	49,432,079	51,379,886	53,490,465	56,435,824	57,016,139

\* Estimated revenue and expenditure in Victoria. † Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority; Bendigo Sewerage Authority; Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust; and First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
1924 TO 1928—*continued.*

Heading.	Financial Year ended in—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Government—</b>					
Commonwealth*	2,220,000	2,064,000	2,249,000	2,706,000	2,154,000
State .. ..	8,407,526	7,940,589	8,001,375	9,277,180	9,119,441
Municipal .. ..	1,146,166	1,184,890	1,318,187	1,678,352	1,744,378
<b>Other Local Authorities—</b>					
Harbor Trusts ..	414,195	660,302	433,693	682,521	550,189
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	888,269	1,211,912	1,651,921	1,508,383	2,110,967
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	400,000	908,916	541,239	985,216	823,715
Fire Brigades Boards ..	1,201	19,048	14,236	40,823	5,917
Other .. ..	126,223	111,745	153,775	188,091	168,652
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>13,603,580</b>	<b>14,101,402</b>	<b>14,363,426</b>	<b>17,066,566</b>	<b>16,677,259</b>
<b>Expenditure—Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>63,035,659</b>	<b>65,481,288</b>	<b>67,853,891</b>	<b>73,502,390</b>	<b>73,693,398</b>
<b>Per Head of Population—</b>					
<b>Revenue .. ..</b>	£ s. d. 29 16 3	£ s. d. 30 10 1	£ s. d. 31 4 7	£ s. d. 33 10 0	£ s. d. 32 9 4
<b>Ordinary Expenditure .. ..</b>	30 8 3	31 0 1	31 15 3	32 19 4	32 14 10
<b>Loan Expenditure</b>	8 7 5	8 10 2	8 10 7	9 19 5	9 11 6

\* Estimated loan expenditure in Victoria.

## PUBLIC DEBT.\*

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue, to 30th June, 1928.

## LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30th JUNE, 1928.

	£
Cash received .. .. .	332,091,157
Discount and expenses after deducting premiums .. .. .	4,216,733
	<hr/>
Securities issued .. .. .	336,307,890
Add temporary advance pending loan flotation .. .. .	150,000
	<hr/>
	336,457,890
Loans redeemed by—	£
Redemption loans .. .. .	161,982,257
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board's repayments .. .. .	2,389,934
Revenue (Special appropriations and Surplus Revenue) .. .. .	4,544,808
Redemption Funds .. .. .	6,739,299
Closer Settlement Fund .. .. .	1,323,790
Coal Mines Sinking Fund .. .. .	7,050
Discharged Soldiers Concessions Fund .. .. .	1,040,600
Discharged Soldiers Settlement Fund .. .. .	174,101
Discount (securities purchased under par) .. .. .	72,581
	<hr/>
	178,274,420
	<hr/>
Loans outstanding as at 30th June, 1928 .. .. .	158,183,470

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to date (excluding the temporary advance referred to above), securities representing £336,307,890 have been issued, and that the amount of cash received has been £332,091,157. This means that the State has received £98 14s. 11d. in cash for every £100 bond given.

Excluding London debentures for £388,100 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway and since paid off, the total amount of the loans which have been raised in London at varying rates of interest is £132,325,846. The latter includes an amount of £4,695,367, raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, which is repayable to the Agent-General in London by the State Treasurer. The amount which has been paid off by means of new loans is £63,500,944, and by means of appropriations from revenue, &c., £3,634,106; a sum of £627,265 has been transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London at 30th June, 1928, of £64,563,531, consisting of debentures amounting to £7,542,529, inscribed stock, £56,977,737, and Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, £670,530. In addition there was an amount outstanding of £150,000 (advanced temporarily in London pending flotation of loan, under Act No. 3200). The following table gives particulars respecting the various loans which have been raised in London:—

\* See also page 75 for Commonwealth and State Financial relations.

## LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON.

Auth- orization Act No.	Nominal amount raised (amount for which securities have been issued).	Rate of In- terest.	When repay- able.	Loans paid off (including Redemp- tion Loans).	Debt outstanding at 30th June, 1928.			
					Inscribed Stock.	Deben- tures.	Total payable in—	
							London.	Mel- bourne.
	£	%		£	£	£	£	
(Period 1855 to 1893)	58,587,100	..	..	58,587,100	..	..	..	..
1560	4,600,000	3	1929-49	137,986	4,462,014	..	4,202,146	259,868
	4,976,476	3½	1929-49	244,519	4,731,957	..	4,619,695	112,262
	1,000,000	4	1940-60	20,300	979,700	..	979,700	..
	10,908,300	5	1932-42	52,359	20,700,666	..	20,576,466	124,200
	1,049,868		1935-45					
	6,868,421	5½	1945-75	..	2,850,400	..	2,831,249	19,151
	1,926,436		1952-55					
	2,850,400	6	1924-34	..	2,302,363	..	..	..
	2,302,363	6½	1923-25	..	1,000,000	..	1,000,000	..
	1,000,000	3	1929-49	..	..	..	..	..
1574	500,000	4	1903	500,000	..	..	..	
2020	130,173	1	1935-45	..	..	233,775	233,775	..
	103,602		1945-75	..	..	..	..	..
	807,075	5	1945	130,173	..	1,874,702	1,874,702	..
	1,197,800	5½	1945-75	..	..	149,600	149,600	..
2167	1,500,000	3½	1929-49	..	1,500,000	..	1,500,000	..
2428	2,000,000	4	1940-60	..	2,000,000	..	1,982,416	17,584
2480	1,465,300	4½	1920-25	1,465,300	..	..	..	..
	1,034,700	5	1930-40	..	1,034,700	..	941,500	93,200
2530	284,700	5	1932-42	..	284,700	..	284,700	..
	2,215,300	5½	1930-40	..	2,215,300	..	2,215,300	..
2531	784,700	4½	1920-25	784,700	..	..	..	..
	623,426	1	1945-75	..	..	623,426	623,426	..
2629	722,904	4½	1956	100,000	..	622,904	622,904	..
	327,250	5	1945-75	206,250	..	121,000	121,000	..
2635/2415	100,000	5½	1922	100,000	..	..	..	..
	550,000	5½	1922	550,000	..	..	..	..
2794	1,109,481	5½	1927	1,109,481	..	..	..	..
	194,519	5½	1927	194,519	..	..	..	..
2871	484,776	4½	1956	300,000	..	184,776	184,776	..
2916	425,000	5	1945-75	350,000	..	78,000	78,000	..
	750,000	5½	1930-40	..	750,000	..	750,000	..
3124	461,000	5	1945-75	..	..	461,000	461,000	..
3189	850,000	4½	1940-60	..	850,000	..	849,000	1,000
	2,807,000	5	1932-42	..	4,150,000	..	4,150,000	..
1,343,000	1945-75							
3274	3,500,000	4½	1940-60	..	3,500,000	..	3,500,000	..
	1,500,000	5	1945-75	..	891,517	608,483	1,500,000	..
3345	1,650,000	4½	1940-60	..	1,650,000	..	1,650,000	..
	2,850,000	5	1945-75	..	2,850,000	..	2,850,000	..
3446	264,626	1	1945-75	..	..	264,626	264,626	..
	189,000	5	1952-57	..	..	189,000	189,000	..
3476	1,606,360	5	1945-75	..	576,783	1,912,285	2,489,068	..
	882,768		1952-57					
3505	179,000	5	1952-57	..	..	179,000	179,000	..
3534	670,530	5	1952-57	..	..	670,530*	670,530	..
3551	39,952	4½	1956	..	..	39,952	39,952	..
	132,325,846	..	..	67,185,050	56,977,737	7,542,529	64,563,531	627,265
						670,530*		
							150,000	..
							64,713,531†	627,265

Add temporary advance pending flotation of Loan, Act 3200 .. .. .

Total London Loans .. .. .

\* Treasury bonds in aid of revenue.

† Including £4,695,367 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, but which is repayable by the State Treasurer to Agent-General in London. (For details see page 114).

**Loans  
Floated in  
Melbourne.** Excluding Victorian debentures for £63,000 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, and since paid off, the total amount of the loans which have been floated in Melbourne is £203,982,044. Of this amount £98,481,313 has been redeemed by loans, and £12,658,057 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £92,842,674 at 30th June, 1928, consisting of debentures, £42,317,291, inscribed stock, £49,572,879, and Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, £952,504. In addition, outstanding inscribed stock for £627,265 has been transferred from the London to the Melbourne Register, so that of the debt outstanding the total amount payable in Melbourne was £93,469,939.

**Purposes for  
which  
Outstanding  
Loans were  
raised.** The amount of the loans raised in London and Melbourne to 30th June, 1928 (excluding £451,100 of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Debentures taken over and since redeemed), was £336,307,890, and of this sum a total of £178,274,420 had been repaid at that date, viz., £16,292,163 out of the general revenue, and £161,982,257 out of the proceeds of redemption loans. The balance outstanding at 30th June, 1928, was £158,183,470, which includes an amount of £150,000 temporarily advanced in London. The purposes for which this amount was borrowed and the annual interest payable thereon are as follows:—

**PURPOSES FOR WHICH OUTSTANDING LOANS WERE  
RAISED.**

Loans Raised for—	Amount of Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1928.	Annual Interest Payable.
<b>REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Railways .. .. .	73,419,566	3,461,772
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement .. .. .	24,354,751	1,365,450
Closer Settlement .. .. .	8,068,251	335,114
Waterworks—Country .. .. .	20,750,027	979,043
Roads—		
Main .. .. .	4,148,209	212,626
Developmental .. .. .	4,434,533	229,193
Proportion with Commonwealth .. .. .	339,658	17,737
Tourists' Resorts .. .. .	45,407	2,061
Electricity Supply .. .. .	13,004,238	662,518
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory .. .. .	106,397	5,684
Harbours .. .. .	550,487	24,373
State Coal Mine .. .. .	242,955	9,679
Forests .. .. .	348,660	17,780
Other Revenue-yielding Works .. .. .	921,072	46,498
<b>Total Revenue-yielding Works .. .. .</b>	<b>150,734,211</b>	<b>7,369,528</b>

PURPOSES FOR WHICH OUTSTANDING LOANS WERE RAISED—*continued.*

Loans Raised for—	Amount of Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1928.	Annual Interest Payable.
<b>OTHER WORKS.</b>		
	£	£
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University	4,149,824	200,673
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses .. .. .	52,974	} 92,940
Wire Netting Advances .. .. .	141,935	
Loans to Municipalities (incl. Kerang Tramway)	230,976	
Hospitals for the Insane .. .. .	159,689	
Bridges .. .. .	212,141	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	759,615	
Unapportioned .. .. .	119,071	
Total Other Works .. .. .	5,826,225	293,613
In aid of Revenue .. .. .	1,623,034	83,527
Net Borrowings .. .. .	158,183,470	7,746,668

Of the proceeds of the loans outstanding at 30th June, 1928, sums not yet expended amounted in the aggregate to £876,702, of which £210,453 was for Public Works, Buildings, &c.; £340,276 for Country Water Supply; £171,026 for Railways; £122,540 for Country Roads (Main and Developmental); £8,639 for Closer Settlement; and £23,768 for Discharged Soldiers' Settlement. Of the amount of the loans which were raised for public works and are still outstanding, about 96 per cent. was obtained for works of a revenue-yielding nature.



During the last ten years there has been a very large increase in the Public Debt, the actual increase having been £78,587,824, or nearly 99 per cent. Below is given a statements hoving the chief works and services for which the additional liabilities were incurred :—

## PUBLIC DEBT—INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.

Work or Service for which raised.	Loans outstanding at 30th June—		Increase.
	1918.	1928.	
	£	£	£
Railways .. .. .	56,118,795	73,419,566	17,300,771
Waterworks—Country .. .. .	8,930,732	20,750,027	11,819,295
Metropolitan .. .. .	1,559,786	..	1,559,786*
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement .. .. .	5,219,426	24,354,751	27,203,576
Closer Settlement .. .. .		8,068,251	
Electricity Supply .. .. .	..	13,004,238	13,004,238
Roads .. .. .	1,382,984	8,967,807	7,584,823
State Coal Mine .. .. .	242,950	242,955	5
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University .. .. .	1,691,075	4,149,824	2,458,749
All other Works and Services .. .. .	3,046,612	3,483,946	437,334
In Aid of Revenue .. .. .	1,403,286	1,623,034	219,748
Unapportioned .. .. .	..	119,071	119,071
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>79,595,646</b>	<b>158,183,470</b>	<b>78,587,824</b>

\* Decrease.

The total amount of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1928, inclusive of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £158,183,470, as mentioned above. Of this sum £49,859,820 was in the form of debentures; £56,977,737 of inscribed stock (London Register); £150,000 temporary advance pending flotation of loan (London) Act No. 3200; £49,572,879 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £1,623,034 of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue. Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1928, are given in the following table. Where the Government has 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, 1928.

Due Date, (Financial Year.)	Payable in London.	Payable in Melbourne.	Total.
	£	£	£
1928-29 .. .. .	..	17,622,955	17,622,955
1929-30 .. .. .	..	19,842,994	19,842,994
1930-31 .. .. .	..	8,001,460	8,001,460
1931-32 .. .. .	..	4,654,528	4,654,528
1932-33 .. .. .	..	7,805,147	7,805,147
1933-34 .. .. .	..	5,420,685	5,420,685
1934-35 .. .. .	2,980,849	1,285,051	4,265,900
1935-36 .. .. .	..	4,537,084	4,537,084
1936-37 .. .. .	..	345,700	345,700
1937-38 .. .. .	..	523,000	523,000
1939-40 .. .. .	..	312	312
1940-41 .. .. .	3,906,800	627,980	4,534,780
1941-42 .. .. .	..	2,095,270	2,095,270
1942-43 .. .. .	13,875,800	1,321,600	15,197,400
1944-45 .. .. .	807,075	400	807,475
1945-46 .. .. .	1,049,868	15,400	1,065,268
1946-47 .. .. .	..	202,000	202,000
1948-49 .. .. .	5,202,146	265,168	5,467,314
1949-50 .. .. .	6,119,695	112,262	6,231,957
1953-54 .. .. .	..	123,874	123,874
1955-56 .. .. .	2,774,068*	..	2,774,068
1957-58 .. .. .	1,921,299*	..	1,921,299
1959-60 .. .. .	2,962,116	17,584	2,979,700
1960-61 .. .. .	5,999,000	1,000	6,000,000
1975-76 .. .. .	16,964,815	..	16,964,815
Government Option† .. .. .	..	6,767,708	6,767,708
Not yet fixed‡ { (a) .. .. .	..	11,794,075	11,794,075
{ (b) .. .. .	..	86,702	86,702
Temporary advance from Westminster Bank, London, pending flotation .. .. .	150,000	..	150,000
Total .. .. .	64,713,531	93,469,939	158,183,470

\* Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, but repayable by State Treasurer to Agent-General in London.

† At option of Government on giving twelve months' notice.

‡ Amounts received from Commonwealth for purposes of—(a) Discharged Soldiers' Settlement, and (b) Loans to Municipalities.

Loans and  
Interest  
payable in  
London and  
Melbourne.

The next table gives information relating to the loans outstanding and interest payable thereon, in London and Melbourne respectively, for the years indicated. Included in the London loans for the last three years are 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 MELBOURNE, 1900 to 1928.

At 30th June—	Amount of Loans Payable in—		Annual Interest Payable in—	
	London.*	Melbourne.	London.	Melbourne.
	£	£	£	£
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
1921 ..	38,709,050	58,608,781	1,527,541	2,780,300
1922 ..	42,708,244	66,390,955	1,761,734	3,324,535
1923 ..	45,685,997	72,876,032	1,933,000	3,641,693
1924 ..	48,551,314	75,557,012	2,158,199	3,740,433
1925 ..	51,869,204	79,300,361	2,319,486	3,999,635
1926 ..	54,503,506	85,761,483	2,525,676	4,355,216
1927 ..	58,040,287	91,506,679	2,652,314	4,663,048
1928 ..	64,713,531	93,469,939	2,980,545	4,766,123

\* Including outstanding loans raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, amounting to £1,926,436 at end of 1925-26 and 1926-27, and £4,695,367 at end of 1927-28,

Rates of  
Interest on  
Public Debt.

The appended table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1928, and the portions of the debt at each rate in London and Melbourne respectively :—

RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT 30TH  
JUNE, 1928.

Rate of Interest.	Amount Payable in—		
	London.	Melbourne.	Total.
%	£	£	£
7½ .. ..	..	565,814	565,814
6/15/2 .. ..	..	613,248	613,248
6/7/0 .. ..	..	5,480,743	5,480,743
6 .. ..	..	5,885,589	5,885,589
5½ .. ..	6,887,649	17,667,158	24,554,807
5⅜ .. ..	..	200,000	200,000
5/6/11 .. ..	..	3,553,124	3,553,124
5/5/3 .. ..	..	1,581,146	1,581,146
5¼ .. ..	..	18,473,502	18,473,502
5⅛ .. ..	..	140,000	140,000
5 .. ..	35,423,466	24,460,186	59,883,652
4⅞ .. ..	..	480,000	480,000
4¾ .. ..	5,999,000	86,980	6,085,980
4⅝ .. ..	..	60,000	60,000
4½ .. ..	847,632	905,092	1,752,724
4 .. ..	2,962,116	2,241,609	5,203,725
3¾ .. ..	..	220,000	220,000
3½ .. ..	6,119,695	6,446,741	12,566,436
3 .. ..	5,202,146	4,409,007	9,611,153
1 .. ..	1,121,827	..	1,121,827
Not fixed .. ..	150,000	..	150,000
Total .. ..	64,713,531	93,469,939	158,183,470
Average Rate of Interest	4·61	5·10	4·90

**Growth of Public Debt.** While the public debt has increased from year to year a very noticeable feature is the rapid increase which has occurred during the last few years. As compared with 1920 the debt per head of population at 30th June, 1928, had increased by 56 per cent.; the interest payable per head had increased by 89 per cent. in the same period. 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 1928.**

End of Financial Year 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
1921 ..	97,317,831	4,307,841	4·43	63 5 11	2 16 0
1922 ..	109,099,199	5,086,269	4·66	69 9 3	3 4 10
1923 ..	118,562,029	5,574,693	4·70	73 15 0	3 9 4
1924 ..	124,108,326	5,898,632	4·75	75 13 9	3 11 11
1925 ..	131,169,565	6,319,121	4·82	78 10 1	3 16 3
1926 ..	140,264,989	6,880,892	4·91	82 15 7	4 1 3
1927 ..	149,546,966	7,315,362	4·89	86 12 5	4 4 9
1928 ..	158,183,470	7,746,668	4·90	90 8 5	4 8 7

\* 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 Loan Funds. The figures in the following table include all expenditure from the latter, 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.

Purpose.	Expenditure during the Year—				Total to 30th June, 1928.
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .. ..	1,379,182	1,489,285	1,821,005	1,651,884	71,107,724
Water Supply—					
Country .. ..	1,405,623	1,587,477	1,541,900	1,529,759	20,582,216
Metropolitan .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,142,577
Closer Settlement .. ..	592,372	150,753	881,450	1,153,498	9,240,712
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement .. ..	1,133,588	1,157,066	984,912	941,524	25,463,878
Country Roads .. ..	992,568	960,452	1,042,441	882,896	9,169,202
Electricity Supply .. ..	1,595,064	1,822,378	1,893,740	1,433,747	12,804,244
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University .. ..	476,930	394,655	403,354	447,927	4,464,554
State Coal Mine .. ..	9,967	..	..	..	249,399
Seed and Fodder Advances to Farmers .. ..	..	..	..	97,246	701,861
Cool Storage—Advances to Companies, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	5,000	578,299
Municipalities—Loans, Advances, and Grants .. ..	12,881	300	600	..	1,129,414
Primary Products—Advances to Companies, &c. .. ..	7,500	5,000	..	..	331,101
Wire Netting .. ..	32,399	42,628	32,337	32,635	540,459
All other works and services .. ..	302,515	391,381	360,614	302,122	5,938,049
In aid of Revenue .. ..	..	..	314,827	641,203	3,875,682
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>7,940,589</b>	<b>8,001,375</b>	<b>9,277,180</b>	<b>*9,119,441</b>	<b>169,319,371</b>

\* Signifies the amount charged to Loan Funds during 1927-28, which differs from the actual expenditure from Loan Funds and on account of Loans, viz :—£9,016,208.

The total interest paid (including all expenses of payment) on loans raised to 30th June, 1928, amounted on that date to about £135,000,000, of which £89,000,000 had been paid in London and £46,000,000 in Melbourne. The amount of interest and expenses paid during each of the last five financial years is shown in the next table :—

Interest paid on Loans.

## 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.	Commission on Redemption, Expenses of Conversion, &c.	Total.
	London.	Melbourne.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1924 ..	2,066,948	3,589,245	1,917	6,905	4,955	5,669,970
1925 ..	2,104,561	3,790,631	1,190	6,757	2,808	5,905,947
1926 ..	2,315,702	4,037,915	7,678	8,071	3,627	6,372,993
1927 ..	2,500,564	4,317,124	267	8,707	..	6,826,662
1928 ..	2,576,136	4,342,269	6,597	12,762	..	6,937,764

## SINKING FUNDS.

**Sinking Funds.**

Under the provisions of the *Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act 1927*, the State Sinking Funds then in existence, with the exception of the Mallee Land Account (see page 179), ceased to function, as the National Debt Sinking Fund was established. The balances to the credit of all State Sinking Funds at 30th June, 1928, were as follows:—

	Balance at Credit.
	£
Mallee Land Account .. .. .	81,947
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund .. .. .	3,962,933
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund .. .. .	749,000
Closer Settlement Redemption Fund .. .. .	30,000
Coal Mines Sinking Fund .. .. .	142,457
Main Roads Sinking Funds .. .. .	276,711
Railways Sinking Fund.. .. .	214,286
Public Works Sinking Fund .. .. .	88,308
Developmental Roads Sinking Fund .. .. .	55,083
Irrigation and Water Supply Works Sinking Fund .. .. .	21,582
<b>Total State Sinking Funds .. .. .</b>	<b>5,622,307</b>
National Debt Sinking Fund .. .. .	529,658
<b>Total Amount at Credit of Sinking Funds.. .. .</b>	<b>6,151,965</b>

Excluding the Mallee Land Account, the balance at credit of the State Sinking Funds (£5,540,360) was invested in Victorian Government securities. The latter will ultimately be cancelled in accordance with the above-mentioned Act, and the State debt will be reduced by a similar amount. The annual revenue relating to the repayment of loans previously received by the State Sinking Funds is now placed

either to the credit of the State Loans Repayment Fund (see page 80), or transferred to Consolidated Revenue in order to recoup the latter on account of contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund.

### TRUST FUNDS.

In the succeeding table the liabilities and investments of the various Trust Funds held by the Treasurer are shown for each of the last five years, investments in Victorian securities being distinguished :—

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
<i>At Credit of—</i>					
Public Debt Sinking Funds .. ..	3,560,225	4,084,795	4,897,751	5,674,172	5,622,307
Savings Bank Commissioners Trust Account ..	64,103	64,103	..	..	..
Other Trust Funds ..	4,436,882	5,206,083	5,219,701	5,272,317	5,930,312*
Balance—From General Cash Account ..	195,447	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>8,256,657</b>	<b>9,354,981</b>	<b>10,117,452</b>	<b>10,946,489</b>	<b>11,552,619</b>
<i>Investments, Advances, &amp;c.</i>					
Invested in Victorian Stock or Debentures ..	5,955,771	6,438,453	7,082,512	8,189,073	8,400,399
Other Investments, Fixed Deposits, &c. ..	474,053	479,054	431,348	465,867	389,500
Advances Made ..	1,826,833	2,006,307	2,206,902	2,159,361	2,054,254
Cash Held .. ..	..	431,167	396,690	132,188	708,466
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>8,256,657</b>	<b>9,354,981</b>	<b>10,117,452</b>	<b>10,946,489</b>	<b>11,552,619</b>

\* Including National Debt Sinking Fund (£286,162) transferred to a Trust Account pending the Financial Agreement coming into force.



## PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

The following is a statement of the public debts of the Australian States at 30th June, 1928, showing the amounts, the amounts per head of population, the total interest payable, the average rates per cent., and the rates *per capita*. 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.

The particulars of the debts, &c., of the States (excepting Victoria) have been supplied by the Commonwealth Statistician. The Victorian figures appearing in the Treasurer's Finance Statement have been adopted.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AT  
30TH JUNE, 1928.

State.	Public Debt.		Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Average Rate per cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	%
Victoria* ..	158,183,470	90 8 5	7,746,668	4 8 7	4·90
New South Wales	258,474,898	106 13 6	12,914,412	5 6 7	4·99
Queensland ..	112,208,970	123 1 5	5,395,032	5 18 4	4·81
South Australia ..	92,223,165	159 12 6	4,637,639	8 0 6	5·03
Western Australia	77,172,906	193 1 6	3,506,043	8 15 5	4·54
Tasmania ..	24,826,560	117 19 4	1,214,665	5 15 5	4·89

\* Including £150,000 temporary advance pending loan flotation.

After deducting from the Victorian debt shown above the temporary advance pending the loan flotation (£150,000), and £750,000 advanced by the Commonwealth Treasury, the gross public debt of the six States

amounted to £722,189,969. 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 £372,784,089. Therefore the liability of the Australian public (£1,094,974,058) at 30th June, 1928, is equal to £174 4s. 9d. per head of the population.

The gross and net indebtedness of the Government, Municipalities, and other Local Governing Bodies of Victoria for the year 1928 are shown in detail hereunder. From the debts of all Local Governing Bodies the amounts of outstanding loans received from the Government have been excluded.

## STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS, 1928.

Heading.	Loans Outstanding—			Accrued Sinking Fund.	Net Indebtedness.
	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
State Public Debt—					
Securities issued .. ..	64,563,531*	93,469,939	159,273,574	6,151,965	153,121,609
Advance on account of loan to be floated .. ..	150,000				
Public Account Advances .. ..	..	766,662			
Treasurer's Advance .. ..	..	323,442			
Municipalities†—					
Melbourne City Council .. ..	..	3,879,250	3,879,250	461,346	3,417,904
Geelong City Council .. ..	..	95,152	95,152	16,800	78,352
Other Municipalities .. ..	..	6,474,063	6,474,063	149,105	6,324,963
Other Local Governing Bodies—					
Melbourne Harbor Trust .. ..	1,502,600	2,224,200	3,726,800	70,885	3,655,915
Geelong Harbor Trust† .. ..	..	223,700	223,700	..	223,700
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. ..	2,140,000	17,762,020	19,902,020	734,457	19,167,563
Bendigo Sewerage Authority .. ..	..	291,867	291,867	..	291,867
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust .. ..	..	1,287,250	1,287,250	75,307	1,211,943
Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority† .. ..	..	299,664	299,664	1,104	298,560
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board .. ..	1,000,000	4,258,718	5,258,718	338,585	4,920,133
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board .. ..	..	196,860	196,860	..	196,860
Grand Total .. ..	69,356,131*	131,552,792	200,908,923	7,999,554	192,909,369

\* Including £4,695,367 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

† Excluding outstanding loans received from State Government, as follows:—Municipalities, £943,297; Geelong Harbor Trust, £399,106; and Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority, £306,534.

The net amount of State and Local Debts (£192,909,369) is equal to £110 5s. 5d. per head of the population at 30th June, 1928.

## COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

**Taxation.** The subjoined 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: 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount received during—				
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Commonwealth—</b>					
Customs Duties ..	8,226,378	8,167,185	8,237,801	9,920,596	8,667,707
Excise Duties ..	2,764,938	2,823,889	2,897,845	3,022,973	2,933,302
Income Tax*	2,986,000	3,007,000	2,932,000	3,004,000	2,745,000
Land Tax*	467,000	580,000	580,000	602,000	696,000
Succession Duties*	489,000	511,000	522,000	504,000	648,000
War-time Profits Tax* ..	18,000	..	..	..	..
Entertainments Tax	212,011	223,555	162,000*	121,000*	118,000*
<b>Total Commonwealth Taxation</b>	<b>15,163,327</b>	<b>15,312,629</b>	<b>15,321,646</b>	<b>17,174,569</b>	<b>15,808,009</b>
<b>State—</b>					
Income Tax ..	1,702,483	2,076,656	2,238,429	2,382,991	3,035,014
Land Tax ..	412,165	421,662	457,441	517,229	560,013
Probate Duty ..	798,315	802,333	940,609	1,111,876	1,117,164
Betting Taxation (Stamp duties, licences, and percentage) ..	186,141	170,998	133,067	142,071	135,265
Other Stamp Duties	1,011,966	963,307	1,017,351	1,059,655	1,004,079
Motor Car and Motor Omnibus Acts †	233,300	418,840	641,765	804,903	922,437
Liquor Taxation and Licences ..	320,331	343,524	352,826	354,096	365,453
Other Licences ..	43,007	39,360	37,647	37,551	36,696
Duties on Bank Notes ..	1,750	1,740	1,899	1,564	1,878
<b>Total State Taxation</b>	<b>4,709,458</b>	<b>5,238,420</b>	<b>5,821,034</b>	<b>6,411,936</b>	<b>7,177,999</b>
<b>Municipal Taxation..</b>	<b>2,963,431</b>	<b>3,278,598</b>	<b>3,507,089</b>	<b>3,745,745</b>	<b>3,902,894</b>
<b>Total Taxation</b>	<b>22,836,216</b>	<b>23,829,647</b>	<b>24,649,769</b>	<b>27,332,250</b>	<b>26,888,902</b>

\* Estimated. † See footnote on page 82.

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  
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Division.	Taxation per Head of Population in Victoria.				
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth (Estimated)	9 6 7	9 4 10	9 2 0	10 0 8	9 1 7
State .. .. .	2 17 11	3 3 3	3 9 2	3 14 11	4 2 5
Municipal .. .. .	1 16 5	1 19 7	2 1 7	2 3 9	2 4 10
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>14 0 11</b>	<b>14 7 8</b>	<b>14 12 9</b>	<b>15 19 4</b>	<b>15 8 10</b>

The estimated Commonwealth taxation imposed in Victoria for 1927-28 was £9 1s. 7d. per head of the population, whilst the taxation levied by the Commonwealth Government throughout Australia was equal to £9 1s. 8d. per head (£6 12s. 11d. indirect taxation and £2 8s. 9d. direct taxation).

### LICENCES.

The following is a statement of the net revenue received from each description of licence during the year 1927-28. Municipal licences for slaughtering, dairies, noxious trades, &c., are excluded, as well as insurance licences (£70,497), book-makers' licences (£14,600), and motor-car licences, fees, etc. (£922,437). The last three mentioned items are included under the heading "State Taxation," see pages 82 and 123.

REVENUE OF STATE GOVERNMENT FROM LICENCES :  
1927-28.

Description of Licence.	Net Revenue Received.
	£
Spirit Merchants and Grocers .. .. .	39,063
Victuallers .. .. .	297,620
,,    Temporary .. .. .	4,607
Railway Refreshment Rooms .. .. .	1,592
Packet .. .. .	104
Australian Wine .. .. .	4,953
Billiard Table .. .. .	6,125
Brewers .. .. .	90
Vignerons .. .. .	80
Club Certificates .. .. .	8,022
Permits (Extra Bars and Extended Hours) .. .. .	3,197
Total, Liquor Licences .. .. .	365,453*
Auctioneers .. .. .	22,467
Real Estate Agents .. .. .	6,330
Tobacco and Cigars—Selling .. .. .	2,220
Pawnbrokers .. .. .	670
Hawkers .. .. .	2,574
Carriage, Stage Carriage, Forwarding Agents .. .. .	375
Marine Stores .. .. .	222
Explosives .. .. .	870
Race Clubs .. .. .	690†
Gold-buyers .. .. .	130
Second-hand Dealers .. .. .	614
Farm Produce Agents .. .. .	224
Total, Other Licences .. .. .	37,386
Total, all Licences .. .. .	402,839

\* Received by the Licensing Fund.

† Included in "Betting Taxation" on pages 82 and 123.

In addition to the preceding, there are other licences issued in Victoria by the Department of Trade and Customs; the fees collected and received by the Commonwealth Government in respect of these during the calendar year 1928 were as follows:—

Description of Licence.	Amount of Fees collected.
	<b>£</b>
<i>Under Customs Act.</i>	
Carriage .. .. .	312
Lighter and Boat .. .. .	6
Customs House Agents and Sub-Agents .. .. .	454
Bonding Warehouse .. .. .	7,535
<i>Under Excise Act.</i>	
Distilleries .. .. .	405
Breweries .. .. .	959
Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Factories .. .. .	1,806
Methylators .. .. .	4
Starch Manufacturers .. .. .	12

## MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Early  
legislation.

Amongst the various enactments which became law for Victoria on its separation from New South Wales was a provision in the Imperial Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the inhabitants of every county, to form districts for the purpose of local government, and to establish elective District Councils with power to frame by-laws for making and maintaining roads, establishing schools, levying local tolls and rates, &c. Many of the provisions of the Act were found to be unworkable and expensive in the details, and the District Councils therefore discontinued their meetings and practical working under the Act. Improved legislation being required, an Act was passed in 1853, establishing a central Road Board for the whole Colony, with an Inspector-General and staff, and also providing for the creation of local Road Districts under the management of Road Boards. This Act made provision chiefly for local government in country districts, and the greater part of it remained in force until 1863, when it was repealed, and replaced by the Roads Districts and Shires Act. In the meanwhile suburban districts and towns were growing up, and in 1854 an Act was passed for the establishment of municipal institutions in Victoria. This Act also continued in force till 1863, when its chief provisions were merged into the Municipal Corporations Act. Further improvements and extensions have been made from time to time in the Acts dealing with local government, and such government is now universal throughout Victoria, the whole area of the State being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called cities, towns, and boroughs and the latter shires.

The laws relating to local government were amended and consolidated by the *Local Government Act 1915*. The councils of municipalities have power to levy rates, which, together with licence-fees, subsidies received from the State, market dues, rents, and sanitary charges, form their chief sources of income. Their principal functions are to make, maintain, and control streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, sewers, drains, water-courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; and, under proper by-laws, to control the traffic and regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, and places of recreation; also to make arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

**Cities, towns,  
boroughs, and  
shires.**

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 inhabitant householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the pound may be constituted a shire. There are 56 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 140 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire, and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an outlying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

**Townships.**

On petition by twenty-five ratepayers resident in any portion, not exceeding three square miles in extent, of any shire, and distant more than ten miles from the City of Melbourne, the Governor in Council may proclaim such portion a township.

**Municipal  
councillors.**

Each municipality existing at the commencement of the original Act, 29th December, 1854—now incorporated in the Act of 1915—is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number must be some multiple of three, not less than six nor more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is three for each subdivision. If at any time in any municipality there is no council or there are not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the council. Every person of either sex liable to be rated in respect of property in the municipal district of the rateable annual value of £20 at least, whether consisting of one or more tenements, is qualified to hold the office of councillor, with the exception of (a) undischarged bankrupts or insolvents; (b) persons attainted of treason or convicted of felony or perjury or any infamous crime; (c) persons of unsound mind; and (d) persons holding an office of profit under the council or participating directly or indirectly in a contract with the council. The election of councillors takes place annually. One-third of the councillors retire each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. The councillors elect their own chairman; who, in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president.



Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district in respect of which all rates, made before 10th March of the year, have been paid by the 10th June, is entitled to be enrolled as a voter. Plurality of votes is allowed upon the following scale :—

## IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

Properties rated at an annual value of	under £50	..	..	One vote.			
"	"	"	"	£50 to £100	..	..	Two votes
"	"	"	"	£100 and upwards	..	..	Three votes.

## IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of	under £25	..	..	One vote.			
"	"	"	"	£25 to £75	..	..	Two votes.
"	"	"	"	£75 and upwards	..	..	Three votes.

No person may be enrolled in respect of property rated under £5 a year, unless there is a house on the property, and he resides there. The occupier and the owner are not to be both enrolled in respect of the same property, the former having the prior right to enrolment. Corporations liable to be rated may nominate not more than three persons to be enrolled in their stead, and joint occupiers and owners, not exceeding three, are each entitled to be enrolled. If there be more than three, then the three standing first on the last rate valuation or return are so entitled. No "immigrant" within the meaning of the *Chinese Act* 1915 is entitled to be enrolled unless he is a naturalized or natural-born subject. The *Voting by Post Act* 1915 may be made applicable to the elections for any municipality on the petition of the councillors.

All land situated in a municipal district is rateable property except the following :—Crown lands unoccupied or used for public purposes; lands dedicated by the trustees of agricultural colleges as sites for agricultural colleges or experimental farms; land used exclusively for commons, mines, public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, primary free schools, technical schools subsidized by Government, and charitable purposes; land vested in or held by or in trust for any municipality or council thereof, or any authority under the *Water Act* 1915; and land vested in fee in the Railways Commissioners, Minister of Public Instruction, Board of Land and Works, Melbourne and Geelong Harbor Trusts Commissioners, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust. The expression "land" includes, of course, all buildings and improvements thereon. For the purpose of rating the valuation of property is computed at its net annual value, that is to say, at the rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free of all usual tenants' rates and taxes, and deducting therefrom the probable annual average cost of insurance and expenses (if

Rateable  
property.

any) necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent ; provided that no rateable property shall be computed as of an annual value of less than £5 per centum upon the fair capital value of the fee-simple thereof. A council may, however, with the consent of the ratepayers at a poll to be held, if demanded, levy rates on the basis of the unimproved capital value of the land. In the case of certain Crown lands occupied (other than under lease) for pastoral purposes only the provision that the annual value must not be less than 5 per cent. on the capital value does not apply, and the occupier is rated on the actual net annual value of the property.

**Rates—  
general,  
separate, &c.**

Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz. :—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in each year by the council of every municipality, and must not exceed in any one year 3s. in the pound of the net annual value, or be less than 6d. in the pound of such value. Every general rate is made and levied on the occupier of the property rated, or, if there be no occupier, or the occupier be the Crown or a public or local body, then upon the owner of the property. Extra rates may be levied in any one or more subdivisions of a district, on requisition by not less than two-thirds of the councillors for the subdivision, provided that both rates together in any subdivision do not exceed 3s. in the pound. Extra rates are levied on all properties alike in the subdivision ; but, where any works or undertakings are for the special benefit of any particular portion of the municipal district, a " separate rate " may be levied, with the consent of a majority of the occupiers, and of one-third at least of the owners of the properties affected. The separate rates to be levied may be differential, according to the benefits to be received by different properties, and the amount of the rate must be such as will, in the opinion of the council, suffice to provide for the payment of interest, and periodical repayments of, or a sinking fund for a loan raised on the security of such rate.

A comparatively small number of municipalities in the State have from the year 1920-21 levied the general rate on the unimproved capital value of land instead of on the net annual value of property. Authority for this change was given by an Act passed on 3rd February, 1914, and amended on 6th January, and 14th September, 1920. These Acts were consolidated and amended by the *Rating on Unimproved Values Act 1922* (No. 3199) which was assented to on 28th November, 1922.

**Recovery of  
rates.**

Under the provisions of the *Municipal Rates Recovery Act 1916* power is given to any municipality to sell vacant land charged with rates unpaid for not less than 10 years and which has been unoccupied for more than 5 years. Prior to the sale the owner of the land must be informed by registered letter, and notices must be posted on the land and at the municipal offices for not less than one month.

**Improvement charge.** Where under any Act a council is empowered to execute any work at the cost of the owners, or to require such owners to do so, a special improvement charge may be made on the properties affected, on the security of which money may be borrowed for the carrying out of such work.

**Building Permits issued.** According to building permits issued by the cities in the metropolitan area during 1928, Camberwell occupied first place as regards the number and value of private dwellings erected in the year. Coburg, Caulfield, and Preston were ahead of other municipalities in the same period. The value of shops and factories, &c., erected was greater in Melbourne City than in any other municipality, followed by Collingwood, Camberwell and South Melbourne. The following statement shows the particulars for metropolitan municipalities :—

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW BUILDINGS IN  
GREATER MELBOURNE DURING THE YEAR 1928.

Name of City.	Dwellings.		Other Buildings.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		£		£
Box Hill .. .. .	189	153,936	68	6,244
Brighton .. .. .	239	244,169	156	17,469
Brunswick .. .. .	206	166,260	305	63,940
Camberwell .. .. .	690	727,145	502	73,391
Caulfield .. .. .	431	405,766	38	48,859
Coburg .. .. .	483	407,190	288	32,420
Collingwood .. .. .	13	16,921	65	73,625
Essendon .. .. .	256	204,610	236	7,880
Fitzroy .. .. .	8	8,005	19	53,046
Footscray .. .. .	279	166,014	38	54,005
Hawthorn .. .. .	121	148,680	183	54,090
Kew .. .. .	200	228,408	104	39,654
Malvern .. .. .	215	268,311	158	9,210
Melbourne .. .. .	47	53,567	98	807,999
Northcote .. .. .	117	74,393	30	55,232
Oakleigh .. .. .	144	109,381	46	33,301
Port Melbourne .. .. .	70	51,300	37	1,830
Prahran .. .. .	99	206,580	107	28,993
Preston .. .. .	470	333,406	279	9,159
Richmond .. .. .	39	24,825	22	30,270
Sandringham .. .. .	149	141,083	127	20,113
South Melbourne .. .. .	13	24,895	87	72,565
St. Kilda .. .. .	161	172,960	149	10,393
Williamstown .. .. .	157	134,380	19	25,230
Total .. .. .	4,796	4,472,185	3,161	1,628,918

**Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong.** Melbourne and Geelong—the latter of which for many years ranked next in importance to the metropolis—having been incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of municipal government on a large scale throughout the State, are not subject to the Local Government Acts except in a few comparatively unimportant particulars. Melbourne was incorporated as a town in 1842, and was ordained a city in 1847. Geelong was incorporated as a town in 1849, and proclaimed a city in 1910.

**New Municipalities.** The Phillip Island Riding of the Shire of Phillip Island and Woolamai was excised on the 18th September, 1928, and proclaimed a separate shire entitled Shire of Phillip Island, and the name of the original shire was altered to Woolamai on the same date. On the 16th January, 1929, the name of this shire was again altered from Woolamai to Bass.

**Bridges in Municipalities.** The particulars of the number of bridges in the State in the year 1928 are shown below :—

**NUMBER OF BRIDGES (NOT LESS THAN 30 FEET IN LENGTH EXCLUSIVE OF APPROACHES), 1928.**

Bridges.	Cities, Towns and Boroughs—		Shires.	Total.
	In Greater Melbourne.	Outside Greater Melbourne.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Wood .. .. .	22	78	2,431	2,531
Brick .. .. .	14	5	4	23
Stone and Concrete .. .. .	41	32	299	372
Iron and Steel .. .. .	42	24	41	107
Total .. .. .	119	139	2,775	3,033

**Length of Roads and Streets.**

The following table shows the length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1928 :—

## LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS, 1928.

Roads and Streets.	Cities, Towns and Boroughs—		Shires.	Total.
	In Greater Melbourne.	Outside Greater Melbourne.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Wood or Stone Paving ..	80	19	45	144
Bitumen or Concrete ..	164	155	493	812
Tar paving, Metal or Gravel ..	1,518	792	19,270	21,580
Formed but not metalled or otherwise prepared ..	98	180	22,837	23,115
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>42,645</b>	<b>45,651</b>
Surveyed Roads not formed which are used for general traffic .. ..	506	385	55,564	56,455
<b>Total all Roads and Streets</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>98,209</b>	<b>102,106</b>

**Municipalities:** The total number of municipalities throughout the State in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1928 was 196. Of these, 30 ranked as cities, 4 as towns, 22 as boroughs, and the remainder (140) as shires. The following is a statement of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, estimated number of dwellings (inhabited and uninhabited), total and annual value of rateable property, and annual revenue of cities, towns, boroughs, and shires in each of the five years ended 1928-29:—

## MUNICIPALITIES: 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
			In- habited.	Unin- habited.	Total.	Annual.	
<b>Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—</b>							
1924-25 ..	1,031,670	291,910	233,660	1,689	288,230,793	16,388,842	3,763,373
1925-26 ..	1,072,510	314,386	244,164	2,061	314,333,446	17,778,661	4,191,063
1926-27 ..	1,106,010	319,568	252,611	1,917	339,221,826	19,020,312	4,435,764
1927-28 ..	1,144,380	316,412	260,648	2,460	362,432,238	20,220,172	4,689,716
1928-29 ..	1,170,390	333,364	265,376	3,580	373,880,729	20,984,591	..
<b>Shires—</b>							
1924-25 ..	635,340	221,345	148,717	1,887	250,480,405	12,588,177	1,815,707
1925-26 ..	632,550	246,161	148,546	1,703	257,350,043	12,933,459	1,921,483
1926-27 ..	643,950	234,403	151,568	1,730	267,100,576	13,426,424	2,086,507
1927-28 ..	647,860	265,265	153,537	1,852	274,314,322	13,780,690	2,155,651
1928-29 ..	656,600	270,176	156,681	1,777	288,008,585	14,447,193	..
<b>Total—</b>							
1924-25 ..	1,667,010	513,255	382,377	3,576	538,711,198	28,977,019	5,579,080
1925-26 ..	1,705,060	560,547	392,710	3,764	571,683,449	30,712,120	6,112,546
1926-27 ..	1,749,960	573,971	404,179	3,647	606,322,402	32,446,736	6,582,271
1927-28 ..	1,792,240	591,677	414,185	4,312	636,746,500	34,000,362	6,845,367
1928-29 ..	1,826,990	603,540	422,057	5,357	661,889,314	35,431,784	..

**Increases in value of rateable properties and municipal revenue.**

It will be observed from the figures given below that there has been a very substantial increase in the estimated value of rateable property and in the revenue of municipalities during the period covered by the foregoing table :—

### INCREASE IN VALUE OF PROPERTIES AND IN MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

	Increase.		
	1928-29 over 1924-25.		1927-28 over 1924-25.
	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue from all sources.
	Total.	Annual	
	£	£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ... ..	85,649,936	4,595,749	926,343
Shires ... ..	37,528,180	1,859,016	339,944
Total Increase ... ..	123,178,116	6,454,765	1,266,287

The number of ratepayers returned for 1928-29 was 603,540, and the total capital value of rateable property £661,889,314, which is equivalent to about 18·7 years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £35,431,784.

**Unimproved Value of Rateable Property.**

The estimated unimproved or ground value of rateable property in 1928-29 in cities, towns, and boroughs was £186,940,364, and in shires £192,005,724. Improvements are estimated at one-half in the case of urban and one-third in the case of rural properties, which are about the proportions that are found to prevail in New Zealand according to the valuations of the Valuer General. A table showing the estimated annual, capital, and unimproved values in urban and rural districts in Victoria for a series of years appears on page 397 of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1916-17.

**Properties rated in municipalities.**

The number of properties upon which the municipalities have levied rates during the past five years has steadily increased, as is shown in the appended statement :—

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES,  
1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Properties Rated.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
1924-25	343,462	310,250	653,712
1925-26	366,494	339,421	705,915
1926-27	374,095	353,632	727,727
1927-28	384,298	379,812	764,110
1928-29	389,122	388,740	777,862

The following is a statement of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, total and annual value of rateable property, annual endowment payable by the Government, total revenue, and amount of rate levied in the £ in each city, town, and borough in Victoria. The information relates to the municipal year, 1928-29, except as regards the items "revenue" and "annual endowment," the amounts of which are those for the year 1927-28 :-

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1928-29.

Name.	Esti- mated Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1927-28.	Annual Endow- ment pay- able by the Govern- ment.
				Total.	Annual.		
GREATER MELBOURNE.							
Box Hill	12,970	7,738	s. d. 2 8	£ 4,901,580	£ 245,079	£ 74,743	£
Brighton	28,650	7,696	2 6	10,374,760	518,738	80,834	..
Brunswick	56,500	11,543	0 7*	10,017,362	657,334	198,016	..
Camberwell	45,340	18,500	0 4½*	15,633,978	863,492	186,461	..
Caulfield	70,700	19,100	0 4½*	18,895,817	1,050,776	165,853	..
Coburg	38,570	11,363	0 5*	8,479,500	423,975	138,202	..
Collingwood	33,100	7,630	2 3	10,339,720	516,986	72,011	..
Essendon	42,990	12,350	0 5½*	10,727,005	659,526	119,757	..
Fitzroy	33,300	7,555	2 0	7,976,520	531,768	64,476	..
Footscray	50,000	13,275	2 6	12,228,740	611,437	200,014	..
Hawthorn	33,240	8,607	2 7	11,816,080	590,804	91,513	..
Kew	25,700	6,520	2 6	6,532,920	435,528	80,661	..
Malvern	45,650	12,750	2 8	17,470,060	873,503	146,835	..
Melbourne	104,000	32,199	2 0	98,838,360	4,941,918	1,388,474	..
Northcote	41,800	10,845	2 6	9,688,580	484,429	142,072	..
Oakleigh	11,000	4,064	0 5*	2,858,707	193,055	30,124	..
Port Melbourne	13,400	2,941	2 6	2,268,625	181,490	49,645	..
Prahran	52,600	13,448	1 11	15,022,644	1,251,887	131,605	..
Preston	28,000	17,000	2 6	7,210,140	360,507	95,483	..
Richmond	43,000	9,033	2 5	8,974,110	598,274	88,574	..
Sandringham	23,500	9,370	0 4*	5,262,277	334,983	72,109	..
South Melbourne	47,700	10,600	2 6	17,889,340	894,467	145,448	..
St. Kilda	43,000	10,652	2 0	12,833,664	1,069,472	119,669	..
Williamstown	24,810	5,247	2 6	4,771,820	238,591	130,990	..
Total	949,520	270,026	..	331,012,109	18,528,019	4,013,569	..

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1928-29—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1927-28.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
<b>OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.</b>							
<b>CITIES.</b>							
			<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£
Ballarat ..	37,970	9,065	2 9	5,724,210	381,614	87,083	..
Bendigo ..	26,350	6,605	2 6	4,215,840	281,056	65,378	..
Geelong ..	16,750	4,965	2 9	6,156,460	307,823	58,619	..
Geelong West ..	13,470	3,720	2 9	2,652,300	132,615	29,977	..
Mordialloc ..	10,060	4,479	0 3½*	2,724,411	143,399	47,377	..
Warrnambool ..	8,100	1,741	2 10	1,710,132	100,596	49,149	..
<b>TOWNS.</b>							
Hamilton ..	5,300	1,376	2 6	1,320,000	66,000	12,919	25
Mildura ..	6,050	1,289	3 0	1,381,820	69,091	34,787	..
Newtown and Chilwell ..	9,100	2,420	0 5½*	2,357,887	119,775	18,600	..
Sale ..	4,020	1,063	2 3	1,041,160	52,058	12,530	..
<b>BOROUGHES.</b>							
Ararat ..	5,120	1,026	2 9	760,000	38,000	22,775	25
Carrum ..	7,150	5,698	0 3¼*	2,067,531	102,788	37,239	50
Castlemaine ..	5,500	1,700	3 0	591,450	47,316	12,270	25
Clunes ..	1,220	470	1 9	76,671	10,953	3,441	38
Creswick ..	1,760	543	1 9	78,670	7,867	2,541	37
Daylesford ..	3,380	820	3 0	547,540	27,377	5,372	25
Eaglehawk ..	4,720	1,364	2 6	328,830	21,922	9,252	25
Echuca ..	4,100	969	3 0	895,720	44,786	12,677	25
Horsham ..	4,700	1,500	2 9	1,051,815	70,121	19,878	50
Inglewood ..	1,100	290	2 0	87,720	7,310	4,128	25
Koroit ..	1,860	410	2 6	452,300	22,615	6,297	25
Maryborough ..	4,950	1,252	3 0	410,450	41,045	18,954	25
Port Fairy ..	2,070	510	2 8	454,700	22,735	7,694	25
Portland ..	2,750	1,140	0 4¼*	599,103	31,709	9,542	25
Queenscliffe ..	3,130	722	3 0	500,660	25,033	5,471	50
Ringwood ..	3,650	2,070	2 6	1,240,000	62,000	15,291	50
Sebastopol ..	1,930	480	2 9	197,860	9,893	2,760	40
Shepparton ..	5,500	1,400	3 0	1,289,380	64,469	14,801	..
St. Arnaud ..	3,400	868	3 0	301,000	30,100	0,964	25
Stawell ..	4,740	1,027	2 9	312,160	31,216	19,959	25
Wangaratta ..	4,020	1,010	3 0	853,400	42,670	9,817	25
Wonthaggi ..	6,950	1,346	3 0	487,440	40,620	8,606	46
Total ..	1,170,390	333,364	..	378,880,729	20,984,591	4,689,716	711

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.



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

## SHIRES, 1928-29.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1927-28.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
Alberton ..	5,750	1,319	s. d.	£	£	£	£
Alexandra ..	3,600	870	2 0	2,357,640	117,882	16,936	697
Arapiles ..	2,450	670	2 0	1,249,000	62,450	10,618	389
Ararat ..	6,080	1,700	1 6	4,341,680	74,270	6,585	153
Avoca ..	3,400	1,241	2 0	1,121,980	56,099	23,712	638
Avon ..	2,630	812	2 0	1,484,900	74,245	6,717	239
Bacchus Marsh ..	3,440	863	1 9	1,455,000	72,750	8,017	301
Bairnsdale ..	8,200	2,440	2 0	2,980,140	149,007	13,376	704
Ballan ..	3,240	1,230	1 6	2,980,140	149,007	16,899	205
Ballarat ..	4,010	1,196	2 3	1,164,420	58,221	7,428	286
Bannockburn ..	2,700	735	2 0	1,309,040	65,452	8,224	296
Barrabool ..	1,980	860	2 0	1,060,080	53,004	6,770	203
Bass ..	4,700	1,020	2 0	1,210,780	60,539	8,592	228
Beechworth ..	4,560	1,415	3 0	1,387,320	69,366	14,025	545
Belfast ..	2,640	682	2 0	606,880	32,930	14,320	271
Bellarine ..	4,500	2,035	2 0	1,705,940	85,297	10,121	343
Benalla ..	8,230	2,260	1 9	1,390,000	69,500	7,602	240
Berwick ..	9,700	3,675	1 9	3,534,060	176,703	36,565	715
Bet Bet ..	3,570	1,240	2 0	3,101,000	155,050	19,294	495
Birchip ..	2,100	588	1 6	838,360	41,918	5,450	236
Blackburn and Mitham ..	6,500	3,351	1 6	1,313,160	65,658	6,429	199
Borong ..	5,250	1,532	3 0	2,078,220	103,911	23,778	329
Braybrook ..	7,300	9,400	1 6	3,798,660	189,933	16,237	492
Bright ..	4,180	1,348	2 0	3,587,000	179,350	31,227	129
Broadford ..	1,430	473	2 0	788,200	39,410	7,002	370
Broadmeadows ..	5,260	15,127	1 9	527,380	26,369	4,142	148
Bulla ..	2,680	440	2 0	2,549,020	127,451	26,192	251
Buln Buln ..	6,070	1,600	2 0	861,160	43,058	4,955	172
Bungaree ..	3,280	976	2 7	1,442,120	73,106	13,083	616
Buninyong ..	5,160	1,633	2 0	871,200	43,560	5,823	395
Charlton ..	2,750	815	2 0	1,452,560	72,628	9,948	296
Chiltern ..	2,200	710	2 0	1,944,040	97,232	12,473	271
Cohuna ..	3,200	710	1 6	691,600	34,580	4,358	216
Colac ..	13,100	3,035	1 6	1,259,080	62,954	8,603	114
Corio ..	3,460	1,530	1 7	6,672,720	333,636	51,137	138
Cranbourne ..	6,120	1,950	2 6	2,589,660	129,483	31,710	241
Creswick ..	3,080	845	2 6	2,475,340	123,767	16,868	342
Dandenong ..	9,750	9,100	1 6	1,237,760	61,888	5,331	383
Deakin ..	4,340	1,222	0 2½*	2,955,460	147,773	31,693	209
Dimboola ..	6,650	1,533	1 6	2,014,020	100,701	9,589	219
Donald ..	3,670	1,006	2 0	3,496,380	174,819	20,214	305
Doncaster and Templestowe ..	3,050	1,685	1 9	2,238,980	111,949	16,380	323
Dundas ..	3,700	1,344	2 3	1,284,000	64,200	12,299	194
Dunmunkle ..	4,880	1,160	2 0	2,987,540	149,377	15,971	517
East Loddon ..	1,870	460	1 6	3,209,940	160,497	22,244	612
Eltham ..	4,500	3,200	1 6	1,569,560	78,478	6,763	271
Euroa ..	4,060	1,145	2 6	1,231,640	61,582	15,451	208
Ferntree Gully ..	9,350	6,560	2 0	1,441,160	72,058	10,153	321
Flinders ..	5,300	5,500	3 0	3,157,400	157,870	31,725	444
Frankston and Hastings ..	5,750	4,492	1 9	2,046,720	102,336	18,103	128
Gisborne ..	2,470	1,079	3 0	2,216,460	110,823	47,902	213
Glenelg ..	5,630	1,798	2 0	819,280	40,964	7,148	168
Glenlyon ..	3,670	1,466	2 0	3,113,660	155,683	20,721	591
Gordon ..	3,430	910	1 9	897,980	44,899	5,396	223
Goulburn ..	2,280	634	1 6	1,914,020	95,701	9,384	365
Grenville ..	3,350	1,205	1 6	1,133,300	56,665	7,013	172
Hampden ..	11,400	2,384	1 9	954,120	63,608	7,136	299
Healesville ..	3,800	1,140	2 6	6,543,080	327,154	51,414	370
			3 0	906,800	45,340	14,717	382

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

## SHIRES, 1928-29—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1927-28.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Heidelberg ..	25,500	16,266	2 0	8,033,160	401,658	150,302	245
Heytesbury ..	4,600	1,096	2 4	2,264,400	113,220	15,854	530
Huntly ..	3,210	1,224	1 6	1,258,700	62,935	5,920	198
Kara Kara ..	3,150	1,057	1 9	2,894,120	144,706	12,830	316
Karkaroc ..	5,840	1,330	1 6	4,580,000	229,000	20,986	469
Kellor ..	2,040	6,500	1 9	1,708,040	85,402	11,834	49
Kerang ..	9,250	2,329	1 6	5,009,280	250,464	32,261	380
Kilmore ..	1,810	556	2 0	413,085	27,539	5,550	136
Korong ..	5,050	1,578	1 9	2,045,440	102,272	13,408	321
Korumburra ..	7,750	2,060	2 0	2,731,220	136,561	23,297	982
Kowree ..	3,510	1,216	1 9	1,975,300	98,765	11,766	430
Kyneton ..	8,220	2,192	2 0	1,951,620	97,581	22,391	365
Lawloit ..	2,350	660	1 10	1,283,460	85,564	13,825	196
Leigh ..	1,570	495	1 6	1,253,160	62,658	5,836	272
Lexton ..	1,680	545	1 9	993,680	49,684	5,386	198
Lillydale ..	9,800	3,970	2 6	3,076,520	153,826	25,764	345
Lowan ..	3,880	1,310	1 9	3,120,380	156,019	20,075	296
Maflra ..	6,130	1,230	1 6	3,190,480	159,524	18,028	483
Maldon ..	3,100	1,066	1 6	773,660	38,683	4,082	185
Mansfield ..	4,110	1,320	2 6	1,713,660	85,683	15,269	542
Marong ..	5,940	1,400	2 0	2,034,540	101,727	13,314	154
Melton ..	1,490	460	1 9	1,105,000	55,230	6,154	145
Metcalfe ..	2,760	1,000	1 9	884,800	44,240	4,830	162
Mildura ..	9,150	3,100	2 0	4,351,480	217,574	18,524	184
Minhamite ..	2,000	771	2 0	1,981,240	99,062	12,987	321
Mirboo ..	1,660	415	3 0	670,100	33,505	6,769	355
Moorabbin ..	15,830	10,968	2 6	5,562,320	278,116	59,875	296
Mornington ..	3,250	2,453	2 0	1,408,960	70,448	16,188	114
Mortlake ..	3,200	886	1 9	3,762,060	188,103	19,051	346
Morwell ..	4,050	1,070	3 0	1,316,400	65,820	11,354	435
Mount Rouse ..	2,810	750	1 9	2,110,000	105,500	10,869	198
Moulgrave ..	4,420	4,106	2 6	1,706,460	85,323	13,384	221
Melvior ..	3,550	900	1 6	1,208,000	60,400	8,141	221
Narracan ..	7,150	1,493	2 0	2,198,840	109,942	14,130	920
Newham and Woodend ..	2,320	690	2 0	664,900	33,245	8,236	148
Newstead and Mt. Alexander ..	2,700	746	1 9	605,000	30,250	3,238	166
Numurkah ..	5,960	1,247	1 6	3,459,800	172,990	19,813	591
Omeo ..	2,540	756	2 3	971,420	48,571	9,115	836
Orbost ..	4,090	1,056	2 6	1,332,000	66,600	11,969	472
Otway ..	4,400	1,513	3 0	1,030,000	51,500	9,469	680
Oxley ..	4,010	1,039	2 0	1,444,240	72,212	10,354	370
Phillip Island ..	910	493	2 6	415,040	20,752	..	..
Portland ..	5,500	2,100	1 6	2,314,000	115,700	12,485	494
Pyalong ..	770	263	2 0	585,880	29,294	3,087	113
Ripon ..	3,660	1,100	1 9	2,487,940	124,397	16,922	221
Rochester ..	6,500	1,690	1 6	2,977,620	148,881	15,033	246
Rodney ..	8,550	1,970	2 3	3,927,820	196,391	26,748	432
Romsey ..	3,320	850	2 0	1,255,600	62,780	7,895	320
Rosedale ..	4,650	1,240	0 1½*	3,300,000	165,000	11,564	537
Rutherglen ..	4,140	800	1 9	1,146,620	57,331	7,950	257
Seymour ..	3,980	1,093	2 0	1,067,980	53,399	12,573	420
Shepparton ..	4,000	1,270	2 0	2,423,320	121,166	14,931	274
South Barwon ..	3,900	2,478	2 9	1,475,560	73,778	12,512	137
South Gippsland ..	4,830	1,145	3 0	1,398,740	69,937	12,252	517
Stawell ..	3,500	1,296	1 9	2,278,840	113,942	12,798	311
Strathfieldsaye ..	3,470	1,001	2 0	549,200	27,460	3,636	137
Swan Hill ..	12,950	3,912	1 6	5,665,980	283,299	34,367	272
Talbot ..	1,500	545	1 4	578,880	28,944	3,678	134
Tambo ..	4,360	1,090	2 9	1,433,000	71,650	12,161	513
Towong ..	4,540	1,208	2 0	1,920,000	96,000	13,332	578
Traralgon ..	3,510	750	2 6	1,312,080	65,604	13,252	441
Tullaroop ..	3,710	820	1 9	901,080	45,054	5,944	206
Tungamah ..	4,720	1,390	1 6	3,202,060	160,103	15,671	444
Upper Murray ..	2,360	516	2 0	1,076,500	53,825	7,544	307
Upper Yarra ..	5,800	1,442	2 6	940,640	47,032	8,857	221

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

SHIRES, 1928-29—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1927-28.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
Violet Town ..	1,980	820	s. d. 1 9	£ 1,078,220	£ 53,911	£ 6,621	£ 221
Walpeup ..	5,850	1,760	1 6	2,628,400	131,420	11,775	300
Wangaratta ..	2,520	902	1 9	966,240	48,312	4,784	146
Wannon ..	3,250	1,050	1 6	2,583,520	129,176	12,287	426
Waranga ..	5,800	1,660	2 0	2,035,200	101,760	16,222	370
Warragul ..	5,220	1,313	2 6	2,045,580	102,279	13,593	885
Warrnambool ..	8,510	1,794	1 9	5,332,040	266,602	31,323	678
Werribee ..	6,300	10,000	2 3	2,980,000	149,000	26,955	296
Whittlesea ..	3,620	1,245	2 0	1,558,000	77,900	10,367	226
Wimmera ..	4,340	1,065	1 0	3,930,060	196,503	17,368	360
Winchelsea ..	4,560	1,676	2 0	2,086,600	104,330	16,000	397
Wodonga ..	2,920	700	1 10	986,260	49,313	6,766	169
Woorayl ..	6,350	1,800	2 9	2,239,820	111,991	22,700	1,030
Wycheproof ..	4,440	1,309	1 6	3,114,560	155,728	17,899	323
Yackandandah ..	3,020	962	2 0	1,215,300	60,765	7,718	337
Yarrowonga ..	2,770	790	1 6	1,220,020	61,001	7,902	281
Yea ..	2,840	700	0 2½*	1,242,260	62,113	10,388	371
Total ..	156,681	270,176	..	288,008,585	14,447,193	2,155,651	47,716

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires in which rates were struck in each of the last five years at the amounts set forth in the first column:—

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
s. d. 0 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..
1 0 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
1 6 ..	..	..	..	1	..	47	45	40	35	29
1 7 ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1
1 9 ..	2	1	1	1	2	24	27	25	30	28
1 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1 11 ..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 ..	3	4	4	3	4	31	30	39	37	42
2 1 ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 2 ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2 3 ..	6	6	3	3	2	7	7	7	6	5
2 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
2 5 ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 6 ..	15	18	14	14	13	13	14	13	12	14
2 7 ..	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
2 8 ..	2	1	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
2 9 ..	7	6	8	9	7	1	4	4	6	3
2 10 ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
3 0 ..	3	4	6	7	10	4	4	5	5	9
Total ..	44	46	44	45	45	136	136	136	136	137

The particulars in this table for the five years ended 1928-29 are exclusive of those for the municipalities which levied the rate for the years mentioned on the unimproved value of land.

The figures for the quinquennial period give an average rating of 2s. 6d. in the £ in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 1s. 10½d. in shires. The average rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 7¼d. in the £ more than in the rural districts. It will be observed that no municipality imposed during the last five years the minimum rate allowed by law, viz., 6d., and that the maximum rate of 3s. in the £ was imposed by only twelve municipalities.

A table showing the proportionate number of properties at different rateable values in the years 1901-2, 1905-6, and 1909-10 appears on page 261 of the *Year-Book* for 1916-17.

**Municipal revenue and expenditure.** The ordinary revenue and expenditure of municipalities for each of the last three financial years were as follows:—

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES,  
1926 TO 1928.**

Sources of Revenue.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£
Taxation —			
Rates	3,380,749	3,615,998	3,772,864
Licences	161,682	162,863	161,786
Dog Fees	28,151	29,332	30,258
Government Endowment and Grants	147,014	163,384	154,316
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c.	320,582	352,733	352,214
Market and Weighbridge Dues	114,773	125,845	132,977
Sanitary Charges	202,360	206,351	204,996
Rents	137,941	138,977	145,654
Electric Light and Gas Works	1,057,596	1,163,851	1,224,565
Other Sources	561,718	622,937	665,737
Total	6,112,546	6,582,271	6,845,367
Heads of Expenditure.			
Salaries, &c.	407,009	437,921	459,718
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c.	454,107	474,125	502,486
Lighting	153,292	160,118	170,721
Contributions to Fire Brigades	64,508	69,058	72,857
Public Works—			
Construction	454,247	488,881	415,119
Maintenance	2,195,045	2,169,302	2,195,110
Formation of Private Streets, &c.	446,961	548,131	512,586
Electric Light and Gas Works	757,456	808,630	877,374
Redemption of Loans	229,913	262,110	291,628
Interest on Loans	513,222	589,101	661,809
Charities	35,469	34,096	39,858
Other Expenditure	581,493	724,142	773,405
Total	6,292,722	6,765,615	6,972,671

As compared with 1927, the revenue of 1928 increased by £263,096, as follows:—Rates increased by £156,866, rents by £6,677, dog fees by £926, electric light and gas works by £60,714, market and

weighbridge dues by £7,132 and "other sources" by £42,800. Decreases occurred in the following items:—Sanitary charges, £1,355; contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., £519; licences, £1,077; and Government endowment and grants £9,068. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £207,056. Most of the items showed increases as under:—Salaries, £21,797; lighting, £10,603; contributions to fire brigades boards, £3,799; public works maintenance, £25,808; electric light and gas works, £68,744; redemption of loans, £29,518; interest on loans, £72,708; charities by £5,762; sanitary work and street cleansing, £28,361; and other expenditure, £49,263. Public works construction decreased by £73,762; formation of private streets, &c., by £35,545.

Fifty-five per cent. of municipal revenue in 1928 was derived from rates, 18 per cent. from electric light and gas works, 2½ per cent. from licences of all kinds, 2 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, ½ per cent. from dog fees, 2 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 5 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 3 per cent. from sanitary charges, 2 per cent. from rents, and 10 per cent. from all other sources.

**Salaries.** In 1928 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £459,718, or about 6¾ per cent. of the entire revenue.

**Local charities.** A sum of £39,858, or a little more than ½ per cent. of the revenue, was devoted to the local charities; the greater part of this disbursement was in aid of hospitals, benevolent asylums and associations, and orphan asylums.

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

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1926 TO 1928.

Assets.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Uncollected Rates ... ..	286,338	333,086	381,138
Other Assets ... ..	1,049,190	1,292,763	1,645,603
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit ... ..	545,712	610,002	626,613
Arrears Due ... ..	210	209	638
Unexpended Balances ... ..	587,609	635,771	597,121
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ... ..	4,782,140	5,311,830	5,782,860
Waterworks ... ..	340,920	360,180	371,680
Gasworks ... ..	185,690	193,540	203,370
Electric Light Works... ..	2,060,140	2,232,760	2,393,810
Total Assets ... ..	9,837,949	10,970,141	12,002,833

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1926 TO 1928—*continued.*

Liabilities.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<b>Municipal Fund—</b>			
Due on Current Contracts ... ..	£ 145,051	£ 106,048	£ 120,397
Arrears due to Sinking Funds ... ..	210	209	638
Overdue Interest ... ..	9,475	22,477	12,415
Bank Overdrafts ... ..	902,820	1,144,516	1,249,262
Other Liabilities ... ..	819,356	819,651	1,031,115
<b>Loan Funds—</b>			
Loans Outstanding ... ..	9,076,787	10,096,696	11,391,767
Due on Loan Contracts ... ..	359,496	252,331	226,026
<b>Total Liabilities</b> ... ..	<b>11,313,195</b>	<b>12,441,928</b>	<b>14,031,620</b>

**Municipal assets and liabilities compared.** The total of the assets of municipalities in 1928 was £12,002,833 and of the liabilities £14,031,620. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £2,413,827, against which there were assets amounting to £2,026,741.

The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £11,617,793, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £10,393,421. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, electric light works, water works, &c. (£8,751,720), the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £1,641,701.

The valuation of municipal properties is probably an under-estimate, as the particulars furnished under this heading were not in every instance complete.

**Endowment of municipalities.** An annual endowment to municipalities of £310,000 was authorized by the *Local Government Act* 1874, and it ceased to be payable in 1879. A subsidy, however, in lieu of such endowment, amounting to £310,000, was voted by Parliament annually, and this vote was gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889-90 and 1890-91. Under the *Local Government Act* 1891, £450,000 was provided as an annual endowment for the municipalities. This amount was reduced to £405,000 per annum from 1st January, 1893; to £310,000 from 1st July, 1893; to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894; and to £50,000 from 1st July, 1902. Under Act No. 2025 the endowment was increased to £75,000 for the year 1906-07, and from 1st July, 1907, it was increased under Act No. 2129 to £100,000. Payments were made on the basis of this amount to 30th June, 1915, but the sum payable was reduced to £50,000 for the year ended 30th June, 1916, and was maintained at that amount in the thirteen succeeding years under the authority of Acts passed periodically. The endowment is payable in March of each year, and no city or town is entitled to receive any part of it. The distribution amongst the boroughs and shires is as set out in the Second Schedule to the

*Municipal Endowment Act 1907*, No. 2129, but this has been altered from time to time by adjustments rendered necessary owing to various changes in municipalities.

The allocation of amounts paid to municipalities in 1927-28 is shown on pages 136 to 139 *ante*.

### RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES BY MUNICIPALITIES.

**Rating on Unimproved Values.** An Act was passed by the State Parliament on 3rd February, 1914, to provide for optional rating by municipalities on the basis of the unimproved values of rateable property. It did not come into operation until 1st October, 1915. Amendments were made by Act No. 3045, passed on 6th January, 1920, and Act No. 3060, passed on 14th September, 1920. The law on the subject has been consolidated and amended by the *Rating on Unimproved Values Act 1922* (No. 3199), which was assented to on 28th November, 1922.

The Act may be adopted in any municipality by determination of the council or by a proposal for the adoption thereof being carried at a poll of the ratepayers. If the council, by special order, passes a resolution that it proposes to adopt this method of rating, a provisional valuation of all rateable properties within the municipal district (except "special rateable properties") computed at the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value and the net annual value thereof must be made. To the valuation must be added a statement setting forth the amount in the pound of the general rate last made on the basis of the net annual value of rateable properties, and the amount in the pound of a rate on the basis of the unimproved capital value of rateable properties which in its total revenue-producing capacity corresponds with the amount in the pound of the said general rate. With respect to each rateable property a statement must be prepared showing the sum which would be leviable on the basis of the net annual value thereof under a general rate of the same amount in the pound as the general rate last made, and the sum which would be leviable on the basis of the unimproved capital value of the property. Notice must be given to each occupier or owner or in a newspaper circulating in the district that such valuation has been made and a statement containing particulars must be prepared, and must be open for inspection at the municipal offices during office hours by any ratepayer free of charge. After this has been done the municipality must publish in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper generally circulating in the district, a notice that the council proposes to adopt the Act. If, within one month after the date of the last publication of the notice, one-tenth of the ratepayers in writing demand a poll, the proposal must be submitted by the council to the ratepayers, and it shall not be deemed to be carried unless affirmed by a majority

of the valid votes recorded, and unless the number of such votes forms at least one-third of the number of votes for which voters are inscribed on the roll.

Where a council of a municipality has not published a notice that it intends to adopt the Act, one tenth of the ratepayers may demand a poll.

If a proposal is adopted or rescinded, it cannot again be submitted to the ratepayers for three years.

Special rateable properties, such as railways, tramways, waterworks, hydraulic works, electric light and power works, gas works, and any undertaking extending continuously beyond the boundaries of any municipal district which is subject to more than one separate valuation, although there is no actual separation of the different parts of the rateable property, and other land, works or other rateable properties declared to be "special rateable properties" pursuant to the Act are not rateable on unimproved values.

New valuations showing the unimproved capital value, capital improved value, and net annual value are to be made at least once in every five years.

"Unimproved capital value" of land is defined as the sum which the land, if it were held for an estate in fee simple unencumbered by any mortgage, might in ordinary circumstances be expected to realize at the time of valuation if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bonâ fide* seller might be expected to require and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made.

"Capital improved value" of land means the sum which the land, if it were held for an estate in fee simple unencumbered by any mortgage, might be expected to realize at the time of valuation if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bonâ fide* seller might in ordinary circumstances be expected to require.

"Improvements" in land means all work actually done or material used thereon by the expenditure of capital or labour on or for the benefit of the land, but in so far only as the effect of such work done or material used is to increase the value of the land, and the benefit thereof is unexhausted at the time of the valuation; it does not include work done or material used on or for the benefit of land by the Crown, or by any statutory public body, unless such work has been paid for by the contribution of the owner or occupier for that purpose.

"Net annual value" of rateable property means the net annual value thereof computed as provided in the Local Government Acts, and (in the case of the city of Melbourne and the city of Geelong) includes the annual value thereof computed as provided in any Act or enactment relating to the city of Melbourne or the city of Geelong.

The number of municipalities which levied the general rate on the new system was 8 for 1920-21, 10 for 1921-22, 12 for each of the years 1922-23 to 1925-26 inclusive, and 14 for each of the years 1926-27 to 1928-29 inclusive. The following table gives for these



RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1928-29.

Municipality.	Capital Value.	Capital Unimproved Value.	Annual Improved Value.	Amount of Rate in the £ on Unimproved Value.	Equivalent Rate on Annual Improved Value.	Amount Collectible in 1929 on Unimproved Value.	Percentage Unimproved to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	
<b>CITIES, TOWNS and BOROUGHs.</b>							
<i>Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Brunswick City ..	10,017,362	3,133,798	657,334	0 7	2 9½	91,402	31·28
Camberwell City ..	15,633,978	5,594,051	863,492	0 4½	2 5½	104,888	35·78
Caulfield City ..	18,895,617	6,066,985	1,050,776	0 4½	2 2	113,756	32·11
Coburg City ..	8,479,500	2,584,644	423,975	0 5	2 6½	53,847	30·48
Essendon City ..	10,727,005	3,446,486	659,526	0 5½	2 4½	78,982	32·13
Oakleigh City ..	2,858,707	1,140,347	193,055	0 5	2 5½	23,757	39·89
Sandringham City ..	5,262,277	2,889,189	334,983	0 4	2 10½	48,153	54·90
<i>Outside Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Carrum Borough ..	2,067,531	1,054,708	102,788	0 3¼*	2 9½	14,283	51·01
Mordialloc City ..	2,724,411	1,326,516	143,399	0 3½†	2 8½	19,345	48·69
Newtown and Chilwell Town ..	2,357,887	727,419	119,775	0 5½	2 8	15,912	30·85
Portland Borough ..	599,103	238,786	31,709	0 4½	2 8	4,228	39·86
<b>SHIRES.</b>							
Dandenong ..	2,955,460	1,487,625	147,773	0 2½†	2 1	15,496	50·33
Rosedale ..	3,300,000	1,752,600	165,000	0 1½‡	1 1½	9,128	53·11
Yea ..	1,242,260	600,352	62,113	0 2½	2 0	6,254	48·33

NOTE.—In addition, there is an extra rate in the £ of—  
 \* ¼d. in the Centre and North Wards.  
 † ¼d. in the Mordialloc and Mentone Wards.

‡ 1d. in the Centre Riding, and of 1d. in the South Riding.  
 § 3d. in the township of Rosedale.  
 || 4d. in the township of Yea.

municipalities particulars of the capital value of land (improved and unimproved), the annual improved value, the rating, &c., for the year 1928-29.—

**HOUSING AND RECLAMATION ACTS 1920, 1922, AND 1927.****ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES BY STATE SAVINGS BANK COMMISSIONERS.**

An Act (No. 3088) to provide dwellings for eligible persons, and for the reclamation and improvement of insanitary, low-lying or over-crowded areas was passed by the State Parliament on 24th December, 1920. Amending Acts (No. 3249 and 3545) were passed on 21st December, 1922, and 21st December, 1927, respectively. An eligible person is defined as one who is not the owner of a dwelling-house and is not in receipt of an income of more than £400 a year. Power is given to the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank to acquire land and to erect dwelling-houses thereon, the capital cost to the Commissioners of any dwelling-house, together with the land on which it is erected, not to exceed £1,000 for houses of wood, or £1,300 for brick, stone or concrete dwellings.

A person who purchases a dwelling-house from the Commissioners is permitted to occupy it as a weekly tenant, and is required to pay a rental at such rate per cent. per annum on the capital cost, or (where the Commissioners have required the payment of a deposit) on the difference between the capital cost and the amount of deposit paid, as may be determined by the Commissioners, also to pay all rates and taxes, and the cost of insurance, repairs and maintenance. An appropriation is made from the rent to cover interest on the amount of the capital cost outstanding, and the remainder of the rent is allotted towards payment of such capital cost.

When the purchaser has paid 20 per cent. of the purchase money and the amount due by him up to that time by way of instalments he may, if he so desires, execute a mortgage of the property in favour of the Commissioners. Payments in respect of purchase money are to be made in equal weekly, fortnightly, or monthly instalments in accordance with the contract of sale or mortgage entered into, but the period of repayment is not to exceed 28 years where the dwelling house is of wood or 35 years where such dwelling house is of brick, stone, or concrete.

The number of contracts entered into for the erection of dwellings has been—

For year ended 30th June, 1923	..	..	813
do. do. 1924	..	..	806
do. do. 1925	..	..	549
do. do. 1926	..	..	594
do. do. 1927	..	..	758
do. do. 1928	..	..	1,249
do. do. 1929	..	..	1,127

The position at 30th June, 1929, with regard to the erection of houses was—

Houses completed .. .. .	6,053
In course of erection .. .. .	458
Approved sites for which tenders had not then been accepted .. .. .	350
Total number of applications approved	6,861

#### ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Part XXVI. of the *Local Government Act* 1915 dealing with the erection of "workers' dwellings" by municipalities is repealed, but power is given to a municipality to purchase or take compulsorily any land in the municipal district regarded as suitable for the erection of dwelling-houses thereon for persons of small means. Power is also given to erect or purchase dwelling-houses at a cost not exceeding £800 including the cost of the land. These may be sold by the municipality to eligible persons under conditions similar to those existing in the case of the sales by the Savings Bank Commissioners referred to above. They may also be let upon such terms as the council of the municipality thinks fit. Sub-letting by tenants is not permitted.

For the purposes of any housing scheme the municipal council may, out of the municipal fund, advance any money required, if necessary increase the amount of the general rate to an extent not exceeding 6d. in the pound notwithstanding any statutory limit for such rate, and may borrow £100,000 over and above the amount authorized under the *Local Government Act* or any other Act. Once in every year a balance-sheet and statement of accounts must be prepared, setting out full particulars of the operations of the scheme.

Power is given to municipalities to borrow money for the reclamation and improvement of insanitary, low-lying or over-crowded areas. The amount that may be borrowed for this purpose by any one municipality is not to exceed £50,000. The cities of Melbourne and Geelong are separately dealt with as regards borrowing powers. The amounts that may be borrowed by them are as follows :—For housing schemes—City of Melbourne, £300,000; City of Geelong, £100,000; for reclamation schemes—City of Melbourne, £300,000; City of Geelong, £50,000.

When the council of any municipality desires to carry out any housing scheme or reclamation scheme it must prepare a general plan or description of the scheme, showing the character and extent of the works proposed, the mode in which it is proposed to obtain funds for the scheme, an estimate of the cost, the area affected, and a description of the betterment area (if any), *i.e.*, the area within which it is proposed to impose a betterment charge. Power is given to a

council to impose a betterment charge amounting to one-half of the amount of the enhanced market value derived by lands from reclamation after making all fair and proper deductions for rates, taxes, assessments and impositions on or in respect of such lands according to such enhanced value.

### WAR SERVICE HOMES.

Under agreement with the Commonwealth of Australia, the State Savings Bank Commissioners are building dwellings for returned soldiers and other eligible persons under the War Service Homes Acts, the funds being provided by the Commonwealth Government. The dwellings erected or being erected under this agreement are based on the same plans as are used in accordance with the Housing Act, and, as nearly as possible, they are built under the same conditions.

Up to 30th June, 1929, the Bank had entered into contracts for the erection of 3,664 War Service Homes buildings, of which 3,593 have been completed. In addition, the Bank had made advances to 375 soldiers for purchase of existing dwellings or repayment of existing mortgages, and to 28 eligible applicants to enable them to build homes according to their own plans.

### COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

**Country Roads Board.** With the object of improving the main roads of the State an Act was passed on 23rd December, 1912 (Consolidated Act No. 2635), which empowered the Governor in Council to appoint a board to consist of three members. The chairman is paid an annual salary not exceeding £1,550, and each of the other members a salary not exceeding £1,200 (Act No. 3495).

**Duties.** The duties of the board are to ascertain by survey and investigation what roads are main roads; the nature and extent of the resources of Victoria in metals, minerals, and materials suitable for the purposes of road-making and maintenance, and the most effective and economical methods of dealing with the same, and of supplying and utilizing the material in any part of Victoria; the most effective methods of road construction and maintenance; what deviations (if any) in existing roads or what new roads should be made so as to facilitate communication and improve the conditions of traffic; and to record, publish, and make available for general information the results of all such surveys and investigations. The duty of furnishing information that may be required is imposed on the municipal authorities.

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

**Finance.** For the purpose of making permanent works, power was given to the Governor in Council to issue stock or debentures to the amount of £400,000 a year for five years, and the principal and interest were made a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue of the State. The money so raised was to be placed to the credit of an account called "The Country Roads Board Loan Account," which has been debited with all payments made by the Treasurer towards the cost of permanent works. Additional sums were made available as follow :—£500,000 under Act No. 3057 passed in September, 1920, which sum was to be raised in the two financial years 1920-21 and 1921-22 at the rate of £250,000 per annum; £500,000 under Act No. 3137 for expenditure during the two financial years commencing 1st July, 1922; £1,000,000 (by Act No. 3334) over a period of three years from 1st July, 1923, and £822,000 over five years commencing on 1st July, 1925. A sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum on half the amount borrowed is authorized to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue until half the amount borrowed is redeemed. The total cost of the works, in the first instance, is paid by the Treasury, but subsequently half the amount expended is refunded by the municipalities affected. In the case of expenditure on permanent works an annual payment to the Treasurer of six per cent. ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest and the balance sinking fund) on the amount due by each municipality is provided for, thus liquidating the liability in  $31\frac{1}{2}$  years. A special rate not to exceed 6d. in the pound on the net annual value of rateable property, to meet the cost of permanent works, may be levied in any ward or riding of a municipality as the council may direct. In the event of default of payment by a municipality the board may levy a rate to meet the amount owing. By Act No. 3057 it is provided that, where any amount remains unpaid on the 1st day of July in any year, such amount, together with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, may be deducted by the Treasurer from any moneys that become payable by him to the municipality out of the Consolidated Revenue or on account of any fees, fines, penalties or the equivalent of licence fees.

All fees and fines paid under the Motor Car Act, all fees paid on the registration or renewal of the registration of traction engines, and all fees received by the Crown under the *Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act 1903* (incorporated in the *Local Government Act 1915*), all fees and fines paid under the *Motor Omnibus (Urban and Country) Act 1927* in respect of country motor omnibuses are credited to the Country Roads Board Fund for maintenance of main roads and State highways and other purposes; in addition thereto a sum of £10,000 is appropriated from Consolidated Revenue each year.

The amount of the municipal contribution towards the cost of maintenance works is one-third of the amount expended; the contribution is due on the first day of January following the financial year in which

the expenditure is incurred and it must be paid before the succeeding first day of July. Power is given by Act No. 2986 to reduce contributions in respect of maintenance where the Board is satisfied that the cost of maintenance is excessive and that such cost is due to motor traffic not of local origin, or to timber traffic.

During the year 1927-28 constructional work to the value of £303,083, and maintenance work involving an expenditure of £910,451 were undertaken.

The loan expenditure to 30th June, 1928, for permanent works was £4,166,546, and for developmental roads £4,922,888.

As soon as practicable after the termination of each year the Board must present a report to the Minister setting forth its proceedings, the permanent works constructed, the mileage of the roads maintained, and an account of all moneys received and expended under the provisions of the Act.

**Registration of motors, &c.** The rates of fees on registration or renewal of registration of motor cars, motor cycles, and traction engines are as follows:—The owners of motor cycles must pay an annual registration fee of £1; of trailers, fore-cars or side cars, 10s.; of traction engines, £6 to £15 according to weight; of motor cars, 3s. to 8s. 9d. for each power-weight unit according to the class of motor car; and of trailers attached to motor cars, £1 to £4 according to weight and type.

**Developmental roads.** Realizing that a scheme for dealing with the principal arteries of traffic only, in a young country that needed development, was inadequate, the Government in 1918 provided a further sum of £500,000 for a system of subsidiary or developmental roads (Act No. 2944). This sum was subsequently increased to £2,000,000 by Act No. 2985, and by additional amounts not exceeding £2,000,000, £1,000,000 and £1,475,000 by Acts Nos. 3255, 3334 and 3,425 respectively. Under this scheme the State provides the whole of the money and makes provision out of State funds for liquidating the liability. The municipalities are required, however, to bear a proportion of the interest on the outlay during the period of the loan, and to maintain the roads when constructed. An amount of £2,788 was expended under Acts No. 2944 and 2985, and of £567,770 under Act No. 3255, during the year ended 30th June, 1928.

**State Highways.** The *Highways and Vehicles Act* 1924, No. 3379, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1925, provides for the declaration of State Highways, the full cost of maintenance of which is charged against the moneys to the credit of the Country Roads Board Fund.

**Ordinary receipts and payments.** The following is a statement of the receipts and payments during 1923-27 of the fund established under the Country Roads Act:—

# COUNTRY ROADS BOARD FUND.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1928.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st July, 1927 .. .. .				15,084	10	0	
„ Motor Car Act No. 2702—							
Registration Fees .. .. .	891,571	15	5				
Licence Fees .. .. .	47,122	5	8				
Fines .. .. .	11,693	12	7				
	950,387	13	8				
Less Refunds and Cost of Administration	36,481	9	10				
				913,906	3	10	
„ Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act No. 1894—							
Licence Fees .. .. .	22,534	13	0				
Less Refunds and Cost of Administration	2,419	2	6				
				20,115	10	6	
„ Country Roads Act No. 2635—							
Registration of Traction Engines .. .. .	1,421	6	0				
Less Refunds .. .. .	6	0	0				
	1,415	6	0				
Width of Tires Administration, Motor Omnibus Act—Fees, Fines, and Costs	766	11	10				
				2,181	17	10	
„ Municipalities' Repayments—							
Permanent Works .. .. .	105,850	15	8				
Maintenance .. .. .	138,934	9	2				
	244,785	4	10				
„ Appropriation for Maintenance Act No. 2986				10,000	0	0	
„ Hire of Plant .. .. .	38,817	5	11				
„ Stores and Materials .. .. .	92,207	16	0				
„ Sundries .. .. .	63,088	5	10				
				194,113	7	9	
				1,385,102	4	9	
„ Advance to Loan on Account of Permanent Works—							
Refunded .. .. .				31,259	16	1	
„ Advances on Account of Expenditure under Act No. 3-35—Item 4, Tourist Vote—Refunded .. .. .				5,265	11	0	
„ Advances, Division 72/8, Construction of Road to Relieve Unemployment in Thrip-Infested Areas—Refunded .. .. .				2,198	2	8	
„ Advances, Divisions 71/4 and 71/12, on Account of Expenditure to Relieve Unemployment—Refunded—							
Division 71/4 .. .. .	44,518	2	5				
Division 71/12 .. .. .	2,545	3	9				
				47,063	6	2	
„ Advances under Division 71/4—Construction of Roads for Isolated Settlers, .. .. .				1,154	11	10	
„ Treasurer's Advance on Account of Expenditure—Construction of Williamstown Short Road .. .. .				5,092	7	11	
„ Advances for Construction of Roads under Migrants Grant—Refunded .. .. .				13,230	13	11	
„ Advance for Extension of Great Ocean Road—Refunded .. .. .				250	0	0	
				£1,505,701	8	11	
							£1,505,701 8 11
By Maintenance .. .. .	918,613	14	2				
Less Refunds .. .. .	8,162	12	5				
				910,451	1	9	
„ Miscellaneous .. .. .				415,389	8	7	
„ Advances to Loan Account on account of Permanent Works Expenditure .. .. .				29,809	1	1	
„ Advances under Act No. 3235, Item 4—							
Tourist Vote .. .. .	5,243	19	5				
Less Refunds .. .. .	70	19	2				
				5,173	0	3	
„ Advances under Division 72/8—Construction of Roads for Unemployment in Thrip-Infested Areas .. .. .	2,203	8	2				
Less Refunds .. .. .	19	19	6				
				2,183	8	8	
„ Advances, Divisions 71/4, and 71/12, for Construction of Roads to Relieve Unemployment .. .. .	51,182	14	8				
Less Refunds .. .. .	4,768	12	6				
				46,414			
„ Advances, Division 71/4, for Construction of Roads for Isolated Settlers .. .. .				1,154	11	10	
„ Treasurer's Advance for Construction of Port Melbourne to Williamstown Short Road .. .. .	4,442	6	6				
Less Refunds .. .. .	8	18	11				
				4,433	12	7	
„ Advances for Construction of Roads under Migrants Grant, Closer Settlement Board .. .. .	12,448	9	8				
Less Refunds .. .. .	10	0	0				
				12,438	9	8	
„ Advances for Construction of Migration Developmental Roads .. .. .				1,453	12	9	
„ Advances for Extension of Great Ocean Road .. .. .				251	11	2	
„ Balance, 30th June, 1928 .. .. .				76,599	3	5	

Municipal Statistics.

Loan receipts  
and  
expenditure.

The expenditure out of loan money on the construction of permanent works (main roads) for the year ended 30th June, 1928, is shown below :—

### COUNTRY ROADS BOARD LOAN ACCOUNT, ACT No. 2635.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1928.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.					
	£	s. d.	£		s. d.	£	s. d.	
To Balance, 1st July, 1927 ..	25,886	16 6	By Permanent Works	322,433	6 9			
„ Proceeds of Loans ..	309,736	3 0	<i>Deduct Refunds</i>	19,350	11 8			
„ Advance from Country Roads Board Fund ..	29,809	1 1				303,082	15 1	
			„ Temporary Advance from Country Roads Board Fund—					
			Refunded ..			31,408	5 11	
			„ Loan Expenditure Outstanding					
			30th June, 1927 ..			415	3 5	
			„ Balance, 30th June, 1928 ..			30,525	16 2	
	<u>£365,432</u>	<u>0 7</u>				<u>£365,432</u>	<u>0 7</u>	

The following statement shows, for the year ended 30th June, 1928, the expenditure out of loan funds on the construction of developmental roads, under the provisions of Acts Nos. 2944, 2985, and 3255 :—

### DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS LOAN ACCOUNT— (ACTS Nos. 2944, 2985, AND 3255).

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1928.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.					
	£	s. d.	£		s. d.	£	s. d.	
To Balance, 1st July, 1927 ..	152,347	14 9	By Expenditure	575,110	18 3			
„ Proceeds of Loans ..	509,993	18 8	<i>Less Refunds</i>	4,552	3 2			
						570,558	15 1	
			„ Balance, 30th June, 1928			91,782	18 4	
	<u>£662,341</u>	<u>13 5</u>				<u>£622,341</u>	<u>13 5</u>	



LICENSING FUND.

Licensing  
fund.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1928 :—

LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1927-1928.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Balance, 30th June, 1927	60,714 10 0	Salaries and expenses of Board, office, &c.	5,922 8 1	
Fees	3,185 17 0	Incidental Expenses	14,765 7 10	
Fines	8,847 2 7	Annual payment to municipalities	61,755 0 0	
Sale of confiscated liquor	247 6 8	Compensation	27,845 0 0	
Licences.	Spirit Merchants and Grocers	39,063 7 0	Transferred to Police Superannuation	
	Victuallers	297,619 14 3	Fund under section 44 of Act No. 2855	23,000 0 0
	Temporary	4,607 6 0	Transferred to Revenue under section 39 of Act No. 3259	238,661 17 7
	Railway Refreshment Rooms	1,591 18 0	Balance £421,714 10 0	
	Packet	103 10 6	Deduct	
	Australian Wine	4,953 1 0	Investments	
	Billiard-table	6,125 0 0	in Stock	341,000 0 0
	Brewers	90 5 0		80,714 10 0
	Vignerons	80 0 0		
	Club certificates	8,022 5 6		
Permits—Extra Bars	1,810 0 0			
„ Extended Hours	1,387 0 0			
Expenses of holding extended annual sitting of court	21 0 0			
Interest	14,170 0 0			
Cost of taking poll	25 0 0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>£452,664 3 6</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>£452,664 3 6</b>	

Licence fees.

In addition to the endowment of £50,000 the municipalities received from the Government in 1927-28 a sum of £61,796 out of the Licensing Fund under Acts Nos. 2683, 2855, and 2995, this being the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants; and (3) fines, penalties,

and forfeitures incurred under the *Licensing Act* 1915. The particulars of this payment are as follows:—

### EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1927-28.

	£
Paid to Cities ... ..	29,592
„ Towns ... ..	853
„ Boroughs ... ..	6,858
„ Shires—	
1st Class ... ..	228
2nd „ ... ..	10,153
3rd „ ... ..	9,096
4th „ ... ..	739
5th „ ... ..	3,112
6th „ ... ..	1,165
Total Amount paid ... ..	61,796

### MUNICIPAL LOANS.

Moneys may be borrowed by municipalities for permanent works or undertakings or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Permanent works include the construction or alteration of streets, roads, bridges, culverts, levees, ferries, jetties, sewers, and drains; the construction or purchase of waterworks, electric light works and gasworks, municipal offices, pounds, abattoirs, sheep dips, market places and houses, weighbridges, workers' dwellings, baths, pleasure grounds, libraries, museums, and places of public resort and recreation; the construction and establishment of hospitals, asylums, and other buildings for charitable purposes;

the construction and laying down of any track, way, or pavement of iron, steel, wood, or stone; the erection of machinery for the treatment of refuse or night-soil, or for quarrying or crushing stone; the works and undertakings connected with the reclamation and improvement of low-lying or over-crowded areas; and the purchase of land or any easement, term, or privilege in, over, or affecting land compulsorily taken for any of the foregoing purposes.

In connexion with loans raised by municipalities, section 375 of the *Local Government Act 1915* provides that, when any municipality incurs a loan and the debentures are payable in different years, the Council shall obtain from the Auditor-General a certificate, in writing, that the amounts proposed to be provided in each year will be sufficient to pay all principal moneys and interest as they fall due. The repayments of principal have to be so provided for, that each year of the currency of the loan shall bear its full share towards liquidation.

Councils may borrow for not more than 40 years upon the credit of the municipality for permanent works or undertakings, or to liquidate moneys owing on account of any previous loan.

The amount of money borrowed by any municipality is not to exceed ten times the average income of the municipality for the previous three years from general rates not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the £1. But, in addition, loans having a currency of not more than 30 years may be raised upon the security of certain income and not upon the credit of the municipality, by the issue of debentures or by mortgage. These loans are not to exceed five times the average amount of such income.

Power is given to any twenty persons whose names are inscribed on the municipal roll to demand the submission of any loan proposal to a poll of the ratepayers.

The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of the financial year 1927-28 was £11,391,767, which was due to the Government and the public respectively, as follows:—

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1928.

				Due to the Government.	Due to the Public.
				£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	...			801,468	8,347,471
Shires	...	...	...	141,829	2,100,999
Total	...	...	...	943,297	10,448,470

**Municipal loan receipts and expenditure.** The succeeding statements show the loan receipts and expenditure :—

### MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1928.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Receipts during the year ... ..	1,264,446	444,853	1,709,299
Balance unexpended from previous year ...	507,438	136,866	644,304
Expenditure during the year ... ..	1,337,888	418,594	1,756,482
Balance unexpended at the end of 1928 ...	433,996	163,125	597,121

**Municipal loan expenditure, 1924 to 1928.** The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1928 amounted to £1,756,482, of which £1,337,888 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £418,594 by shires. The following statement shows the loan receipts and expenditure for the last five years :—

### MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£
1924 ... ..	1,289,041	...	1,281,423	...
1925 ... ..	1,527,690	...	1,535,960	...
1926 ... ..	1,404,566	...	1,318,187	...
1927 ... ..	1,791,555	...	1,699,607	...
1928 .. ..	1,709,299	...	1,756,482	...

**Loans raised by municipalities, 1928.** The loan receipts for the year 1927-28 amounted to £1,709,299, and the loan expenditure to £1,756,482. The unexpended balance of loan moneys at the end of the year 1927-28 was £597,121—£433,996 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £163,125 to the credit of shires. The following are the particulars :—

## LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1928.

	Loans from Government.	Loans from Public.	Loan Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended at end of year—	
				1927.	1928.
CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHES—					
In GREATER MELBOURNE—		£	£	£	£
Box Hill .. ..	..	31,000	26,945	5,135	9,190
Brighton .. ..	..	..	24,335	36,454	12,119
Brunswick .. ..	..	31,600	17,342	12,225	26,483
Camberwell .. ..	..	40,000	66,212	75,589	49,377
Caulfield .. ..	..	..	6,858	26,958	20,100
Coburg .. ..	..	33,000	56,980	27,162	3,182
Collingwood .. ..	..	5,000	8,935	7,636	3,701
Essendon .. ..	..	30,000	22,725	6,730	14,005
Fitzroy .. ..	..	..	2	1,249	1,247
Footscray .. ..	..	81,000	27,949	11,216	64,267
Hawthorn .. ..	..	13,000	15,312	18,863	16,551
Kew .. ..	..	18,000	13,615	16,020	20,405
Malvern .. ..	..	55,662	41,486	9,017	23,193
Melbourne .. ..	..	668,321*	664,439	..	3,882
Northcote .. ..	..	..	28,102	28,102	..
Oakleigh .. ..	..	14,000	12,925	6,584	7,659
Port Melbourne .. ..	..	..	28,028	29,539	1,511
Prahran .. ..	..	..	9,860	10,860	1,000
Preston .. ..	..	86,671	53,139	20,117	53,649
Richmond .. ..	..	4,800	13,157	10,788	2,431
Sandringham .. ..	..	20,449	10,090	24,324	34,683
South Melbourne .. ..	..	..	25,096	35,765	10,669
St. Kilda .. ..	..	40,000	32,863	14,288	21,425
Williamstown .. ..	..	..	18,209	18,877	668
Total .. ..	..	1,172,503	1,224,604	453,498	401,397

\* Of this amount £120,848 was transferred from the Electric Supply Depreciation and Renewals Fund, and £35,738 from the General Depreciation and Renewals Fund to Loan Account. The amount of £11,735 due to Loan Account is also included.

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1928—*continued.*

	Loans from Government.	Loans from Public.	Loan Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended at end of year—	
				1927.	1928.
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGH— <i>continued.</i>					
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE—		£	£	£	£
Ararat .. ..	7,000	..	7,904	1,395	491
Ballarat .. ..	..	..	445	719	274
Bendigo .. ..	..	..	11,013	19,575	8,562
Carrum .. ..	..	1,800	3,006	1,429	223
Castlemaine .. ..	..	3,100	3,402	470	168
Clunes .. ..	3,078	..	2,965	..	113
Daylesford .. ..	..	..	217	250	33
Echuca .. ..	..	..	185	404	219
Geelong .. ..	..	13,000	13,000	..	..
Geelong West .. ..	..	24,200	17,998	..	6,202
Hamilton .. ..	..	5,000	1,000	..	4,000
Horsham .. ..	..	..	2,912	2,912	..
Inglewood .. ..	..	5,000	5,000	..	..
Maryborough .. ..	..	5,000	4,250	365	1,115
Mildura .. ..	..	..	942	952	10
Mordialloc .. ..	..	18,265	19,478	3,590	2,377
Newtown & Chilwell .. ..	..	3,000	3,211	1,182	971
Portland .. ..	..	..	..	62	62
Queenscliff .. ..	..	..	1,468	3,100	1,632
Ringwood .. ..	..	..	8,578	12,030	3,452
Sale .. ..	..	..	20	20	..
Shepparton .. ..	..	..	..	825	825
St. Arnaud .. ..	..	..	169	169	..
Stawell .. ..	..	..	169	169	..
Wangaratta .. ..	..	3,500	4,246	882	136
Warrnambool .. ..	..	..	1,706	2,364	658
Wonthaggi .. ..	..	..	..	1,076	1,076
Total .. ..	10,078	81,865	113,284	53,940	32,599
Total Cities, Towns, and Boroughs .. ..	10,078	1,254,368	1,337,888	507,438	433,996

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1928—*continued.*

	Loans from Government.	Loans from Public.	Loan Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended at end of year—	
				1927.	1928.
SHIRES—		£	£	£	£
Alberton .. .. .	..	3,000	1,879	..	1,121
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	..	..	262	262	..
Bairnsdale .. .. .	..	..	639	947	308
Beechworth .. .. .	..	3,000	3,272	1,370	1,098
Bellarine .. .. .	..	1,000	1,000	..	..
Benalla .. .. .	..	16,000	11,468	..	4,532
Berwick .. .. .	..	..	1,604	2,403	799
Blackburn and Mit- cham .. .. .	..	6,500	3,750	4,003	6,753
Braybrook .. .. .	..	2,100	5,692	4,631	1,089
Bright .. .. .	..	..	83	436	353
Broadford .. .. .	..	..	734	1,013	279
Broadmeadows .. ..	..	11,316	10,954	128	490
Buninyong .. .. .	..	4,000	330	..	3,670
Corio .. .. .	..	7,500	5,752	2,285	4,033
Cranbourne .. .. .	..	..	1	308	307
Dandenong .. .. .	..	21,850	22,824	1,107	133
Deakin .. .. .	..	5,500	5,500	..	..
Donald .. .. .	..	5,000	2,265	147	2,882
Doncaster and Tem- plestowe .. .. .	..	400	400	..	..
Eltham .. .. .	..	6,500	4,599	..	1,901
Euroa .. .. .	..	..	7	159	152
Ferntree Gully .. ..	..	10,600	5,076	1,596	7,120
Flinders .. .. .	..	7,500	6,980	..	520
Frankston and Hast- ings .. .. .	..	4,000	2,125	1,707	3,582
Gisborne .. .. .	..	7,300	7,800	825	325
Glenelg .. .. .	..	..	65	65	..
Glenlyon .. .. .	..	2,500	2,082	..	418
Heidelberg .. .. .	..	130,855	122,636	16,764	24,983
Huntly .. .. .	..	..	160	569	409
Karkaroc .. .. .	..	..	7,107	7,107	..
Keilor .. .. .	..	..	24	24	..
Kerang .. .. .	..	1,800	7,422	5,622	..
Korong .. .. .	2,026	..	2,026	..	..
Kyneton .. .. .	..	2,500	359	..	2,141
Lawloit .. .. .	..	6,000	6,000	..	..
Lillydale .. .. .	..	14,726	16,501	14,024	12,249
Maffra .. .. .	..	..	326	326	..
Marong .. .. .	..	..	173	932	759
Melton .. .. .	..	..	208	445	237
Mildura .. .. .	..	..	2,909	4,870	1,961
Moorabbin .. .. .	..	54,000	51,179	17,440	20,261
Mornington .. .. .	..	..	7,735	7,735	..
Mulgrave .. .. .	..	3,000	666	666	3,000
Newham and Wood- end .. .. .	..	1,600	1,556	..	44
Numurkah .. .. .	..	2,000	..	..	2,000

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1928—*continued.*

	Loans from Government.	Loans from Public.	Loan Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended at end of year—	
				1927.	1928.
<b>SHIRES—<i>continued.</i></b>		£-	£	£	£
Phillip Island and Woolamai* .. ..	..	..	210	856	646
Rochester .. ..	..	..	376	443	67
Rodney .. ..	..	1,650	6,417	12,051	7,284
Romsey .. ..	..	500	827	727	400
Rutherglen .. ..	..	1,600	1,600	..	..
Seymour .. ..	..	5,500	5,382	..	118
Shepparton .. ..	..	7,200	9,014	4,819	3,005
South Barwon .. ..	..	10,130	8,890	1,239	2,479
South Gippsland .. ..	..	2,000	1,259	693	1,434
Stawell .. ..	..	..	1,240	1,240	..
Swan Hill .. ..	..	..	3,441	5,068	1,627
Traralgon .. ..	..	..	392	601	209
Tungamah .. ..	..	..	..	35	35
Upper Yarra .. ..	..	2,500	1,252	..	1,248
Violet Town .. ..	..	1,500	1,500	..	..
Walpeup .. ..	..	10,000	4,784	1,328	6,544
Wangaratta .. ..	..	..	..	8	8
Waranga .. ..	..	3,200	3,200	..	..
Werribee .. ..	..	10,000	8,955	3,466	4,511
Whittlesea .. ..	..	..	..	106	106
Winchelsea .. ..	..	..	527	631	104
Wodonga .. ..	..	5,000	4,218	756	1,538
Woorayl .. ..	..	..	50	163	113
Wycheproof .. ..	..	17,000	15,778	2,670	3,892
Yarrawonga .. ..	..	23,000	5,152	..	17,848
Total Shires .. ..	2,026	442,827	418,594	136,866	163,125
Grand Total .. ..	12,104	1,697,195	1,756,482	644,304	597,121

\* Name changed to Bass.

### MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL LOANS REDEMPTION FUND.

Under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918*, No. 2995, a redemption fund was established at the State Treasury, into which the surplus revenue accumulations of the Tramway Board, the municipalities' sinking funds held by the State Treasurer, and annual contributions (in most cases for twenty years) from the metropolitan municipalities concerned were made payable. The greater portion of the loan indebtedness of these municipalities was made a charge against this fund. The liability of the fund includes payments by the municipalities under the *Municipal Loans Act 1915*, No. 2591,



and the *Municipalities' Loans Extension Act 1898*, No. 1552, except interest to date of discharge. The repayment of the principal of certain other municipal loans (except those of the City of Melbourne) raised from the public, but excluding loans, the amounts of which were expended on tramways, gas works, electric light works, and markets, is also to be made from the fund. The liabilities and assets of the fund at the date of its establishment are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, pages 206 and 207.

The receipts and expenditure of this fund to the 30th June, 1928, are given hereunder :—

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FUND TO  
30TH JUNE, 1928.**

	Receipts.			Expenditure.	
	1927-28.	To 30th June, 1928.		1927-28.	To 30th June, 1928.
	£	£		£	£
Balance, 30th June, 1927 .. ..	..	..	Payment to the Treasurer of Victoria in reduction of the municipalities' liabilities for loan advances under—		
From the Tramway Fund .. ..	..	480,808	Act No. 1552 .. ..	..	309,138
From the Tramway Board — Surplus moneys, Act No. 2995 .. ..	..	170,512	Act No. 2591 .. ..	..	295,042
From the Tramway Board — Surplus moneys, Act No. 3023 .. ..	..	60,680	*Redemption of Municipal Loans—		
From the Tramway Board — Moneys recovered .. ..	..	115,000	Debentures matured ..	5,000	588,158
Contributions by municipalities ..	52,730	529,389	Redeemable in instalments ..	28,175	114,670
Stock realized ..	1,500	94,134	Ordinary loans .. ..	4,561	102,786
Other receipts .. ..	..	300	Interest due to the Treasurer of Victoria on account of municipalities' loan liability outstanding under Acts Nos. 1552 and 2591 ..	..	13,923
			Interest on debit balance of fund .. ..	16,494	27,096
			Sundries .. ..	..	10
			Balance, 30th June, 1928 ..	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>54,230</b>	<b>1,450,823</b>	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>54,230</b>	<b>1,450,823</b>

\* Act No. 2995, section 71, sub-section 5, provides for redemptions being temporarily charged to the public account when moneys are not available in the Fund. The amount so charged at 30th June, 1928, was £125,002.

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.**

**City of Melbourne, revenue and expenditure under various heads.** Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1928 of the City of Melbourne are given in the statement hereunder.

**CITY OF MELBOURNE : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1928.**

Heads of Revenue.	Amount.
Rates—	£
General and Lighting .. .. .	488,892
Licences—	
Publicans'—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act .. .. .	8,916
Abattoirs—Slaughtering Dues and Meat Supervision Fees .. .. .	57,471
Drays, Hackney Carriages, and Motors .. .. .	442
Other Licences .. .. .	1,134
Fees under Dog Act .. .. .	594
Street Parking Fees .. .. .	5,043
Omnibus Act—Government Contribution .. .. .	2,224
Parks and Tree Planting Fees .. .. .	9,309
Baths .. .. .	8,941
Market and Weighbridge Fees .. .. .	85,843
Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c. .. .. .	547,824
Closet and Street Cleansing Charges .. .. .	11,498
Fines and Costs .. .. .	4,112
Rents—	
Markets and Weighbridges .. .. .	65,121
Town Hall Premises and Rooms .. .. .	8,472
Other .. .. .	8,259
Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c. .. .. .	4,289
Miscellaneous—	
Hydraulic Power .. .. .	31,736
Desiccators—Sale of Manure .. .. .	13,649
Fees under Building Act .. .. .	3,488
Sundries .. .. .	21,217
Total .. .. .	1,388,474

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.) .. .. .	£ 60,725
Allowance to Lord Mayor .. .. .	2,500
Closet Cleansing .. .. .	1,267
Street Cleansing, &c. .. .. .	90,006
Lighting—Electric and Gas .. .. .	20,400
Fire Brigades Board—Contribution .. .. .	14,918
Public Works—	
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	195,618
Markets and Weighbridges .. .. .	44,564
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.) .. .. .	74,790
Parks and Planting trees in streets .. .. .	63,729
Payments under provisions of the Tramway Act No. 2995 .. .. .	2,258
Interest on Loans from the Public .. .. .	193,287
Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public .. .. .	49,802
Electric Supply—Maintenance, &c. .. .. .	441,535
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans .. .. .	394

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1928—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure— <i>continued.</i>						Amount.
						£
Contributions to Charitable Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	4,975
"    "    Infectious Diseases Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	7,961
"    "    Heatherton Sanatorium	..	..	..	..	..	1,716
Law Costs	..	..	..	..	..	1,224
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	..	..	..	..	..	4,325
Miscellaneous—						
Rat Destruction	..	..	..	..	..	1,314
Hydraulic Power	..	..	..	..	..	23,690
Fees—Dog Act	..	..	..	..	..	711
Insurance and Guarantee Premiums	..	..	..	..	..	10,253
Depreciation	..	..	..	..	..	29,939
Libraries	..	..	..	..	..	175
Town Planning Commission	..	..	..	..	..	636
Street Parking	..	..	..	..	..	8,844
Band Performances	..	..	..	..	..	1,520
Milk Supply	..	..	..	..	..	1,796
Ceremonials	..	..	..	..	..	1,847
Baby Health Centre	..	..	..	..	..	3,579
Ambulance Service	..	..	..	..	..	500
National War Memorial	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Superannuation Fund Contribution	..	..	..	..	..	10,806
Retiring Allowance to Employees	..	..	..	..	..	4,137
Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	10,999
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	..	..	<b>1,391,740</b>

Of the total revenue of the City of Melbourne in 1928, about 35 per cent. was derived from rates, 40 per cent. from the sale of electric light, 6 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets and shops—6 per cent. from market and weighbridge fees, 5 per cent. from licences, 2 per cent. from hydraulic power, and 6 per cent. from other sources. For public works such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 27 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; for interest on loans and expenses of paying interest, 14 per cent.; for payments to sinking funds and repayment of loans, 4 per cent.; for electric supply, 32 per cent.; for lighting, 1 per cent.; for street cleansing, 7 per cent.; for salaries, allowances, and commissions, 4 per cent.; and for miscellaneous expenditure, 11 per cent.

### MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' FIDELITY GUARANTEE FUND.

An Act was passed in 1907 (No. 2080) incorporating the Municipal Association of Victoria, and authorizing it to institute a "Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund," to which any municipality, any authority constituted under any Water Act or any Weights and Measures Union may contribute such sum as may be fixed by the association for a guarantee against loss by the dishonesty of its officers. The Act provided, however, that the fund could not be established until three-fifths of the municipalities in Victoria had agreed in writing to contribute and that the amount to be contributed for a guarantee must not be less than

**Municipal  
Officers'  
Guarantee  
Fund.**

that payable in 1907 for a like guarantee to any incorporated company or society in Victoria. At any time after the fund has reached £3,500 the rates of contribution may be altered, so that it will be maintained at that sum, and, in the event of the amount at credit being at any time insufficient to pay all the liabilities and expenses, the difference must be made up by payments from all the contributors, each paying *pro ratâ* to its contribution. If the association determines to discontinue business, the funds are to be divided proportionately to the sums contributed during the preceding five years. Payment of contributions is to be made within one month after a written notification has been sent by the secretary. Full and accurate accounts are to be kept of all moneys received and expended, and of the details of the transactions. A balance-sheet, made up to the 30th September of each year, must be prepared, exhibiting a true statement of receipts and expenditure and the balance to the credit of the fund.

More than the required number of municipalities agreed to co-operate, and the fund was inaugurated on 1st January, 1908. Its operation was, at first, restricted by the association to guarantees in respect of municipal officers, but the rules have been altered, and since 1st October, 1914, they have permitted of guarantees being obtained by any Waterworks authority or Weights and Measures Union; such authority or union is required, however, to make a preliminary payment into capital account. The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1914, in respect of guarantees amounting to £198,320, was £1,115, but, under the reduced scale of premiums which came into force on 1st October of that year, guarantees for the year ended 30th September, 1928, amounting to £298,125, were obtained from the Association for a contribution of £995. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1928, was £16,659. The claims paid from the inception of the fund to 30th September, 1928, amounted to £3,131.

### MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust is a corporate body, which was established in 1876 to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne and portions of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers adjacent thereto, for which purpose certain lands and properties are vested in Commissioners. On 31st December, 1912, an Act was passed by the State Parliament which altered the constitution of the Trust. For seventeen commissioners, of whom six were appointed by the municipalities concerned, three by the owners of ships registered at Melbourne, three by merchants and traders paying wharfage rates, and five by the Governor in Council, there were substituted five commissioners to be appointed by the Governor in Council. Of the commissioners other than the chairman, one must be an owner of ships registered at some British port and trading at Melbourne, one a person engaged in the business of an exporter by sea of Victorian produce, and one an importer by sea of goods into Victoria, and one must be identified

Melbourne  
Harbor Trust  
—receipts and  
expenditure.

with primary production in Victoria. The chairman's salary is not to exceed £1,500; and the attendance fees of the other commissioners are fixed at £2 2s. per meeting, not more than £250 to be paid to any of these commissioners in any one year. The borrowing power of the Trust is £4,000,000, and the amount of loans outstanding on 31st December, 1928, was £3,726,800. The following are particulars of the ordinary receipts and ordinary and capital expenditure for each of the last five years:—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: 1924 TO 1928.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	630,992	632,018	658,944	716,193	625,907
Rents .. .. .	36,391	35,804	37,116	37,521	36,885
Interest .. .. .	669	285	79	43	2,149
Other Revenue .. .. .	56,391	64,363	60,111	63,287	62,994
	724,443	732,470	756,250	817,044	727,935
Less Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	140,382	136,494	143,002	148,282	143,648
Total .. .. .	584,061	595,976	613,248	668,762	584,287
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
General Management and Expenses .. .. .	42,484	37,527	68,442	58,385	53,765
Flotation and Redemption of Loans Expenses .. .. .	5	10	15	8	3,500
Maintenance—Dredging ..	74,564	96,759	81,128	74,884	49,258
" Harbor .. .. .	4,478	4,027	4,240	6,357	5,587
" Wharfs .. .. .	32,978	45,555	43,451	49,852	59,775
" Approaches .. .. .	18,214	20,269	14,098	17,587	22,884
Interest on Loans* .. .. .	119,526	151,891	140,318	144,513	167,489
Depreciation, Renewals Account, and Sinking Fund .. .. .	213,000	213,000	213,000	213,000	213,000
Total .. .. .	505,249	569,038	564,692	564,586	575,258
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	78,812	26,938	48,556	104,176	9,029
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property .. .. .	560	37,699	30,962	20,144	10,869
Deepening Waterways .. .. .	137,488	145,808	169,053	204,536	261,634
Wharfs Construction .. .. .	194,318	285,072	129,382	246,587	161,235
Approaches Construction ..	25,483	46,130	15,412	35,619	78,249
Other Harbor Improvements ..	23,826	18,631	40,416	15,735	17,253
Floating Plant .. .. .	3,192	97,354	9,221	125,690	2,193
General Plant .. .. .	3,429	2,718	4,891	5,045	1,268
Total .. .. .	388,296	633,412	399,337	653,356	532,701

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

### GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

An Act to provide for the construction of works in connexion with the harbor at Geelong was passed on 12th December, 1905. This measure made provision for the constitution of the Geelong Harbor Trust and the appointment of three commissioners, the chairman to receive £400 per annum, and each of the other commissioners £200 per annum. The management of the port and shipping is vested in the commissioners. Power is given to the Trust to borrow £599,717 (the whole of which has been raised), and to issue debentures, which may be made payable in London or Melbourne. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure for the last five years, the expenditure from ordinary revenue being distinguished from loan expenditure:—

#### GEELONG HARBOR TRUST—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
REVENUE.					
Wharfage, Tonnage and Special Berth Rates .. ..	30,571	40,137	35,468	38,860	30,721
Rents, Fees, and Licences .. ..	12,286	10,469	10,940	10,204	7,159
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs .. ..	15,475	15,766	16,318	12,498	8,000
Other Revenue .. ..	3,024	19,958	4,347	4,069	11,531
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>61,356</b>	<b>86,330</b>	<b>67,073</b>	<b>65,631</b>	<b>57,411</b>
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
General Management and Expenses .. ..	6,368	6,239	6,657	7,413	7,595
Maintenance—Wharfs and Approaches .. ..	3,282	4,518	8,210	40,751	8,056
" Harbor .. ..	530	824	952	1,023	1,161
" Floating Plant .. ..	987	650	615	679	556
" Other .. ..	6,973	7,183	9,876	16,489	5,030
Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund .. ..	27,755	27,756	27,755	24,818	26,026
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs .. ..	4,599	7,969	6,622	4,682	4,405
Corio Quay Power-house .. ..	888	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	933	1,888	5,543	4,093	4,228
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>52,315</b>	<b>57,027</b>	<b>66,230</b>	<b>99,948</b>	<b>57,057</b>
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property .. ..	10,056	2,209	2,564	4,572	2,693
Deepening Waterworks .. ..	14,991	20,587	15,716	3,554	9,434
Wharfs and Approaches Construction .. ..	95	3,283	8,973	17,044	84,694
Other Harbor Improvements .. ..	746	810	955	938	667
Floating and General Plant .. ..	11	..	29	2,134	..
Stock Account, Timber and Piles .. ..	..	..	..	923	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>25,899</b>	<b>26,889</b>	<b>28,237</b>	<b>29,165</b>	<b>97,488</b>

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

The Board was established by Act of Parliament No. 1197, which came into force on 20th December, 1890, and it entered upon its duties on 18th March, 1891.

It consists of 40 members, of whom one is the Chairman, who is elected every four years by the other members, the retiring Chairman being eligible for re-election. The other members, called Commissioners, must also be members of the respective councils which they represent, and are each elected for three years in the following order of numbers, viz.:—Nine by the Melbourne City Council, four by the South Melbourne Council, three by the Prahran Council, two each by the Collingwood, Fitzroy, Richmond, and St. Kilda Councils, and one each by the other fifteen suburban municipal councils returning a representative, viz., Footscray, Hawthorn, Brunswick, Essendon, Malvern, Brighton, Northcote, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Caulfield, Camberwell, Kew, Coburg, Heidelberg (part of), and Preston. The 39 Commissioners therefore represent 22 municipalities or part municipalities.

Thirteen of the members retire annually on the last day of the month of February, but are eligible for re-election if they remain members of their respective councils.

**Functions of the Board.**

The functions of the Board are to control and manage the Metropolitan water supply system, including water-sheds, reservoirs, weirs, aqueducts, pipes, &c.; to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of main and general sewerage; to deal also with main drains and main drainage works; to control and manage the rivers, creeks, and water-courses within the metropolis, and carry out certain other duties. The primary object of the creation of the Board was to provide the sewerage system mentioned, which, prior to the establishment of the Board, was a long-called-for pressing want.

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

Under the provisions of section 3 of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1915*, and with the consent of the Governor in Council, on 14th December, 1920, the land within 13 miles of the General Post Office (corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets), was included in the metropolis for water supply and sewerage purposes (*vide Victoria Government Gazette*, 22nd December, 1920). This territory has an area of 434 square miles (277,760 acres) of land area, and on 31st December, 1928, comprised 24 cities and part of another city, also parts of 13 shires, or 38 municipalities in all. Sixteen of these municipalities—or part municipalities—are without representation on the

**Board.** The whole of the city of Mordialloc and of the Shire of Moorabbin are included in the metropolis for water supply purposes, and the Board also exercises control (under Orders in Council) for these purposes over a portion of certain other municipalities outside the 13-mile radius, and supplies water to the Metropolitan Farm at Werribee, the Outfall Sewer area, and elsewhere. Various other shires also arrange with it for bulk supplies of water. The total estimated population supplied with water on 31st December, 1928, was 1,072,459.

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

The Board is authorized to borrow £22,750,000, 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 £19,902,020 on 30th June, 1928. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £2,237,914 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

### WATER SUPPLY FINANCE.

**Water supply assessments and rates.**

By Act of Parliament the rate to be paid in respect of any lands and 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 valuation of the lands and houses served. The water rate levied in the year 1927-28 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 wharfs the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons, and at special berths at Melbourne wharfs, with fixed meters, it is 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

**Water meters.**

Water meters may be hired from the Board at the following annual rentals, payable in advance :—For a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. meter, 5s. ;  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., 6s. ; 1-in., 8s. ;  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in., 10s. 6d. ; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 14s.

**Garden rate.**

Areas not exceeding 100 square yards (including paths) are supplied with water without meters on payment of a special rate of 10s. per annum each.

**Assessed value of property.**

The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £17,486,799 in 1927-28, and £17,971,442 in 1928-29.



**Revenue and expenditure of water supply system.** The total revenue was £744,977, as against £720,124 in the previous year. The cost in 1927-28 of maintenance and management was £133,815, and the amount of interest was £414,570, the total charge being £548,385, as compared with a payment in 1926-27 of £113,706 for maintenance and management, and of £367,363 for interest, or a total charge of £481,069.

**Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system.** The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1928, was as follows:—

Original water supply station, &c.	works	tank	pumping	£
Yan Yean system	..	..	..	84,885
Maroondah system	..	..	..	642,677
O'Shanassy system	..	..	..	1,665,705
Service reservoirs	..	..	..	1,484,965
Large mains	..	..	..	473,167
Reticulation	..	..	..	2,068,702
				2,315,632
Cost of water supply system	..	..	..	8,735,733
River improvements	..	..	..	45,004
Dight's Falls pumping station	..	..	..	2,235
Total	..	..	..	£8,782,972

### DESCRIPTION OF WATER WORKS.

**The Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks.** The metropolis is supplied with water from three independent sources—one known as the Yan Yean system, fed by the watershed of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, supplemented by the Wallaby and Silver Creeks, tributaries of the Goulburn, whose waters have been diverted over the range by means of weirs, aqueducts, and tunnels; a second, known as the Maroondah system, whose watershed is in the Healesville district, and which takes in the water of the Maroondah or Watts River, the Graceburn, Donnelly's and Coranderrk Creeks, and other smaller streams; and a third, known as the O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra system, whose watersheds are in the Upper Yarra above Warburton. As regards the last-mentioned system, at present only the O'Shanassy River, a main tributary of the Upper Yarra, has been tapped.

**Total area.** The total area from which water is collected at present from the three systems is 108,840 acres, the whole of which is vested in the Board, and free from settlement or grazing.

**Total daily supply.** The total daily quantity of water which can be sent into Melbourne at present from the three systems is 152,000,000 gallons.

### YAN YEAN SYSTEM.

**Yan Yeau system.** The Yan Yeau system embraces Silver and Wallaby Creeks, Plenty River and Jack's Creek, 28,857 acres, and the catchment areas of Yan Yeau Reservoir, 5,105 acres, the total area being 33,962 acres. The water is collected into the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence to the Yan Yeau Reservoir, where it is stored. This reservoir is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city in a northerly direction, and 602 feet above sea level. It is formed by the construction of an earthen bank, 49 chains long, 30 feet high, and 20 feet wide on top, with a slope next the water of three to one and an outside slope of two to one. The reservoir when full covers an area of 1,360 acres, or  $2\frac{1}{8}$  square miles, with a maximum depth of 26 feet, and an average depth of 18 feet. The maximum depth of water in the reservoir in 1928 was 22 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. on 13th November, and the minimum depth, 13 ft. 8 in. on 16th January. Its total capacity is 6,879,000,000 gallons, of which 6,251,000,000 gallons are available for consumption. In the year ended 31st December, 1928, the total intake of the Reservoir was 4,108,547,000 gallons, and the total output was 1,043,073,000 gallons exclusive of loss by evaporation.

From this reservoir the water is forwarded to Morang Pipe Head Reservoir through an open aqueduct capable of delivering 33,000,000 gallons a day when full, and thence to Preston Reservoir, or to Melbourne direct, by a series of pipes.

**High-level system.** There is also a direct main, called the high-level system, from Yan Yeau to Surrey Hills Reservoir, for supplying the high levels of the eastern suburbs of Melbourne in conjunction with the O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra System. It is capable of delivering 9,000,000 gallons a day.

### MAROONDAH SYSTEM.

The Maroondah water is taken partly from the Maroondah storage reservoir and partly from small weirs, all of which are situated on the watershed of 40,000 acres near Healesville. The Maroondah Reservoir is formed by means of a cyclopean rubble concrete dam 135 feet high and 946 feet in length. The total capacity of the reservoir formed by

the dam is 6,274,000,000 gallons, and the total quantity of water available above lowest draw-off level is 4,855,000,000 gallons. The wall has a thickness at the base of 111 feet and is 16 feet thick at the top. The area of water surface at top water line is 486 acres. The length around the reservoir at top water line is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The water from the Maroondah system is conveyed to the service reservoirs along an aqueduct which is capable of delivering 50,000,000 gallons daily.

O'SHANASSY AND UPPER YARRA SYSTEM.

**O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra watershed.** The watershed of the O'Shanassy River comprises 32,650 acres, situated near Warburton. The water is collected in a storage reservoir formed by the construction of an earthen embankment 110 feet high and 740 feet in length. The reservoir has a capacity of 930,540,000 gallons. The water is conveyed to Surrey Hills by way of Mitcham in an aqueduct and in tunnels, syphons, and a pipe line, of an aggregate length of  $48\frac{3}{4}$  miles. The aqueduct is capable of delivering 60,000,000 gallons daily. The catchment area of Silvan Reservoir near Mount Dandenong is about 2,228 acres.

OUTPUT OF THE VARIOUS WATER SYSTEMS IN 1928.

**Output of Water.** The total output of water from the various sources of supply in 1928 was as follows:—

		Gallons.
From Yan Yean Reservoir	.. ..	1,043,073,000
,, Maroondah Reservoir	.. ..	11,328,159,000
,, O'Shanassy River ..	.. ..	7,918,375,000
		<hr/>
Total Output	.. ..	20,289,607,000
		<hr/>

**Storage and service reservoirs.** There are four storage reservoirs with a total capacity of 14,143,540,000 gallons and seventeen service reservoirs (including one at the Metropolitan Farm, Werribee), with a total capacity of 191,350,000 gallons, and it is proposed to have, in the immediate future, two other service reservoirs. 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 average number of people supplied with water during 1928 was 1,060,325, and the average daily consumption was 52.16 gallons per head. Some districts are supplied outside the Board's sewerage area. The total consumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month of the year 1928:—

**TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER  
IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH  
OF THE YEAR 1928.**

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January ... ..	2,296,565,000	74,082,742
February ... ..	1,531,987,000	54,551,275
March ... ..	1,718,865,000	55,447,258
April ... ..	1,507,412,000	50,247,067
May ... ..	1,325,330,000	42,752,581
June ... ..	1,291,641,000	43,054,700
July ... ..	1,339,478,000	44,821,870
August ... ..	1,432,800,000	46,219,354
September ... ..	1,676,122,000	55,870,733
October ... ..	1,547,450,000	49,917,742
November ... ..	1,995,927,000	66,530,900
December ... ..	2,526,030,000	81,484,839
Total for the year ..	20,239,607,000	...
Daily average for the year ... ..	...	55,314,333

NOTE.—The maximum daily consumption for 1928 occurred on 11th January and the minimum daily consumption on 19th May of that year. The consumption was 116,397,000 gallons on the former and 35,057,000 gallons on the latter of these two days.

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

**DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN  
MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1919 TO 1928.**

Year.	Estimated Population supplied with Water to 30th June.	Houses sup- plied with Water to 30th June.	Number of Houses for which Sewers were provided to 30th June.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	No. of Gallons of Water per Head Daily.
				Gallons.	
1919 ...	731,154	165,046	155,238	42,455,225	58·07
1920 ...	755,536	170,550	158,735	45,187,536	59·81
1921 ...	787,160	177,998	161,955	47,135,608	59·88
1922 ...	817,127	184,453	166,871	48,351,005	59·17
1923 ...	867,230	195,763	175,379	50,691,134	58·45
1924 ...	918,485	207,333	182,987	50,187,508	54·64
1925 ...	954,558	215,476	191,318	55,633,000	58·28
1926 ...	990,561	223,603	199,918	53,403,863	53·91
1927 ...	1,028,983	232,276	208,003	57,738,181	56·11
1928 ...	1,060,325	239,351	216,785	55,314,333	52·16

These figures show that additional houses to the number of 7,075 were supplied with water during the year ended 30th June, 1928.

**Snagging the River Yarra.** Under the provisions of the Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers Acts, the River Yarra has been snagged and banks cleared for a further 10 miles during the year 1928, thus making safe for boating a stretch of about 17 miles between Dight's Falls and a point 1 mile above the mouth of the Plenty River. From the stream above Fairfield 5,655 snags and four stone reefs have been removed. As snags are the cause of the majority of boating accidents on the Yarra, the Board's work in making the river safe for navigation so far upstream has been much appreciated by all users of the river.

**River Yarra Improvements.** Portion of the plant for river improvement works was received and operations commenced. A Dredging Depot with necessary roads, buildings and fences was constructed; the Mud Island below the South Yarra Railway Bridge was removed and the bank straightened and low ground filled at Cubitt-street; the cut for the river through Richmond Quarries, widening the river in Richmond Park, and bank protection works were started.

**Maribyrnong River Improvements.** Improvement and Beautification works were commenced on both upper and lower reaches of the river and 753 snags were removed.

**Metropolitan Streams.** The rivers and streams were patrolled by the Board's staff to prevent pollution, and over the Yarra there was regular supervision and control of river traffic by the police.

The following streams were cleaned and cleared in those portions needing attention :—Elwood Canal, Elster, Merri, Moonee Ponds, Blackburn and Gardiner's Creeks.

**Dight's Falls Pumping Station.** During the year the output of water reached a total of 345 million gallons. This water was chiefly used by the Botanical Gardens and for the Albert Park Lake to replace loss by evaporation.

### SEWERAGE FINANCE.

**Sewerage assessments, rates, and receipts.** In 1891 the annual value of rateable property within the area then to be sewered was £6,866,313, of which about £1,000,000 related to vacant lands. The collapse of the land boom was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the value of rateable property. A recovery in values has since taken place, and the total of the sewerage assessments for 1928-29 was £18,757,973, inclusive of assessments on vacant lands, and unsewered area and undertakings.

By Act of Parliament the Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for 1927-28 was 8d. in the £1 in the sewered area. The total annual value of property assessed for sewerage purposes and liable to the 8d. rate was £16,342,505 in 1927-28.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1927-28 amounted to £557,797.

The sewerage revenue for 1927-28 was £625,690, as against £633,165 in the previous year. The outlay in 1927-28 for management, working expenses and repairs was £157,323, and for interest £598,962, the total charges being £756,285, compared with an outlay in 1926-27 of £148,814 for management, working expenses, and repairs, and of £560,539 for interest, or a total expenditure of £709,353.

**Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan sewerage system.** The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1928, was £11,084,335, divided as follows:—

	£
Farm purchase and preparation .. .. .	1,007,365
Treatment works .. .. .	22,341
Outfall Sewer and Rising Mains .. .. .	460,419
Pumping station buildings and engines .. .. .	316,399
Main and branch sewers .. .. .	2,571,799
Street reticulation .. .. .	3,426,720
Reticulation of rights-of-way .. .. .	1,897,065
House connexions branches .. .. .	732,618
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital .. .. .	595,512
Sanitary depots .. .. .	54,097
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Cost of sewerage system .. .. .	£11,084,335
Householders' debts for house connexions .. .. .	418,272
Main Drains .. .. .	212,001
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Total .. .. .	£11,714,608

**Disposal of  
Nightsoil from  
Unsewered  
Premises.**

The agreements entered into with 27 municipal councils for the collection and delivery by them of nightsoil from unsewered premises within their respective districts have been in operation during 1927-28. The total number of pans cleaned was 1,323,101, and the nightsoil was disposed of by burial by the Board at its various depots at Brooklyn, Campbellfield and Moorabbin. Nightsoil was also disposed of by the Board at the Burwood Depot until 30th November, 1927, when this Depot was closed and operations ceased.

**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 Williams-town, 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 WITHIN THE  
BOARD'S METROPOLITAN AREA UP TO 31st  
DECEMBER, 1928.

On the 31st December, 1928, the Sewerage System was practically completed in the following municipalities:—Melbourne, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Hawthorn, Prahran, Richmond, St. Kilda, and the thickly populated portions of Essendon.

The Sewerage System was nearly completed in the municipalities of Brighton, Brunswick, Caulfield, Malvern, the older parts of Footscray and Box Hill (the latter being formerly known as Nunawading), and the thickly populated portions of Camberwell, Coburg, Kew, Northcote, Preston and Williamstown, while considerable progress had been made in the municipalities of Heidelberg, Oakleigh and Sandringham.

A small portion of the municipality of Moorabbin had been completed, and the Five Mile Creek Branch Main had been extended through Essendon to Keilor.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1928, work has progressed more particularly in Camberwell, Coburg, Moorabbin, and Preston; also in Caulfield, Essendon, Heidelberg, Sandringham, &c.

*Main and Branch Sewers.*—The following Main and Branch Sewers have been constructed to meet the requirements of new reticulation areas in the respective municipalities mentioned:—Murrumbeena Branch Section 2 in conjunction with Reticulation Area No. 596, Caulfield; Five Mile Creek Branch, in conjunction with Reticulation Area 584, Essendon and Keilor; Ashburton Branch Section 2, in

conjunction with Reticulation Area No. 592, Camberwell; Youell-street Branch Section 6, in conjunction with Reticulation Area No. 609, Footscray; Darebin Creek Branch Section 2; Gardiner's Creek Branch Sections, 5, 6 and 7; Elster Creek Branch Section 1; Glass Creek Branch Section 1; and Raglan-street Branch, Preston.

*Reticulation Contracts.*—These have been completed chiefly in Camberwell, Preston, Moorabbin, Coburg, Williamstown, Oakleigh, Heidelberg, and Footscray, others have been carried out in Broadmeadows, Kew and Essendon. A reticulation area has been carried out in each of the following Districts, by day labour:—Williamstown, Heidelberg and Oakleigh. Day labor reticulation extensions have been carried out principally in Camberwell, Caulfield, Footscray, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, and Preston; and in a lesser degree in Brighton, Brunswick, Coburg, Essendon, Malvern, Melbourne, Northcote, Prahran, Sandringham, and St. Kilda. The Edgar's Creek Pumping Station was built by contract during the year.

*Works in Progress 31st December, 1928—Main and Branch Sewers.*—The following works are in course of construction:—The deviation of the North Yarra main; Darebin Creek Branch Section 3; Moonee Ponds Main Section 6; Box Hill Branch Section 1; and Darebin Creek Branch Section 4.

*Reticulation contracts* are now being carried out in Kew, Preston, Box Hill, Coburg, Camberwell, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg and Footscray. Contract and day labor reticulation extensions to meet the requirements of new buildings or fresh subdivisions are being carried out in Camberwell, Coburg, Essendon, Footscray, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, Kew, Northcote, Oakleigh, Preston and Sandringham.

In all 1,980 miles 17 chains of reticulation and 203 miles 25 chains of main and branch sewers have been completed, and adding the rising mains and outfall sewer (a length of 24 miles 59 chains), makes a total length of 2,208 miles 21 chains of sewers.

#### PROVISION FOR HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

Number of Houses for which sewers were provided on 31st Decr., 1928.

The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1928, the number of houses for which sewers were provided was 219,220, including 765 outside gazetted areas.

During the year 1927-28, 6,497 new houses were erected in the metropolitan area, and provision was made for the sewerage of 8,782 houses.



The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1928 :—

NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR WHICH SEWERS WERE PROVIDED ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1928.

Municipality.	No. of Houses for which sewers were provided on 31st December, 1928.
Melbourne City ... ..	27,474
South Melbourne City ... ..	10,965
Prahran City ... ..	12,908
Fitzroy City ... ..	8,158
Richmond City ... ..	10,510
St. Kilda City ... ..	9,868
Collingwood City ... ..	8,742
Footscray City ... ..	9,630
Hawthorn City ... ..	8,296
Brunswick City ... ..	12,806
Essendon City ... ..	10,654
Malvern City ... ..	10,465
Caulfield City ... ..	15,351
Northcote City ... ..	9,943
Camberwell City ... ..	9,870
Brighton City ... ..	6,682
Port Melbourne City ... ..	3,189
Williamstown City ... ..	5,151
Kew City ... ..	5,321
Coburg City ... ..	6,358
Sandringham City ... ..	3,884
Preston City ... ..	4,958
Oakleigh City ... ..	2,197
Box Hill City ... ..	444
Heidelberg Shire (part of) ... ..	4,426
Moorabbin Shire (part of) ... ..	966
Werribee Shire (part of) ... ..	4
Total ... ..	219,220

In addition to the above, there is part of a city and there are parts of ten shires in which sewerage facilities for houses are not yet provided.

The house connexions pipes join the reticulation pipes, and these are gradually collected into branch sewers, which connect with the sub-mains and mains.

#### PUMPING STATION.

When collected at Spotswood the two systems are dealt with in separate buildings, and are arranged to be worked either separately or unitedly. The sewage from the two mains enters the pumping station at a level of 37 feet and 45 feet respectively below low-water mark through straining wells, two of which are established on each system. The wells are of 22 feet internal diameter, and each contains two straining cages, one of which is always in position. Most of the solid débris and fibrous

Pumping station.

matter is caught in the straining cages, the bars of which are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart. The matter collected in the cages is carted away and buried under earth, and in course of time it totally decomposes. There are seven steam driven reciprocating pumping engines installed of about 300 horse-power each, with a daily capacity of about 8,000,000 gallons each. In addition to these there are five electrical centrifugal pumping units installed, three of 18,000,000 gallons and two of 12,000,000 gallons daily capacity, making a total capacity of 134,000,000 gallons daily. The sewage—relieved of the bulk of the solids in suspension—is raised by the pumps. The average difference in pumping levels is from 40 feet below low water mark at the pumping station to 67 feet above low water mark at the head of the outfall sewer at Brooklyn. The total equivalent head, however—including friction—is taken to be from 120 feet to 125 feet. The sewage is raised and forced through two 6-ft. rising mains (one of mild steel and one of wrought iron) and one 4-ft. rising main with  $3\frac{3}{8}$  chains of concrete at the top end. The three mains run side by side, each about 2 miles  $63\frac{1}{2}$  chains long. Only two of them are in use at the same time, the other one being kept as a stand-by. There are also two 6-ft. exterior by-pass rising mains laid north and south of the pumping station and having a total length of 14 chains 3 feet. These are provided so that the flow can be by-passed and cleaning and repairs effected to the mains and valves in the immediate vicinity of the pumping station. The total length of all the rising mains is 8 miles  $44\frac{1}{2}$  chains. From Brooklyn the sewage gravitates to the Metropolitan Sewage Farm at Werribee in a partly-open and partly-closed channel 16 miles long, of 11 feet diameter, and having a grade of 2 feet to the mile. The present maximum capacity of the outfall sewer (which is only half of the full amount) is 12,500 cubic feet a minute, or  $112\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons of sewage per day. The total volume of sewage pumped during the year 1927-28 was 13,746,968,000 gallons—equal to 37,560,022 gallons per day, as against a total of 12,549,580,000 gallons, with a daily average of 34,382,411 for the previous year. Although, in consequence of the increased quantity of sewage pumped, the working expenses were increased by £2,104, nevertheless, the unit cost of raising 1,000 gallons 100 feet was reduced from .477d. to .465d.

### METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.

**Sewage farm.** The purification of the sewage of Melbourne and Suburbs is effected by filtration and aeration through the natural soil of the Sewage Farm, which contains 22,634 acres of land situated about 24 miles south-west of Melbourne and 4 miles south-west of the township of Werribee in open plain country, and had an average annual rainfall for the past 35 years to 31st December, 1928, of 17.73 inches. The farm has the Werribee River for its eastern boundary, and a frontage of about  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Port Phillip Bay on the south (extending

6 miles from the mouth of the Werribee River to the mouth of the Little River, and a further  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-westward). It extends as far north as the main Geelong Road. The land gradually slopes from the north, and the highest point at which sewage is delivered on the land by pumping is 50 feet above low-water mark. The head of the outfall sewer at Brooklyn is, as has been mentioned, 67 feet above low-water mark, and the sewage flows by gravitation from there to the farm, a distance of 16 miles, where the point of delivery is 37.25 feet above low-water mark. To irrigate the portion of the farm above that level necessitates pumping.

The land required for sewage filtration purposes is divided, where the contours permit, into 20-acre blocks (20 chains by 10 chains), which are graded into bays commanded by distributing channels to facilitate rapid flooding. The sewage is distributed by means of main carriers which run parallel, north to south, through the farm half-a-mile apart, and sub-carriers which branch east and west every 10 chains. The filtered sewage is discharged into the bay by a series of main effluent channels running parallel, north and south through the farm, which are fed by sub-drains at intervals generally of 10 chains. Each of the hundreds of paddocks on the farm is supplied with water drawn from a main laid from Melbourne, which also feeds a storage reservoir of 2,600,000 gallons capacity, to ensure an uninterrupted supply.

The area under irrigation in the year 1927-28 was 8,563 acres, all but a few hundred acres of lucerne being sown with mixed pastures on which are grazed beef cattle, sheep, and horses. In addition to the 8,563 acres under irrigated pastures there is an area of 1,211 acres of reclaimed foreshore country specially prepared and kept in reserve to deal with surplus winter sewage and abnormal flows in wet weather.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of sewage water required to be put on the pastures summer and winter alike, the effective filtration of which must be the Board's first consideration, a considerable revenue is derived from the grazing operations. The principal sources of income are from breeding of beef cattle, fattening of sheep and cattle, and grazing of horses on agistment.

The revenue from grazing for the year 1927-28 totalled £57,678, made up as follows :—

	£
Net profits from cattle .. ..	31,209
"    "    "    sheep .. ..	17,631
Agistment of horses .. ..	8,838
	<hr/>
Total .. ..	57,678
	<hr/>

Statistical details relating to the farm for the year 1927-28, or as at 30th June, 1928, are as follows:—

Total area of farm .. .. .	22,634 acres
Average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to farm for year 1927-28 = in gallons .. ..	37,560,022
= 138·36 acre-feet per day = 5·18 feet per annum over the total area available for sewage disposal, viz., 9,774 acres.	
Total capital cost of farm to 30th June, 1928 ..	£1,007,365
Profit on farm trading account for the year after charging up working expenses of farm ..	£44,289
Net cost of sewage purification (after charging £22,072 working expenses of sewage disposal, and £51,733, interest on capital cost) .. ..	£29,516
The net cost per head per annum of sewage purification for the year was .. ..	7·38d.
Population served by sewerage system .. ..	960,358
Rainfall for year ended 30th June, 1928 ..	23·98 inches
"    "    "    31st December, 1928 ..	19·84    "
Average rainfall for 35 years to 31st December, 1928 .. .. .	17·73    "
Rainfall on newly acquired land at Murtcaim for year ended 30th June, 1928 .. .. .	19·36    "

Except for a monsoonal intrusion lasting from 18th January, 1928, to 28th March, 1928, the rainfall was very low and the season unfavorable for pastures on unirrigated country and for seeding new land. The Murtcaim area has in consequence remained valueless as a grazing or revenue producing proposition, while a large area planted with lucerne and grasses failed to germinate, and will have to be re-sown. On the irrigated portions of the Farm, pastures generally were good throughout the year, and stock on them did well. Owing to the bad grass season around Melbourne the receipts for agistment of horses were again a record. The maximum number on agistment at one time during the year reached 2,000 in June.

**Main Drains.** Under the provisions of the *Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers Act 1926* as amended by the *Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers Act 1926* a "Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate" of one penny in the Pound was first struck on 1st July, 1927, and was again levied for the year 1928-29.

During the year 1928 further existing drains were declared to be main drains and control taken over from the municipal councils, the total length of such drains to 31st December being 33 miles 38 chains. In addition 12 miles 56 chains of main drains were constructed or were in course of construction by the Board, making a total length of 46 miles

14 chains under the Board's control. Of the drains taken over, a length of 3 miles 1 chain has been reconstructed and carrying capacity enlarged.

Since the report in the last issue of this volume contracts amounting in all to £279,680 were let, the principal works being as follow:—

- Geelong-road to Maribyrnong River Drain, Footscray, £34,978 ;
- Grainger's-road to Stony Creek Drain, Footscray, £20,957 ;
- Shakespeare-grove to Inkerman-street Drain St. Kilda, £27,014 ;
- Byron-street Drain, St. Kilda, £9,211 ;
- Hardings-street Drain, Coburg, £14,116 ;
- Albion-street Drain, Brunswick, £21,280 ;
- Grange-road Drain, Caulfield, £49,690 ;
- Williams-road Diversion Drain, Prahran, £17,065 ;
- High-street to Miller-street Drain, Preston, £41,669.
- Princes-street Drain, Port Melbourne, £17,655 ;

besides other works in Hawthorn, Camberwell, Brunswick, and South Melbourne.

Various works have been carried out by day labor, the expenditure on such being approximately £5,000, and culverts and other minor works amounting to about £11,000 have been constructed by Municipal Councils at the Board's expense.

The total sum of contracts let from the signing of the first contract in October, 1926, to 31st December, 1928, involving, in all, the construction of 27 drains, is £391,623.

### THE BALLARAT WATER COMMISSION AND THE BALLARAT SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Ballarat Water Commission was constituted on 1st July, 1880, by Act 44 Vict. No. 656 (Consolidated Act No. 2747). The Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1915 by Order in Council, dated 30th November, 1920, which provides that the members of the Water Commission shall be the Sewerage Authority. The Commissioners number seven; three (one of whom is chairman) being appointed by the Government, and four being elected by the Council of the City of Ballarat.

*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, two of which (the Upper Gong Gong and Kirks) are situated about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Ballarat, and are service reservoirs. The two last-mentioned are connected with three of the other basins by an open aqueduct about 8 miles long, which is lined with masonry and concrete. The sixth reservoir (the Moorabool) situate  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Wallace, was completed on 12th August, 1915, and is connected to the aqueduct before mentioned by a reinforced concrete

gravity pipe line having a diameter of 2 feet and about 5 miles long. The total storage capacity of the six reservoirs is 2,215,558,327 gallons.

*Finance.*—The capital cost of construction of the waterworks is £651,681. The liabilities are loans due to the Government, amounting to £306,534 as at 31st December, 1928. The annual revenue is £34,834.

*Rating.*—The water rate is 1s. in the £ on the net annual value of properties, with a minimum rate of £1 per annum for properties supplied.

*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 (present population, 40,000). The capital cost of construction to 31st December, 1928, is £236,967, for which is provided disposal works; outfall sewer, 1 mile, diameter 3 ft. 3 in.; main sewer, 2-1/10th miles; submains and reticulation pipes, 32½ miles. The method of sewage disposal is by sedimentation, oxidation, and sludge digestion. Thirty-nine sewered areas have been declared as at 1st July, 1929, comprising 4,820 tenements. The service was put into action in July, 1925, when the first house connexion was made. The whole of the system has to date worked in a most satisfactory manner.

*Finance.*—The scheme is being financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions, £300,000 having been provided up to 30th June, 1929, for constructional works, and £80,000 for house connexions.

*Rating.*—Prior to the Authority being in a position to levy a rate on sewered properties and to provide for preliminary administration and interest charges, a special rate was levied on the whole of the district, as follows:—1922, 2d. in the £; 1923, 3d. in the £; 1924 and 1925, 6d. in the £; Rating for 1929 is 1s. 9d. in the £ on all sewered properties, and 3d. in the £ on unsewered properties.

### GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.

This Trust was constituted under the *Geelong Municipal Water Act* 1907, and gazetted on 15th January, 1908. It was reconstituted under the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act No. 2230 (Consolidated Act No. 2661)*.

The Commissioners number five. Two of these represent the city of Geelong, one the town of Geelong West, one the town of Newtown and Chilwell, and one the shires of Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to £725,000 for water supply undertaking, £710,000 for sewerage undertaking, and £270,000 for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payment conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1928, was:—Water supply, £634,152; sewerage, £587,494; and sewerage installation, £239,507. The annual revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1928, was £50,428 on account of waterworks and £44,997 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. The amount of these sinking funds on 30th June, 1928, was—For sewerage, £37,823; for water supply, £37,482.

The population supplied is about 44,869. The number of buildings situated within the "Drainage Area" is 11,100; the number within the "Sewered Areas," 10,800; and the number connected with the sewers, 10,720.

*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 2,738,119,808 gallons.

The Trust has arranged to take a minimum annual quantity of 500 million 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 9,489 acres and includes the city of Geelong, the town of Geelong West, the town of Newtown and Chilwell, and the suburban areas in the shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

*Rating.*—The water rate is 1s. 1d. in the pound on the net annual value of properties as certified to by the municipalities, with minimum rates of £1 per annum for properties supplied and 5s. for vacant land.

The sewerage rate is :—

A general sewerage rate of 1s. 3d. in the pound on the net annual value of all rateable properties within the drainage area which are now sewered or may become sewered during the period for which such rate is made.

In addition to the general and additional rates, the Trust, to prevent or minimize the pollution of the River Barwon, has power to strike a differential or special rate on properties which drain into that river.

### BENDIGO SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Bendigo Sewerage Authority was constituted under the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1915 (No. 2761) on 20th November, 1916, and the Sewerage District proclaimed. This District includes the whole area of the City of Bendigo, with the exception of portion of the outlying district, which has been excised, and the members of the Bendigo City Council constitute *ipso facto* the Bendigo Sewerage Authority. The Chairman for 1929 is Cr. J. A. Michelsen, J.P. Permanent surveys, designs, and estimates for the proposed scheme were made, and approved by the Governor in Council, and authority was obtained to borrow £120,000 to sewer the central portion of the city—an area of 935 acres, comprising 3,300 tenements, which was called Sewerage Area No. 1—and to construct the main outfall sewer and treatment works. A loan of this amount was obtained from the Commonwealth Bank at 5½ per cent. In 1924 an additional amount of £50,000 was borrowed from the

Commonwealth Bank at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for sewer extensions. These loans are secured by debentures, and the former is repayable in twenty years, and the latter in ten years on a 30 years' basis of half-yearly payments of sinking fund and interest. A further amount of £172,000 for extensions in hand has been borrowed, the interest rate being  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., with repayment in 20 years on a 30 years' basis of equal half-yearly payments. These loans have been for sewer extensions into suburban areas. The sewerage of Quarry Hill and Kennington is completed and Golden Square nearing completion. Extension into Ironbark at an estimated cost of £24,700 has been approved and the work begun. For the purpose of meeting the loan repayments a special rate of 3d. in the pound of net annual value is levied upon all property within the Sewerage District. A sewerage rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound on properties actually sewered was struck on the 1st March, 1929.

Construction of the main outfall sewer was begun on 30th January, 1921, and completed on 18th January, 1923. Its length is 4 miles, with a grade of 1 in 700. It includes two aqueducts, 42 feet and 80 feet long, respectively. The main sewer has been completed to the end of sewerage area No. 1, a length of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and is now being extended into area No. 3, Golden Square. Branch sewers have been laid within the city, having an aggregate length of over 59 miles, and providing for the connexion of over 4,700 tenements. The first house was connected on 31st March, 1923; and by 30th June, 1929, 4,056 houses had been connected, while 93 others were in course of being sewered.

*Method of Sewage Disposal and Purification.*—The method of disposal of the sewage is by first passing it through sedimentation tanks where the period of detention does not exceed 2 hours, and then over grassed land. Four tanks are used in turn, each tank after 6 weeks' use as a sedimentation tank, being rested as a sludge digestion tank, its digested contents being discharged through valves in bottom after 15 to 18 weeks' digestion, just in time for re-use as a sedimentation tank. Each tank after emptying is "seeded" from the adjacent resting tank, and active digestion of fresh contents at once begins. In summer the digested sludge is discharged into the tank effluent channel, and distributes itself as a top dressing uniformly over whatever land is being irrigated, without cost for spreading. For winter purification, a unique method is used. A special area of 14 acres 45 chains in length has been prepared by putting up low cross banks, spaced 25 feet apart centres, and from 180 to 230 feet long, transverse to the length of area and fall of ground. The settled tank effluent flows in a shallow stream in alternate directions, to and fro, between these banks, a total distance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and is then ponded in a shallow swamp 30 acres in extent, the overflow from which flows into the adjacent Bendigo Creek. The sedimentation aeration and oxidation that takes place under this system produces a final effluent that is much purer than required by law. The "Zig Zag," as



it is called, is free from nuisance, and results in a prolific growth of natural grasses for summer feeding. By this system the irrigated land has 4 months' spell from sewage application during winter rains, and the winter disposal area has 8 months' rest while irrigating.

The average daily flow from 20,000 persons now on the sewers is 600,000 gallons, which irrigates effectively only 100 acres of permanent pasture, the ground being so absorbent.

From 1,000 to 2,000 sheep and lambs are carried, the total area of farm being 370 acres.

The Act provides for a sewerage rate not exceeding 2s. in the pound on the annual value in sewered areas, and a special annual rate not exceeding 1s. in the pound in sewered or 6d. in the pound in unsewered areas. The Act further provides for the Sewerage Authority sewerage tenements at the request of the owners, repayment of the cost being made in 40 quarterly instalments. For this purpose borrowing powers to the extent of £100,000 were granted to the authority. Arrangements have been made to borrow up to this amount as required from the Commonwealth Bank of Australia at 6 per cent. The deferred repayment provision has been availed of to the extent of £144,993, of which amount £68,214 has already been repaid, the interest chargeable being limited by Act of Parliament to 1 per cent. more than the Authority pays. The whole scheme is expected to cost about £500,000.

**Sewering  
Country  
Towns.**

Under the provisions of Act No. 3609 passed on 27th December, 1928, authority was given to raise £100,000 to be expended on sewerage works in certain country towns.

The amounts that may be borrowed by each of these towns are as under:—

Town.	Amount.
	£
Colac Sewerage Authority ..	6,000
Echuca Sewerage Authority ..	29,000
Horsham Sewerage Authority ..	19,000
Mildura Sewerage Authority ..	30,000
Swan Hill Sewerage Authority ..	16,000
Total .. .. .	100,000

### FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

**Constitution of  
Fire Brigades  
Boards.**

Connected with the water service of the State generally is the service of water required for fire extinction.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1915 there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire

Brigades Board. The supervisors are the chief officers of the respective Boards, who are aided by deputies and other assistants.

The arrangements for fire extinction in the metropolis are closely allied to those for the Melbourne water supply, provision for the service being made by the *Fire Brigades Act 1915*.

The Metropolitan Fire District embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of 10 miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office, as well as certain districts outside that area. The districts referred to are the Borough of Ringwood, Shire of Blackburn and Mitcham, and portions of the Shires of Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Lilydale (Croydon), Doncaster and Templestowe, Mulgrave and Moorabbin, beyond the 10-mile radius. The Metropolitan Fire District includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin, and extends in a southerly direction as far as Mordialloc (16 miles from Melbourne), that township being included.

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 Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 30th June, 1929, had under its control the following:—Forty-one stations, 291 members of permanent staff, 78 members of special service staff, 9 members of clerical staff, 66 men engaged in the workshops, 15 employees engaged in the tailoring department, 170 partially paid firemen, 7 petrol motor fire engines, 2 motor salvage wagons, 40 combination hose carriages and pumps, 4 motor combination appliances, 21 petrol motor hose wagons, 4 motor cycles, 3 motor lorries, 3 special service vans, 1 Chief Officer's motor car, 1 Deputy Chief Officer's motor car, 3 extension ladders and fire escapes, 4 pompier ladders, 12 inspection cars, 115,500 feet of hose, 12 smoke helmets, 1 smoke jacket, and 517 fire alarm circuits having 1,647 street fire alarms, all of which were with telephones. There were also 1,293 auxiliary boxes and 338 automatic systems in public and other buildings, 193 direct telephone lines, 64 of which were acting as fire alarms to buildings, and 118 watchmen's clock systems.

During 1928-29 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £185,548, 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 770d. in the pound over an area wherein the property was valued at £18,964,415, and that of the insurance companies was equal to £5 12s. 2½d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1927 amounted to £1,084,687, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1927-28 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £60,848.

Outfit of the  
Metropolitan  
Fire Brigade.

**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 elects one of its members as president each year. The tenure of the Board members is two years. The Board's revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1928, was £33,327, which was obtained from the following sources:—(a) Government, £10,942; (b) municipalities, £10,985; (c) insurance companies, £10,927; and (d) other sources, £473. The expenditure for the same year amounted to £33,309. There are 119 municipal councils and 108 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1927 amounted to £393,325. The total value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in 1927 was £3,397,200. 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 147 registered brigades, and the number of registered firemen is 2,687. In many brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve" members.

**Powers of the Boards.** The general duties of the Fire Brigades Boards are defined to be those "of taking superintending and enforcing all necessary steps for the extinguishment of fires and for the protection of life and property in case of fire, and the general control of all stations and of all fire brigades shall be vested in the Boards for the metropolis and country districts respectively." The Boards may purchase or lease property for fire brigade stations, control the formation of permanent and volunteer fire brigades and schools of instruction, maintain fire alarms, and establish communication, telephonic and other.

**Water Supply.** The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is bound to keep all its pipes, to which fire plugs are affixed, charged with water, unless prevented by unusual drought or other unavoidable cause, or during necessary repairs, and must allow all persons at all times to take and use such water for extinguishing fires. On 30th June, 1928, the Board had fixed to its 321 miles 60½ chains of leading mains and 1,955 miles 60½ chains of reticulation mains, 7,505 pillar hydrants, 25 Tregear patent hydrants, and 17,854 ball fire plugs [viz., 17,834 Bateman and Moore (of which 4,461 are with spring), and 20 Fowler patent]—a grand total of 25,384. Except in case of accident, repairs, or cleaning, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, under the water supply provisions of its Act of 1915, must, upon the request of any municipal council within its boundaries, fix proper fire plugs in the main and other pipes belonging to the Board, at convenient distances, and at such places as the Board may consider proper and convenient for the supply of water for extinguishing any fire which may break out within its limits. The cost of fixing fire plugs and notice boards, together with the cost of their maintenance, must be defrayed by the municipal council within whose limits the fire plug is fixed. The Board may also fix fire plugs for private owners, provided they pay the cost of installation and maintenance.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire Brigades Boards for the five years ended 30th June, 1928, are as follows :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS:  
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

—	1924.*	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and Insurance ...	148,576	175,977	186,613	200,330	210,585
Receipts for Services ...	16,486	20,138	21,180	24,224	25,343
Interest and Sundries ...	9,881	12,120	17,567	21,014	25,934
Total ...	174,943	208,235	225,360	245,568	261,862
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries ...	105,749	130,723	139,087	147,262	154,813
Fire Expenses ...	2,196	4,133	4,315	4,425	4,431
Administrative Charges, &c.	28,433	32,282	39,676	35,859	43,992
Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs ...	17,383	16,950	19,551	18,983	23,904
Interest ...	7,746	7,753	8,823	10,146	11,250
Repayment of Loans ...	3,115	3,946	4,185	5,133	5,089
Firemen's Accident Fund	...	...	...	500	500
Superannuation Fund ...	3,900	4,880	5,046	8,540	8,600
Miscellaneous ...	3,095	4,230	7,904	9,025	8,760
Total ...	171,617	204,897	228,587	239,873	261,339
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	1,201	19,047	14,236	40,823	5,917

\* The figures relating to the Country Fire Brigades Board included in this column are for a period of six months to 30th June, 1924.

**LAW, CRIME, ETC.****THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN VICTORIA.**

The law of Victoria, in its basic principles and main provisions, is founded on the law of England. All laws in force in England in 1828 were, so far as they should be held to apply to the circumstances of Australia, by Imperial Statute made law in New South Wales (which then included Victoria); and, in case of any doubt as to their applicability, the Colonial Legislature was empowered to declare whether or not they did apply, or to establish any modification or limitation of them within the colony. The same Statute established a Legislature within New South Wales with power to make laws for that colony; and Supreme and other courts were constituted. On the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales in 1851 the new colony of Victoria was invested with similar powers, which were widened on the establishment of responsible government in 1855. In order, therefore, to ascertain the law of Victoria as to any particular matter or point, considerable research is often involved. The first step is a search of the Victorian Statutes. If the matter is fully dealt with there, the labour is concluded; but, if it has never been dealt with by any Victorian Act, recourse must be had to the Statutes of New South Wales and the Imperial Statutes specially applicable to New South Wales passed between 1828 and 1851. If no law on the point is obtainable from these sources, the law of England in 1828 must be ascertained, which in most cases is found in the English text-books. Having found the apparent law from one of these sources, it is still necessary to search through series of law reports for decisions which may either modify or interpret the same.

**LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.**

The Supreme Court of Victoria was first established in 1852, and its constitution and powers remain substantially unaltered by recent legislation, although the procedure was entirely remoulded by the "Judicature Act 1883" (now incorporated in the Supreme Court Act 1915). There were in 1929 seven Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges.

Supreme  
Court civil  
business.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during the last year of each of the six decennial periods ended 1920, and the last five years:—

SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1928.

Year.	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded.
	Number Issued.	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
1870 ..	5,583	£ 154,296	237	165	133	29	£ 29,298
1880 ..	5,065	185,131	221	161	133	28	47,401
1890 ..	6,619	687,503	535	297	229	65	68,592
1900 ..	825	137,983	161	106	62	31	101,896
1910 ..	743	60,182	129	85	37	16	7,984
1920 ..	632	74,288	132	80	39	17	9,036
1924 ..	946	383,399	171	94	41	16	13,623
1925 ..	992	229,398	182	71	27	18	35,187
1926 ..	1,074	227,253	224	73	46	10	21,566
1927 ..	1,288	244,320	250	112	48	14	34,560
1928 ..	1,087	264,332	253	124	53	33	16,432

**Decline in Litigation.**

There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1928 the writs issued were about one-sixth, the amount sued for was about one-third, and the causes which actually came to trial were about two-fifths of the corresponding numbers in 1890. The figures show that a very small proportion of writs result in actual trials, whilst a large number of trials are either abandoned before a verdict is given, postponed to the following year, or settled.

**County 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 1928 there were 103 sessions lasting 550 days and held in 38 places. Particulars of litigation in the last

year of each of the six decennial periods ended 1920 and in each of the last five years are as follows :—

## COUNTY COURT CASES, 1870 TO 1928.

Year.	Number of Cases Tried.	Amount Sued For.	Amount Awarded.	Costs Awarded to—	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.
		£	£	£	£
1870 ..	11,866	277,236	102,822	13,815	4,268
1880 ..	9,498	215,929	99,338	13,765	3,956
1890 ..	12,635	340,028	127,433	15,363	6,072
1900 ..	789	160,676	49,595	5,188	2,782
1910 ..	626	144,550	45,196	5,199	1,992
1920 ..	680	283,238	113,804	*	*
1924 ..	959	570,951	289,517	*	*
1925 ..	961	613,781	305,997	*	*
1926 ..	1,003	680,502	309,087	*	*
1927 ..	937	761,250	354,292	*	*
1928 ..	1,019	735,872	355,687	*	*

\* No record.

The number of cases tried in 1928 was slightly below the average of recent years, but was only 8 per cent. of the number in 1890. The amounts sued for and awarded were, however, greater than the amounts for that year. The decline in the number of cases would seem to indicate that the public is less inclined than formerly to institute legal proceedings for the settlement of disputes; and that the County Court is not resorted to for the recovery of petty and trade debts to the same extent as in former years.

The number of requests for arbitration under the **Workers' Compensation—Arbitration cases.** Workers' Compensation Act during the year 1928 was 276. The aggregate amount of compensation claimed was £48,845, and the amount awarded, £45,729. These figures are not included in the above table.

**Petty Sessions civil business.** Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 229 places in Victoria in 1928 by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices. Clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed the prescribed examination, and barristers of five years' standing are eligible for appointment as police magistrates, but there is no legal training or knowledge of the law required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as an honorary justice of the peace. The jurisdiction in civil cases is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, and restitution of

goods, where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of such cases heard during a series of years are given hereunder :—

**COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1928.**

Year.			Cases Heard.	Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.
				£	£
1870	..	..	27,722	190,242	105,086
1880	..	..	19,983	75,684	50,764
1890	..	..	30,466	196,917	132,663
1900	..	..	17,577	95,890	80,960
1910	..	..	29,902	186,538	146,284
1920	..	..	33,300	218,408	153,198
1924	..	..	73,264	637,137	497,833
1925	..	..	82,589	727,013	552,788
1926	..	..	90,299	809,240	611,528
1927	..	..	97,993	851,029	653,548
1928	..	..	103,906	873,199	680,151

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 1928, 319 appeals against municipal ratings, 30 Children's Maintenance Act cases, 823 ejection cases, 1,811 fraud summons cases against debtors, 2,116 garnishee cases, 12,231 cases relating to licences and certificates, 1,969 maintenance cases, 133 prohibition cases, and 2,197 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 242 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

A statement is given below of the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the last year of each of the six decennial periods ended 1920 and the last five years, from which it will be seen that the numbers in recent years have been much less than in 1890 :—

**WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1870 TO 1928.**

Year.	King's Writs against Person and Property.	Subjects' Writs against—		Total.	
		The Person.	Property.		
1870	.. ..	35	75	2,146	2,256
1880	.. ..	35	58	1,944	2,037
1890	.. ..	13	21	2,282	2,316
1900	.. ..	4	3	199	206
1910	.. ..	..	4	166	170
1920	.. ..	..	3	124	127
1924	.. ..	3	6	353	362
1925	.. ..	1	5	315	321
1926	.. ..	4	8	350	362
1927	.. ..	4	12	397	413
1928	.. ..	3	12	315	330



High Court of Australia.

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

Intestate Estates.

The rules by which the property and effects, both real and personal, of persons dying intestate are by law distributed are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 437.

**INSOLVENCIES.**

Insolvencies, &c.

The number of failures and the declared assets and liabilities during the last year of each of the six decennial periods ended 1920 and in each of the last five years are as follows :—

**INSOLVENCIES AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT,  
1870 TO 1928.**

Year.	Insolvencies.			Deeds of Arrangement.		
	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.
		£	£		£	£
1870 ..	996	479,491	150,170	*	*	*
1880 ..	768	526,130	298,384	*	*	*
1890 ..	795	2,301,271	2,041,200	*	*	*
1900 ..	344	183,531	88,760	149	168,700	159,771
1910 ..	359	132,841	54,381	131	113,597	91,271
1920 ..	186	154,658	53,229	69	82,692	73,591
1924 ..	520	504,678	311,290	232	350,350	263,124
1925 ..	563	446,438	249,251	233	321,877	273,933
1926 ..	683	493,428	224,316	204	287,767	222,693
1927 ..	723	741,540	509,289	216	387,079	321,982
1928 ..	462	590,962	314,511	177	316,670	255,845

\* Information not available.

The average yearly number of insolvencies and average declared liabilities are shown in this 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 swelled these returns.

Insolvencies are of two kinds, voluntary and compulsory. The following table shows the number of petitions of each kind in the last five years :—

Year.	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Total.
1924 ... ..	... 462	58	520
1925 ... ..	... 519	44	563
1926 ... ..	... 608	75	683
1927 ... ..	... 646	77	723
1928 ... ..	... 395	67	462

**Occupations of Insolvents.** In the next return will be found the occupations, in six classes, of those who became insolvent or compromised with their creditors during the last five years, also the number of breadwinners in each class at the census of 1921, and the proportion of the former to the latter. The total number of insolvents does not include 183 whose occupations were not stated :—

#### OCCUPATION OF INSOLVENTS, 1924 TO 1928.

Occupation Groups.	Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1921.	Average Yearly Number of Insolvents, 1924 to 1928.	Insolvents to every 10,000 Breadwinners.
Professional .. ..	60,585	26	4·29
Domestic .. ..	58,225	25	4·29
Commercial .. ..	108,011	267	24·72
Transport and Communication	53,332	53	9·94
Industrial .. ..	234,245	320	13·66
Primary Producers .. ..	147,438	75	5·09
Total .. ..	661,836*	766	11·57

\* Exclusive of 7,617 persons of independent means.

The number of breadwinners of the domestic and professional classes who became insolvent was smaller, in proportion to their numbers in the community, than those of any other class, whilst a greater proportion of the commercial than of any other class found it necessary to file their schedules or compound with their creditors.

A table showing the occupations of insolvents in detail for the years 1912 to 1916 appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 444.

#### DIVORCE.

The present law in regard to divorce is contained in the *Marriage Act* 1915, and a summary thereof is given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 445. The Act of 1915 was amended by Acts passed in 1919, 1921, and 1923, but the amendments relate to minor matters and do not affect the main features of the principal Act. The grounds upon which divorce might be granted were considerably extended by an Act passed in 1889.

**Number of Divorces.** Since jurisdiction was first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria in matters matrimonial in 1861, 8,520 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 119 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 8,172 and 48 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 the Divorce Act of 1889 received the Royal Assent in 1890, no fewer than 215 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 1928 :—

**DIVORCES, 1928.**

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage	258	346	604	221	260	481
Judicial Separation ...	...	9	9	...	1	...
Nullity of Marriage ...	2	1	3	2	1	3
Total ...	260	356	616	223	261	484

**Grounds of divorce.** The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1928 were as follows :—

Grounds on which Granted.	Dissolution of Marriage.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.	
	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.
Adultery ...	75	64	...	...	...	...
Bigamy ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cruelty, repeated acts of ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Desertion ...	137	179	...	...	...	...
Desertion and adultery ...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Drunkenness (habitual) ...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Drunkenness and cruelty ...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Impotence ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insanity ...	7	2	...	...	...	...
Sentences for crime ...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	221	260	...	...	2	1

**Divorces, 1881 to 1928.** 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 year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1921 and each of the last five years, also of the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living :—

**DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN VICTORIA,  
1881 TO 1928.**

Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
	Dissolution of Marriage	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
1881	18	10	9	..	7
1891	153	1	99	..	57
1901	148	2	83	..	46
1911	262	2	211	..	99
1921	446	4	380	3	136
1924	533	5	399	2	133
1925	535	3	445	1	146
1926	576	9	466	2	151
1927	590	4	513	2	163
1928	604	9	481	..	150

The extension of the grounds upon which divorce might be obtained had the effect of greatly increasing the number of petitions and decrees.

In New South Wales, where the law in regard to divorce does not differ much from that in Victoria, there were, in 1927, 1,065 decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation. The number of divorces and separations in that year per 100,000 married couples living was 241. The average annual number for the five-year period 1923-27, in proportion to a like number of married couples, was 245, as compared with an average of 148 for the same period in Victoria.

### CRIME.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

In nearly all cases where the criminal law has been broken the alleged offender is brought at the very first opportunity before a Court of Petty Sessions, before two honorary justices or a police magistrate, or both, or in some cases a single magistrate, and the court, if the matter is one which comes within its summary jurisdiction, disposes of the case summarily. If the offence is an indictable one, the magistrates hold a preliminary investigation, and, if they are satisfied that a *prima facie* case has been made out by the prosecution, the accused is committed for trial to a superior court. There are two superior courts with criminal jurisdiction, viz., the Supreme Court, and a Court of General Sessions, which are held at various places throughout the

State. The latter court may deal with all cases of an indictable nature except such as are expressly excluded from its jurisdiction, viz., ten of the most serious crimes. A person may be brought before magistrates by three modes of procedure, viz., by an arrest by a police officer on warrant issued on a sworn information; or in a limited number of cases without warrant if the offence has been witnessed by the arresting constable; or by a summons. If at a coroner's inquest a verdict is returned of murder or manslaughter, the accused person is sent for trial to the Supreme Court without any investigation before magistrates. The Attorney-General or Solicitor-General also has the power of presenting any person for trial before a superior court without the necessity of a preliminary magisterial hearing; and upon the application of any person, properly supported by affidavit, a grand jury may be summoned, on the order of the Full Court, if the affidavit discloses that an indictable offence has been committed by a corporate body; or that such an offence has been committed by any person, and that some justice has refused to commit such person for trial; or in the case of a committal that no presentment has been made at the court at which the trial would in due course have taken place. The grand jury, which consists of 23 men, investigates the charge, and, if it is of opinion that a prima facie ground of action has been made out, the case is sent for trial. The cases which are presented under these latter forms of procedure are, however, very rare.

**Indeterminate sentences.** The Indeterminate Sentences Act came into force on 1st July, 1908. Its principal provisions are—

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

A Board was appointed on 18th August, 1908. Its present members are:—The Hon. S. Mauger (chairman), Dr. C. S. Godfrey, and Mr. W. R. Anderson, I.S.O., P.M., formerly Secretary to the Crown Law Department. The secretary is Mr. G. F. Dicker, Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne.

The chief functions of the Board are to make visits of inspection monthly to each reformatory prison, to examine the conduct reports of the inmates and accounts of their earnings, to authorize promotion in grade, to approve of indulgences, and to make careful inquiries as to whether any persons detained in a reformatory prison are sufficiently reformed to be released on probation, and submit recommendations accordingly to the Chief Secretary; also generally to report on the working of the Indeterminate Sentences Act and the regulations. Other important powers were vested in the Board

under the provisions of the Amending Indeterminate Sentences Act of 1915, chief among which are :—

- (a) To parole a prisoner temporarily for the purpose of testing his reform ;
- (b) To impose conditions of release ;
- (c) To transfer prisoners from one reformatory prison to another ;
- (d) To hear charges of misconduct and impose punishment at a reformatory prison for the detention of persons not habitual criminals, the power formerly conferred on visiting justices in this regard being cancelled ;
- (e) To control the disbursement of a prisoner's earnings upon release ; and
- (f) To recommend to the Minister that he make an order permitting a prisoner detained in a reformatory prison to leave such prison temporarily—
  - (1) for the purpose of being treated in a hospital ; or
  - (2) to visit a relative believed to be dying ; or
  - (3) for any other reason which appears to the Board to be sufficient.

An important alteration under the Amending Act is the substitution of "Minister" for "Governor in Council" as the authority by whose direction a prisoner may be released on probation on the Board's recommendation. Regulations governing the treatment of declared habitual criminals, and of offenders not habituals, who are detained under indeterminate sentence in a reformatory prison, are now in operation.

In the early part of the financial year 1916-17 the Board brought into operation two valuable aids to the reformation of the inmates of the reformatory prisons, by the Government sanctioning the purchase of a farm in connexion with the Castlemaine Reformatory, and the establishment of a forestry settlement at French Island.

The equipment of the Castlemaine Reformatory was further improved in 1917 by the addition of the necessary plant and tools for imparting technical instruction to the inmates. A new workshop has since been erected and also a new schoolroom with modern equipment. The appointment to the staff of this reformatory in 1924 of a trained teacher from the Education Department to take charge of the school work has led to very satisfactory results. The inmates received class instruction in the forenoon and also tuition from seven to nine o'clock on five nights of each week. At the beginning of 1926 an instructor from the Education Department, trained in technical subjects, was also added to the staff, and to him is entrusted the practical training of the lads in the use of tools, framing, joining, &c. Much useful work has been accomplished, and a class for instruction in sheet metal work has recently been formed.

During 1926 a swimming pool was constructed, the work being carried out by the inmates themselves. Classes in life saving operations

and in First Aid to the injured are now held, and all inmates are put through a course of physical drill.

At the farm a number of improvements have been carried out and additional buildings erected. Accommodation is now provided for two married officers and their families, and for fifteen inmates. Poultry farming is carried on upon a fairly large scale, and additional land has been purchased for agricultural purposes.

At the Afforestation Camp, French Island, the industry of the prisoners has won the commendation of the officers of the Forests Commission. The land previously held by the Commission has recently been handed over to the Penal Department, and is being utilized for agricultural pursuits, as well as for afforestation (pines and wattles).

Some marked improvements have been effected at this camp within the last two or three years, and a considerable area of land, formerly a swamp, has been reclaimed and is now under crop. Several acres of suitable land have been set aside for the purpose of a nursery, and pine seedlings, which formerly were received from State nurseries, are now raised locally. The planting season usually extends from May to September in each year. During other months a number of the men are employed in cutting fire breaks and preparing for the next planting season, also in breaking up and ploughing other areas of land for cultivation. The men at this establishment are chosen from those under indeterminate detention at Pentridge. At no time are they under lock and key, and they enjoy a considerable amount of freedom, yet with few exceptions they have responded loyally to the trust placed in them. Any who fail to rise to the standard of conduct and industry required of them are immediately returned to Pentridge.

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.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	51	54	59	76	97
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	66	86	84	86	105
Reformatory for Females, Coburg ..	1	1	2	3	1
McLeod Settlement, French Island ..	37	39	38	42	42
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	7	7	9	10	13
Beechworth Reformatory Prison ..	..	..	21	29	29
Metropolitan Gaol Reformatory Prison ..	..	..	..	..	1
Total .. ..	162	187	213	246	288

Probation officers to supervise first offenders released by the courts on recognizance under the provisions of the *Crimes Act 1915* are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. The position is honorary and a number of persons connected with religious and philanthropic organizations have been appointed to the office.

**OFFENCES HEARD BY MAGISTRATES.**

Arrests and  
summonses  
for various  
offences.

The following are particulars of the different classes of offences dealt with by magistrates in 1928 :—

**ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1928.**

Nature of Offence.	Total.	Summarily Convicted, &c.		Discharged by Magistrates.		Committed for Trial.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>Against the Person—</b>							
Murder and attempts at	9	...	...	2	...	6	1
Manslaughter ...	8	...	...	1	...	7	...
Shooting at, wounding, &c. ...	46	...	...	15	1	29	1
Assaults ...	1,363	739	37	531	56	...	...
Others ...	189	18	2	46	4	112	7
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,615</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	401	99	2	60	1	233	6
Larceny and similar offences ...	2,627	1,581	154	554	72	246	20
Wilful damage ...	408	270	11	118	9	...	...
Others ...	762	474	28	220	18	18	4
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>4,198</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Against Good Order—</b>							
Drunkenness ...	9,635	5,587	654	3,044	350	...	...
Others ...	8,207	6,069	293	1,511	332	1	1
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>17,842</b>	<b>11,656</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>4,555</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Other Offences—</b>							
Perjury ...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1
<b>Breaches of—</b>							
Defence Act ...	515	451	...	64	...	...	...
Education Act ...	9,034	6,937	1,278	663	156	...	...
Electoral Act ...	186	131	40	8	7	...	...
Licensing Act ...	4,811	3,250	453	865	243	...	...
Pure Food Act ...	623	435	45	130	13	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	21,707	17,792	1,035	2,648	222	10	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>36,880</b>	<b>28,996</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>60,562</b>	<b>43,833</b>	<b>4,032</b>	<b>10,481</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>41</b>

These particulars include the arrests and summonses disposed of in Children's Courts, which are detailed in the next table, other than arrests of neglected children.

Of the persons dealt with in the 42,003 summons cases, 35,382 were summarily convicted, 6,581 were discharged, and 40 were



committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (60,562), 47,865 were summarily convicted, 11,966 were discharged, and 731 were committed for trial.

The table which follows shows the number of arrests and summonses for various offences which were disposed of in Children's Courts during the year 1928:—

**CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1928.**

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—				Others (Application to board out, &c.).		Total Offences.	
	Arrests were made.		Summonses were issued.		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
<b>Against the Person—</b>								
Assaults .. .. .	24	..	35	2	..	..	59	2
Others .. .. .	2	..	3	3	..	..	5	3
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>								
Larceny, &c. .. ..	679	20	964	21	..	..	1,643	41
Wilful Damage .. ..	23	3	184	2	..	..	207	5
Others .. .. .	12	..	54	2	..	..	66	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Against Good Order—</b>								
Drunkenness .. ..	5	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
Others .. .. .	49	19	363	11	..	..	412	30
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Other Offences—</b>								
Breach of Licensing Act .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	70	24	917	21	155	91	1,142	136
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>219</b>

The number of arrests and summons cases which were disposed of in the previous five years were:—3,487 in 1923, 3,428 in 1924, 3,514 in 1925, 4,031 in 1926, and 4,248 in 1927.

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1928 numbered 109, viz., 81 males and 28 females, have been included in this table to indicate the business done by Children's Courts, but they are eliminated from all other criminal tabulations.

Of the persons who were brought before magistrates during the last five years, 27 per cent. were arrested, and 73 per cent. summoned. The great increase in summons cases since 1906 is due principally to the number of prosecutions under the Licensing, Pure Foods, Commonwealth Electoral, and Defence

Arrests and  
summons  
cases.

Acts, and is also partially accounted for by more parents having been summoned for neglecting to send their children to school than in previous years—the compulsory clauses of the Amending Education Act requiring children to attend a greater number of times than formerly. Particulars for the last year of each of the five decennial periods ended with 1921, and for each of the last five years, are given in the subjoined table :—

## ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1881 TO 1928.

Year.	Arrested by the Police.	Brought before Magistrates on Summons.	Total.
1881 ... ..	22,640	19,384	42,024
1891 ... ..	31,971	24,525	56,496
1901 ... ..	27,855	21,130	48,985
1911 ... ..	19,398	25,128	44,526
1921 ... ..	15,249	47,153	62,402
1924 ... ..	17,786	50,708	68,494
1925 ... ..	17,922	55,424	73,346
1926 ... ..	18,853	56,703	75,556
1927 ... ..	19,507	47,769	67,276
1928 ... ..	18,559	42,003	60,562

**Neglected children arrested.** The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from the above table and the tables which follow, numbered 108 in 1924, 104 in 1925, 67 in 1926, 132 in 1927, and 109 in 1928.

There has been a great falling off in the arrests in later years, as compared with earlier years, the principal reason being that children boarded out with their own mothers by the Children's Welfare Department are not now arrested by the police.

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, and convicted after commitment, also the number per 10,000 of the population :—

## NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND SUMMONS CASES, 1924 TO 1928.

Year.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
1924 ...	68,494	54,376	13,516	602	401
1925 ...	73,346	58,879	13,723	744	510
1926 ...	75,556	60,728	14,067	761	461
1927 ...	67,276	53,612	12,890	774	474
1928 ...	60,562	47,865	11,966	731	521
Number per 10,000 of Population.					
1924 ...	417.2	331.2	82.3	3.7	2.4
1925 ...	438.8	352.3	82.1	4.4	3.1
1926 ...	445.3	357.9	82.9	4.5	2.7
1927 ...	399.5	310.4	74.6	4.5	2.7
1928 ...	345.8	273.3	68.3	4.2	3.0

In regard to persons arrested, minor charges are excluded, and only that charge which throughout the hearing of the case was most prominent is taken account of; but, in summons cases, the unit is each separate charge or case, and the number of convictions, discharges, &c., is, therefore, greater than the number of persons concerned.

**CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.**

The subjoined table shows, for a series of years, the number of persons arrested or summoned, also the number per 1,000 of the population, for the only classes of offence for which complete comparisons can be made:—

**CRIME IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1928.**

Year.	Number of Persons Arrested or Summoned for—				
	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
1890	4,091	5,036	18,501	36,456	64,084
1895	2,344	3,336	11,143	20,843	37,666
1900	2,103	3,106	15,878	28,003	49,090
1910	1,663	3,052	12,719	34,626	52,060
1920	1,909	4,877	7,154	42,758	56,698
1924	1,767	3,626	9,814	53,287	68,494
1925	1,637	3,672	9,430	58,607	73,346
1926	1,748	3,841	10,150	59,817	75,556
1927	1,632	4,372	10,793	50,479	67,276
1928	1,615	4,198	9,635	45,114	60,562
Number per 1,000 of the Population.					
1890	3.66	4.50	16.54	32.59	57.29
1895	1.98	2.82	9.41	17.60	31.81
1900	1.76	2.60	13.31	23.47	41.14
1910	1.30	2.38	9.92	27.00	40.60
1920	1.26	3.23	4.73	28.27	37.49
1924	1.08	2.21	5.98	32.45	41.72
1925	.98	2.20	5.64	35.06	43.88
1926	1.03	2.26	5.98	35.26	44.53
1927	.95	2.53	6.25	29.22	38.95
1928	.92	2.40	5.50	25.76	34.58

The most noticeable feature of the above table is the large decrease in the arrests for drunkenness in the last five years as compared with the years prior to 1920.

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.

Offences against the person and property.

Drunkenness.

**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 1928 only 35 of such crimes out of a total of 45,114 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.

### SENTENCES PASSED.

The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1928 were as follows:—

#### SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1928.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	5,229	326	5,555
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ....	3,298	440	3,738
1 and under 6 months ...	1,405	124	1,529
6 and under 12 months ..	188	12	200
2 years ... ..	2	...	2
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ...	497	72	569
Admonished ... ..	673	73	746
Sent to Industrial or Reformatory Schools	80	11	91
Otherwise dealt with ... ..	48.	5	53
Total sentenced ... ..	11,420	1,063	12,483
Discharged ... ..	4,688	697	5,385
Total summarily disposed of ...	16,108	1,760	17,868
Sentenced per 10,000 of population ...	131·1	12·1	71·3

Sentences in superior courts.

The following were the sentences of the arrested persons tried and convicted in superior courts during 1928 :—

SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1928.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	1	...	1
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... ..	7	1	8
1 and under 6 months ... ..	72	3	75
6 " 12 " ... ..	156	3	159
1 year and under 4 years ... ..	73	...	73
4 years " 7 " ... ..	10	...	10
10 " ... ..	1	...	1
Death recorded ... ..	2	...	2
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... ..	101	9	110
Sent to Reformatory Prison ... ..	59	...	59
<b>Total convicted ... ..</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>498</b>
Acquitted ... ..	157	18	175
Not prosecuted ... ..	17	3	20
Convictions per 10,000 of population...	5.53	.18	2.84

In addition to being sent to gaol, two prisoners were ordered one whipping each with a birch.

Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year and sentenced in the year mentioned are included in the above statement, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

In compiling the criminal statistics of the State each year a person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in respect of each arrest. It is possible to ascertain approximately the number of distinct persons passing through the hands of the police by making a close comparison of names, ages, birth-places, religions, occupations, &c., of the

Arrests of distinct individuals.

## DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1928.

Sex and Age of Persons Arrested.			Number of Arrests.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested.																		
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>SEX.</b>																							
Males	..	..	10,759	13,122	11,091	1,330	375	133	69	40	29	13	16	10	5	2	2	3	1	1	..	1	1
Females	..	..	1,800	1,232	1,011	117	34	20	15	13	4	5	4	2	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..
Total	..	..	18,559	14,354	12,102	1,447	409	153	84	53	33	18	20	12	6	3	4	4	1	2	1	1	1
<b>AGE.</b>																							
Under 10 years	..	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15	..	..	126	117	110	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20	..	..	1,256	1,124	1,012	94	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 25	..	..	2,273	2,000	1,811	135	41	9	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 30	..	..	2,479	2,107	1,842	210	33	11	6	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30 to 40	..	..	4,617	3,535	2,939	390	103	41	26	14	7	3	6	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1
40 to 50	..	..	3,892	2,687	2,119	321	111	51	24	23	12	9	5	4	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
50 to 60	..	..	2,473	1,732	1,402	194	55	36	18	10	7	4	4	5	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..
60 to 70	..	..	1,200	857	695	84	45	11	8	4	4	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
70 to 80	..	..	220	180	159	13	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 years and over	..	..	17	9	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

individuals dealt with. This has been done for 1928, in so far as the sex and age of the persons arrested are concerned, and the result is given in the following table:—

**Individuals arrested more than once.**

Of the total number of arrests, 18,559, only 14,354, or 77 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these, 12,102, or 84 per cent., were arrested only once; 1,447, or 10 per cent., twice; 409, or 3 per cent., three times; 153, or 1 per cent., four times; and 243, or 2 per cent., five times and over—one of these persons having been arrested seventeen, one eighteen, and one nineteen times. The table which follows gives a comparison of 1928 with 1907—a year in which an important Act relating to the obtaining and holding of licences came into force. From this it will be seen that there was a large decrease in the later year in the number of distinct persons arrested:—

**DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1907 AND 1928.**

Year.	Distinct Persons Arrested.						Percentage Arrested.				
	Number.			Per 100,000 of the Population.			Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	More than Four Times.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1907 ...	14,519	2,297	16,816	2,410	369	1,372	83	10	3	2	2
1928 ...	13,122	1,232	14,354	1,507	140	820	84	10	3	1	2

**Sexes of those arrested more than once.**

The tendency of females to be arrested over and over again is greater than that of males, for, while only 15 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were arrested more than once in 1928, as many as 18 per cent. of the females were so arrested.

**Distinct persons arrested more than once for drunkenness.**

The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1928 numbered 7,057, and, of these, 1,275, or 18 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz., 779 twice; 231 thrice; 108 four times; 55 five times; and 102 more than five times, of whom 2 were arrested seventeen times.

**Drunkenness, 1907 and 1928.**

The number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 10,944 in the year 1907, and 7,057 in 1928. The proportions per 1,000 of the population were 8.93 and 4.03 respectively in the years mentioned, the decrease in the later year being equivalent to a reduction of 55 per cent.

**Drunkards charged with other offences.** Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness in 1928 was 7,057, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 9,562; these persons were also charged with 1,529 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 11,091. Fifty-two per cent. of the arrests during 1928 consisted of persons who were charged with drunkenness.

**Drunkenness, 1924 to 1928.** The number of persons and the number per 1,000 of the population arrested or summoned for drunkenness during the last five years are given hereunder:—

**PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1924 TO 1928.**

Year.	Number of Persons—			Number per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1924 ...	9,713	101	9,814	5·98
1925 ...	9,318	112	9,430	5·64
1926 ...	10,066	84	10,150	5·98
1927 ...	10,655	138	10,793	6·25
1928 ...	9,562	73	9,635	5·50

**Drunkenness—Comparison with previous years.** The amount of drunkenness in proportion to population, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-8, the 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	1920 .. ..	32
1879-85 .. ..	88	1921 .. ..	34
1886-92 .. ..	106	1922 .. ..	38
1893-97 .. ..	65	1923 .. ..	43
1898-1902 .. ..	84	1924 .. ..	40
1903-07 .. ..	77	1925 .. ..	38
1908-12 .. ..	68	1926 .. ..	41
1913-17 .. ..	59	1927 .. ..	42
1918 .. ..	29	1928 .. ..	37
1919 .. ..	29		



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 limiting the number of hours during which alcoholic liquors could be sold in hotels, and a further limitation was made in the following year. This probably accounts for the marked decrease in drunkenness in the last twelve years. The index numbers for that period are the lowest on record.

The accompanying table shows 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, from which it will be seen that very few young persons are arrested for this offence :—

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1895 TO 1928.

Year.	Number.	Number per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1895	185	35·60
1900	222	42·38
1910	128	24·19
1920	140	24·15
1924	159	25·24
1925	130	20·27
1926	142	21·81
1927	162	24·44
1928	137	20·39

One per cent. of the distinct individuals arrested in 1928 were entirely illiterate, 98 per cent. could read only, or read and write, and under 1 per cent. were possessed of superior or good education.

Education of persons arrested.

### CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The next table shows for a period of years the average yearly consumption of intoxicating liquors in Australia and New Zealand. It is not possible to give the Victorian consumption for a later year than 1909, as the Commonwealth Government discontinued keeping records of Inter-State trade in the following year.

### AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

	Yearly Average Quantity Consumed. 1st July, 1923, to 30th June, 1923.			Consumption per Head		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Commonwealth of Australia ..	2,525,000	67,822,000	2,508,000	·42	11·34	·42
*Dominion of New Zealand ..	653,900	13,073,600	218,400	·49	9·69	·16

\* Average for five years ended 31st December, 1927.

The quantities consumed per head in Australia and New Zealand during three quinquennial periods in the years 1909 to 1928, were as follows :—

	Australia.			New Zealand.		
	1909-13.*	1918-23.†	1923-28.†	1909-13.*	1919-23.*	1924-28.*
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Spirits .. ..	·82	·39	·42	·79	·60	·49
Beer .. ..	12·40	12·14	11·34	9·69	11·35	9·69
Wine .. ..	·42	·39	·42	·14	·15	·16

Average for five years ended—

\* 31st December.

† 30th June.

With the assistance of the figures in the preceding table, it is possible to estimate for Australia and New Zealand, with some degree of accuracy, the approximate expenditure of the people on intoxicating liquors in a year. The following table shows the average yearly consumption over a period of years :—

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND DRINK BILL.—  
YEARLY AVERAGE.**

	Expenditure by the People on—					
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.		
				Amount.	Per Head.	Per Adult Individual.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Commonwealth of Australia ..	10,731,200	20,326,700	2,508,100	33,566,000	5 12 0	9 12 0
†Dominion of New Zealand ..	2,779,300	3,922,100	218,400	6,919,800	5 2 8	8 14 1

\* Average for five years ended 30th June, 1928.

† Average for five years ended 31st December, 1928.

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the five years ended 30th June, 1928, was £33,566,000, and that in New Zealand during the quinquennium 1923 to 1928 it was £6,919,800. The expenditure per head for the Commonwealth was £5 12s., and for New Zealand, £5 2s. 8d. The corresponding expenditures for the quinquennium 1909–13 were £3 10s. 2d., and £2 18s. 2d. per head, and for a similar period in the years 1918 to 1923, £4 8s. 9d., and £4 17s. 2d. per head.

**LOCAL OPTION.**

At the general elections for the State Legislative Assembly, held on 21st October, 1920, the provision in the *Licensing Act 1906* (incorporated in the Act of 1915), which required a poll of the electors to be taken on the question of the number (if any) of liquor licences to be held in the various licensing districts of the State, was submitted to the electors. The resolutions were :—

- A. That the number of licences existing in this district continue.
- B. That the number of licences existing in this district be reduced.
- C. That no licences be granted in this district.

If resolution C had been previously carried and was in force in the district, the following was to be submitted instead of the resolutions mentioned above :—

- D. That licences be restored in this district.

Resolution A or B was carried if a majority of the votes given was in favour of such resolution. Resolution C was carried if three-fifths at least in number of the votes given was in favour of that resolution, it being provided that, where less than such number was given, the votes recorded in favour of resolution C should be added to the votes given for resolution B. Resolution D was carried if three-fifths at least in number of the votes given was in favour of that resolution. Resolutions C and D could not be carried unless 30 per cent. or more of the number of electors on the electoral rolls for the district voted for the resolution.

In two licensing districts in the State, viz., Boroondara and Nunawading, resolution C was carried. Seven hotels in the former district and three in the latter had, therefore, to be closed. The amount of compensation awarded by the Licences Reduction Board was £12,100, or an average of £1,210 for each hotel.

**Act of 1922.** By an amending Licensing Act (No. 3259) assented to on 21st December, 1922, it is provided that a vote of the electors for the Legislative Assembly be taken on the licensing question once in every eighth year on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council, published in the *Government Gazette*, not being a day within three months before or after the day for a general election, the first of such polls to be taken in the year 1930.

At the first of such votes and at any subsequent vote, whenever licences exist, the following resolution only shall be submitted to the electors:—

Abolition.—That licences shall be abolished (Resolution I.).

If at any vote Resolution I. is carried the following resolution only shall be submitted to the electors at each subsequent vote until carried:—

Restoration.—That licences shall be restored (Resolution II.).

**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 the general revenue.

**Restricting the hours for the sale of intoxicants.** In the year 1915 an Act was passed (No. 2584) which fixed the hours during which alcoholic liquors might be sold in hotels during the period of the war at from 9 o'clock in the morning until half-past 9 at night. By an Act passed in 1916 (No. 2827) the closing hour was fixed at 6 o'clock instead of 9.30. The latter provision was made permanent by Act No. 3028, passed on 19th December, 1919.

## LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

Licences  
Reduction  
Board.

The Licences Reduction Board, provided for by the *Licensing Act* 1906, was appointed on 21st May, 1907. At the same time a Compensation Fund was instituted, which was raised by means of a percentage fee of £3 for every £100 of purchases of liquor, the owner of the premises being chargeable with two-thirds and the tenant with one-third of the fee. The duties of the Board are referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, page 476. Just before the close of the year 1916 an amending *Licensing Act* (No. 2855) was passed, by which the members of the Licences Reduction Board were constituted a Licensing Court for the whole State. The taking of a local option poll was postponed to the second general election after January, 1917, and the court was authorized in the meantime to close hotels to the extent of the Compensation Fund available, as if reduction had been carried in every Licensing District. No alteration was made in the provisions abolishing the statutory number of hotels for a district, so that the number existing on 1st January, 1917, is now the maximum number, a similar provision applying to spirit merchants' licences, grocers' licences, Australian wine licences, and club licences. The Mallee area was made the subject of special legislation, under which it is possible after a petition and a poll to obtain victuallers' licences in proclaimed areas containing at least 500 electors. These victuallers' licences are to be 12 miles apart, except at Mildura, where there can be three hotels. The whole system of licence-fees was re-cast, fixed fees in the retail liquor trade being abolished and percentage fees substituted. In the wholesale section there are now percentage fees for the sales to private customers, and fixed fees in respect of the balance of the trade. The percentage fee in the case of hotels has been fixed at 6 per cent. of the annual liquor purchases, the owner paying three-eighths, and the licensee five-eighths. This combines and takes the place of the old fixed fees, the 3 per cent. compensation fee, and the assessments for lost licence fees arising out of the closing of hotels. Spirit merchants and holders of grocers' licences and Australian wine licences pay 4 per cent. of the cost of liquors sold to non-licensed purchasers.

Provision was made by Act No. 2776 for an adjustment of rents owing to the reduction effected by the "9.30 Closing Act" in the number of hours allowed for selling liquor, and this provision was extended by Act No. 2855 so as to provide for adjustments by reason of the further restrictions imposed by Act No. 2827—the "6 o'clock Closing Act." The work of adjustment was entrusted to the Board. Under the provisions of these Acts over 700 applications were received from licensees for adjustment of rent and licence-fee rebates.

Up to 31st October, 1929, 1,698 hotels had been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. The total sum paid in compensation was £1,107,266, or an average of £652 each. Five hundred and fourteen of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district;

the compensation paid in connexion with these totalled £553,792, making an average of £1,077 each. There were 1,184 hotels closed in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £553,474, or an average of £467 for each hotel.

Particulars of the hotels closed and compensation awarded in metropolitan and country districts in each year since the constitution of the Board are set forth in the following table:—

**NUMBER OF HOTELS CLOSED AND COMPENSATION AWARDED, 1907 TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1929.**

Year Ended—	Number of Hotels Closed.			Amounts Awarded Owners and Licensees.		
	Greater Melbourne.	Country.	Total.	Greater Melbourne.	Country.	Total.
<b>31st December—</b>				£	£	£
1907 ..	26	37	63	26,471	6,125	32,596
1908 ..	43	90	133	33,764	32,817	66,581
1909 ..	30	78	108	20,021	21,648	41,669
1910 ..	28	78	106	27,636	26,507	54,143
1911 ..	17	85	102	15,501	32,953	48,454
1912 ..	24	72	96	20,511	30,877	51,388
1913 ..	26	76	102	24,775	25,346	50,121
1914 ..	19	70	89	20,040	30,033	50,073
1915 ..	30	82	112	25,800	35,883	61,683
1916 ..	40	103	143	35,485	48,688	84,143
1917 ..	23	60	83	19,193	30,415	49,608
<b>30th June—</b>						
1918 ..	10	34	44	7,475	15,802	23,277
(six months)						
<b>30th June—</b>						
1919 ..	22	57	79	19,825	29,635	49,460
1920 ..	39	36	75	39,080	21,595	60,675
1921 ..	35*	57	92*	43,555	34,230	77,585
1922 ..	7	41	48	9,070	35,915	44,985
1923 ..	21	12	33	33,000	5,185	38,185
1924 ..	11	11	22	18,270	3,025	21,295
<b>31st December—</b>						
1925 ..	27	31	58	44,335	21,450	65,785
(18 months)						
1926 ..	31	17	48	59,700	17,715	77,415
1927 ..	4	26	30	8,100	22,345	30,445
1928 ..	1	19	20	2,385	18,540	20,925
<b>31st October—</b>						
1929 ..	..	12	12	..	6,775	6,775
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>553,792</b>	<b>553,474</b>	<b>1,107,266</b>

\* Including ten hotels closed as the result of a Local Option poll held on 21st October, 1920.

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, 4 spirit merchants', 2 grocers', and 50 Australian

wine licences have been taken away, for which compensation to the amount of £10,333 has been awarded.

A section of the Board's work which has grown rapidly in extent and importance, is 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 £3,051,203, in the following districts:—

**ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AND OF IMPROVEMENTS TO LICENSED PREMISES, 1923 TO 1928.**

Licensing District.	Amount.	Licensing District.	Amount.
	£		£
<i>Metropolitan.</i>		Dandenong .. ..	55,400
Abbotsford .. ..	40,020	Dundas .. ..	16,460
Albert Park .. ..	37,100	Evelyn .. ..	28,350
Boroondara .. ..	38,900	Geelong .. ..	115,762
Brighton .. ..	43,900	Gippsland East .. ..	24,435
Brunswick .. ..	45,205	Gippsland North .. ..	33,143
Carlton .. ..	55,140	Gippsland South .. ..	8,810
Clifton Hill .. ..	4,400	Gippsland West .. ..	29,633
Coburg .. ..	4,100	Goulburn Valley .. ..	16,897
Collingwood .. ..	32,010	Grant .. ..	1,000
East Melbourne .. ..	218,565	Gunbower .. ..	42,505
Essendon .. ..	58,320	Hampden .. ..	19,300
Fitzroy .. ..	88,499	Kara Kara and Borung .. ..	43,290
Flemington .. ..	59,960	Korong and Eaglehawk .. ..	33,630
Footscray .. ..	19,300	Lowan .. ..	78,130
Hawthorn .. ..	16,110	Maryborough and Daylesford .. ..	46,410
Heidelberg .. ..	11,000	Mildura .. ..	3,050
Jika Jika .. ..	39,433	Mornington .. ..	72,485
Kew .. ..	1,250	Ouyen .. ..	16,550
Melbourne .. ..	552,800	Polwarth .. ..	10,890
North Melbourne .. ..	43,650	Port Fairy and Glenelg .. ..	18,600
Port Melbourne .. ..	102,133	Rodney .. ..	22,510
Prahran .. ..	80,955	Stawell and Ararat .. ..	27,027
Richmond .. ..	51,320	Swan Hill .. ..	164,190
St. Kilda .. ..	73,260	Upper Goulburn .. ..	23,236
Toorak .. ..	15,750	Upper Yarra .. ..	12,150
Williamstown .. ..	64,160	Walhalla .. ..	59,290
Total Metropolitan .. ..	1,797,240	Wangaratta and Ovens .. ..	15,652
		Waranga .. ..	12,854
<i>Country.</i>		Warrenheip and Grenville .. ..	12,360
Allandale .. ..	18,300	Warrnambool .. ..	10,326
Ballarat .. ..	21,276	Wonthaggi .. ..	5,485
Barwon .. ..	20,605		
Benalla .. ..	13,982	Total Country .. ..	1,253,963
Benambra .. ..	13,360		
Bendigo .. ..	42,275	Grand Total .. ..	3,051,203
Bulla and Dalhousie .. ..	35,485		
Castlemaine and Maldon .. ..	8,870		

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels, including roadside licences, in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and 1929, and the number of persons to each hotel in those years. The years 1885 and 1906 have been selected, because in those years important alterations were made in the liquor licensing laws:—

#### NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885, 1906 AND 1929.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.*	Persons to each Hotel.
1885 ... ..	969,200	4,339	223
1906 ... ..	1,244,470	3,520	354
1929 (31st October) ... ..	1,771,000	1,819	973
Increase, 1885 to 1929 ... ..	801,800	...	750
Decrease, ,, ,, ... ..	...	2,520	...

\* Including Roadside Licences.

While the population has increased by 83 per cent. since 1885, the number of hotels has decreased by 58 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 336 per cent. more than it was in that year. During the period 1885-1929, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,698 were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 664 were closed voluntarily. During the period of twenty-three years, 1907 to 1929, 69 new licences were granted.

Racecourse  
licences and  
percentage  
fees.

The *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act* 1906 (now Section 152 of the *Police Offences Act* 1915) provides that all racecourses shall be licensed, for which a fee of £1 per annum is charged. It is stipulated that, in addition to this fee, there shall be paid annually a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from all sources. Where the gross revenue is less than £1,500, but more than £600, the annual sum payable is 2 per cent. of the revenue, and, where the gross revenue is £600 or less, no percentage is charged. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue in licence fees and percentages on receipts during the last ten years were as follows:—

#### REVENUE FROM RACECOURSE LICENCES AND PERCENTAGE FEES, 1920 TO 1929.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount.	Year ended 30th June.	Amount.
	£		£
1920 .. ..	13,416	1925 .. ..	21,714
1921 .. ..	17,731	1926 .. ..	23,270
1922 .. ..	17,578	1927 .. ..	24,148
1923 .. ..	20,124	1928 .. ..	25,036
1924 .. ..	20,516	1929 .. ..	24,952



## GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

Gaols and  
prisoners.

There are six gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, and six reformatory prisons, also two police gaols which are used as receiving stations; the figures given below show that there is accommodation in the gaols for nearly twice the average number of prisoners in confinement. The following statement contains information for the year 1928 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, 1928.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement, 31.12.28.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	662	..	551	..	2,092	..	507	..
Pentridge Reformatory Prison..	68	..	75	..	147	..	80	..
Ballarat ..	62	18	16	..	233	4	17	..
Beechworth Reformatory Prison	78	..	28	..	20	..	30	..
Bendigo ..	116	28	16	..	253	9	17	..
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	97	..	91	..	147	..	85	..
Coburg Reformatory Female Prison ..	..	10	..	3	..	2	..	3
Geelong ..	172	29	65	..	313	5	61	..
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	15	..	10	..	5	..	7	..
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	43	..	41	..	41	..	42	..
Metropolitan ..	111	123	109	33	4,503	585	105	35
Sale ..	30	5	4	..	75	1	2	..
Police Gaols ..	26	..	2	..	155	..	6	..
Total ..	1,480	213	1,008	36	7,984	606	959	38

Prisoners in  
confinement,  
1871 to 1928  
—decrease.

A statement is given below of the 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. From this it will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in late years as compared with earlier periods. The rate per 10,000 of population, aged fifteen

years and over, was, in 1928, 4 per cent. less than in 1911, 42 per cent. less than in 1901, 67 per cent. less than in 1891, 72 per cent. less than in 1881, and 78 per cent. less than in 1871.

### PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1928.

Year.	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
1924 ...	734	48	782	13·00	·82	6·79
1925 ...	850	45	895	14·74	·75	7·63
1926 ...	932	47	979	15·93	·78	8·22
1927 ...	949	50	999	15·92	·81	8·24
1928 ...	1,008	36	1,044	16·70	·59	8·49

Birthplaces, religions, and ages of prisoners.

The birthplaces, religions, and ages of prisoners constantly detained, as deduced from the numbers passing through the gaols, are shown below for the five decennial periods ended with 1921 and for 1928:—

### BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY DETAINED, 1881 TO 1928.

—	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1928.
Total .. ..	1,598	1,900	1,151	813	795	1,044
<b>Birthplace—</b>						
Australia and New Zealand	584	845	689	595	660	797
England and Wales ..	401	420	149	87	64	110
Scotland .. ..	105	129	56	26	18	48
Ireland .. ..	378	336	160	62	23	40
China .. ..	27	14	18	4	1	2
Others .. ..	103	156	79	39	29	47
<b>Religion—</b>						
Protestants .. ..	888	1,098	651	476	479	581
Roman Catholics ..	671	729	465	317	293	399
Jews .. ..	7	14	8	4	4	4
Buddhists, Confucians, &c..	27	14	12	1	..	..
Others .. ..	5	45	15	15	19	60
<b>Age—</b>						
Under 20 years .. ..	229	129	75	54	85	107
20 to 30 years .. ..	473	669	316	205	287	315
30 to 40 years .. ..	312	457	337	211	190	264
40 to 50 years .. ..	294	279	234	193	126	265
50 to 60 years .. ..	166	193	102	96	68	110
60 years and over ..	124	173	87	54	39	43

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS  
CONSTANTLY DETAINED, PER 10,000 OF POPULATION,  
1881 TO 1928.\*

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1928.
<b>Birthplace—</b>						
Australia and New Zealand	10·84	10·65	7·25	5·32	4·92	5·19
England and Wales .. .. .	27·20	25·78	12·72	9·73	} 6·53	19·76
Scotland .. .. .	21·81	25·46	15·66	9·78		
Ireland .. .. .	43·58	39·39	26·01	14·95		
China .. .. .	22·88	16·53	28·89	7·14	3·54	6·35
Others .. .. .	35·34	39·24	25·80	11·64	11·13	15·79
<b>Religion—</b>						
Protestants .. .. .	14·36	13·12	7·19	4·90	4·12	4·41
Roman Catholics .. .. .	32·98	29·33	17·63	11·07	9·08	10·81
Jews .. .. .	16·17	21·63	13·54	6·38	5·21	4·57
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	24·20	20·75	21·95	6·18	..	..
Others .. .. .	2·00	10·78	7·03	3·05	4·97	11·12
<b>Age—</b>						
Under 20 years .. .. .	35·30	2·53	1·42	1·01	1·45	1·59
20 to 30 years .. .. .	34·18	27·36	15·30	8·67	10·93	10·49
30 to 40 years .. .. .	34·82	31·30	18·23	11·66	8·35	10·14
40 to 50 years .. .. .	20·95	32·00	20·07	11·64	7·20	10·24
50 to 60 years .. .. .	34·84	23·95	15·35	9·60	4·50	6·34
60 years and over .. .. .	30·88	23·90	8·73	5·58	3·07	2·96

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

## POLICE PROTECTION.

The following table shows the numbers in the various grades of the police force in Victoria on the 31st December, 1928 :—

## POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1928.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner ... ..	1	...	1
Superintendents ... ..	5	8	13
Inspectors ... ..	10	5	15
Sub-Inspectors ... ..	19	5	24
Sergeants, First class ... ..	36	9	45
"    Second class ... ..	38	11	49
Senior Constables ... ..	141	95	236
Constables ... ..	1,155	272	1,427
Total ... ..	1,405	405	1,810
<i>Detectives.</i>			
Sergeants, First Class ... ..	6	...	6
"    Second Class ... ..	1	...	1
Senior Detectives ... ..	13	...	13
Detectives ... ..	27	1	28
Total ... ..	47	1	48
<i>Mounted.</i>			
Senior Constables ... ..	1	...	1
Constables ... ..	31	222	253
Total ... ..	32	222	254
Grand Total ... ..	1,484	628	2,112

The number of police in Victoria per 100,000 of the population and the corresponding proportions for other States, at the end of 1928, were as follows:—Victoria, 119·9; New South Wales, 140·8; Queensland, 134·3; South Australia, 138·3; Western Australia, 138·7; Tasmania, 112·7; and Northern Territory, 1,155·2.

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 the year 1871-2 and every tenth year

thereafter until 1921-22 inclusive, also in each of the five years ended with 1927-28 :—

## EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1871-2 TO 1927-28.

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.	
1872 ..	190,711	57,855	5,722	2,133	256,421	6 10
1882 ..	201,063	53,032	14,996	3,328	272,419	6 2
1892 ..	283,409	65,679	19,113	23,319	391,520	6 9
1902 ..	271,561	51,948	7,064	3,613	334,186	5 6
1912 ..	316,456	48,514	12,856	2,300	380,126	5 8
1922 ..	527,305	71,825	6,681	2,336	608,147	7 10
1924 ..	540,109*	85,963	20,997	15,159	662,228	8 2
1925 ..	602,222	92,635	20,109	7,097	722,063	8 9
1926 ..	622,509	101,794	24,566	14,747	763,616	9 1
1927 ..	678,812	106,059	31,637	8,338	824,846	9 8
1928 ..	681,814	106,978	39,292	4,523	832,607	9 7

\* This does not include amounts paid to members of the Special Constabulary Force, which was employed temporarily after the Police strike of 1923.

The police perform a number of duties in addition to those connected with the maintenance of law and order. The actual cost to the community of the police protection afforded is, therefore, less than the expenditure shown in the above table for maintenance of the police force.

**Executions.** During the twenty-four years ended with 1928 there were only eight executions in Victoria, one of which took place in 1908, one in 1912, two in 1916, two in 1918, one in 1922, and one in 1924. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 176 criminals have been executed within the State, of whom only four were females.

The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains on page 490 a table showing the offences for which criminals were executed, also their birthplaces and religions, for the years 1842 to 1916.

**Inquests.** The number of inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals during each of the last five years is given below:—

## INQUESTS, 1924 TO 1928.

Cause of Death found to be due to—	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<b>External Causes—</b>					
Accident .. .. .	601	619	718	690	691
Homicide .. .. .	7	11	10	8	10
Suicide .. .. .	128	170	144	174	199
Execution .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..
Doubtful .. .. .	19	21	26	23	24
Disease or Natural Causes .. ..	688	603	599	619	624
Intemperance .. .. .	..	..	1	2	1
Unspecified or Doubtful Causes ..	4	3	5	3	2
Being "Still Born" .. .. .	1	1	1	3	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>1,552</b>
Number per 10,000 of Population ..	8·82	8·54	8·86	8·81	8·86

Of the deaths from external causes during the last five years, 77 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 1 per cent. to homicide, and 19 per cent. to suicide; in 3 per cent. of the cases the nature or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

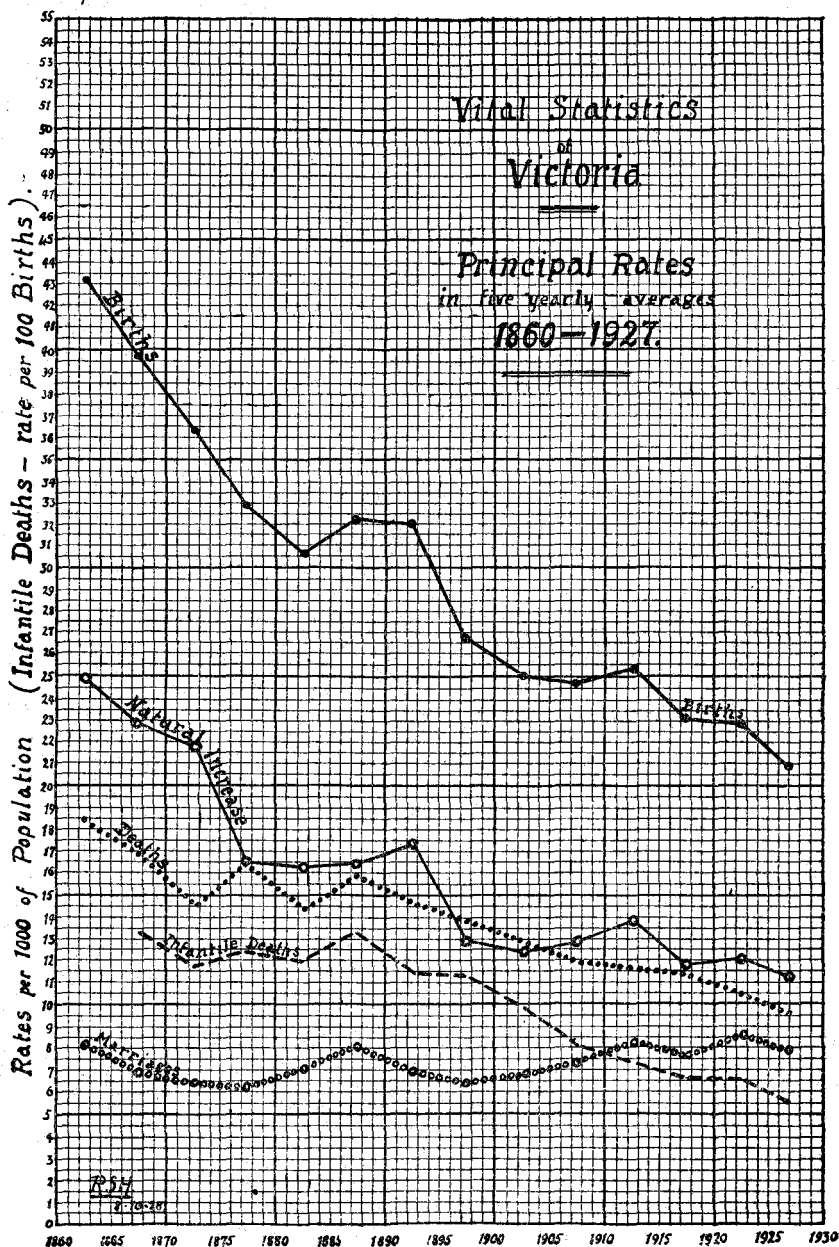
Registration  
of Births,  
Deaths, and  
Marriages.

The present official system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers—framed on the best models—are replete with all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has control over the local registrars of births and deaths, and the registrars of marriages, and (so far as regards their registration duties) over the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by him or by the Assistant Government Statist are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. Since the present system was instituted approximately 4,466,000 original entries have been made in the indexes, of which 1,187,000 relate to marriages, 2,231,000 to births, and 1,048,000 to deaths.

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. The fee for a search in the Official Records, or an extract of an entry, is 2s. 6d., and for a certificate, including the cost of search, 7s. 6d. (except where application is made within three months of the registration of the event when 5s. only is charged). 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 is required.

As evidence of the extent by which the information in the records is availed of, the number of transactions which took place in 1928 was 45,122, yielding £5,649 revenue. Included in the above number were 5,522 free ordinary searches and 364 free certificates.

The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains on pages 301 to 303 a statement of the law relating to marriages and the registration of births and deaths in Victoria. Since 1915, when the Acts were consolidated, minor validating and other Acts have been passed.





The principal numbers and rates—male and female—  
**Summary of Vital Statistics, relating to Vital Statistics in Victoria for the year 1928, are given in the following table:—**

**SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 1928.**

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	466,700	9,312	5,087	582	19·95	10·90	62·50
	Females	520,880	8,570	4,941	433	16·45	9·49	50·53
	Total	987,580	17,882	10,028	1,015	18·11	10·15	56·76
Rest of the State	Males	404,197	8,493	4,297	506	21·01	10·63	59·58
	Females	359,563	8,123	3,383	398	22·59	9·41	49·00
	Total	763,760	16,616	7,680	904	21·76	10·06	54·41
Victoria	Males	870,897	17,805	9,384	1,088	20·44	10·78	61·11
	Females	880,443	16,693	8,324	831	18·96	9·45	49·78
	Total	1,751,340	34,498	17,708	1,919	19·70	10·11	55·63

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

**MARRIAGES.**

**Marriages—Numbers and Rates.** Marriages in Victoria in 1928 numbered 13,186. This was 422 less than the number for the previous year, and 1,712 less than the greatest number recorded—that for 1920.

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.

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 1928.

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 ..	13,370	3,064	3,594	3,201	3,511	8·00
1926 ..	13,405	3,012	3,757	3,085	3,551	7·90
1927 ..	13,608	3,152	3,835	3,000	3,621	7·88
1928 ..	13,186	3,162	3,524	3,148	3,352	7·53

\* Not available.

The highest number of marriages in the history of the State—14,898, and also the highest rate per 1,000 of the population since 1857—9·85, were recorded in 1920. This was mainly due to the marriages of a large number of returned soldiers who had settled down to ordinary civilian life.

**Marriage rates in Australasia.** The subjoined statement shows the marriage rate per 1,000 of the population in the various Australian States, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand, in quinquennial periods for the years 1910 to 1924, and for the years 1925 to 1928:—

## MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIA, 1910 TO 1928.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	8·29	9·17	8·54	9·38	8·22	7·94	8·72	8·51
1915-19	7·62	7·96	7·59	7·94	6·62	6·90	7·75	7·30
1920-24	8·64	8·55	7·80	8·53	7·60	7·93	8·38	8·44
1925 ..	8·00	8·14	7·60	7·82	7·46	7·05	7·91	7·85
1926 ..	7·90	8·28	7·34	8·06	7·58	6·79	7·92	7·90
1927 ..	7·88	8·45	7·04	7·88	8·07	6·82	7·95	7·62
1928 ..	7·53	8·28	6·95	7·18	8·29	7·09	7·73	7·58

The marriage rate in England and Wales in 1928 was 7·65.

The marriages in Australia for 1928 numbered 48,592, as against 49,833 in 1927, 47,865 in 1926, 46,899 in 1925, 45,869 in 1924, and 44,541 in 1923. Of the total for 1928, 13,186 took place in Victoria, 20,075 in New South Wales, 6,322 in Queensland, 4,146 in South Australia, 3,309 in Western Australia, 1,502 in Tasmania, 23 in the Northern Territory, and 29 in the Federal Capital Territory.

Marriages to marriageable men and women.

The marriages in proportion to the population, to the unmarried men and widowers aged 21 to 55, and to the unmarried women and widows aged 18 to 50, in each census year, 1857 to 1921, are given in the following table :—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION AND OF SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1857 TO 1921.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.						
	Enumerated Population.	Number of Unmarried and Widowed.		Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
		Men (aged 21 to 55).	Women (aged 18 to 50).		Population.	Unmarried and Widowed Men (aged 21 to 55).	Unmarried and Widowed Women (aged 18 to 50).
1857 ..	383,668	88,456	18,128	4,465	11·64	50·48	246·30
1861 ..	513,896	98,665	24,009	4,528	8·81	45·89	188·60
1871 ..	712,263	77,078	40,836	4,715	6·62	61·17	115·46
1881 ..	849,438	77,250	75,098	5,732	6·75	74·20	76·33
1891 ..	1,130,463	133,576	113,276	9,007	7·97	67·43	79·51
1901 ..	1,193,340	123,691	137,267	8,468	7·10	68·46	61·69
1911 ..	1,309,503	132,642	158,556	10,984	8·39	82·81	69·28
1921 ..	1,526,659	136,569	163,488	14,009	9·18	102·57	85·69

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

Factors in marriage rates.

An examination of the figures for the eight census periods shows how the crude marriage rate is affected by the proportion of marriageable persons in the community. The maximum marriage rate (per 1,000 of population), which occurred in 1857, was co-incident with the highest proportion of marriageable

persons, while the minimum rate—in 1871—was associated with the lowest proportion of such persons. A further examination of the figures shows that the ordinary marriage rate is more directly affected by the proportion of eligible men than by that of eligible women in the population. Thus, the percentage of single women aged 18 to 50 rose from 4·7 in 1857 to 10·7 in 1921, while that of single men aged 21 to 55 fell from 23 to 8·9 in the same period. After allowing for the more uniform distribution of males and females of marriageable ages in the later years, the decrease in the percentage of marriageable men coincides fairly closely with the decline in the ordinary marriage rate. The female marriage rates show that, of females aged 18 to 50, the proportion entering wedlock each year fell from about 1 in 4 in 1857, and nearly 1 in 5 in 1861, to 1 in 16 in 1901, 1 in 15 in 1911, and nearly 1 in 12 in 1921.

The large number of discharged soldiers, who were settling down to civilian life, was responsible to a great extent for the high crude marriage rate recorded in 1921. This factor, however, only partially accounts for the very high proportion of marriageable men and women who entered wedlock in that year in comparison with the years 1901 and 1911, as, quite apart from the effect produced by the marriages of discharged soldiers, the improvement in the rate shown in 1911 became more prominent in the next decennial year.

Marriages  
to marriage-  
able males  
in Austral-  
asia.

The following statement shows for the period 1900-02 and for the years 1911 and 1921 the number of marriages per 1,000 marriageable males in Victoria, the other States of Australia, and New Zealand. It has been assumed that marriageable males are unmarried men and widowers aged 21 to 55:—

#### MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MALES IN AUSTRALASIA.

	1900-02.	1911.	1921.	Increase per cent. in 20 Years.
Victoria .. ..	56·0	67·3	81·7	45·9
New South Wales .. ..	58·3	68·0	73·9	26·8
Queensland .. ..	41·6	54·9	62·1	49·3
South Australia .. ..	56·8	81·3	88·7	56·2
Western Australia .. ..	41·9	45·8	62·5	49·2
Tasmania .. ..	65·7	69·3	81·9	24·7
Australia .. ..	55·7	64·7	77·2	38·6
New Zealand .. ..	55·1	58·8	78·9	43·2

In each State the proportion of marriageable men who married during the year 1921 was greater than that for the period 1900-02 or for 1911, the excess over the proportion for the earlier period, expressed as a percentage, being 56 in South Australia, 49 in Western Australia, 49 in Queensland, 46 in Victoria, nearly 27 in New South Wales, and nearly 25 in Tasmania. The comparatively low marriage rates for men in Western Australia and Queensland were due to the unequal distribution of marriageable men and women. At the 1921 census, to every 1,000 unmarried and widowed women aged 18 to 50 the numbers of bachelors and widowers between 21 and 55 years of age in each State and Australia were as follows:—Victoria, 837; New South Wales, 1,015; Queensland, 1,230; South Australia, 892; Western Australia, 1,330; Tasmania, 889; and Australia, 984.

Marriageable persons in Metropolis and Country.

An examination of the sex distribution of persons residing in Greater Melbourne and the rest of the State discloses the fact that, whether the comparison be made for all ages or for marriageable ages only, there is a great preponderance of women over men in the metropolis, while in the remainder of the State the men are in excess. In Greater Melbourne in 1921 there were 63,337 marriageable men aged 21 to 55, as compared with 95,024 marriageable women aged 18 to 50. In the rest of the State the eligible men and women at those ages numbered 73,232 and 68,464 respectively. It is thus seen that, while there was a surplus of 31,687 marriageable females in the metropolis as compared with males, there was a deficiency of 4,768 in the country.

The number of such males per 1,000 marriageable females in the metropolis was 667, while in the rest of the State the corresponding number was 1,070.

The following statement shows the proportions of marriageable men and women per 1,000 of the respective populations in Greater Melbourne and the rest of the State:—

MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN GREATER MELBOURNE AND THE REST OF THE STATE, 1921.

District.	Males.	Females.
Greater Melbourne ..	82·6	124·0
Rest of the State..	95·8	89·5

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

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

Age Group—	Men.				Women.			
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
15-21 ..	..	..	..	..	23·6	18·8	23·3	25·7
21-25* ..	44·3	44·6	55·2	64·9	106·0	87·2	105·6	129·8
25-30 ..	85·9	90·5	118·6	148·2	100·5	84·7	112·1	135·3
30-35 ..	75·2	82·1	101·1	126·0	66·4	57·9	66·0	79·6
35-40 ..	51·1	62·6	72·9	91·1	46·4	37·2	43·0	43·3
40-45 ..	33·4	39·9	44·7	50·5	27·7	22·3	20·7	22·2
45-50 ..	25·9	29·8	34·9	35·0	17·8	14·3	5·5	13·5
50 and upwards	9·1	9·1	12·1	12·8	4·2	2·4	2·6	3·1

\* In the case of men, 20-25.

The probabilities of bachelors and spinsters marrying and of widowers and widows re-marrying have been obtained by comparing their marriages at specified ages with the respective numbers in the community at those ages at the census of 1921. The marriages per 1,000 of the above-mentioned persons are given in the following table for the year mentioned:—

### MARRIAGES PER 1,000 BACHELORS, WIDOWERS, SPINSTERS, AND WIDOWS, 1921.

Age Group.	Marriages to every 1,000—			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Spinsters.	Widows.
15-21 .. ..	..	..	25·7	..
21-25* .. ..	64·8	114·3	129·5	179·4
25-30 .. ..	147·4	165·2	134·1	132·2
30-35 .. ..	123·3	170·4	77·5	84·4
35-40 .. ..	85·4	129·4	37·5	64·8
40-45 .. ..	40·8	105·6	18·9	31·3
45-50 .. ..	25·7	71·5	10·6	18·9
50 and upwards	6·7	20·2	3·3	2·9

\* In the case of men, 20-25.

The figures show that the probability of a widower marrying within a year is greater than that of a bachelor of similar age, and further, that the difference in favour of the former is much greater at ages

over 30 than at earlier ages. Comparing the marriage rates for widows with those for spinsters it is seen that at every age under 50, except the age group 25-30, the chance of a widow marrying is considerably greater than that of a spinster of the same age. As 78 per cent. of both widowers and widows are over 50 years—a period of life when the chance of re-marrying is small—and the great majority of the bachelors and spinsters are under that age—a period when the probability of marrying is much greater—it was to be expected that the rates for the two former would be much lower than those for the two latter sections. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages of widowers were only slightly more than half as numerous as those of bachelors, and the marriages of widows were less than one-fourth of those of spinsters.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1928 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows :—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, IN VICTORIA, 1928.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.													Total Bridegrooms.					
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.		50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	...	...	3	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
18	...	2	14	13	16	13	2	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
19	...	3	10	24	27	31	23	34	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
20	...	...	11	22	67	59	47	75	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292
21 to 25	1	19	61	140	248	338	429	1,977	466	34	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3,724
25 to 30	...	3	12	47	121	166	247	1,979	1,737	313	62	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	4,706
30 to 35	...	3	3	9	19	37	46	514	787	396	137	22	7	...	...	...	...	...	1,981
35 to 40	...	...	1	6	5	7	10	119	264	272	198	40	14	2	1	...	...	...	939
40 to 45	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	44	79	121	120	79	29	7	1	...	...	...	488
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	13	37	52	76	42	39	11	4	4	1	...	283
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	8	26	30	32	36	23	5	2	1	...	173
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	10	23	27	32	25	23	8	...	...	154
60 to 65	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	5	13	14	21	16	16	8	4	3	105
65 to 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	9	6	12	11	9	7	14	4	76
70 to 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	6	3	1	19
75 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	2	2	2	2	14
Total Brides	2	30	115	263	507	659	812	4,773	3,402	1,235	677	278	196	98	66	38	25	10	13,186

Although age inequalities among contracting parties were relatively few, they were striking in degree. Thus five men between 45 and 55, and two men between 55 and 65, married women under 21, while sixteen women between 40 and 60 were married to men who were

under 30 years. The great majority of the parties were, however, of suitable ages. Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 707 were older and 190 younger than their brides, and 103 were of the same age as their partners.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in the various age groups are shown in the succeeding table for the periods 1881-90 and 1911-20, and the year 1928:—

PROPORTIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90, 1911-20, AND 1928

Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—					
	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	1881-90.	1911-20.	1928.	1881-90.	1911-20.	1928.
Under 15 ... ..	...	...	...	·15	·07	·15
15 to 16 ... ..	...	...	...	1·17	·75	2·28
16 to 17 ... ..	·03	·16	·08	6·53	3·79	8·72
17 to 18 ... ..	·29	·62	·83	20·32	12·65	19·95
18 to 19 ... ..	1·46	3·81	5·31	42·94	29·53	38·45
19 to 20 ... ..	5·62	9·53	11·83	65·03	44·34	49·98
20 to 21 ... ..	15·19	16·82	22·14	73·84	54·41	61·58
21 to 25 ... ..	321·02	255·25	282·42	432·34	360·34	361·98
25 to 30 ... ..	365·48	356·68	356·44	223·83	286·34	258·00
30 to 35 ... ..	134·57	166·37	150·24	62·07	105·01	93·66
35 to 40 ... ..	58·29	84·52	71·21	29·53	50·44	51·34
40 to 45 ... ..	32·54	42·03	37·01	17·10	24·21	21·08
45 to 50 ... ..	24·77	28·21	21·46	12·23	15·13	14·86
50 to 55 ... ..	18·40	16·55	13·12	6·74	6·60	7·43
55 to 60 ... ..	11·49	9·65	11·68	3·40	3·29	5·00
60 and over ... ..	10·85	9·80	16·23	2·78	3·10	5·54
Total ... ..	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

Of every 1,000 women who were married during 1928, 543 were under 25 years, and 258 were aged 25-30, as against 506 and 286 at corresponding ages in the years 1911 to 1920, and 642 and 224 in the years 1881 to 1890.

A high proportion of re-marriages has the effect of increasing the average marrying age of bridegrooms and brides. This is readily seen by comparing for 1928 the mean age at marriage of bachelors, 28·12, with that of divorced men, and of widowers—40·83 and 48·35 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25·34, as against 35·35 for divorced women and 43·34 for widows. The average age of men marrying women under 45 and

Age at marriage.



of their brides for certain periods since 1869 is shown in the following table :—

## MEAN AGES AT MARRIAGE.

Period.	Average Age of—	
	Brides under 45.	Bridegrooms of Brides under 45.
	Years.	Years.
1870-74	24·13	29·93
1880-84	23·83	28·61
1890-94	24·66	28·66
1900-04	25·44	29·70
1905-09	25·88	29·80
1910-14	25·76	29·25
1915-19	25·97	29·40
1920-24	25·92	29·20
1925	25·75	29·00
1926	25·62	28·87
1927	25·50	28·71
1928	25·42	28·66

The mean age of women under 45 who married in 1928 differed very slightly from the average of the previous five years. In Victoria in 1928 the mean marrying age of all brides was 26·34, and of all bridegrooms, 29·55.

Marriage records show that, of the persons married in Victoria during 1928, 85·9 per cent. were born in Australia, 11·5 per cent. in the United Kingdom, and 1·2 per cent. in other British Possessions, and that only small proportions, about 1·8 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 0·9 per cent. of the brides, were natives of foreign countries. The numbers born in Australia and other countries are shown in the subjoined table for the years 1913 and 1928 :—

## BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1913 AND 1928.

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1913.	1928.	1913.	1928.
	Australia	9,628	10,931	10,274
New Zealand	155	120	82	92
England and Wales	972	1,323	644	853
Scotland	213	382	141	263
Ireland	126	132	83	85
Other British Possessions	40	61	24	56
Germany	46	33	19	15
Russia	17	18	3	12
Italy	15	40	12	22
United States	30	23	14	11
Other Foreign Countries	82	123	28	63
Total	11,324	13,186	11,324	13,186

Conjugal condition of persons marrying.

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

### CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1928.

Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of Total Marriages.					
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1928.
Bachelors and Spinsters..	80·59	85·84	87·22	88·46	90·31	91·48
Bachelors and Widows ..	7·10	4·72	4·23	3·66	3·15	2·64
Widowers and Spinsters..	7·75	6·17	6·07	5·70	4·81	4·10
Widowers and Widows ..	4·56	3·27	2·48	2·18	1·73	1·78

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

Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria during 1928, 59 were widowers and 44 were widows, as against 58 and 44 respectively in 1927, 63 and 47 in 1926, 65 and 48 in 1925, 64 and 51 in 1924, and 65 and 47 in 1923.

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1928 was 503, which was 38 more than the number for the preceding year. Of the 133,730 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 2,310, or 1 in every 58 persons, as compared with 1 in every 98 in the period, 1916-20. The following are the numbers of divorced persons who have re-married since 1923 :—

Divorced persons re-marrying.

### DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1924 TO 1928.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1924 .. .. .	196	201	397
1925 .. .. .	238	237	475
1926 .. .. .	243	227	470
1927 .. .. .	227	238	465
1928 .. .. .	248	255	503

The divorced persons in the State at the census of 1921 numbered 2,313, of whom 1,092 were men and 1,221 women. A comparison of the re-marriages of divorced males and females during 1921 with these numbers shows that, according to the experience of that year, 17·2

per cent. of the males and 13·5 per cent. of the females re-marry each year. As these proportions greatly exceed the rates for other sections of the community it is evident that many divorces are obtained with a view to early re-marriage.

The proportions of bridegrooms and brides under 21 years of age are given in the subjoined table for the years 1924 to 1928 :—

Year.	Percentage under 21 years of age.	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.
1924 .. ..	3·58	16·03
1925 .. ..	4·28	16·32
1926 .. ..	4·08	17·20
1927 .. ..	4·15	17·47
1928 .. ..	4·02	18·11

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 1913 and 1928, are shown in the following table :—

MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1913.		1928.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Church of England .. ..	3,179	28·07	3,762	28·53
Roman Catholic Church .. ..	1,922	16·97	2,580	19·56
Presbyterian Church .. ..	2,105	18·59	2,304	17·47
Methodist Church .. ..	1,633	14·42	1,825	13·84
Congregational Church .. ..	1,014	8·95	581	4·40
Baptist Church .. ..	449	3·97	542	4·11
Church of Christ .. ..	257	2·27	319	2·42
Lutheran Church .. ..	71	·63	59	·45
Salvation Army .. ..	47	·42	67	·51
Hebrew .. ..	43	·38	45	·36
Other Sects .. ..	314	2·77	89	·67
Registrars of Marriages .. ..	290	2·56	1,013	7·68
Total .. ..	11,324	100·00	13,186	100·00

Marriages by Anglican clergymen represented 28·53 per cent. of the total in 1928, as compared with 28·78 per cent. in 1927, 29·10 per cent. in 1921, 28·07 per cent. in 1913, and 21·18 per cent.

in the period 1904-08. Excepting the ratios for the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches, there were great disparities between the proportion of marriages celebrated according to the rites of each of the principal denominations and the proportionate number of adherents possessed by it in the community.

In 1928, 7·68 per cent., in 1927, 6·21 per cent., in 1926, 4·61 per cent., in 1925, 3·95 per cent., in 1924, 4·95 per cent., and, in 1914 and 1913, 2·6 per cent. of the total marriages in Victoria were celebrated by lay registrars, as against 1 per cent. in 1909, and about 7 per cent. in the decade ended 1890. The decrease which occurred between the earlier period and 1909 was due to the competition of matrimonial agencies which sprang up about 1894, and the increase since 1909 has probably been due to the *Marriage Act* 1909 (now incorporated in the *Marriage Act* 1915—No. 2691) permitting the removal from the list of registered clergymen of the names of those who make a business of celebrating marriages. The percentages of civil marriages in Australia and New Zealand, in 1928, were 7·11 per cent. and 19·58 per cent. respectively.

The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages in Victoria numbered 1,740 on 31st December, 1928. The numbers of ministers in each denomination (excepting Jews and Quakers) and lay registrars of marriages were as follows:—

#### REGISTERED MINISTERS OF EACH DENOMINATION.

Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.	Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.
Church of England ..	451	Ballarat Town Mission ..	1
Roman Catholic ..	372	New Church ..	3
Presbyterian ..	306	Greek Orthodox Church ..	2
Methodist ..	291	Unitarian ..	1
Congregational ..	58	International Bible Students' Association ..	1
Baptist ..	91	Latter Day Saints (Mormons) ..	1
Church of Christ ..	74	Open Brethren ..	3
Lutheran ..	29		
Salvation Army ..	38		
Latter Day Saints (Re-organized) ..	4	Total Clergymen ..	1,740
Seventh Day Adventist ..	9	Lay Registrars of Marriages ..	27
Catholic Apostolic ..	2		
Free Christian ..	2		
Australian Church ..	1	Grand Total ..	1,767

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 1928 was 34,498, of which 17,805 were of males and 16,693 of females! This was 576 less than the number recorded for the preceding year. Stillbirths, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 950, and corresponded to a ratio of 2.75 per 100 infants born alive in 1928. There were 1,066 male to every 1,000 female births in 1928, as compared with 1,062 in 1927, 1,061 in 1926, 1,073 in 1925, 1,049 in 1924, and 1,073 in 1923.

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 1928.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	Sep-tember.	Decem-ber.	
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 ..	35,922	18,593	17,329	8,938	8,790	9,195	8,999	21.49
1926 ..	35,362	18,203	17,159	8,832	8,861	8,950	8,719	20.84
1927 ..	35,074	18,068	17,006	8,508	8,742	9,265	8,559	20.30
1928 ..	34,498	17,805	16,693	8,870	8,684	8,716	8,228	19.70

\* Not available.

The following statement shows the birth rates per 1,000 of the population of each State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand, since 1909 :—

BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIA,  
1910 TO 1928.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	25·42	28·79	28·81	27·98	28·63	29·90	27·73	26·15
1915-19	23·13	26·64	27·86	25·51	25·21	27·78	25·89	24·37
1920-24	22·89	25·27	25·59	23·37	23·52	26·54	24·40	22·99
1925 ..	21·49	24·01	23·82	21·06	22·23	24·24	22·89	21·17
1926 ..	20·84	22·89	22·58	20·55	22·14	23·62	22·02	21·05
1927 ..	20·30	22·69	22·24	20·12	22·03	23·01	21·67	20·29
1928 ..	19·70	22·60	21·76	19·76	21·79	22·13	21·33	19·56

The birth rate in England and Wales in 1928 was 16·7.

The births in Australia were fewer by 3,905, or 2·8 per cent., in 1928 than in 1914, although in the intervening period the population had increased by 27·1 per cent. The number in 1928 was 134,078, as compared with 137,983 in 1914. Of the total recorded for 1928, 34,498 occurred in Victoria, 54,791 in New South Wales, 19,783 in Queensland, 11,408 in South Australia, 8,704 in Western Australia, 4,691 in Tasmania, 83 in the Northern Territory, and 120 in the Federal Capital Territory.

The birth rate of a community is almost wholly dependent upon the proportion of wives at the reproductive period of life and their internal age distribution. As these elements, especially the former, differ widely in certain Australian States, the crude rates of the different States are scarcely comparable. The figures for the census of 1921 showed that in every 1,000 of the respective populations of each State and the Commonwealth the married women aged 15 to 45 numbered 116·1 in Victoria, 127·5 in New South Wales, 119·3 in Queensland, 125·3 in South Australia, 118·0 in Western Australia, 117·3 in Tasmania, and 121·9 in Australia. In the case of Victoria, the deficiency in the proportion of married women at the ages mentioned was accentuated by a comparatively small proportion of them being at the younger and more fertile ages. During the years 1920-22 the crude nuptial birth rate per 1,000 of the population was lower in Victoria than in any other State. When, however, the rates for the other States were adjusted to Victorian conditions by eliminating the differences referred to, they were altered as follows :—New South Wales was reduced by 2·7

per 1,000 of the population, Queensland by 1·4, South Australia by 1·6, Tasmania by 1·1, and Australia by 1·3, while the rate for Western Australia was increased by ·4. The result was that, according to the adjusted figures, the nuptial rate for Victoria was more satisfactory than the rates for two of the other States, viz., New South Wales and South Australia.

Births to wives in Australasia and England.

The next table shows the nuptial births per 1,000 married women under 45 (not allowing for their differing age distribution) in each State, New Zealand, and England and Wales in the four census years 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1921 :—

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

Country.	Nuptial Births per 1,000 Married Women aged 15 to 45.				Decrease per cent. in 20 years.
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	
Victoria .. ..	297·0	229·0	223·0	190·5	16·8
New South Wales ..	298·9	235·6	235·4	194·2	17·6
Queensland .. ..	315·0	251·0	244·8	213·6	14·9
South Australia ..	311·1	235·0	235·9	186·9	20·5
Western Australia ..	352·8	244·0	221·8	190·9	21·8
Tasmania .. ..	315·9	254·6	244·8	216·9	14·8
New Zealand .. ..	279·1	246·1	211·7	181·0	26·9
England and Wales ..	268·8	234·2	196·2	176·3	24·7

Birthplaces of parents of nuptial children.

The birth records of children born in wedlock show that, in Victoria, in 1928, 80 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 94 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 :—76·9 in Victoria; 85·6 in Australia; ·7 in New Zealand; 8·4 in England and Wales; 2·2 in Scotland; ·9 in Ireland; ·4 in other British Possessions; and 1·8 in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were :—Victoria, 79·5; Australia, 88·4; New Zealand, ·6; England and Wales, 7·2; Scotland, 1·8; Ireland, ·6; other British Possessions, ·3; and foreign countries, 1·1.

Standardized birth rates per 1,000 wives in Victoria.

An accurate view of the alteration in the fertility of wives is obtained by comparing the ratio of nuptial births to wives at reproductive ages, and allowing for the difference in their age distribution at each period. The following

table shows for Victoria the distribution of married women in six five-year groups in the last six census years:—

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

Census Year.	Proportion in each Age Group to Every 1,000 Married Women between 15 and 45.					
	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.
1871 .. ..	20·3	130·4	211·4	230·7	233·2	174·0
1881 .. ..	17·3	159·5	204·6	206·0	209·7	202·9
1891 .. ..	13·5	156·9	275·2	244·1	172·1	138·2
1901 .. ..	8·1	99·0	198·3	249·6	249·2	195·8
1911 .. ..	12·4	113·8	206·9	226·6	221·2	219·1
1921 .. ..	9·2	105·3	222·5	247·9	221·1	194·0

To estimate the effect which the alteration in age distribution has on the birth rate, the proportion in each of the above groups was multiplied by the average natality rate for the group according to a standard table—the standard used for this purpose being the Swedish table of 1891. The sum of the products for each census year represented the number of births which would have occurred in that year per 1,000 married women between 15 and 45 had the fertility of these women remained unaltered, i.e., the potential births. The year 1871 was used as a basis with which to compare the five subsequent census years, and adjustments were applied to the actual births (per 1,000) occurring in those years, so as to make them conform to the age constitution in the first-mentioned year. The correction factors were obtained by taking the number of births per 1,000 married women aged 15-45 which would have occurred in 1871 had the standard natality rates prevailed, and dividing this number by the corresponding numbers of potential births for 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1921. The above method was applied to find what proportion of the alteration in the ratio of births to married women under 45 was due to causes other than varying age constitution. The last mentioned factor has been taken into account in the computation of the birth rates appearing in column (5) of the subjoined table:—

STANDARDIZED NUPTIAL BIRTH RATES.

(1) Census Year.	(2) Married Women between 15 and 45 years of age.	(3) Nuptial Births.	(4) Nuptial Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45.	(5) Standardized Nuptial Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45.	(6) Factor for Correction of Rate in Column 4.
1871 ..	88,561	26,805	302·67	..	..
1881 ..	84,831	25,675	302·66	303·14	1·0016
1891 ..	120,700	35,853	297·04	231·98	0·9493
1901 ..	127,858	29,279	229·00	238·75	1·0426
1911 ..	139,398	31,080	222·96	231·50	1·0383
1921 ..	177,803	33,879	190·50	195·47	1·0261



An inspection of the rates in column (5) shows that there was a fall of 7 per cent. in 1891 as compared with 1881, a further serious decline of over 15 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1891, a decrease of 3 per cent. in 1911 as compared with 1901, and a further decline of nearly 16 per cent. in 1921 as compared with 1911, which were not due to variations in the age distribution of the married women between 15 and 45 in the community. A further examination of the standardized nuptial birth rates appearing in this column shows that the births in 1921 to every 1,000 married women of reproductive ages were 108 fewer than in 1881, 87 fewer than in 1891, 43 fewer than in 1901, and 36 fewer than in 1911.

**Standardized nuptial birth rate for Victoria.**

Nuptial birth rates (per 1,000 of the total population) for widely separated periods do not give a correct indication of the relative fertilities of those periods, unless the number of married women at reproductive ages in proportion to the population and the age constitution of such women have remained unchanged. In order to allow for the disturbance which may have been introduced through variations in these elements it is necessary that adjustments be made in the crude rates. The factor to correct the result of changes in the proportion of married women between 15 and 45 is obtained by comparing the number of such women in the community at the period of observation with the number in a standard population. The method of obtaining the correcting factor for the disturbance due to the second element was explained in a previous paragraph.

The following table shows the crude nuptial birth rates in six census years, the adjustments to be applied thereto for the reasons mentioned above, the amended birth rates, and the difference between these and the crude rates. The standard used in the computation of the correction factors was the Victorian population of 1871. Standardized birth rates per 1,000 of the population in the years 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1921 are as follows:—

**STANDARDIZED NUPTIAL BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.**

Year.	Enu-merated Population.	Nuptial Births.	Nuptial Births per 1,000 of Population (crude Rates).	Wives aged 15-45 per 1,000 of Population.	Correction Factor for variations in—		Stan-dardized Birth Rate.	Difference between crude and stan-dardized Rates.
					Proportion of Wives aged 15-45.	Age Distribu-tion of Wives aged 15-45.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1871	731,528	26,805	36.64	121.1	..	..	..	..
1881	862,346	25,675	29.77	98.4	1.2307	1.0016	36.69	6.92
1891	1,140,405	35,853	31.44	105.8	1.1446	0.9493	34.39	2.95
1901	1,201,341	29,279	24.37	106.4	1.1382	1.0426	28.77	4.40
1911	1,315,551	31,080	23.63	106.0	1.1425	1.0388	27.89	4.26
1921	1,531,280	33,379	22.12	116.1	1.0431	1.0261	23.68	1.56

An inspection of the crude rates in the fourth column of the above table shows that nuptial births per 1,000 of population apparently declined by 6·87 in 1881, 5·20 in 1891, 12·27 in 1901, 13·01 in 1911, and 14·52 in 1921, as compared with the first-mentioned census date. After making allowance for the disturbing elements known to exist, the apparent decline of 6·87 in 1881 is altered to an increase of ·05 per 1,000, while the decline of 1891 is reduced from 5·20 to 2·25, that of 1901 from 12·27 to 7·87, that of 1911 from 13·01 to 8·75, and that of 1921 from 14·52 to 12·96 per 1,000 as compared with 1871. Between 1901 and 1921 there was a reduction of nearly 18 per cent. in the rate due to other than normal causes.

During the last ten years the births to Chinese parents numbered 33, or 1 in every 10,684 births. There were 208 Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese), or 1 in every 1,695 births registered in the same period.

The average ages of fathers and mothers of nuptial children whose births were recorded in 1928 were 32·85 and 29·54 years respectively, which were 4·19 and 4·12 years above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides for the same year. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the year mentioned :—

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS IN AGE GROUPS, 1928.

Father.		Mother.	
Age Group.	Proportion per 100 Births.	Age Group.	Proportion per 100 Births.
Under 20 ... ..	·47	Under 20 ... ..	4·11
20 to 25 ... ..	11·66	20 to 25 ... ..	22·21
25 to 30 ... ..	26·71	25 to 30 ... ..	29·49
30 to 35 ... ..	24·82	30 to 35 ... ..	23·37
35 to 40 ... ..	19·38	35 to 40 ... ..	15·28
40 to 45 ... ..	10·13	40 to 45 ... ..	5·14
45 to 50 ... ..	4·46	45 and over ... ..	·40
50 and over ... ..	2·37		
Total ... ..	100·00	Total ... ..	100·00

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1928, 51·70 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 38·65 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 38·37 and 44·20 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 nuptial births, about 41 were due to mothers under 20 years, and about 4 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

**Birth rates in town and country.** In editions of this work prior to 1923 birth rates for the various municipalities and divisions of the State were based on the births occurring therein in relation to their respective populations.

This method made no allowance for prospective mothers travelling from rural districts to towns where better lying-in facilities and attention were available, or to the metropolis, or for metropolitan residents, *enceinte*, travelling from one municipality to another. By reason of this the rates for the metropolis and urban districts were unduly inflated at the expense of the rural districts, and the recorded variations in the rates of the various municipalities were incorrect. Also, no provision was made for births which had occurred in the Women's and other public hospitals being credited to the districts in which the mothers resided. As, at that time, about 14 per cent. of the metropolitan births occurred in these institutions the rates for certain municipalities—particularly the poorer and more congested ones—were necessarily considerably understated. The proportion in 1928 was about 22 per cent.

In 1923, therefore, it was decided to allot all births registered in Victoria to the place of usual residence of the mother. Upon this being done for the year mentioned it was found that the total for the metropolis, i.e., the births registered therein, had decreased by approximately 1,200. In subsequent years the consequent decrease has ranged between 1,220 and 1,350. These numbers give a fair indication of the extent by which the rates in districts outside the metropolitan area suffered under the discarded system of compilation.

The following table, computed on the above-mentioned basis, shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population in the metropolitan, other urban, and rural districts for the years 1923 to 1928:—

#### BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1923 TO 1928.

Division.	Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Metropolitan District	21·10	20·90	19·93	19·31	18·65	18·11
Country Towns (other urban) .. ..	22·08	21·25	20·41	20·11	19·50	19·64
Rest of State .. ..	24·03	23·81	24·13	23·44	23·24	22·43
Total State .. ..	22·31	22·01	21·49	20·84	20·30	19·70

Birth rates in metropolitan municipalities. The appended statements show, for the years 1923 to 1928, the number of births, and the births per 1,000 of the mean population in the metropolitan municipalities:—

**BIRTHS IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES,  
1923 TO 1928.**

Municipality.	Number of Births.					
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Melbourne .. ..	2,011	1,843	1,766	1,791	1,648	1,610
Box Hill .. ..	*	*	*	268	263	280
Brighton .. ..	482	479	523	433	493	467
Brunswick .. ..	1,130	1,206	1,113	1,191	1,164	1,109
Camberwell .. ..	632	746	833	864	911	896
Caulfield .. ..	1,050	1,073	1,057	1,105	1,039	1,074
Coburg .. ..	553	680	735	763	785	812
Collingwood .. ..	687	726	706	662	671	620
Essendon .. ..	833	876	833	805	881	881
Fitzroy .. ..	805	719	661	620	608	592
Footscray .. ..	1,022	960	992	974	950	1,006
Hawthorn .. ..	562	559	534	505	463	448
Heidelberg .. ..	*	*	*	*	*	456
Kew .. ..	378	387	363	373	394	388
Malvern .. ..	625	691	664	594	608	604
Northcote .. ..	823	930	908	925	902	812
Oakleigh .. ..	235	226	*	*	*	*
Port Melbourne .. ..	305	291	276	283	237	254
Prahran .. ..	954	878	888	844	822	821
Preston .. ..	380	501	567	625	719	764
Richmond .. ..	898	946	890	861	835	813
Sandringham .. ..	221	268	275	307	303	309
South Melbourne .. ..	951	951	777	849	795	794
St. Kilda .. ..	648	677	641	665	665	621
Williamstown .. ..	499	490	525	474	439	511
Remainder of Metropolis .. ..	927	1,067	1,384	1,145	1,305	940
Greater Melbourne .. ..	17,611	18,170	17,911	17,926	17,900	17,882

\* Included in "Remainder of Metropolis."

BIRTHS IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES, 1923 TO 1928—*continued.*

Municipality.	Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Melbourne .. ..	19·73	18·08	17·35	17·62	16·20	15·81
Box Hill .. ..	*	*	*	24·59	22·19	22·06
Brighton .. ..	20·51	19·21	20·19	16·20	17·94	16·51
Brunswick .. ..	24·26	25·22	22·61	23·51	21·74	19·75
Camberwell .. ..	22·97	23·96	24·01	22·72	22·12	20·38
Caulfield .. ..	21·35	19·84	18·34	17·96	15·87	15·61
Coburg .. ..	24·50	25·56	24·69	23·40	22·36	21·66
Collingwood .. ..	20·05	21·29	20·80	19·59	20·00	18·65
Essendon .. ..	22·23	22·62	20·96	19·78	21·10	20·71
Fitzroy .. ..	23·12	20·79	19·25	18·25	18·07	17·77
Footscray .. ..	26·73	23·41	23·20	21·99	20·72	20·83
Hawthorn .. ..	18·55	17·92	16·83	15·76	14·29	13·61
Heidelberg .. ..	*	*	*	*	*	21·90
Kew .. ..	20·26	19·44	17·24	16·70	16·72	16·05
Malvern .. ..	15·89	16·68	15·62	13·66	13·69	13·35
Northcote .. ..	24·98	26·72	24·59	23·98	22·62	19·81
Oakleigh .. ..	34·36	31·22	*	*	*	*
Port Melbourne .. ..	23·21	22·13	20·99	21·49	17·89	19·03
Prahran .. ..	18·73	17·17	17·23	16·26	15·75	15·64
Preston .. ..	32·59	35·11	32·87	30·12	28·53	27·82
Richmond .. ..	20·64	21·68	20·39	19·76	19·23	18·84
Sandringham .. ..	15·79	17·29	15·94	16·16	14·79	13·75
South Melbourne .. ..	20·24	20·20	16·49	17·99	16·80	16·71
St. Kilda .. ..	16·12	16·59	15·58	16·06	15·89	14·59
Williamstown .. ..	24·62	22·78	23·10	20·40	18·49	20·95
Remainder of Metropolis .. ..	23·74	25·80	26·76	25·28	26·49	29·78
Greater Melbourne .. ..	21·10	20·90	19·93	19·31	18·65	18·11

\* Included in "Remainder of Metropolis."

Birth rates  
in country  
towns.

Similar information relating to the principal country towns is given in the table which follows :—

**BIRTH RATES IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS,  
1923 TO 1928.**

Town.	Number of Births.					
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Ballarat .. .. .	785	790	708	708	648	693
Bendigo .. .. .	653	634	614	569	576	577
Geelong .. .. .	829	790	842	913	937	911
Carrum .. .. .	133	125	127	133	111	143
Castlemaine .. .. .	147	138	128	122	124	119
Hamilton .. .. .	139	144	145	148	143	156
Maryborough .. .. .	*	127	112	107	112	120
Mildura .. .. .	200	211	186	195	200	192
Mordialloc .. .. .	120	152	160	148	172	146
Shepparton .. .. .	*	*	*	*	*	135
Stawell .. .. .	130	107	112	107	100	103
Warrnambool .. .. .	196	180	180	176	180	185
Wonthaggi .. .. .	188	146	151	159	153	153
<b>Total Country Towns ..</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>3,544</b>	<b>3,465</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>3,633</b>

Town.	Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Ballarat .. .. .	19·64	19·46	17·27	17·04	15·46	16·50
Bendigo .. .. .	19·50	18·85	18·22	16·96	16·99	17·04
Geelong .. .. .	22·35	20·93	21·53	22·33	22·15	21·11
Carrum .. .. .	22·17	20·16	19·54	19·70	15·48	20·00
Castlemaine .. .. .	20·50	19·38	17·85	17·02	17·71	16·60
Hamilton .. .. .	27·20	28·13	27·88	28·14	27·08	29·43
Maryborough .. .. .	*	26·29	23·14	22·02	22·86	24·24
Mildura .. .. .	36·04	37·02	31·79	32·50	33·33	31·74
Mordialloc .. .. .	17·39	21·17	22·16	19·07	18·88	14·51
Shepparton .. .. .	*	*	*	*	*	24·55
Stawell .. .. .	28·26	23·01	24·03	22·91	21·28	21·73
Warrnambool .. .. .	24·65	22·50	22·44	21·86	22·30	22·84
Wonthaggi .. .. .	33·57	24·33	23·23	23·38	22·17	22·01
<b>Total Country Towns ..</b>	<b>22·08</b>	<b>21·25</b>	<b>20·41</b>	<b>20·11</b>	<b>19·50</b>	<b>19·64</b>

\* Not available.

**Twin and triplet births.**

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

**CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS.**

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.
1924 ... ..	378	3
1925 ... ..	393	3
1926 ... ..	377	4
1927 ... ..	397	3
1928 ... ..	361	1

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 92 gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 12,504 was delivered of triplets. The proportions for the decennium ended 1917 were 1 in every 94 and 1 in every 9,538 respectively.

**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.

**Children legitimized.**

In December, 1912, an Act was passed which provides that children born out of wedlock may be legitimized at any time after the marriage of the parents, on the application of the father, provided there was no lawful impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the birth. 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 1928 advantage was taken of these Acts, and of an Act (now repealed) passed in 1903, to legitimate 2,876 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in 1905, 43 in 1906, 58 in 1907, 60 in 1908, 51 in 1909, 71 in 1910, 126 in 1911, 106 in 1912, 157 in 1913, 149 in 1914, 141 in 1915, 140 in 1916, 136 in 1917, 162 in 1918, 159 in 1919, 165 in 1920, 168 in 1921, 133 in 1922, 133 in 1923, 121 in 1924, 133 in 1925, 133 in 1926, 159 in 1927, and 105 in 1928.

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 1928, the numbers of legitimations in the various States and New Zealand during that year were as follows:—Victoria, 6·5; New South Wales, 24·7; Queensland, 15·5; South Australia, 13·1; Western Australia, 19·8; Tasmania, 9·4; and New Zealand, 25·2.

**Ex-nuptial  
Births in  
Victoria.**

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 1928.

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 .. ..	35,922	809	734	1,543	4·30
1926 .. ..	35,362	818	785	1,603	4·53
1927 .. ..	35,074	811	745	1,556	4·44
1928 .. ..	34,498	845	780	1,625	4·71

The percentages in the various States and New Zealand in 1928 were as follows :—Victoria, 4·71 per cent. ; New South Wales, 4·94 per cent. ; Queensland, 5·21 per cent. ; South Australia, 3·28 per cent. ; Western Australia, 3·84 per cent. ; Tasmania, 4·75 per cent. ; Australia, 4·72 per cent. ; and New Zealand, 5·08 per cent.

**Ex-nuptial  
births to  
unmarried  
women in  
Victoria.**

The percentage of ex-nuptial to total births in Victoria varied from 5·36 in 1891 to 5·94 in 1911, and 4·82 in 1921. The proportion of infants born out of wedlock to the unmarried and widowed women between 15 and 45 years of age in Victoria is shown in the subjoined table for the census years 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1921, when the conjugal condition of the population was known :—

### EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS PER 1,000 SINGLE WOMEN.

Year.	Single Women aged 15 to 45.	Ex-nuptial Births.	Ex-nuptial Births per 1,000 Single Women.
1891 .. ..	142,443	2,064	14·5
1901 .. ..	167,760	1,729	10·3
1911 .. ..	187,488	1,964	10·5
1921 .. ..	189,737	1,714	9·0



The number of infants born out of wedlock per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women in Victoria was 9·0 in 1921. This was considerably lower than the latest available figures for most European countries. The proportions ranged from 23 in Germany, 26 in Sweden, 24 in Denmark, 14 in Italy, and 16 in France, to 12 in Belgium, 13 in Scotland, 7 in England and Wales, 5 in Holland, and 4 in Ireland.

A larger proportion of ex-nuptiality prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in the other urban and the rural districts of Victoria, the proportion in the country districts being the smallest of all. During the year 1928, in the metropolitan area 1 birth in every 18, in other urban districts 1 in 21, and in the rural districts only 1 in 28 were ex-nuptial. The corresponding rates for 1927 were 1 in 20, 1 in 20, and 1 in 36 respectively.

### 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 1928.

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	4,153	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 ..	15,836	8,582	7,254	3,744	4,039	4,334	3,719	9·47
1926 ..	16,335	8,765	7,570	3,622	4,439	4,239	4,035	9·63
1927 ..	16,773	8,982	7,791	3,809	4,271	4,714	3,979	9·71
1928 ..	17,708	9,384	8,324	4,087	4,176	4,735	4,710	10·11

\* Not available.

The number of deaths in 1928 was 17,708, which was 1,077 above the average of the preceding five years.

The deaths in Australia in 1928 numbered 59,378 as against 58,282 in 1927, 56,952 in 1926, 54,567 in 1925, 54,980 in 1924, 56,236 in 1923, 51,312 in 1922, 54,076 in 1921, 56,289 in 1920, 65,930 in 1919, 50,249 in 1918, 48,029 in 1917, 54,197 in 1916, 52,782 in 1915, and 51,720 in 1914. Of the total deaths in the year under review 17,708 occurred in Victoria, 22,657 in New South Wales, 7,976 in Queensland, 5,147 in South Australia, 3,640 in Western Australia, 2,132 in Tasmania, 71 in the Northern Territory, and 47 in the Federal Capital Territory. The death rates per 1,000 of the population, for each of the Australian States, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand, are shown in the following statement for quinquennial periods 1910-24, and for the years 1925 to 1928:—

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION IN  
AUSTRALASIA, 1910 TO 1928.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	11·57	10·41	10·30	10·30	10·02	10·55	10·70	9·35
1915-19	11·38	10·66	10·80	10·67	9·74	9·95	10·90	10·52
1920-24	10·40	9·50	9·56	9·66	9·48	9·82	9·79	8·98
1925 ..	9·47	9·16	8·86	9·15	9·00	9·35	9·20	8·29
1926 ..	9·63	9·55	9·39	8·73	8·93	9·05	9·42	8·74
1927 ..	9·71	9·59	9·06	8·98	8·81	9·68	9·45	8·45
1928 ..	10·11	9·34	8·77	8·92	9·11	10·06	9·45	8·49

The death rate in England and Wales in 1928 was 11·7.

The crude rate in Victoria is higher than in any other State, but this result is chiefly due to its containing a larger proportion of elderly persons, among whom the mortality rate is very high.

Comparisons of the crude death rates of a country for different periods, or of different countries for the same period, are frequently misleading, as they do not allow for variations in the age distributions of the population. In European countries, the proportion of elderly people, among whom the death rate is heavy, is higher than in the Commonwealth or any of the Australian States, and it is greater in South Australia, and lower in Western Australia, than in any of the other States. The proportions of each sex living in various age groups at the census of 1921 in each

Age distribution and crude death rates.

division of the Commonwealth, and those in a standard population, which has been adopted by statisticians as a standard for this purpose, are shown in the following table :—

PROPORTIONS LIVING IN FIVE AGE GROUPS IN A STANDARD POPULATION AND AUSTRALIA.

Age Group.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population living in—							
	Standard Population.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
			MALES.					
Under 5 years	601	517	578	611	557	535	602	562
5 to 25 ..	1,942	1,826	1,879	1,962	1,866	1,948	2,017	1,884
25 to 45 ..	1,318	1,431	1,559	1,585	1,509	1,527	1,336	1,512
45 to 65 ..	791	929	859	889	829	1,134	849	897
65 and over	258	226	227	231	253	184	236	228
Total ..	4,910	4,929	5,102	5,278	5,014	5,328	5,040	5,083
			FEMALES.					
Under 5 years	597	497	561	582	529	516	593	541
5 to 25 ..	1,959	1,833	1,869	1,921	1,857	1,912	1,990	1,872
25 to 45 ..	1,368	1,539	1,517	1,388	1,536	1,347	1,381	1,491
45 to 65 ..	856	948	747	661	806	756	760	798
65 and over	310	254	204	170	258	141	236	215
Total ..	5,090	5,071	4,898	4,722	4,986	4,672	4,960	4,917

The figures show that the characteristic features of Australian populations, as compared with those of European countries, are a large preponderance of persons in the age group 25-45, and a relatively small number aged 65 and over. Among the Australian States, South Australia and Western Australia have the highest and lowest proportions respectively of persons aged 65 years and upwards, Queensland and Western Australia a large excess of males over females, particularly at ages over 25, and Victoria an excess of females in each group, except those under 5 years—points which should be kept in view when comparing their crude death rates.

The differences shown in the preceding table 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

Index of mortality.

population, distributed according to sex, into eleven age groups. In the preceding table, for the purpose of obtaining a readier comparison, the eleven groups have been reduced to five. Mortality indexes for each State, and detailed particulars for Victoria, for the undermentioned years, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are as follows :—

### INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR AUSTRALIA, 1924 TO 1928.

Year.	Index of Mortality for—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1924	10·31	10·31	9·90	9·50	10·82	10·43	10·20
1925	9·74	10·13	9·94	9·43	10·67	9·94	9·93
1926	9·91	10·62	10·47	9·02	10·63	9·70	10·20
1927	10·02	10·64	10·20	9·30	10·71	10·43	10·43
1928	10·45	10·40	9·91	9·21	11·14	10·76	10·24

### VICTORIA, 1924 TO 1928.

Year.	Crude Rates.			Standardized Rates.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1924 ..	10·87	9·24	10·05	11·00	9·64	10·31
1925 ..	10·32	8·64	9·47	10·45	9·04	9·74
1926 ..	10·38	8·88	9·63	10·55	9·29	9·91
1927 ..	10·44	8·98	9·71	10·63	9·41	10·02
1928 ..	10·78	9·45	10·11	11·02	9·89	10·45

In each of the last five years the crude death rate was higher in Victoria than in any other Australian State, but the figures in the above table show that, by taking an average over those years, four States—New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania—had a higher index of mortality than Victoria.

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 decennial periods 1891-1900, 1902-11, and 1912-21 :—

### DEATH RATES IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA.

Age Group.		Deaths per 1,000 at each Age.		
		1891-1900.	1902-11.	1912-21.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5	... ..	39·29	26·73	23·85
5 to 10	... ..	3·36	2·16	2·42
10 to 15	... ..	2·20	1·87	1·75
15 to 20	... ..	3·28	2·72	2·37
20 to 25	... ..	4·79	3·51	3·57
25 to 35	... ..	6·60	4·75	4·71
35 to 45	... ..	9·03	7·81	7·14
45 to 55	... ..	15·32	13·48	13·10
55 to 65	... ..	32·90	25·38	25·05
65 to 75	... ..	62·99	59·04	53·18
75 and upwards	... ..	145·05	157·26	157·97
All ages	... ..	15·47	13·30	12·57
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5	... ..	34·09	22·35	19·26
5 to 10	... ..	3·12	2·03	2·24
10 to 15	... ..	2·06	1·78	1·56
15 to 20	... ..	3·43	2·80	2·27
20 to 25	... ..	4·81	3·59	3·56
25 to 35	... ..	6·89	5·01	4·58
35 to 45	... ..	8·68	7·16	6·01
45 to 55	... ..	12·12	9·96	9·44
55 to 65	... ..	23·64	18·80	17·46
65 to 75	... ..	45·87	46·71	42·01
75 and upwards	... ..	124·33	131·77	136·61
All ages	... ..	12·36	10·66	10·35

The figures show that at all ages, excepting between 5 and 10, and 20 and 25, and 75 and over for males, and between 5 and 10, and 75 and over for females, much lower death rates were experienced during the decennium 1912-21 than in the preceding one. Compared with 1902-11, the mortality rate for the period 1912-21 for the two

sexes combined was lower by 10 per cent. for the age group 0-10, by 9 per cent. at ages 10-15, by 16 per cent. at 15-20, by 5 per cent. at 25-35, by 12 per cent. at 35-45, and by 4 per cent. at 45-55 and 55-65. The rates, up to age 65 and probably to age 75, are comparable, and the marked decrease at successive periods shows that there had been a general improvement in hygienic conditions.

In years prior to 1923 it was the custom, when computing local death rates, to treat the deaths in two main divisions—those occurring in public institutions and those occurring elsewhere. The latter were credited to the district in which they were registered. Of the institutional deaths those occurring in hospitals were allotted to the usual residence; the remainder, together with any deaths of persons unknown or whose residence was not stated, were allotted to the various divisions of the State according to the population of each.

For purposes of greater accuracy, and following the practice of England and other countries, the allotment to usual residence has, for 1923, *et seq.*, been extended to cover all deaths, only those institutional deaths where the usual residence is unknown being allotted to the various divisions of the State as before mentioned.

The following table, computed on the above-mentioned basis, shows the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population in the metropolitan, other urban, and rural districts for the years 1923 to 1928:—

DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN,  
AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1923 TO 1928.

Division.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.					
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Metropolitan District ..	11·28	10·49	9·71	9·86	10·15	10·15
Country Towns (other urban)	12·46	11·27	10·69	10·72	10·62	11·43
Rest of State .. ..	9·48	9·09	8·79	8·94	8·71	9·62
Total State .. ..	10·71	10·05	9·47	9·63	9·71	10·11

The deaths in Victoria of residents of metropolitan municipalities, and their proportions to the populations of these municipalities are shown in the following table for the years 1923 to 1928 :—

DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES,  
1923 TO 1928.

Municipality.	Number of Deaths.					
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Melbourne .. ..	1,418	1,310	1,166	1,192	1,236	1,191
Box Hill .. ..	*	*	*	101	132	133
Brighton .. ..	249	250	218	243	252	248
Brunswick .. ..	534	502	495	509	561	576
Camberwell .. ..	264	332	304	336	342	427
Caulfield .. ..	402	477	457	462	517	545
Coburg .. ..	227	229	218	256	228	279
Collingwood .. ..	457	395	390	436	434	392
Essendon .. ..	401	417	395	410	399	442
Fitzroy .. ..	539	414	458	394	478	499
Footscray .. ..	385	411	376	388	426	442
Hawthorn .. ..	359	308	300	324	366	355
Heidelberg .. ..	*	*	*	*	*	185
Kew .. ..	159	203	198	187	209	249
Malvern .. ..	358	350	353	372	407	421
Northcote .. ..	309	333	366	353	384	370
Oakleigh .. ..	87	72	*	*	*	*
Port Melbourne .. ..	158	142	135	157	165	146
Prahran .. ..	620	617	550	617	638	670
Preston .. ..	137	139	172	175	218	267
Richmond .. ..	561	471	464	478	474	501
Sandringham .. ..	111	122	131	117	122	148
South Melbourne .. ..	585	542	483	502	583	534
St. Kilda .. ..	446	414	407	470	467	495
Williamstown .. ..	240	236	208	240	258	223
Remainder of Metropolis .. ..	408	432	480	436	450	290
Greater Melbourne .. ..	9,414	9,118	8,724	9,155	9,746	10,028

\* Included in "Remainder of Metropolis."

DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES, 1923 TO 1928—*continued.*

Municipality.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.					
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Melbourne .. ..	13·91	12·85	11·46	11·73	12·15	11·69
Box Hill .. ..	*	*	*	9·27	11·14	10·48
Brighton .. ..	10·60	10·02	8·42	9·09	9·17	8·77
Brunswick .. ..	11·46	10·50	10·05	10·05	10·48	10·26
Camberwell .. ..	9·59	10·66	8·76	8·84	8·31	9·71
Caulfield .. ..	8·17	8·82	7·93	7·51	7·89	7·92
Coburg .. ..	10·06	8·61	7·32	7·85	6·49	7·44
Collingwood .. ..	13·34	11·58	11·49	12·90	12·94	11·79
Essendon .. ..	10·70	10·77	9·94	10·07	9·56	10·39
Fitzroy .. ..	15·48	11·97	13·34	11·60	14·21	14·98
Footscray .. ..	10·07	10·02	8·80	8·76	9·29	9·15
Hawthorn .. ..	11·85	9·87	9·45	10·11	11·30	10·79
Heidelberg .. ..	*	*	*	*	*	8·89
Kew .. ..	8·52	10·20	9·41	8·37	8·87	10·32
Malvern .. ..	9·10	8·45	8·31	8·55	9·17	9·31
Northcote .. ..	9·38	9·57	9·91	9·15	9·63	9·03
Oakleigh .. ..	12·72	9·94	*	*	*	*
Port Melbourne .. ..	12·02	10·80	10·27	11·92	12·45	10·94
Prahran .. ..	12·17	12·06	10·67	11·89	12·22	12·77
Preston .. ..	11·75	9·74	9·97	8·43	8·65	9·72
Richmond .. ..	12·90	10·80	10·63	10·97	10·92	11·61
Sandringham .. ..	7·93	7·87	7·59	6·16	5·96	6·58
South Melbourne .. ..	12·45	11·51	10·25	10·64	12·32	11·24
St. Kilda .. ..	11·09	10·15	9·89	11·35	11·16	11·63
Williamstown .. ..	11·84	10·97	9·15	10·33	10·87	9·14
Remainder of Metropolis .. ..	10·45	10·44	9·28	9·62	9·13	9·19
Greater Melbourne .. ..	11·28	10·49	9·71	9·86	10·15	10·15

\* Included in "Remainder of Metropolis."

The outstanding features of the above figures are the high death rates prevailing in some of the old centres of population, of which Melbourne City, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Port Melbourne, Prahran, Richmond, and South Melbourne, are examples, and the low rates in comparatively recently settled areas, such as Camberwell, Caulfield, Coburg, Kew, Malvern, Northcote, and Sandringham. The deaths for



1928 were 12·10 per 1,000 in the former as against 8·61 in the latter group. Slight differences in the age distribution of the populations of these two divisions may exist, but they can account for only a small portion of the great disparity in their mortality rates. It would appear that the standard of health, as indicated by death rates, is much better in the outlying and less densely populated suburbs than in the central and more congested areas of the metropolis.

**Metropolitan and country death rates compared.** The ages of the people, as disclosed at the census of 1921, enable a comparison to be made between the death rates prevailing in Greater Melbourne and in the remainder of the State. On the average of the years 1923-25, the deaths of metropolitan residents were in the ratio of 10·47 per 1,000 of population, as against a ratio of 9·62 for residents of the rest of the State. The apparent difference in favour of the country is ·85, but a computation shows that, when allowances are made for the unequal age and sex distribution of the people in these areas, the actual difference is greater—the deaths per 1,000 of population being fewer by 1·34 among country than among metropolitan residents.

**Decrease in Metropolitan death rate.** In Greater Melbourne, in the decade 1919-28, there were 11·03 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 40,000 lives in the last ten years. Many factors have contributed to this result, but it is probable that the introduction of the sewerage system, the notification of contagious diseases, the improvement in the conditions of labour, the increasing supervision of the manufacture and sale of articles of consumption, the greater proportion of females in the community, and the advance of medical science, have been the main causes of the decline. That the sanitary conditions of the metropolis have greatly improved is evidenced by a comparison of the death rates from tubercular and certain other diseases for the period 1919-28 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates:—

Cause of Death.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1919-28.	Decrease in 1919-28.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1,654	691	963
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	446	135	311
Typhoid Fever ...	293	16	277
Scarlet Fever ...	33	15	18
Measles ...	215	35	180
Diphtheria ...	196	81	115
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2,837</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1,864</b>

The figures show that the mortality from the six diseases mentioned declined by 64 per cent. in 1919-28—the decline representing a rate

of 186 per 100,000 of the population. It is impossible to state which municipalities have contributed most to this result, as their mortality rates from the diseases referred to are not available for the earlier period. A comparison, however, of the general death rates in each, for the periods under review, shows that all divisions of the metropolis have, in varying degrees, shared in the improvement. The mortality from all causes showed a net decline of 473 per 100,000 of the population during the period mentioned.

The appended statements show, for the years 1923 to 1928, the number of deaths, and the deaths per 1,000 of the population in the principal country towns:—

### DEATHS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS, 1923 TO 1928.

Town.	Number of Deaths.					
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Ballarat .. .. .	552	451	470	489	449	480
Bendigo .. .. .	474	470	410	434	433	487
Geelong .. .. .	394	394	410	361	443	491
Carrum .. .. .	71	52	41	61	56	72
Castlemaine .. .. .	69	78	68	79	69	79
Hamilton .. .. .	73	66	58	64	56	51
Maryborough .. .. .	*	61	58	60	59	63
Mildura .. .. .	70	69	67	63	54	49
Mordialloc .. .. .	68	56	69	87	71	81
Shepparton .. .. .	*	*	*	*	*	63
Stawell .. .. .	61	52	46	43	63	53
Warrnambool .. .. .	96	70	76	75	84	97
Wonthaggi .. .. .	58	61	41	41	45	49
Total Country Towns ..	1,986	1,880	1,814	1,857	1,882	2,115

Town.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.					
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Ballarat .. .. .	13·81	11·11	11·47	11·77	10·71	11·43
Bendigo .. .. .	14·15	13·97	12·17	12·94	12·77	14·38
Geelong .. .. .	10·62	10·44	10·48	8·83	10·47	11·38
Carrum .. .. .	11·83	8·39	6·31	9·04	7·81	10·07
Castlemaine .. .. .	9·62	10·96	9·48	11·02	9·86	11·02
Hamilton .. .. .	14·29	12·89	11·15	12·17	10·61	9·62
Maryborough .. .. .	*	12·63	11·98	12·35	12·04	12·73
Mildura .. .. .	12·61	12·11	11·45	10·50	9·00	8·10
Mordialloc .. .. .	9·86	7·80	9·56	11·21	7·79	8·05
Shepparton .. .. .	*	*	*	*	*	11·45
Stawell .. .. .	13·26	11·18	9·87	9·21	13·40	11·18
Warrnambool .. .. .	12·08	8·75	9·48	9·32	10·41	11·98
Wonthaggi .. .. .	10·36	10·17	6·31	6·03	6·52	7·05
Total Country Towns ..	12·46	11·27	10·69	10·72	10·62	11·43

\* Not available.

Residents of different areas dying in hospitals.

An examination of the particulars of residence of persons who have died in the public hospitals of Victoria during recent years reveals definite and interesting information regarding the assistance rendered by these institutions to people in different divisions of the State. For the metropolitan municipalities, the principal country towns, and the remainder of the State, the percentages of the total deaths of residents thereof which occurred in public hospitals during the year 1928 were as follows:—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS, 1928.

Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals, 1928.	Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals, 1928.
Melbourne .. ..	42·1	St. Kilda .. ..	25·7
Box Hill .. ..	21·8	Williamstown .. ..	25·1
Brighton .. ..	17·3	Remainder of Metropolis	28·6
Brunswick .. ..	34·7	Ballarat .. ..	21·5
Camberwell .. ..	19·9	Bendigo .. ..	28·7
Caulfield .. ..	20·0	Geelong .. ..	28·1
Coburg .. ..	35·1	Carrum .. ..	34·7
Collingwood .. ..	38·3	Castlemaine .. ..	34·2
Essendon .. ..	26·7	Hamilton .. ..	21·6
Fitzroy .. ..	41·3	Maryborough .. ..	31·7
Footscray .. ..	38·2	Mildura .. ..	49·0
Hawthorn .. ..	19·2	Mordialloc .. ..	21·0
Heidelberg .. ..	22·7	Shepparton .. ..	30·2
Kew .. ..	15·7	Stawell .. ..	28·3
Malvern .. ..	14·7	Warrnambool .. ..	36·1
Northcote .. ..	34·6	Wonthaggi .. ..	57·1
Port Melbourne .. ..	36·3		
Prahran .. ..	32·5	Summary—	
Preston .. ..	39·0	Greater Melbourne .. ..	31·0
Richmond .. ..	38·9	Country Towns .. ..	28·5
Sandringham .. ..	21·6	Remainder of State .. ..	22·3
South Melbourne .. ..	35·4	Whole State .. ..	27·9

Of the total deaths in the State 27·9 per cent. occurred in public hospitals in 1928, as against 27·1 per cent. in 1927, 27·0 per cent. in 1926, 25·9 per cent. in 1925, 24·4 per cent. in 1924, and 20·9 per cent. in 1910-15. The disparities in the proportions for different areas are very significant. Of the total cases of fatal illness which occurred amongst residents of the metropolitan districts mentioned in 1928, the percentage treated in public hospitals varied from 42·1 for Melbourne City, 41·3 for Fitzroy, 39·0 for Preston, 38·9 for Richmond, 38·3 for Collingwood, and 38·2 for Footscray, to 20·0 for Caulfield, 19·9 for Camberwell, 19·2 for Hawthorn, 17·3 for Brighton, 15·7 for Kew, and 14·7 for Malvern. For the whole metropolitan area the percentage was

31·0 as compared with 24·0 for the rest of the State. Taking the proportions for fatal cases as an index of all cases dealt with, it would appear that, relatively to population, the assistance rendered by public hospitals to the residents of Greater Melbourne exceeds by about 29 per cent. that given to people residing elsewhere.

Residents of Greater Melbourne who died in public hospitals in Victoria during 1928 numbered 3,104.

In 1928 the deaths in public institutions were 33·9 per cent. of the total in the State. The number of deaths in each metropolitan public institution in 1928 is given in the subjoined table :—

#### DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1928.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
<b>Hospitals—</b>		<b>Asylums—</b>	
Melbourne .. .. .	1,077	<b>Mental—</b>	
Alfred .. .. .	647	Kew .. .. .	133
Children's .. .. .	569	Mont Park .. .. .	104
St. Vincent's .. .. .	207	Receiving House, Royal Park	41
Austin .. .. .	242	Macleod Military .. .. .	1
Women's .. .. .	231	Total Mental .. .. .	279
Homœopathic .. .. .	151		
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	115	<b>Benevolent—</b>	
Caulfield Repatriation .. .. .	83	Melbourne (Cheltenham) .. .. .	157
Queen Victoria .. .. .	69	Victorian Homes for Aged and	
Williamstown .. .. .	15	Infirm .. .. .	104
Caulfield Convalescent .. .. .	20	Convent of Little Sisters of the	
Eye and Ear .. .. .	19	Poor .. .. .	45
Police .. .. .	3	Old Colonists' Homes .. .. .	2
Total Hospitals .. .. .	3,448	Total Benevolent .. .. .	308
		<b>Foundling Homes, Refuges—</b>	
<b>Sanatoria —</b>		Broadmeadows .. .. .	12
Heatherton .. .. .	73	East Melbourne .. .. .	4
Janefield .. .. .	19	The Haven, Fitzroy .. .. .	8
Macleod Military .. .. .	7	Carlton .. .. .	2
Greenvale .. .. .	7	Children's Welfare Depot .. .. .	2
Total Sanatoria .. .. .	106	Berwick .. .. .	..
		Total Refuges, etc. .. .. .	28
		<b>Total Hospitals and other</b>	
		<b>Institutions .. .. .</b>	<b>4,169</b>

Of the 4,169 deaths in the above institutions, 2,410 were males and 1,759 were females.

**Infantile mortality.**

The mortality of children under one year in proportion to births has been considerably less in recent than in earlier periods, but the necessity for reducing the risks

to infant health and life, particularly amongst ex-nuptial children, is still apparent. The deaths of infants in 1928 numbered 1,919, and, as there were 34,498 births, it follows that of every 10,000 infants born 556 died within twelve months. The rates for Greater Melbourne, the extra metropolitan area, and the whole State, for different periods since 1879, are shown in the following table :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VICTORIA, 1880 TO 1928.

Period.	Greater Melbourne.		Rest of State.		Victoria.	
	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 100 Births.	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 100 Births.	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 100 Births.
1880-84..	1,649	17·01	1,626	9·23	3,275	12·00
1885-89..	2,576	17·85	1,812	9·79	4,388	13·33
1890-94..	2,311	14·04	1,926	9·49	4,237	11·47
1895-99..	1,650	13·15	1,913	10·00	3,563	11·25
1900-04..	1,417	11·65	1,565	8·62	2,982	9·82
1905-09..	1,209	9·65	1,307	7·15	2,516	8·12
1910-14..	1,345	8·42	1,201	6·49	2,546	7·38
1915-19..	1,302	7·62	886	5·54	2,188	6·61
1920-24..	1,328	7·16	1,024	5·86	2,352	6·53
1925 ..	1,079	6·02	967	5·37	2,046	5·70
1926 ..	1,104	6·16	863	4·95	1,967	5·56
1927 ..	1,118	6·25	848	4·94	1,966	5·61
1928 ..	1,015	5·68	904	5·44	1,919	5·56

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 deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 100 births in Greater Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and the rest of the State in the years 1923 to 1928 were as follows :—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS OF THE STATE, 1923 TO 1928.

Division.	Deaths under One Year per 100 Births.					
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Melbourne ..	7·34	6·77	6·02	6·16	6·25	5·68
Ballarat ..	8·54	6·58	7·49	5·51	5·56	5·92
Bendigo ..	10·57	10·25	6·19	5·10	6·25	8·67
Geelong ..	10·01	7·34	7·13	4·82	6·40	6·04
Rest of the State	5·29	5·15	5·15	4·93	4·77	5·25
Victoria ..	6·57	6·13	5·70	5·56	5·61	5·56

The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the mortality being heavier in urban than in country districts. During the years 1923 to 1928 the deaths of children under 1 year of age to every 1,000 births were 64 in Melbourne, 66 in Ballarat, 78 in Bendigo, and 70 in Geelong, as against 51 in the rest of the State.

Infantile  
death rates in  
metropolitan  
districts.

The following tables show for each metropolitan municipality the deaths of infants under 1 year, and the number of such deaths per 100 births in the years 1923 to 1928 :—

### INFANTILE DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES, 1923 TO 1928.

Municipality.	Number of Deaths under One year.					
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Melbourne .. ..	237	168	136	139	135	104
Box Hill .. ..	*	*	*	14	14	15
Brighton .. ..	22	21	20	17	20	19
Brunswick .. ..	85	79	72	74	73	85
Camberwell .. ..	25	37	32	41	33	36
Caulfield .. ..	56	63	35	56	49	48
Coburg .. ..	42	38	49	51	39	37
Collingwood .. ..	64	68	54	62	62	44
Essendon .. ..	59	52	53	46	49	40
Fitzroy .. ..	84	59	55	36	51	44
Footscray .. ..	68	74	75	51	71	61
Hawthorn .. ..	32	30	19	23	21	19
Heidelberg .. ..	*	*	*	*	*	18
Kew .. ..	13	18	19	21	15	21
Malvern .. ..	31	27	28	23	33	24
Northcote .. ..	49	54	54	61	52	42
Oakleigh .. ..	10	8	*	*	*	*
Port Melbourne .. ..	25	26	24	26	23	23
Prahran .. ..	68	66	49	51	56	54
Preston .. ..	24	31	37	25	36	45
Richmond .. ..	73	66	65	56	67	57
Sandringham .. ..	16	16	14	16	12	13
South Melbourne .. ..	95	88	59	76	69	65
St. Kilda .. ..	31	34	28	39	36	24
Williamstown .. ..	32	38	32	34	29	29
Remainder of Metropolis .. ..	51	69	70	66	73	48
Greater Melbourne .. ..	1,292	1,230	1,079	1,104	1,118	1,015

\* Included in "Remainder of Metropolis."

INFANTILE DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES,  
1923 TO 1928—continued.

Municipality.	Deaths under One year per 100 Births.					
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Melbourne .. .. .	11·79	9·12	7·70	7·76	8·19	6·46
Box Hill .. .. .	*	*	*	5·22	5·32	5·36
Brighton .. .. .	4·56	4·38	3·82	3·93	4·06	4·07
Brunswick .. .. .	7·52	6·55	6·47	6·21	6·27	7·66
Camberwell .. .. .	3·96	4·96	3·84	4·75	3·62	4·02
Caulfield .. .. .	5·33	5·87	3·31	5·07	4·72	4·47
Coburg .. .. .	7·59	5·59	6·67	6·68	4·97	4·56
Collingwood .. .. .	9·32	9·37	7·65	9·37	9·24	7·10
Essendon .. .. .	7·08	5·94	6·36	5·71	5·56	4·54
Fitzroy .. .. .	10·43	8·20	8·32	5·81	8·39	7·43
Footscray .. .. .	6·65	7·71	7·56	5·24	7·47	6·06
Hawthorn .. .. .	5·69	5·37	3·56	4·56	4·54	4·24
Heidelberg .. .. .	*	*	*	*	*	3·95
Kew .. .. .	3·44	4·65	5·23	5·63	3·81	5·41
Malvern .. .. .	4·96	3·91	4·22	3·87	5·43	3·97
Northcote .. .. .	5·95	5·81	5·95	6·59	5·76	5·17
Oakleigh .. .. .	4·26	3·54	*	*	*	*
Port Melbourne .. .. .	8·20	8·93	8·70	9·19	9·70	9·06
Prahran .. .. .	7·13	7·52	5·52	6·04	6·81	6·58
Preston .. .. .	6·32	6·19	6·53	4·00	5·01	5·89
Richmond .. .. .	8·13	6·98	7·30	6·50	8·02	7·01
Sandringham .. .. .	7·24	5·97	5·09	5·21	3·96	4·21
South Melbourne .. .. .	9·99	9·25	7·59	8·95	8·68	8·19
St. Kilda .. .. .	4·78	5·02	4·37	5·86	5·41	3·86
Williamstown .. .. .	6·41	7·76	6·10	7·17	6·61	5·68
Remainder of Metropolis .. .. .	5·50	6·47	5·06	5·76	5·59	5·11
Greater Melbourne .. .. .	7·34	6·77	6·02	6·16	6·25	5·68

\* Included in "Remainder of Metropolis."

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

An investigation into the experience in regard to infantile mortality over a period of years discloses a constant decrease in the infantile death rate, shared proportionately by each sex, since the earlier periods. Further analysis shows that the decrease was shared by all age periods except the period "under one week." Comparing the periods 1910-14 and 1925-28 the mortality

Infantile  
Mortality at  
different  
ages.

rate of infants whose age was over one week shows a decrease of 36.1 per cent., while that of infants under one week increased by 5.6 per cent.

In 1925, 1926, 1927, and 1928 the total rate for males was higher than that for females by 24.6 per cent., 23.6 per cent., 28.4 per cent., and 22.7 per cent. respectively.

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 1928:—

### INFANTILE MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1900 TO 1928.

Period.	Deaths Under One Year per 1,000 Births.						Males.	Females.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week to 1 Month.	1 to 3 Months.	3 to 6 Months.	6 to 12 Months.	Total under 1 Year.		
1900-04 ..	34.4		16.9	21.0	25.9	98.2	105.7	90.4
1905-09 ..	33.0		13.8	15.1	19.3	81.2	89.3	72.6
1910-14 ..	21.5	11.1	12.1	12.4	16.7	73.8	81.8	65.3
1915-19 ..	23.3	10.1	10.5	9.4	12.8	66.1	73.0	58.7
1920-24 ..	23.7	9.3	9.8	10.0	12.5	65.3	71.8	58.5
1925 ..	23.1	7.8	7.9	7.1	11.1	57.0	62.9	50.5
1926 ..	22.6	7.1	7.1	7.5	11.3	55.6	61.3	49.6
1927 ..	22.6	8.7	7.5	7.1	10.2	56.1	62.8	48.9
1928 ..	22.5	6.9	6.6	7.2	12.4	55.6	61.1	49.8

### INFANTILE MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES, MALES AND FEMALES, 1928.

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 ..	429	24.1	39.4	347	20.8	41.8
1 week to 1 month ..	140	7.9	12.9	100	6.0	12.0
1 to 3 months ..	140	7.9	12.9	87	5.2	10.5
3 to 6 months ..	137	7.7	12.6	112	6.7	13.5
6 to 12 months ..	242	13.5	22.2	185	11.1	22.2
Total ..	1,088	61.1	100.0	831	49.8	100.0



**Probable mortality of infants.** The experience of the years 1924-28 shows that, of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 626 boys and 515 girls died within twelve months, and 9,374 of the former and 9,485 of the latter, or 18,859 of mixed sexes, were living at the end of the year. The corresponding numbers surviving the first year in earlier periods were 17,765 in the ten years 1891-1900 and 17,468 in 1881-90. It is thus seen that, of every 20,000 births comprising equal numbers of each sex, there were 1,094 more survivors in 1924-28 than in 1891-1900, and 1,391 more than in 1881-90.

**Infantile death rates from certain causes.** An investigation of infantile mortalities would be incomplete if the diseases which have proved fatal in different periods of years were not ascertained, and their incidence in each period compared. Information of this nature reveals the causes of high death rates, and, when a fairly early period is selected for comparison with recent years, it shows in what direction improvements have taken place. The chief preventable and non-preventable causes of death, grouped under certain headings, are shown in the subjoined table for the periods 1891-93, 1901-10, 1911-20, 1926, 1927, and for the years 1926 to 1928:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births in—					
	1891-93.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	12·41	7·31	4·87	4·47	2·85	3·37
Convulsions .. ..	6·83	3·10	1·63	·79	·80	·72
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	11·37	8·13	6·86	5·40	7·64	6·49
Diarrhoeal Diseases, all forms .. ..	29·66	24·62	16·13	9·25	7·98	9·83
Congenital Malformations, &c. ..	3·45	4·86	4·38	4·55	4·88	4·67
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.) ..	22·24	12·74	13·09	6·14	6·16	5·91
Prematurity .. ..	13·13	14·99	15·17	14·93	14·68	14·61
Violence .. ..	3·16	2·47	1·07	·71	·97	·84
Injury at birth ..				2·83	3·51	3·51
Other diseases peculiar to early Infancy ..	14·68	9·67	6·35	2·51	2·79	2·52
All other causes ..				4·04	3·80	3·16
<b>Total, all Causes ..</b>	<b>116·93</b>	<b>87·89</b>	<b>69·55</b>	<b>55·62</b>	<b>56·06</b>	<b>55·63</b>

### INFANTILE DEATH RATES, AT DIFFERENT AGES, FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1928.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.									
	Age Period.						Total.	Males.	Females.	Average Annual Rate, 1926-28.
	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 ..	·12	·17	·55	·79	1·74	3·37	3·71	2·99	3·56	
Convulsions ..	·29	·17	·03	·06	·17	·72	·84	·60	·77	
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	·49	·70	1·59	1·36	2·35	6·49	7·53	5·39	6·51	
Diarrhoeal Diseases, all forms ..	..	·29	1·22	2·96	5·36	9·83	10·39	9·23	9·02	
Congenital Malformations, &c. ..	2·12	·87	·75	·55	·38	4·67	5·34	3·95	4·70	
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.) ..	2·20	1·13	1·25	·75	·58	5·91	6·29	5·51	6·07	
Prematurity ..	11·56	2·41	·55	·06	·03	14·61	16·06	13·06	14·74	
Injury at Birth ..	2·93	·52	·03	·03	..	3·51	3·82	3·17	3·28	
Early Infancy ..	2·00	·41	·11	..	..	2·52	3·09	1·93	2·61	
All other violence ..	·32	·03	·09	·14	·26	·84	·84	·84	·84	
All other causes ..	·46	·26	·41	·52	1·51	3·16	3·20	3·11	3·67	
<b>Total, all Causes ..</b>	<b>22·49</b>	<b>6·96</b>	<b>6·58</b>	<b>7·22</b>	<b>12·38</b>	<b>55·63</b>	<b>61·11</b>	<b>49·78</b>	<b>55·77</b>	
<b>Average Annual Rate, 1926-28 ..</b>	<b>22·57</b>	<b>7·62</b>	<b>7·08</b>	<b>7·23</b>	<b>11·27</b>	<b>55·77</b>	<b>61·73</b>	<b>49·43</b>	<b>..</b>	

Of every 1,000 infants born during 1921-28, 11 died from diarrhoeal and 7 from wasting diseases, as compared with 29 from these causes in 1911-20, 37 in 1901-10, and 52 in 1891-93—a decrease of 65 per cent. since the last mentioned period. In 1921-28, acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia were responsible for 6·1 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 11·4 in 1891-93—a decline of 46 per cent. between the two periods. Of every 1,000 children who died in the last eight years, 333 deaths were due to prematurity and congenital malformations, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, while 186 died from diarrhoeal diseases. The mortality from the latter diseases was highest during the months December to April.

An examination of the male and female mortalities from infantile diseases discloses the fact that the male rate was consistently higher than the female rate, except in the cases of whooping cough and convulsions.

The table which follows shows the number of deaths and the death rate of infants under one month for Greater Melbourne and the whole State for the years 1924 to 1928, also the principal causes of death:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH, 1924 TO 1928.

Cause of Death.	Greater Melbourne.					Victoria.				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	13	4	11	6	10	20	6	13	12	10
Convulsions ..	10	7	9	4	7	27	20	16	15	16
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	29	14	15	45	23	47	20	26	57	41
Diarrhoeal Diseases, all forms	3	9	7	5	8	14	19	13	14	10
Congenital Malformations, &c. ..	58	60	56	57	62	110	110	106	104	103
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.) ..	80	65	50	67	44	137	146	134	149	115
Prematurity ..	322	263	270	284	247	568	502	502	481	482
Violence ..	2	3	6	12	7	4	4	8	16	12
Injury at Birth ..	106	80	57	62	68	207	124	100	120	119
Early Infancy (162) ..		56	55	48	53		123	86	93	83
All other causes ..	9	15	28	24	14	25	36	48	38	25
Total, all Causes ..	632	576	564	614	543	1,159	1,110	1,052	1,099	1,016
Deaths per 100 Births	3.48	3.22	3.15	3.43	3.04	3.21	3.09	2.97	3.13	2.95

On the average of the last ten years, 142 in every 1,000 ex-nuptial infants died within a year, as against 58 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 2.4 times that of nuptial children. In the year 1928 the mortality rate of nuptial infants was 53.7 per 1,000 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 1,625, and the deaths of ex-nuptial infants were 153, the death rate being thus 94.2 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 and 1914-18 and the year 1928 :—

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.	1928.	1904-08.	1914-18.	1928.
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	19.8	14.2	9.4	72.6	48.6	17.9
Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, Marasmus, &c. ..	30.3	27.2	30.5	52.1	64.9	47.4
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	6.9	6.1	6.3	18.6	12.5	9.8
Other causes ..	18.3	15.3	7.5	58.7	36.6	19.1
Total, all Causes...	75.3	62.8	53.7	202.0	162.6	94.2

The rates for 1928 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 17·9 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, as compared with 9·4 deaths per 1,000 nuptial infants from the same cause. Owing to a larger proportion of the former children being deprived of breast food a higher mortality from these diseases might be expected 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 9·8 and 6·3 per 1,000 births respectively.

The influence of temperature on infantile mortality from the chief digestive and respiratory diseases is specially noticeable, whilst on deaths from other causes, particularly those of a developmental character, very little influence is apparent. The infantile deaths in Greater Melbourne from the two former classes of complaint in each month during the years 1923-27 are shown in the appended table:—

Infantile  
deaths in  
each month  
from certain  
causes.

#### INFANTILE DEATHS IN EACH MONTH FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1923-27.

Month.	Infantile Deaths in Greater Melbourne in 1923-27 from—					
	Diarrhoeal Diseases.			Respiratory Diseases.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January .. ..	117	95	212	23	24	47
February .. ..	121	98	219	30	10	40
March .. ..	103	90	193	20	21	41
April .. ..	81	58	139	26	19	45
May .. ..	47	34	81	26	25	51
June .. ..	20	18	38	28	23	51
July .. ..	11	3	14	57	51	108
August .. ..	8	4	12	55	49	104
September .. ..	5	10	15	42	42	84
October .. ..	12	12	24	21	16	37
November .. ..	16	7	23	21	12	33
December .. ..	37	32	69	20	17	37
<b>Total, 1923-27 ..</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>678</b>

The experience of the five years shows that of the total infantile deaths in the metropolis from diarrhoeal diseases 73 per cent. occur during the four months January to April, and of the deaths from respiratory diseases 51 per cent. occur in the four months June to September.

The deaths of infants under 1 year of age in the Commonwealth numbered 7,108 in 1928, as compared with 7,283 in 1927, 7,188 in 1926, 7,250 in 1925, and 7,701 in 1924. The next table gives the proportion of such deaths to the total births in each State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand for periods back to 1910:—

### INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA, 1910 TO 1928.

Period.	Deaths under One Year per 100 Births.							
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	7·38	7·27	6·55	6·78	7·49	7·68	7·17	5·72
1915-19	6·61	6·44	6·33	6·18	6·19	6·53	6·43	4·86
1920-24	6·53	6·10	5·46	5·84	6·11	6·24	6·10	4·49
1925 ..	5·70	5·50	4·52	4·61	5·66	5·52	5·34	4·00
1926 ..	5·56	5·76	5·06	4·43	4·93	4·67	5·40	3·98
1927 ..	5·61	5·49	5·45	5·34	4·59	5·30	5·45	3·87
1928 ..	5·56	5·49	4·55	4·75	4·81	6·39	5·30	3·62

The infantile death rate in England and Wales, in 1928, was 6·5.

The infantile deaths per 100 births in the Australasian capitals in 1928 were as follows:—Melbourne 5·68, Sydney 4·93, Brisbane 4·78, Adelaide 4·85, Perth 6·21, Hobart 7·93, and Wellington 4·08.

In 1928 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,457, and the deaths of female children under that age, 1,103—the former being in the proportion of 15·53 per cent., and the latter of 13·29 per cent., to the total number of deaths of the respective sexes at all ages. The subjoined table

Deaths of children under 5.

gives the annual number of such deaths in the State at each year of age, and the proportion of the deaths under five years of age to the deaths at all ages in decennial periods from 1871 to 1920, and in the years 1921 to 1928 :—

### MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

Period.	Year of Age at Death.					Total under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion Per 100 Deaths at all Ages.
<i>Males</i>							
1871-80 ..	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39·41
1881-90 ..	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28
1891-1900 ..	2,050	432	143	93	76	2,794	30·05
1901-10 ..	1,504	249	83	59	41	1,936	22·93
1911-20 ..	1,363	233	92	64	48	1,800	20·38
1921 ..	1,479	213	86	50	45	1,873	21·62
1922 ..	1,130	170	65	47	34	1,446	17·66
1923 ..	1,311	213	86	43	43	1,696	18·57
1924 ..	1,199	201	94	49	58	1,601	18·06
1925 ..	1,170	186	64	44	39	1,503	17·51
1926 ..	1,116	166	72	50	36	1,440	16·43
1927 ..	1,134	193	77	56	36	1,496	16·66
1928 ..	1,088	185	90	58	36	1,457	15·53
<i>Females</i>							
1871-80 ..	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881-90 ..	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39·61
1891-1900 ..	1,702	385	129	82	68	2,366	33·61
1901-10 ..	1,192	217	81	51	40	1,581	23·58
1911-20 ..	1,029	190	74	59	49	1,401	19·00
1921 ..	1,107	183	73	36	57	1,456	19·41
1922 ..	805	123	61	34	27	1,050	15·07
1923 ..	1,047	159	71	33	32	1,342	16·60
1924 ..	1,017	175	66	44	19	1,321	17·29
1925 ..	876	150	47	35	26	1,134	15·63
1926 ..	851	105	64	40	27	1,087	14·36
1927 ..	832	157	53	41	34	1,117	14·34
1928 ..	831	133	73	43	26	1,106	13·29

The number of persons of advanced ages was greater in the later than in the earlier years mentioned in the above table, and, as the mortality is very heavy at the older ages, this accounts to some extent for the gradual decrease in the proportion of deaths under the age of 5 years. After making allowance for this there is still a marked

reduction in the mortality under 5 years of age in recent years as compared with that in periods prior to 1901.

The ages of males and females who died in 1928 and in the two preceding years are shown in the following table:—

AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1926 TO 1928.

Ages.	1926.			1927.			1928.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 ..	1,116	851	1,967	1,134	832	1,966	1,088	831	1,919
1 to 2	166	105	271	193	157	350	185	133	318
2 ,, 3	72	64	136	77	53	130	90	73	163
3 ,, 4	50	40	90	56	41	97	58	43	101
4 ,, 5	36	27	63	36	34	70	36	26	62
5 ,, 10	124	91	215	122	117	239	160	126	286
10 ,, 15	114	88	202	114	80	194	120	91	211
15 ,, 20	168	132	300	155	124	279	164	148	312
20 ,, 25	196	200	396	201	208	409	222	220	442
25 ,, 30	191	212	403	241	223	464	219	264	483
30 ,, 35	225	260	485	253	222	475	231	286	517
35 ,, 40	271	284	555	275	273	548	309	307	616
40 ,, 45	315	284	599	312	264	576	344	298	642
45 ,, 50	426	342	768	427	338	765	440	373	813
50 ,, 55	485	385	870	495	402	897	557	400	957
55 ,, 60	673	511	1,184	644	514	1,158	635	493	1,128
60 ,, 65	830	626	1,456	892	665	1,557	900	707	1,607
65 ,, 70	940	722	1,662	1,006	776	1,782	1,086	824	1,904
70 ,, 75	776	663	1,439	836	698	1,534	986	795	1,781
75 ,, 80	643	595	1,238	613	638	1,251	697	665	1,362
80 ,, 85	483	558	1,041	475	533	1,008	460	591	1,051
85 ,, 90	300	337	637	272	388	660	266	409	675
90 ,, 95	127	137	264	126	156	282	104	163	267
95 ..	10	22	32	5	9	14	12	21	33
96 ..	9	10	19	5	21	26	4	10	14
97 ..	7	5	12	5	5	10	4	12	16
98 ..	2	10	12	7	8	15	5	9	14
99 ..	3	3	6	1	6	7	6	1	7
100 ..	4	1	5	2	1	3	..	2	2
101 ..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..
102 ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1
103 ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
104 ..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	2
105 ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1*	..	1
107 ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
110 ..	*2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8,765	7,570	16,335	8,982	7,791	16,773	9,384	8,324	17,708

\* Age not verified.

Of the 50,816 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years 6,152 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 30—twelve males and seventeen females—had attained or passed the age of 100 years. The highest age at death recorded in the period 1926-28 was 110 years, which was attained by two men. It was found impossible, however, to verify these ages. To every 100 female deaths there were 113 male deaths in 1928, as against 115 in 1927, 116 in 1926, 118 in 1925, and 116 in 1924.

The death rates from the chief diseases are shown in the appended table for the period 1908-12 and for the last five years :—

Death rates  
from certain  
diseases.

### DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1908-1912.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	98	20	11	17	17	21
Measles .. .. .	33	4	26	8	30	7
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	16	13	10	9	17	7
Whooping Cough .. .. .	77	160	27	71	30	30
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	122	69	42	41	54	75
Influenza .. .. .	109	104	41	118	40	204
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (previously Infantile Paralysis) .. .. .	..	2	15	5	5	18
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. .. .	..	20	17	11	8	11
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System .. .. .	855	585	561	545	546	581
Other Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	182	127	97	84	100	82
Syphilis .. .. .	51	24	24	24	26	41
Cancer .. .. .	833	999	978	1,014	1,001	1,070
Diabetes .. .. .	107	133	107	109	130	135
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia .. .. .	81	97	104	98	81	65
Simple Meningitis .. .. .	133	46	38	39	36	35
Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord .. .. .	71	55	29	39	43	36
Apoplexy and Hæmorrhage of the Brain .. .. .	449	467	451	434	461	493
Epilepsy .. .. .	35	25	34	31	32	29
Convulsions .. .. .	76	31	18	22	23	18



DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1908-1912.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Heart Disease (including Endocarditis, Pericarditis, and Angina Pectoris) .. .. .	1,441	1,364	1,384	1,255	1,323	1,373
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis .. .. .	348	199	161	170	192	184
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	834	741	543	673	731	921
Pleurisy .. .. .	45	30	29	30	43	37
Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy .. .. .	63	59	52	52	65	66
Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema .. .. .	60	26	30	24	28	30
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) .. .. .	99	71	91	88	87	74
Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhoeal Diseases .. .. .	833	354	376	332	272	330
Appendicitis .. .. .	81	75	67	74	75	76
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction .. .. .	113	90	105	104	87	88
Hydatids .. .. .	22	10	11	11	10	15
Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted) .. .. .	158	87	86	89	109	103
Biliary Calculi .. .. .	27	25	23	19	25	32
Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal) .. .. .	35	25	27	21	21	23
Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease .. .. .	576	482	493	535	552	545
Calculi of the Urinary System .. .. .	7	9	5	7	14	10
Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate .. .. .	94	69	86	75	92	66
Old Age .. .. .	1,030	770	762	743	658	609
Suicide .. .. .	102	72	107	93	108	116
Accidental Violence .. .. .	531	485	504	522	487	486
Homicide .. .. .	19	11	13	20	18	18

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

The following table shows for each month of the year the proportion of deaths per 1,000 due to nine well-known diseases and to all causes. The figures are based on the experience of the period 1920-26, and, in order to make the results comparable, adjustments have been made to correct the inequality of the number of days in each month. The average annual mortality from each disease is shown at the foot of the table :—

The Seasonal Prevalence of Diseases.

## SEASONAL PREVALENCE OF DISEASES IN VICTORIA, 1920-26.

Month.	Typhoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Tuber- culosis of the Respiratory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia and Broncho- pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	Bright's Disease.	Total from all Causes.
January .. ..	133	77	56	19	77	41	58	194	66	81
February .. ..	188	77	59	19	69	39	47	179	73	78
March .. ..	137	60	109	34	75	46	55	154	70	77
April .. ..	113	30	122	52	77	69	74	126	76	83
May .. ..	130	42	138	125	91	94	94	76	84	85
June .. ..	51	46	133	199	84	126	119	38	85	90
July .. ..	40	85	98	167	88	138	125	25	101	95
August .. ..	37	122	85	136	93	140	115	23	102	92
September ...	21	118	65	102	93	98	96	23	87	84
October .. ..	33	145	56	60	92	81	84	28	85	82
November .. ..	31	113	32	54	82	76	73	41	84	77
December .. ..	86	85	47	33	79	52	60	93	87	76
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Average Annual Number of Deaths 1920-26 ..	42	110	148	160	960	334	1,179	726	819	16,292

An inspection of the above table shows that the mortality from all causes was greatest in the winter months, the highest point being reached in July. It was lowest in the warmer months of the year, except January.

Typhoid fever, diarrhoea, and enteritis are essentially hot weather diseases, while pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, bronchitis, and influenza are much more prevalent in the colder months than in the warmer ones. The greatest number of deaths from diphtheria occur in the autumn, while whooping cough reaches its zenith in the months of early spring. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System and Bright's disease do not exhibit variations in mortality according to season to as great an extent as the other diseases mentioned, but reach their maximum mortality during the cold weather.

**Vaccinations.** Since the "Conscience Clause" of the Health Act of 1919, which came into operation on 24th March, 1920, compulsory vaccination has become practically non-operative. Particulars for past years are given in previous issues of this book.

**Typhoid fever.** The reported cases of typhoid fever for the whole State declined from 288 per 100,000 of population in 1895-99 to 53 per 100,000 in 1914-18, and 12 per 100,000 in 1928, or by 96 per cent. in the intervening years. The death rate from the disease decreased by 93 per cent. during the same period. The deaths per 100 cases in 1928 were 17·2 as compared with 12·1 in 1920-24. The reported cases of, and deaths from typhoid fever and their proportions to the population, also the percentage of cases that ended fatally, are given in the next table for periods back to 1890:—

#### TYPHOID FEVER IN VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1928.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 reported Cases.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
1890-94 .. ..	2,932	253·9	381	33·0	13·0
1895-99 .. ..	3,397	288·4	355	30·1	10·4
1900-04 .. ..	2,152	178·1	213	17·6	9·9
1905-09 .. ..	1,569	125·4	135	10·8	8·6
1910-14 .. ..	1,374	101·0	107	7·8	7·8
1915-19 .. ..	563	39·3	60	4·2	10·6
1920-24 .. ..	408	25·9	49	3·1	12·1
1925 .. ..	181	10·8	19	1·1	10·5
1926 .. ..	286	16·9	29	1·7	10·1
1927 .. ..	200	11·6	30	1·7	15·0
1928 .. ..	215	12·3	37	2·1	17·2

The death rate from typhoid fever for Victoria is considerably lower than that for the Commonwealth.

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

**TYPHOID FEVER IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1890 TO 1928.**

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.
1890-94 .. ..	1,645	349·3	205	43·5
1895-99 .. ..	1,510	327·6	156	33·8
1900-04 .. ..	701	140·0	74	14·8
1905-09 .. ..	466	86·7	49	9·1
1910-14 .. ..	385	61·4	36	5·8
1915-19 .. ..	128	18·0	19	2·7
1920-24 .. ..	105	13·0	16	2·0
1925 .. ..	38	4·2	5	0·6
1926 .. ..	74	8·0	9	1·0
1927 .. ..	81	8·4	16	1·7
1928 .. ..	55	5·6	13	1·3

The cases of, and deaths from typhoid fever in proportion to population declined by 98 and 96 per cent. respectively in Greater Melbourne between 1895-99 and 1928. The introduction and extension of the sewerage system coincide closely with, and in a large measure account for this great improvement.

The number of cases of typhoid fever during each of the last five years in five divisions of the State, and their proportions to the respective populations for the period 1910-19 and the years 1927 and 1928, are given in the following table:—

**PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER.**

Area.	Reported Cases of Typhoid Fever.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.		
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1910-19.	1927.	1928.
Greater Melbourne ..	96	38	74	81	55	4·1	0·8	0·6
Ballarat .. ..	8	9	16	1	10	13·4	0·2	2·4
Bendigo .. ..	9	3	2	4	5	18·2	1·2	1·5
Geelong .. ..	1	..	1	3	5	9·0	0·7	1·2
Rest of the State ..	190	131	193	111	140	8·9	1·7	2·2

The cases in proportion to population were fewer by 85 per cent. in Greater Melbourne, 82 per cent. in Ballarat, 92 per cent. in Bendigo, 87 per cent. in Geelong, and 75 per cent. in the rest of the State in 1928 than in the period 1910-19.

The mortality from typhoid fever is higher at early adult and middle ages than at other periods of life, and higher among males than females. This is shown in the next table, which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex in the years 1900-02, 1910-12, and 1920-22, being the years adjoining the censuses of 1901, 1911, and 1921 :—

DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1900-02, 1910-12,  
AND 1920-22.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.
0-15 .. ..	0·97	0·38	0·12	1·46	0·44	0·28
15-20 .. ..	2·65	1·76	0·40	2·23	1·22	0·46
20-25 .. ..	4·39	1·82	0·97	1·84	1·32	0·54
25-35 .. ..	3·28	1·71	0·41	2·04	0·82	0·38
35-45 .. ..	2·25	1·26	0·45	1·21	0·68	0·36
45-55 .. ..	1·95	0·82	0·54	0·93	0·39	0·20
55-65 .. ..	0·66	0·20	0·42	0·34	0·50	0·16
65 and over ..	..	0·10	0·10	0·23	0·19	0·09
All ages ..	1·95	1·00	0·37	1·49	0·69	0·32

The experience of the three census periods mentioned shows that the rate for males exceeds that for females by 33 per cent., and that the heaviest mortality occurs between the ages 15 and 35. It is notable that at each census period there were proportionately fewer deaths of boys than of girls under the age of 15.

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 1928 only 31 deaths occurred from this cause, and of that number only 8 took place in the last forty-four years of the period.

**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 1928 there were 12 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 7 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 30 in 1927, 8 in 1926, 26 in 1925, and 4 in 1924.

On the average of the five years 1919 to 1923, 53 per cent. of those who died from the disease were under 2 years of age and 75 per cent. were under 5 years. The incidence of mortality at various ages for each sex for the period 1919-23 was as follows :—

Sex.	Annual Deaths from Measles per 10,000 of each Sex aged—									
	0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 and over.	All Ages.
Males	4·17	7·64	2·83	1·69	0·87	0·75	0·06	0·06	0·02	0·46
Females	2·34	7·87	2·35	1·50	0·52	0·57	0·23	0·03	0·06	0·40

**Scarlet fever.** In 1928 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 13, which corresponded to a rate of 7 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 17 in 1927, 9 in 1926, 10 in 1925, 13 in 1924, and 34 in 1890-92. During 1928 there were 2,345 cases reported, as against 2,290 in 1927, 1,151 in 1926, 1,345 in 1925, and 2,356 in 1924. For the five years mentioned the deaths were equal to one per cent. of the cases. According to the experience of the last ten years the chance of dying from the disease is 45 per cent. greater for females than for males.

**Whooping cough.** Whooping cough was responsible for 52 deaths in 1928, which equalled a rate of 30 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 30 in 1927, 71 in 1926, 27 in 1925, and 160 in 1924. 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 28 of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and all except one 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 23 per cent. higher among females than males.

**Diphtheria.** The prevalence of diphtheria throughout the State during the last eighteen years was an unsatisfactory feature of the statistics of sickness relating to that period. For the year 1928 the number of cases was 4,267, as against 3,254 in 1927, 2,471 in 1926, 2,631 in 1925, a yearly average of 5,739 in 1920-24, 4,901 in 1915-19, 4,612 in 1910-14, 1,410 in 1905-09, 1,680 in 1900-04, and 1,584 in 1895-99. On the other hand, a very great reduction took place from period to period in the proportion of cases which ended fatally. The case mortality rate was 3.1 per cent. in 1928, as compared with 4.3 per cent. in 1915-19, 6.3 per cent. in 1905-09, 9.5 per cent. in 1900-04, and 13.9 per cent. in 1895-99.

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

DIPHTHERIA IN VICTORIA AND GREATER MELBOURNE,  
1895 TO 1928.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 Cases Reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
<b>VICTORIA.</b>					
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 .. ..	2,631	157.4	71	4.2	2.7
1926 .. ..	2,471	145.6	70	4.1	2.8
1927 .. ..	3,254	188.4	93	5.4	2.9
1928 .. ..	4,267	243.6	131	7.5	3.1
<b>GREATER MELBOURNE.</b>					
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 .. ..	1,567	174.3	41	4.6	2.6
1926 .. ..	1,461	157.4	37	4.0	2.5
1927 .. ..	1,795	187.0	49	5.1	2.7
1928 .. ..	2,344	237.3	74	7.5	3.2

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 1927 and 1928, are given in the subjoined table:—

### CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.		
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1910-19.	1927.	1928.
Greater Melbourne ..	2,239	1,567	1,461	1,795	2,344	39·3	18·7	23·7
Ballarat .. .. .	54	36	43	37	53	24·3	8·8	12·6
Bendigo .. .. .	108	85	35	67	79	84·6	19·8	23·3
Geelong .. .. .	127	133	167	231	116	43·4	54·6	26·9
Rest of the State ..	1,459	810	765	1,124	1,675	25·7	17·3	26·0

In 1928, the cases in each division of the State, except Geelong, were more than in the preceding year.

Of the 488 males and 506 females who died from diphtheria during the five years 1919-23, 521, or 53 per cent., were under 5 years, and 850, or 86 per cent., were under 10 years of age. The incidence of mortality for each sex at different ages, for the period mentioned, was as follows:—

### DEATH RATES FROM DIPHTHERIA AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1919-23.

Sex.	Annual Deaths from Diphtheria per 10,000 of each Sex aged—									
	0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 and over.	All Ages.
Males..	5·08	9·09	9·23	7·67	6·23	3·67	0·83	0·33	0·07	1·29
Females	3·86	6·65	6·09	6·56	7·10	4·91	0·96	0·62	0·13	1·30

The deaths from influenza in 1928 numbered 358, which corresponded to a rate of 204 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 40 in 1927, 118 in 1926, 41 in 1925, 104 in 1924, 248 in 1923, 46 in 1922, 88 in 1921, 52 in 1920, 2,407 in 1919, 148 in 1918, 71 in 1913-17, 109 in 1908-12, and 381 in 1890-92.

In 1928, 77·1 per cent. of the deaths recorded were associated with specified pneumonic 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.



The next table gives the death rate per 10,000 of each sex in age groups for the last five census periods:—

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

Age Group.	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.
<i>Males.</i>					
0-15 ... ..	·34	2·50	1·10	·40	·23
15-20 ... ..	·07	·64	·34	·24	·30
20-25 ... ..	...	1·20	·59	·21	·38
25-35 ... ..	·07	1·50	·79	·17	·27
35-45 ... ..	...	3·04	1·31	·59	·56
45-55 ... ..	·24	5·12	3·20	·73	·92
55-65 ... ..	·24	12·65	5·25	2·38	1·44
65 and upwards ... ..	2·36	27·13	17·02	12·27	4·18
All ages ... ..	·25	3·94	2·30	1·10	·65
<i>Females.</i>					
0-15 ... ..	·34	1·86	1·15	·42	·25
15-20 ... ..	...	·92	·83	·34	·26
20-25 ... ..	...	1·28	·69	·35	·35
25-35 ... ..	·07	2·35	·89	·22	·45
35-45 ... ..	·08	4·11	1·86	·30	·46
45-55 ... ..	...	5·39	2·02	·68	·68
55-65 ... ..	·62	11·46	5·53	1·61	·91
65 and upwards ... ..	3·18	35·22	16·02	12·80	3·86
All ages ... ..	·24	3·72	2·13	1·10	·60

Influenza epidemic, 1919.

Information in regard to the epidemic of 1919 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1918-19, pages 214-216; and in the 1919-20 issue, pages 180-182.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

Opinions have been expressed by members of the medical profession that the name "infantile paralysis" as applied to "acute anterior poliomyelitis" is misleading, for adults are attacked and paralysis is not a constant symptom, consequently, deaths occurring from this disease are now indicated by the medical nomenclature.

Mortality returns show that acute anterior poliomyelitis was responsible for 32 deaths in 1928, 8 in 1927, 8 in 1926, 25 in 1925, 4 in 1924, 4 in 1923, and 8 in 1922. Of the above 89 deaths, 52 were of males and 37 were of females; 3 were under 1 year of age, 26 were between 1 and 5 years, 24 were between 5 and 10 years, and 36 were over 10 years.

Corebro-spinal, tubercular, and simple meningitis.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis was responsible for 20 deaths in 1928, 13 in 1927, 19 in 1926, 28 in 1925, 33 in 1924, 13 in 1923, 12 in 1922, 17 in 1921, 15 in 1920, 14 in 1919, 37 in 1918, 75 in 1917, 326 in 1916, and 338 in 1915. The numbers of deaths

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

### DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT FORMS OF MENINGITIS, 1914-28.

Year.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Tubercular Meningitis.		Simple Meningitis.		Total—All Forms of Meningitis.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1914 ..	12	5	42	30	90	63	144	98
1915 ..	239	99	35	35	74	46	348	180
1916 ..	191	135	29	40	56	39	276	214
1917 ..	48	27	56	41	37	35	141	103
1918 ..	28	9	55	40	39	35	122	84
1919 ..	7	7	38	24	33	29	78	60
1920 ..	12	3	49	34	46	35	107	72
1921 ..	8	9	42	44	62	37	112	90
1922 ..	9	3	30	28	67	40	106	71
1923 ..	7	6	32	34	64	43	103	83
1924 ..	19	14	47	32	47	29	113	75
1925 ..	16	12	38	39	39	25	93	75
1926 ..	14	5	36	29	42	25	92	59
1927 ..	9	4	42	42	35	27	86	73
1928 ..	12	8	36	34	33	28	81	70

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.				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
0-10 ...	2	4	3	6	8	3	5	1	4	8
10-15 ...	1	1	2	3	2	6	9	1	3	6
15-20 ...	20	11	18	19	11	43	48	35	39	42
20-25 ...	53	46	33	40	54	69	66	74	72	82
25-30 ...	62	60	45	70	54	67	71	53	72	84
30-35 ...	60	56	53	69	61	59	50	66	55	71
35-40 ...	66	75	61	54	59	39	41	41	48	57
40-45 ...	60	55	63	48	58	28	26	42	35	37
45-50 ...	47	43	57	48	66	21	22	39	24	24
50-55 ...	57	62	38	47	51	29	25	23	29	13
55-60 ...	49	49	46	34	36	24	10	23	16	19
60-65 ...	35	37	41	36	27	15	13	11	16	16
65-70 ...	18	21	26	20	30	4	9	8	18	13
70 and over	17	13	16	10	17	7	9	5	9	11
Total ...	546	533	502	504	534	414	404	422	440	483

For the year 1928, the average age of those who died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 42·2 years for males and 34·5 years for females.

The deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1928 numbered 1,017—534 being of males and 483 of females—and equalled a rate of 581 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 546 in 1927, 545 in 1926, 561 in 1925, 585 in 1924, 620 in 1923, 565 in 1922, 667 in 1921, 658 in 1920, 739 in 1919, 701 in 1918, 677 in 1917, 743 in 1916, 661 in 1915, 724 in 1914, 755 in 1913, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-92. In England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State in 1927, the deaths from this cause were 791, 709, 1,039, and 1,153, per million of their respective populations. The rates for Victoria are more fully shown in the following table, which gives the mortality per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, at six census periods:—

**DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM IN AGE GROUPS AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.**

Age Group.	Annual Mortality from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	1870-72.	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.
<i>Males.</i>						
0 to 15 ... ..	1·22	1·74	·90	·38	·46	·42
15 " 20 ... ..	5·71	6·88	5·41	5·06	3·71	2·67
20 " 25 ... ..	18·75	21·19	18·29	14·35	8·45	7·88
25 " 35 ... ..	22·21	30·33	23·70	20·31	13·11	9·70
35 " 45 ... ..	21·83	25·11	28·28	22·07	15·63	12·43
45 " 55 ... ..	22·24	28·65	31·17	25·05	18·07	13·94
55 " 65 ... ..	27·86	31·41	36·48	35·75	18·88	13·08
65 and upwards ...	19·56	18·08	25·40	31·07	13·55	8·65
All ages ... ..	12·89	15·33	15·73	13·51	8·98	7·11
<i>Females.</i>						
0 to 15 ... ..	·98	1·76	1·43	·93	·97	·38
15 " 20 ... ..	12·37	12·50	9·51	8·18	7·62	4·84
20 " 25 ... ..	19·28	21·60	18·49	12·79	12·68	10·20
25 " 35 ... ..	22·02	26·56	21·77	18·15	14·03	10·00
35 " 45 ... ..	21·65	24·06	22·53	17·74	11·51	9·15
45 " 55 ... ..	19·60	20·72	16·13	14·41	8·18	5·91
55 " 65 ... ..	10·51	14·26	12·35	12·52	7·47	4·95
65 and upwards ...	12·61	13·12	8·25	8·18	5·29	3·94
All ages ... ..	10·62	12·75	11·51	9·72	7·61	5·55

A comparison of the mortalities from tuberculosis of the respiratory system at the census periods 1910-12 and 1920-22 shows that lower death rates obtained in each age group in 1920-22 than in 1910-12, and that the improvement was greater among females than males. By combining the death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system, as shown above, with those from other forms of tubercular disease, given in a subsequent page, it appears that every section of the community experienced relief from tubercular diseases in 1920-22 as compared with the previous census period.

The distribution of tuberculous mortality shows that certain urban centres—particularly Bendigo and suburbs—furnish considerably higher death rates than the rural portions of the State. The tubercular death rate among miners is considerably in excess of that among farmers and graziers, and, as the residents of Bendigo and suburbs are largely engaged in mining occupations, while most persons living in rural districts are associated with the farming and grazing industries, the distribution of callings accounts in a large measure for the disparity in the mortality rates from this cause in the divisions of the State referred to. On the average of the last five years the tubercular death rate of Bendigo exceeded the rates of Ballarat and Melbourne by 99 and 66 per cent. respectively. 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, AND BENDIGO, 1891 TO 1928.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.								
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.			Other Tubercular Diseases.			All Tubercular Diseases.		
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.
1891-1900 ..	16·7	17·1	24·1	4·7	3·5	4·0	21·4	20·6	28·1
1901-05 ..	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	1·5	1·0	2·2	8·4	7·7	14·1
1926 ..	5·9	6·7	10·1	·9	·5	·3	6·8	7·2	10·4
1927 ..	6·3	5·3	10·6	1·2	·2	·9	7·5	5·5	11·5
1928 ..	6·6	5·5	10·3	·9	·2	·6	7·5	5·7	10·9

**Tubercular diseases (tuberculosis of the respiratory system excepted).**

In 1928 there were in Victoria 143 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system), which corresponded to a rate of 82 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 100 in 1927, 84 in 1926, 97 in 1925, 127 in 1924, 123 in 1923, 120 in 1922,

137 in 1921, 145 in 1920, 126 in 1919, 144 in 1918, 163 in 1917, 136 in 1916, 135 in 1915, 140 in 1914, 156 in 1913, 182 in 1908-12, and 379 in 1890-92. In England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, in 1927, the deaths from similar causes numbered 181, 286, 373, and 302 per million of their respective populations. The death rates in Victoria for various age groups are shown in the following table for five census periods :—

**DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES (TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM EXCEPTED) IN AGE GROUPS.**

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.				
	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.
<i>Males.</i>					
0-15 ...	7.98	10.36	5.64	2.75	2.00
15-20 ...	.81	1.17	1.12	1.12	.83
20-25 ...	1.23	.89	1.77	1.23	1.55
25-35 ...	.66	.84	1.91	1.71	1.61
35-45 ...	.88	.77	1.39	1.38	1.15
45-55 ...	.85	.67	1.64	.82	1.17
55-65 ...	1.07	.78	2.40	1.29	1.06
65 and over	2.36	.56	1.17	.59	1.07
All ages	3.55	4.02	2.99	1.70	1.48
<i>Females.</i>					
0-15 ...	7.28	8.43	5.33	2.12	1.57
15-20 ...	1.30	1.27	1.95	2.34	1.13
20-25 ...	.69	1.23	2.09	2.59	1.73
25-35 ...	.41	.88	1.98	1.81	1.18
35-45 ...	.70	.42	1.77	1.33	.78
45-55 ...	.67	.34	1.01	.93	1.01
55-65 ...	.62	.69	.71	1.11	.70
65 and over	1.19	.64	.71	.29	.86
All ages	3.39	3.58	2.91	1.76	1.21

As compared with the period 1910-12 the proportion of persons under 15 years of age who died from tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system) during 1920-22 represented a decline of 27 per cent. for males and of 26 per cent. for females.

The experience of recent years shows that the tubercular death rate in Victoria is but slightly affected by the arrival from beyond Australia of persons suffering from tubercular diseases. Only six of those who died in 1928 had been born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and 28 had resided in the continent for a shorter period than five years.

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

#### DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
0-15 .. ..	5	6	7	3	9	1	6	6	5	4
15-25 .. ..	9	9	3	5	2	5	2	4	3	4
25-35 .. ..	9	14	12	14	13	15	16	21	22	21
35-45 .. ..	44	42	25	40	35	67	87	93	78	69
45-55 .. ..	127	108	117	107	118	159	151	162	163	181
55-65 .. ..	263	253	266	255	236	228	233	235	238	269
65-75 .. ..	245	249	276	261	365	204	203	226	265	257
75-85 .. ..	106	95	124	112	111	103	119	104	117	127
85 and over ..	17	18	24	14	24	33	14	15	27	29
Total .. ..	825	799	854	811	913	815	836	866	918	961

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 1928 the average age of those who died from the former was 64·1 years for males and 61·8 years for females, while the corresponding averages for the latter were 42·2 years for males and 34·5 years for females.

Deaths from cancer in 1928 numbered 1,874, and represented a death rate of 1,070 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 1,001 in 1927, 1,014 in 1926, 978 in 1925, 999 in 1924, 1,013 in 1923, 997 in 1922, 954 in 1921, 908 in 1920, 870 in 1919, 942 in 1918, 833 in 1908-12, and 584 in 1890-92. In England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, in 1927, the deaths per million of population from this cause were 1,376, 1,414, 1,181, and 1,052 respectively.

**Cancer—  
Death Rates  
at different  
ages.**

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

## DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex.			
	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5 ...	·18	·30	·73	·46
5 to 10 ...	·10	·42	·25	·13
10 " 15 ...	·11	·20	·16	·14
15 " 20 ...	·17	·22	·15	·30
20 " 25 ...	·32	·33	·71	·64
25 " 35 ...	·81	1·26	·96	·76
35 " 45 ...	4·29	3·69	3·16	3·31
45 " 55 ...	14·83	14·14	16·03	13·94
55 " 65 ...	31·92	36·00	36·36	40·46
65 " 75 ...	52·75	59·04	74·15	78·21
75 and over	53·55	74·04	88·40	110·12
All ages	6·16	7·52	8·50	9·52
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5 ...	·09	·26	·19	·39
5 to 10 ...	·10	·04	·10	·17
10 " 15 ...	·06	..	·27	·05
15 " 20 ...	·12	·28	·44	·15
20 " 25 ...	·22	·23	·41	·30
25 " 35 ...	1·68	1·61	1·39	1·28
35 " 45 ...	7·43	6·05	7·26	6·61
45 " 55 ...	18·00	18·13	17·87	19·14
55 " 65 ...	31·79	33·05	38·03	34·48
65 " 75 ...	53·96	51·18	61·66	63·05
75 and over	49·55	62·70	86·19	92·86
All ages	5·57	6·64	8·76	9·63

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 1910-12 and 1920-22 it will be seen that there was in the later period a considerable increase in the death rate from cancer.

Seat of cancer.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1928 :—

## SEAT OF CANCER

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of the buccal cavity (mouth, &c.) ...	86	9	95
„ the stomach and liver ...	380	282	662
„ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ...	158	149	307
„ the female genital organs ...	...	177	177
„ the breast ...	...	174	174
„ the skin ...	23	13	36
„ other and unspecified organs ...	266	157	423
Total Deaths ...	913	961	1,874

Thirty-five per cent. of the persons who died from cancer were affected in the stomach or liver. Of the females who died from the disease 37 per cent. were affected in the genital organs or the breast.

**Diabetes.** During 1928 diabetes was responsible for 94 male and 143 female deaths, representing a rate of 135 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 130 in 1927, 109 in 1926, 107 in 1925, 133 in 1924, 98 in 1923, 110 in 1922, 136 in 1921, 126 in 1920, 134 in 1919, 146 in 1918, and 107 in 1908-12. The deaths from diabetes per 10,000 of each sex in nine age groups, for the periods 1900-02, 1910-12, and 1920-22, are shown in the subjoined table :—

## DEATHS FROM DIABETES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.
0-10 ...	·09	·10	·13	·05	·15	·22
10-20 ...	·24	·20	·31	·26	·36	·39
20-30 ...	·17	·64	·48	·36	·30	·53
30-40 ...	·32	·58	·45	·51	·53	·54
40-50 ...	·49	1·11	·95	·42	·78	1·11
50-60 ...	1·38	1·80	2·14	1·42	3·18	2·79
60-70 ...	2·67	5·63	5·19	3·19	8·47	8·02
70-80 ...	4·36	7·34	7·37	5·01	11·54	12·51
80 and over ...	4·11	7·43	8·42	3·54	6·83	6·02
All ages ...	·56	1·00	1·03	·60	1·26	1·45



In 1920-22 the female exceeded the male rate for each age group between 40 and 80, the excess for the twenty years of life 60 to 80 amounting to 61 per cent. For all ages combined the rate for females was 41 per cent. higher than that for males.

**Anæmia, chlorosis, leucæmia.** Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 114 deaths in 1928, which corresponded to a rate of 65 per million of the population, as against rates of 81 in 1927, 98 in 1926, 104 in 1925, 97 in 1924, 118 in 1923, 85 in 1922, 104 in 1921, 90 in 1920, 93 in 1919, 90 in 1918, and 81 in 1908-12. Of the 42 persons who died from leucæmia in 1928, 22 were males.

**Diseases of the spine.** In 1928 locomotor ataxia and other diseases of the spine, excluding acute anterior poliomyelitis, accounted for 40 male and 23 female deaths, representing a death rate of 36 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 43 in 1927, 39 in 1926, 29 in 1925, 55 in 1924, 49 in 1923, 38 in 1922, 52 in 1921, 45 in 1920, 78 in 1919, 88 in 1918, and 71 in 1908-12. Of the 19 persons who died from locomotor ataxia in 1928, 16 were males.

**Heart disease.** During 1928 there were 2,142 deaths ascribed to organic heart disease, 21 to pericarditis, 83 to acute endocarditis and myocarditis, and 159 to angina pectoris. The deaths of persons, over 45 years of age, from endocarditis and myocarditis, are now ascribed to organic heart disease. The total—2,405—from these causes represented a rate of 1,373 per million of the population, as compared with 1,323 in 1927, 1,255 in 1926, 1,384 in 1925, 1,364 in 1924, 1,423 in 1923, 1,245 in 1922, 1,267 in 1921, 1,287 in 1920, 1,402 in 1919, 1,400 in 1918, and 1,441 in 1908-12. Of the 2,405 persons who died from these diseases in 1928, only 31, or 1.3 per cent., were under 15 years of age. On the average of the three years 1920 to 1922 the deaths from all forms of heart disease per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, were as follows :—

DEATH RATES FROM HEART DISEASE AT VARIOUS AGES, 1920-22.

Sex.	Deaths per 10,000 Persons aged—									
	0-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75 and upwards.	All Ages.
Males ..	1.52	1.92	2.04	2.64	5.40	14.52	40.62	112.20	247.10	13.74
Females ..	1.15	1.85	1.53	3.25	5.26	10.73	29.53	85.65	208.17	11.70

The figures indicate that the mortality rate from heart disease is a function of age, and that it attains its maximum at the oldest age. Of the deaths of persons aged 75 and upwards, approximately 1 in 5 is due to some form of this disease.

In 1928 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered **Respiratory diseases.** 2,290, which represented a rate of 1,308 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1,151 in 1927, 1,033 in 1926, 887 in 1925, 1,143 in 1924, 1,441 in 1923, 1,195 in 1922, 1,141 in 1921, 1,329 in 1920, 1,430 in 1919, and 1,160 in 1918. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 60 were referred to acute bronchitis, 113 to chronic bronchitis, 150 to bronchitis unspecified, 636 to broncho-pneumonia, 977 to pneumonia, 64 to pleurisy, and 47 to asthma. These six diseases accounted for 89 per cent. of the total respiratory mortality. The seasonal incidence of these maladies in normal years is greatest during the months May to September, but, in 1928, the deaths in October and November were abnormally high and were greater than any other two months of the year. Respiratory diseases are much more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle ages, and among males than females. This is shown in the appended table, which gives for each sex the death rates relating to groups of ages at five census periods:—

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

Age Group.		1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.
<i>Males.</i>						
0-15	...	29.02	28.52	16.53	12.94	10.25
15-20	...	3.30	2.92	2.70	1.66	1.76
20-25	...	5.34	4.88	4.85	2.35	2.73
25-35	...	8.31	6.85	5.94	3.86	3.71
35-45	...	15.80	13.55	9.49	10.50	8.01
45-55	...	26.59	25.18	18.04	18.25	15.69
55-65	...	51.65	56.51	38.37	32.68	30.42
65 and upwards	...	136.54	141.07	112.38	138.87	112.17
All ages	...	24.48	24.30	18.66	17.17	14.42
<i>Females.</i>						
0-15	...	24.18	24.13	13.85	10.50	8.54
15-20	...	2.02	3.52	2.34	1.56	2.32
20-25	...	4.23	3.05	3.34	2.48	1.72
25-35	...	5.72	5.65	3.75	3.55	3.25
35-45	...	12.53	11.55	7.68	5.85	4.90
45-55	...	13.63	17.01	11.80	8.28	6.71
55-65	...	29.15	32.10	27.42	16.64	13.50
65 and upwards	...	116.12	112.38	86.78	99.81	86.51
All ages	...	17.08	17.62	13.28	11.81	10.15

The mortality from respiratory diseases at all ages combined was less in the period 1920-22 than in any of the four previous census

periods. At each census date the male exceeded the female rate, the average excess for the five census periods being 42 per cent.

**Diseases of the digestive system.** In 1928 there were 748 male and 625 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 784 per million of the population, as against rates of 732 in 1927, 778 in 1926, 823 in 1925, 778 in 1924, 914 in 1923, 796 in 1922, 1,095 in 1921, 1,147 in 1920, 978 in 1919, 1,030 in 1918, and 2,382 in 1890-92. Diarrhoeal diseases were responsible for 578 deaths, which were equivalent to a rate of 330 per million of population, the corresponding rates in previous periods being 272 in 1927, 332 in 1926, 376 in 1925, 354 in 1924, 480 in 1923, 358 in 1922, 657 in 1921, 639 in 1920, 501 in 1919, 504 in 1918, 833 in 1908-12, and 1,342 in 1890-92. The age incidence of these diseases shows that they are heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 578 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in the year under review, 429, or 74 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age, and 60, or about 10 per cent., were of persons over 65 years of age. There were 70 male and 40 female deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, 70 male and 72 female deaths from other affections of that organ. (including hydatids), and 78 male and 70 female deaths from hernia and intestinal obstruction.

**Appendicitis.** The deaths from appendicitis numbered 133 in 1928, which represented a death rate of 76 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 75 in 1927, 74 in 1926, 67 in 1925, 75 in 1924, 70 in 1923, 67 in 1922, 57 in 1921, 63 in 1920, 61 in 1919 and 66 in 1918. Hospital records show that during the year ended 30th June, 1928, there were 3,455 cases treated, and that 67, or 1·9 per cent., ended fatally, as compared with fatality rates of 2·3 per cent. in 1927, 1·8 per cent. in 1926, 1·9 per cent. in 1925, 3·3 per cent. in 1924, and 6 per cent. in the period 1908-12. According to the experience of the three years 1920 to 1922 the death rate from appendicitis is approximately 63 per cent. higher among males than females. The mortality rates at various ages for that period were as follows:—

DEATH RATES FROM APPENDICITIS, 1920-22.

Sex.	Deaths from Appendicitis per 10,000 of each Sex aged—									
	Under 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and over.	All Ages.
Males..	0·31	0·87	1·31	0·86	0·74	1·08	0·79	0·85	0·68	0·78
Females	0·30	0·66	0·51	0·59	0·53	0·56	0·40	0·32	0·69	0·48

**Hydatids.** In 1928 there were 21 male and 6 female deaths from hydatids, of which 13 males and 3 females were attributed to hydatid tumor of the liver. Of the above deaths 11 were of

residents of Greater Melbourne (8 of which resided in districts north of the River Yarra), 3 in the Gippsland, 4 in the North-Eastern, 6 in the Western, and 3 in the Wimmera districts. The deaths from hydatids were equivalent to a rate of 15 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 10 in 1927, 11 in 1926, 11 in 1925, 10 in 1924 and 1923, 13 in 1922, 14 in 1921, 13 in 1920, 18 in 1919, 21 in 1918, 14 in 1917, 22 in 1908-12, and 51 in 1890-92. Hospital returns for the period 1919-28 show that 645 cases of hydatids were treated therein and that 91, or approximately 1 in every 7, ended fatally.

In 1928 there were 1,236 deaths attributed to diseases of the urinary system, which corresponded to a rate of 706 per million of the population, as against rates of 740 in 1927, 677 in 1926, 627 in 1925, 626 in 1924, 628 in 1923, 624 in 1922, 643 in 1921, 697 in 1920, 645 in 1919, 741 in 1918, and 700 in 1909-12. Acute and chronic nephritis were responsible for 954 deaths, or 77 per cent., and complaints of the bladder and prostate for 115 deaths, or 9 per cent., of the total maladies of the urinary system. The deaths per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, for the periods 1900-02, 1910-12, and 1920-22 are shown in the following table :—

#### DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.
0-10	·93	·67	·67	·59	·79	·67
10-20	·45	·73	·53	·82	·71	·52
20-30	1·83	1·72	1·23	1·59	1·61	1·72
30-40	3·55	3·03	2·66	4·21	3·76	2·89
40-50	8·12	9·03	6·23	7·26	7·07	5·27
50-60	17·43	18·95	14·59	11·36	13·81	10·57
60-70	39·62	46·63	38·30	21·49	24·44	22·04
70-80	80·68	96·18	97·19	27·70	38·53	40·26
80 and over	128·48	153·04	167·09	27·15	43·70	54·38
All ages	8·05	9·18	8·04	4·28	5·34	5·13

The figures for the latest period show that there is scarcely any difference between the rates for males and females under 50 years of age. For older ages, however, the excess of the male over the female rate is very pronounced, especially at ages 70 and upwards. For all ages the rate for males exceeds that for females by 57 per cent.

The following tables show, for 1928, in various age groups, the deaths of women from causes relating to child-birth, and the total number of children born to married mothers :—

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES, VICTORIA, 1928.

Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.						Total.	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 and over.			
Accidents of Pregnancy—									
(a) Abortion .. ..	..	1	3	5	4	4	17	15	2
(b) Ectopic Gestation .. ..	..	..	2	4	2	4	12	11	1
(c) Other .. ..	1	1	2	2	2	..	8	5	3
Puerperal Hæmorrhage .. ..	..	4	3	6	9	..	22	21	1
Other Accidents of Labour—									
(a) Cæsarean section .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
(c) Others .. ..	1	..	4	7	5	6	23	22	1
Puerperal Septicæmia .. ..	2	10	22	14	12	5	65	60	5
Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Puerperal Embolism and Sudden Death .. ..	1	..	2	2	4	1	10	10	..
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions .. ..	2	7	11	10	8	6	44	42	2
Following Childbirth (not otherwise defined) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>15</b>
Married Mothers .. ..	4	16	49	49	45	26	189	..	..
Unmarried Mothers .. ..	3	7	1	3	1	..	15	..	..

**TOTAL ISSUE OF MARRIED MOTHERS DYING IN  
CHILDBIRTH, 1928.**

Issue.	Ages at Death.						Total.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 and over.	
0 .. .. .	2	4	11	5	1	3	26
1 .. .. .	2	8	12	6	11	2	41
2 .. .. .	..	3	9	8	3	4	27
3 .. .. .	..	1	11	10	5	4	31
4 .. .. .	..	..	4	8	6	3	21
5 .. .. .	..	..	1	4	8	2	15
6 .. .. .	..	..	1	2	5	4	12
7 .. .. .	..	..	..	4	3	1	8
8 .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2	3	6
9 .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Total Married Mothers ..	4	16	49	49	45	26	189
Total Issue .. .. .	2	17	90	161	172	99	541

Of the total deaths from puerperal causes in 1928, 189 were of married women, and 15 were of single women.

Of the 541 children born to the 189 married women who died, 485 were living at the time of their mothers' death.

First confinements were responsible for 52, or 25·5 per cent., of the total deaths of married mothers.

Ages at  
Death of  
Women in  
Childbirth.

The death rate of women in childbirth varies considerably at different ages, and is less at younger than at older ages. The number of deaths of women in childbirth and the death rates in various age groups in Victoria, for the period 1920-26 and the years 1927 and 1928, are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, IN AGE GROUPS, 1920-26, 1927, AND 1928.

Age Group.	Mothers.					
	Deaths.			Deaths per 1,000 children born alive.		
	1920-26.	1927.	1928.	1920-26.	1927.	1928.
Under 20 years ..	45	8	7	4.49	4.62	3.89
20 to 25 ,, ..	182	30	23	3.36	3.87	2.92
25 ,, 30 ,, ..	274	54	50	3.62	5.34	5.03
30 ,, 35 ,, ..	279	44	52	4.58	5.32	6.62
35 ,, 40 ,, ..	231	47	46	6.27	8.91	8.92
40 years and over ..	102	13	26	7.37	6.71	13.84
Total .. ..	1,113	196	204	4.42	5.59	5.91

The experience of the years 1920-26 showed that, for the age period 35 years and upwards, the deaths of mothers in childbirth were 66 per 10,000 live births, as compared with 39 per 10,000 for those under 35 years of age. The higher rate for those under 20, as compared with the rates for the next two groups, is probably due to the larger proportion of ex-nuptial births and to the number of *primiparæ*.

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. The proportions for

each of the last three years and the averages of previous periods back to 1871 are given below :—

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

Period.	Number of Mothers who Died Annually of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Puerperal Diseases or Accidents. (Excluding Sep- ticæmia.)	Puerperal Septicæmia.	Total.	
1871-80 ..	127	46	173	64·38
1881-90 ..	121	64	185	59·19
1891-1900 ..	117	66	183	56·01
1901-05 ..	126	58	184	60·92
1906-10 ..	101	46	147	47·17
1911-15 ..	96	58	154	43·55
1916-20 ..	91	49	140	41·99
1921-25 ..	102	43	145	40·33
1926 ..	130	64	194	54·86
1927 ..	118	78	196	55·88
1928 ..	139	65	204	59·13

It will be seen that the death rate of women in childbirth fluctuates considerably, and, in 1928, reached a higher rate than had occurred in the last twenty-three years. Portion of this fluctuation may be ascribed to faulty certifications. The deaths of mothers per 10,000 children born alive were 59·1 in 1928, as compared with 55·9 in 1927, 54·9 in 1926, 40·3 in 1921-25, 42·0 in 1916-20, 43·5 in 1911-15, 47·2 in 1906-10, and 60·9 in 1901-05.

In 1928 there were 65 deaths of married and unmarried mothers from puerperal septicæmia, which corresponded to a death rate of 18·8 per 10,000 births, as against 22·2 in 1927, 18·1 in 1926, 10·9 in 1925, 15·5 in 1924, 8·1 in 1923, 8·5 in 1922, 16·3 in 1921, 17·1 in 1920, 12·3 in 1919, 13·6 in 1918, 16·0 in 1908-12, and 18·1 in 1901-07.



With a view to ascertaining the effect of the passing of the Commonwealth Maternity Allowance Act 1912 on the number of mothers who availed themselves of medical attention in confinement, the birth registration records for the years 1911, 1918, 1924, and 1926 have been examined, and the proportions so attended have been ascertained for the metropolitan area, the rest of the State, and the whole State.

Medical  
Attendance at  
Confinement.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENTS,  
PROPORTION OF TOTAL CONFINEMENTS, 1911, 1918,  
1924, AND 1926.

Year.				Metropolitan Area.	Rest of the State.	Total State.
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1911	..	..	..	73	65	68
1918	..	..	..	81	77	79
1924	..	..	..	87	90	89
1926	..	..	..	89	91	90

NOTE.—Stillbirths and abortions have not been taken into consideration.

The above figures give evidence of the beneficial effects of the Act, especially in the country areas, where the proportion of births medically attended has risen from 65 per cent. in 1911 to 91 per cent. in 1926. It will be observed that, in 1924 and 1926, the proportion for the Rest of the State exceeded that for the Metropolitan area.

In the four years mentioned there were 11, 12, 9, and 6 births respectively registered where no one was shown as being in attendance at birth, but, in the majority of these cases, the children were foundlings.

During the year 1928, the deaths of 454 men and 612 women were ascribed to senile decay, as compared with 488 men and 649 women in 1927. 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

Senile decay.

were included therein. The deaths at ages 70 and over from all causes during the year numbered 5,227—2,546 of men and 2,681 of women, or nearly 30 per cent. of the total deaths.

Death rates from accidental violence have been lower in late years than in earlier periods, a result that is chiefly due to the lighter mortality rate from accidental drowning, the smaller proportion of the population engaged in country occupations, which are generally of a more hazardous nature than those in towns, and the increasing proportion of females in the community. In 1928, 649 male and 203 female deaths were attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 486 per million of the population. This proportion was slightly above the average rate—482—for the previous five years, and 40 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-92. The numbers of deaths from various accidents in 1927 and 1928 are given in the appended table:—

#### DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE, 1927 AND 1928.

Nature or Place of Accident.	1927.			1928.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poisoning by Food .. ..	2	2	4	3	..	3
Snake Bite .. ..	1	..	1	1	1	2
Other Venomous Bites and Stings .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Acute Poisonings .. ..	10	6	16	10	6	16
Conflagration (Bush fires, &c.) .. ..	5	3	8	3	..	3
Burns, Scalds, &c. .. ..	26	32	58	32	25	57
Absorption of Poisonous Gases .. ..	5	7	12	9	3	12
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation .. ..	8	2	10	5	6	11
Drowning .. ..	116	21	137	107	18	125
Firearms .. ..	17	2	19	22	1	23
Falls .. ..	60	11	71	50	10	60
In Mines and Quarries .. ..	15	..	15	3	..	3
Machines .. ..	9	..	9	14	..	14
Vehicular Accidents .. ..	255	46	301	291	91	382
Other Crushings .. ..	28	2	30	17	..	17
Injuries by Animals .. ..	2	2	4	6	1	7
Effects of Heat .. ..	11	4	15	5	..	5
Excessive Cold .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Electricity .. ..	7	..	7	3	1	4
Lightning .. ..	3	..	3	..	..	..
Fractures, Unspecified .. ..	35	30	65	25	29	54
Other Violence .. ..	47	10	57	41	11	52
Total .. ..	662	180	842	649	203	852

On the average of the last three years the female mortality rate from accidents was about 29 per cent. of the rate for males.

**Vehicular Accidents.** In 1928, deaths from vehicular accidents numbered 382, as against 301 in 1927, 309 in 1926, 299 in 1925, 245 in 1924, 201 in 1923, 163 in 1922, 178 in 1921, and 153 in 1920. Motor vehicles were involved in 297 deaths in 1928, as against 214 in 1927, 193 in 1926, 174 in 1925, 135 in 1924, 103 in 1923, 65 in 1922, 38 in 1921, and 43 in 1920.

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 vehicles were concerned, for the year 1928 :—

DEATHS FROM VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS, IN VICTORIA, 1928.

	Collisions between—						Total.	Pedestrians killed.	Fall from vehicles and other accidents.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	Railway train.	Motor omnibus, car, lorry.	Motor cycle.	Horse drawn vehicle.	Bicycle.	Aeroplane.						
Railway train ..	16	..	..	..	..	16	32*	9	57	39	18	
Tramcar ..	1	3	..	..	..	4	9	1	14	10	4	
Motor omnibus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2	
" car ..	18	23	8	6	..	55	92	48	195	146	49	
" lorry, &c. ..	..	3	..	1	..	4	23	10	37	29	8	
" cycle ..	..	4	4	2	..	10	10	22	42	37	5	
Vehicle drawn by horse ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	20	26	21	5	
Bicycle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8	8	..	
Aeroplane ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other or undefined ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>91</b>	

\* Including 6 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 1922 to 1928, were as follows :—

## DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES, 1922 TO 1928.

Year.	Number of Motor Vehicles.	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles.	Deaths per 10,000 Motor Vehicles.	Deaths per 1,000,000 of Population.
1922 .. ..	39,638	65	16.4	41
1923 .. ..	54,637	103	18.9	64
1924 .. ..	69,809	135	19.3	82
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

It will be observed that, while registrations of motor vehicles increased nearly fourfold, the mortality per 10,000 motor vehicles fluctuated only slightly during the years mentioned. The mortality per million of the population increased from 41 in 1922 to 170 in 1928.

In 1928, motor cars, &c., were involved in two deaths per 100 cars registered, and motor cycles in three deaths per 100 cycles registered.

**Fatal accidents among males at different ages.** The mortality rate from accidents is only one-half as great among males aged 15 to 45 as among men over age 45. The deaths per 10,000 males at certain ages from drowning and other accidents, for the period 1920-22, were as follows:—

## DEATH RATES FROM ACCIDENTS—MALES, 1920-22.

	Accidental Deaths per 10,000 Males Aged—							
	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65 and over.	15 and upwards.
Drowning ..	1.92	1.13	1.06	1.11	1.46	1.91	2.43	1.44
Other Accidents ..	3.43	4.34	4.91	5.6	6.05	8.24	14.38	5.91
Total Accidents ..	5.35	5.47	5.97	6.37	7.51	10.15	16.81	7.35

For men aged 20 to 35 the death rate from accidental violence is about one-third of that for men over age 65 and slightly greater than one-half of the rate for those aged 55 to 65.

**Suicide.** In the year 1928, 152 males and 51 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 116 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 108 in 1927, 93 in 1926, 107 in 1925, 72 in 1924, 78 in 1923, 81 in 1922, 99 in 1921, 95 in 1920, 89 in 1919, 72 in 1918, 102 in 1908-12, and 109 in 1890-92. A much

lower rate from suicide obtains among females than males, the rate for the former being 27·4 per cent. of that for the latter on the average of the last five years.

**Homicide.** The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1928 numbered 32, of which 10 were of males and 22 of females. These represented a rate of 18 per million of the population, as against rates of 18 in 1927, 20 in 1926, 13 in 1925, 11 in 1924, 13 in 1923, 15 in 1922, 14 in 1921, 12 in 1920, 18 in 1919, 13 in 1918, and 19 in 1908-12.

NATURAL INCREASE.

The average annual natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the 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 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	15·80	16·03	13·72	14·04	16·71	14·62	14·19
1925 ..	12·02	14·85	14·96	11·91	13·23	14·89	13·69	12·88
1926 ..	11·21	13·34	13·19	11·82	13·21	14·57	12·60	12·31
1927 ..	10·59	13·10	13·18	11·14	13·22	13·33	12·22	11·84
1928 ..	9·59	13·26	12·99	10·84	12·68	12·07	11·88	11·07

VICTORIA.

Period.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population.			Period.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population.		
		Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.			Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1880-84	14,466	30·64	14·40	16·24	1915-19	16,818	23·13	11·38	11·75
1885-89	16,741	32·27	15·87	16·40	1920-24	19,647	22·89	10·40	12·49
1890-94	20,059	31·99	14·62	17·37	1925 ..	20,086	21·49	9·47	12·02
1895-99	15,625	26·76	13·81	12·95	1926 ..	19,027	20·84	9·63	11·21
1900-04	14,859	25·08	12·78	12·30	1927 ..	18,301	20·30	9·71	10·59
1905-09	16,062	24·76	11·93	12·83	1928 ..	16,790	19·70	10·11	9·59
1910-14	18,795	25·42	11·57	13·85					

The mean increase in the Australian States for the period 1924-28 was 12·83 per 1,000 of population, which is probably greater than will prevail when the age constitution of the people becomes similar to that of old settled countries. At present the proportion of elderly people is smaller than in those countries, and, partly as a consequence of this, the death rate is lower. 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 1924-28—12·83—would enable a population to double itself in 54 years, while, at the Victorian rate of 11·07 per 1,000 of population, a period of 63 years would be required. In England and Wales in 1928 the excess of births over deaths was 5·0 per 1,000 of population.

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**ACCUMULATION.****BANKING.****Victorian  
Banking.**

Excluding the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, there were on 30th June, 1929, fourteen institutions, having 946 branches or agencies, which were engaged in the ordinary business of banking in Victoria. These are referred to in the succeeding tables as Joint Stock Banks.

The particulars of the Commonwealth Bank, which are shown separately on page 308, include the balances of the Savings Bank department of that institution up to 30th June, 1928, as it issued one general statement only of assets and liabilities prior to the year 1929.

**Capital  
Resources.**

The paid-up capital of the Joint Stock Banks operating in Victoria during 1928-29, together with their reserve funds, the rate per cent., and the amount of their last dividends, are shown in the following table :—

**CAPITAL RESOURCES OF THE JOINT STOCK BANKS IN  
VICTORIA.—30TH JUNE, 1929.**

Bank.	Paid-up Capital.	Rate per cent. per annum of last Dividend and Bonus.	Amount of last Half-yearly Dividend and Bonus.	Amount of Reserved Profits (including balance carried forward).	Balance carried forward to next Half-year (included in preceding column).
	£	%	£	£	£
Bank of Australasia ..	4,500,000	14	315,000*	4,589,760	139,760
Union Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	4,000,000	15	300,000	4,949,404	99,404
English, Scottish and Australian Bank Ltd. ..	3,000,000	12½	375,000†	3,311,479	311,479
Bank of New South Wales	7,500,000	10	187,500‡	6,068,654	168,654
Australian Bank of Commerce Ltd. ..	2,208,000	8	88,320	1,100,410	26,765
Primary Producers' Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	436,262	..	..	25,605	5,605
National Bank of Australasia Ltd. ..	5,000,000	10	250,000	3,257,773	157,773
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	3,803,600	{ Pref. 4 Ord. 15	{ 42,347 107,031 }	1,754,448	90,486
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	4,739,013	10	236,951	4,140,215	65,215
Ballarat Banking Co. Ltd.	153,000	8	6,120	86,768	5,168
Queensland National Bank Ltd. ..	1,750,000	10	43,750‡	823,672	8,672
Bank of Adelaide ..	1,250,000	19	62,500	1,023,375	38,375
<b>Total Australian Banks</b>	<b>38,339,875</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,014,519</b>	<b>31,132,063</b>	<b>1,117,856</b>
Bank of New Zealand ..	6,858,114	{ "A" Pref. 10, "B" Pref. 13- <sup>2</sup> / <sub>11</sub> , Ord. 14½, Long Term Mortgage Shares 6 and 7½	{ 814,893†	4,042,591	617,591
Comptoir National d'Es-compte de Paris ..	10,000,000	16	1,600,000†	5,109,137	60,179
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>55,197,989</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,429,412</b>	<b>40,283,791</b>	<b>1,795,626</b>

\* Excluding interim dividend of £280,000 on 5th October, 1928.

† For twelve months.

‡ For three months.

Shareholders' capital, which represents the capital of the shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to over 55 millions on 30th June, 1929. The reserves at the end of 1928-29 totalled £40,283,791, which amount equalled nearly 73 per cent. of the paid-up capital.



The subjoined statement shows the average liabilities and assets *within Victoria*, and the capital and profits, of the Joint Stock Banks for the June quarters of each of the years 1925 to 1929. The liabilities are those to the general public, and are exclusive of the banks' liabilities to their shareholders, which are shown in the preceding table.

## VICTORIAN BANKING RETURNS, 1925 TO 1929.

*(Excluding Commonwealth Bank.)*

Heading.	Quarter ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Number of Banks in Victoria furnishing returns ..	15	15	14	14	14
Number of Branches or Agencies	859	883	900	913	946
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Liabilities within Victoria.</i>					
Notes in circulation not bearing interest .. .. .	86,969	86,601	86,411	86,360	86,290
Bills in circulation not bearing interest .. .. .	429,199	482,843	468,266	785,750	756,993
Balances due to other Banks ..	1,186,464	1,316,330	1,059,994	625,439	734,426
Deposits not bearing interest ..	33,825,829	33,618,224	33,616,887	31,543,257	31,321,139
Deposits bearing interest ..	51,849,166	56,449,495	58,307,022	60,373,201	67,136,651
Total .. .. .	87,377,627	91,953,493	93,538,580	93,414,007	100,035,499
<i>Assets within Victoria.</i>					
Coined Gold and Silver and other metals .. .. .	7,272,507	8,462,690	8,084,719	8,106,539	8,125,642
Gold and Silver in Bullion and Bars .. .. .	987,728	48,124	54,805	46,325	41,699
Government and Municipal Securities .. .. .	4,422,831	6,427,484	4,981,418	8,614,401	10,014,417
Landed and House Property ..	1,630,648	1,729,417	1,895,220	2,082,097	2,068,174
Notes and Bills of other Banks	861,299	863,375	850,584	833,350	856,650
Balances due from other Banks	810,985	912,479	850,163	854,861	872,656
Discounts, Overdrafts, and other assets .. .. .	63,181,481	67,568,544	75,668,559	72,017,807	76,723,122
Australian Notes .. .. .	7,362,658	6,833,737	7,676,120	9,370,623	6,334,120
Total .. .. .	86,530,137	92,845,850	99,961,588	101,926,003	105,036,480
<i>Capital and Profits.</i>					
Capital Stock paid-up .. .. .	45,581,952	45,928,051	51,706,539	54,338,895	55,197,989
Reserved and Undivided Profits .. .. .	26,817,098	28,790,768	32,931,778	37,302,190	40,283,791

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 banks.

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY JOINT STOCK BANKS  
IN VICTORIA (*excluding Commonwealth Bank*), 1920 to 1929.

(Average of the June quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.*	Excess of Deposits over Advances.
	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1920	38,454,025	37,785,998	76,240,023	44,092,846	32,147,177
1921	42,197,473	33,326,736	75,524,209	55,681,441	19,842,768
1922	44,420,620	32,125,952	76,546,572	53,151,759	23,394,813
1923	50,604,835	34,530,904	85,135,739	61,055,847	24,079,892
1924	51,107,426	33,194,062	84,301,488	63,914,412	20,387,076
1925	51,849,166	33,825,829	85,674,995	63,181,481	22,493,514
1926	56,449,495	33,618,224	90,067,719	67,568,544	22,499,175
1927	58,307,022	33,616,887	91,923,909	75,668,559	16,255,350
1928	60,373,201	31,543,257	91,916,458	72,017,807	19,898,651
1929	67,136,651	31,321,139	98,457,790	76,723,122	21,734,668

\* Including discounts, overdrafts and all other assets, but excluding Government and municipal securities.

The succeeding statement shows for ten years the average rate of interest per annum paid by the Joint Stock Banks in Melbourne to depositors for twelve months:—

Year.	Average rate of Interest per annum allowed to depositors for 12 months.
	Per cent.
1919-20 ... ..	4
1920-21 ... ..	4½
1921-22 ... ..	4½
1922-23 ... ..	4½
1923-24 ... ..	4½
1924-25 ... ..	4½
1925-26 ... ..	4½
1926-27 ... ..	4½
1927-28 ... ..	4½
1928-29 ... ..	4½

**Analysis of Returns of the Joint Stock Banks.** The percentages of coin, bullion, and Australian notes 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 ten years:—

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS OF JOINT STOCK BANKS IN  
VICTORIA, 1919-20 TO 1928-29.

(Excluding Commonwealth Bank.)

Quarter Ended 30th June.	Percentage of—		Deposits—		Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.
	Coin, Bullion, and Australian Notes on Liabilities at Call*.	Advances on Deposits.	Relative Proportion—		
			Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	
	%	%	%	%	£ s. d.
1920 ..	40·20	57·83	50·44	49·56	50 10 6
1921 ..	45·38	73·73	55·87	44·13	49 5 0
1922 ..	44·61	69·44	58·03	41·97	48 17 1
1923 ..	40·82	71·72	59·44	40·56	53 1 6
1924 ..	39·85	75·82	60·62	39·38	51 9 0
1925 ..	46·07	73·75	60·52	39·48	51 6 8
1926 ..	45·53	75·02	62·67	37·33	53 4 2
1927 ..	46·63	82·32	63·43	36·57	53 6 7
1928 ..	55·40	78·35	65·68	34·32	52 10 10
1929 ..	46·17	77·92	68·19	31·81	55 14 1

\* Deposits not bearing interest, and bank notes in circulation.

The foregoing statements relate to all banks in Victoria excluding the Commonwealth Bank. The average liabilities and assets of that bank *within Victoria* for the June quarters in each of the last five years are shown below. As the Savings Bank business was dissociated from the General Bank on the 9th June, 1928, the liabilities and assets of the former are not included in the figures for 1929.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK  
IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1925 TO 1929.

Heading.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.*
<b>Liabilities—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Bills in circulation..	103,349	180,954	95,438	142,503	70,471
Balances due to other banks .. ..	1,058,922	2,073,744	2,522,068	5,212,499	2,637,202
Deposits not bearing interest ..	3,275,551	3,225,469	3,275,011	2,159,186	3,231,023
Deposits bearing interest .. ..	2,680,799	1,077,530	1,707,612	1,740,991	2,165,601
Savings Bank deposits	5,320,159	5,705,035	5,887,485	5,858,945	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>12,438,780</b>	<b>12,262,732</b>	<b>13,487,614</b>	<b>15,114,124</b>	<b>8,104,297</b>
<b>Assets—</b>					
Coin and bullion ..	1,625,442	1,743,577	610,260	432,343	445,878
Australian notes ..	3,231,260	2,727,848	2,282,245	1,137,883	1,064,020
Government and Municipal securities	3,965,538	3,663,876	6,210,694	7,640,585	665,231
Landed property ..	405,867	341,000	236,346	183,696	147,810
Notes and bills of other banks ..	167,892	161,061	586,360	584,581	364
Balances due from other banks ..	577,647	577,063	462,661	2,905	11,361
Advances ..	2,002,659	2,068,885	3,677,086	3,801,632	3,583,588
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11,976,305</b>	<b>11,283,310</b>	<b>14,065,652</b>	<b>13,783,625</b>	<b>5,918,252</b>

\* Excluding particulars relating to the Savings Bank Branch.

Melbourne  
Clearing  
House.

The following table contains particulars in regard to the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House in each of the last ten years :—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS,  
1919 TO 1928.

Year.	Clearances.		Average Weekly Clearances.
	By exchange of Cheques, Bills, &c.	By payments in Australian Notes, balances, &c.	
	£	£	£
1919 ..	544,211,000	98,466,000	10,465,600
1920 ..	725,006,000	122,290,000	13,942,400
1921 ..	609,336,000	105,682,000	11,718,000
1922 ..	623,789,000	92,073,000	11,995,000
1923 ..	697,051,000	105,197,000	13,405,000
1924 ..	734,081,000	106,642,000	14,117,000
1925 ..	803,083,000	92,865,000	15,444,000
1926 ..	790,111,000	75,984,000	15,194,000
1927 ..	825,676,000	86,851,000	15,878,000
1928 ..	762,851,000	70,750,000	14,670,000

In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. The amount passed through the Melbourne Clearing House during 1928 shows an appreciable contraction as compared with that of the previous year 1927, when a record was established.

The subjoined table shows the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit in the State Savings Bank at various dates since the year 1875. Particulars of depositors and deposits in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock, and

State Savings  
Bank of  
Victoria.

in the School Bank Department of the State Savings Bank are excluded.

STATE SAVINGS BANK: DEPOSITORS AND  
DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1929.

(Exclusive of School Bank Accounts and Savings Bank Deposit Stock.)

On 30th June—	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Total.	Average per Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
1875 ... ..	65,837	81	1,469,849	22 6 6
1880 ... ..	92,115	108	1,661,409	18 0 9
1885 ... ..	170,014	174	3,337,018	19 12 7
1890 ... ..	281,509	252	5,262,105	18 13 10
1895 ... ..	338,480	286	7,316,129	21 12 3
1900 ... ..	375,070	314	9,110,793	24 5 10
1905 ... ..	447,382	369	10,896,741	24 7 2
1910 ... ..	560,515	429	15,417,887	27 10 2
1915 ... ..	721,936	506	24,874,811	34 9 1
1920 ... ..	886,344	589	37,232,543	42 0 2
1925 ... ..	1,095,462	656	53,145,015	48 10 3
1926 ... ..	1,130,121	667	56,461,928	49 19 3
1927 ... ..	1,167,631	676	58,303,506	49 18 8
1928 ... ..	1,202,031	687	61,265,977	50 19 4
1929 ... ..	1,233,458	696	64,220,344	52 1 3

On 30th June, 1929, sixty-nine persons out of every hundred in the State (including children under 15 years of age who represent 30 per cent. of the population) were depositors with an average balance of £52 1s. 3d. The figures given in the above table include each year a large number of inoperative accounts, that is to say, of small sums under £1 upon which the depositors had ceased to operate. On 30th June, 1929, these inoperative accounts numbered

280,227; omitting these, the balance of 953,231 operative accounts averaged £67 6s. 6d. each, as compared with an average of £65 18s. 7d. in the previous year.

The following statement shows the transactions in connexion with the ordinary accounts for each of the last five years:—

## SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Amount at credit of Depositors.*
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.			
				£	£	£
1925	168,966	132,512	1,095,462	47,655,989	47,902,408	53,145,015
1926	164,884	130,225	1,130,121	50,098,580	48,777,945	56,461,928
1927	172,442	134,932	1,167,631	50,634,548	50,899,001	58,303,506
1928	172,632	138,232	1,202,031	51,823,015	51,054,758	61,265,977
1929	171,002	139,575	1,233,458	53,069,889	52,436,313	64,220,344†

\* Excluding School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

† Including interest allotted for the year, £2,320,791. In addition, School Bank Accounts and Deposit Stock Accounts were credited with interest amounting to £7,168 and £66,734 respectively.

The State Savings Bank on 30th June, 1929, had 1,386,636 depositors with £66,129,641 to their credit, of whom 153,178 depositors in the School Bank Department with £262,941 to their credit have been excluded from the preceding table, a sum of £1,646,356 in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock account being also excluded. Interest is now being allowed on ordinary accounts at 4 per cent. on balances up to £1,000, which is the maximum received as an ordinary deposit. Depositors are permitted, however, to place an additional sum, not exceeding £1,000, in Deposit Stock account, which is a form of fixed deposit withdrawable at short notice—one week for every £10 up to £40, one month for sums of from £50 to £100, and longer periods for larger amounts, with a maximum of six months for sums of from £90 to £1,000. Interest is allowed on this stock at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Of the amount (£64,220,344) on ordinary current account deposit in the State Bank on 30th June, 1929, about 19 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 29 per cent. to those with accounts over £100 and up to £300, 20 per cent. to those with accounts over £300 and up to £500, 16 per cent. to those with accounts over £500 and up to £750, and 16 per cent. to those with accounts exceeding £750.

The next statement shows the assets and liabilities of the State Savings Bank as at 30th June, 1929, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held :—

**STATE SAVINGS BANK, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,  
30TH JUNE, 1929.**

	<i>Assets.</i>	£
Government Debentures, Stock and Bonds, and Commonwealth Stock		
—for State of Victoria .. .. .	.. .. .	30,557,430
Fixed Deposits with eleven Banks .. .. .	.. .. .	11,978,000
Crédit Foncier Debentures .. .. .	.. .. .	15,713,784
Municipal Debentures .. .. .	.. .. .	2,756,966
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Stock and Debentures	.. .. .	1,404,879
Commonwealth Inscribed Stock, and Treasury Bonds	.. .. .	494,689
English, Scottish and Australian Bank Stock .. .. .	.. .. .	36,454
Mortgage Securities .. .. .	.. .. .	1,786,789
War Service Homes Securities .. .. .	.. .. .	2,671,215
Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments .. .. .	.. .. .	931,994
Bank premises .. .. .	.. .. .	750,000
Current Accounts with Bankers, Deposits at short notice .. .. .	.. .. .	1,791,244
Cash at Head Office, Branches, Agencies, and in transit .. .. .	.. .. .	1,020,119
Other Assets .. .. .	.. .. .	10,442
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	71,904,005
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Depositors' balances, with Interest to date .. .. .	.. .. .	66,129,641
Commonwealth of Australia (for War Service Homes purposes)	.. .. .	2,676,871
Other liabilities .. .. .	.. .. .	548,278
Surplus Funds allotted as follows :—	£	
Reserve Fund .. .. .	.. .. .	2,500,000
Fidelity Guarantee Fund .. .. .	.. .. .	10,000
Profit and Loss Account .. .. .	.. .. .	39,215
Total Surplus Funds .. .. .	.. .. .	2,549,215
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	71,904,005

The amount of the funds held in a liquid state at 30th June, 1929, was £14,955,331, being £2,818,967 in cash and money at call or short notice and £12,136,364 in Bank deposit receipts; the latter are fixed for two years, but are so arranged that an average amount of about £499,000 of the receipts matures each month. The liquid assets under this arrangement earn a considerable amount of income, without which the interest paid to depositors could not be maintained at the present rate.

The "Crédit Foncier" or advances department of the State Savings Bank—  
**State Savings Bank—Advances department.** State Savings Bank was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 for the purpose of making advances on farm properties in sums ranging from £50 to £2,000, and in 1910, under the authority of Act No. 2280, the system was extended to house and shop securities, permission being given to make advances of from £50 to £1,000. These maxima have since been increased to £4,000 and



£1,500 respectively. Funds for the purpose were obtained at the initiation of the system by the sale of mortgage bonds redeemable by half-yearly ballots; but since 1901 by the sale of debentures in denominations of £100 and over, redeemable at fixed dates not more than twenty years from date of issue. The *Savings Banks Act 1915* gives power to substitute stock for debentures on the application of any debenture-holder or any person offering to purchase debentures. The balance of debentures and stock current on 30th June, 1929, was £23,942,700. Of this amount, £8,210,500 is held by the public, and the balance by the Commissioners themselves because of money having been invested by them out of Savings Bank funds. The sum advanced during the year 1928-29 was £4,707,003, making with the amounts previously advanced a total of £38,390,251, of which £14,456,536 had been repaid by 30th June, 1929; leaving outstanding on that date an amount of £23,933,715 representing 5,700 loans to farmers for £4,988,395, which thus averaged £875; 30,645 loans to owners of houses or shops for a total of £14,516,305, or an average per borrower of £473; and 6,932 advances under the *Housing Act* for £4,429,015. Under the provisions of Act No. 3007 the Commissioners were empowered to extend the "Crédit Foncier" loan facilities granted by the *Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1917*. In the first mentioned Act provision is made for advances to soldiers and sailors and their dependants, also to Red Cross and transport workers, at a lower rate of interest and on longer terms than are allowed to others, to assist them to acquire farms or to purchase or erect dwellings. The total amount advanced on these conditions to 30th June, 1929, was £6,525,510 (including £79,802 transferred from ordinary loans). Of this sum £2,123,411 had been repaid, leaving outstanding at that date £4,402,099, which is included in the total of £23,933,715 shown above.

The *Housing and Reclamation Act 1920* authorizes the Commissioners of the Savings Bank to purchase and build houses for persons who have an income of not more than £400 per annum, and who do not own a house. The total cost of house and land is limited to £1,000 if the house is of wood, and to £1,300 if of brick, stone, or concrete. Borrowers are required to pay a deposit of £50, if the house is within half a mile of a railway station or tram line, but the deposit may be reduced to £35 for applicants with two children, to £30 when there are three children, and to £25 when that number is exceeded, but only children under 14 years of age are taken into consideration. A higher deposit is required if the house is beyond half a mile from a railway station or tram line.

The rate of payment by borrowers is 12s. 11d. per month for each £100 (including interest at  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.), which pays off the debt in  $26\frac{1}{3}$  years. The funds for this branch of the Bank's operations are raised by the issue of Crédit Foncier debentures, guaranteed by the Government of Victoria. The amount expended and remaining at debit of borrowers

and purchasers at 30th June, 1929, was £4,429,015. This represented £4,235,534—the balance owing on 6,323 houses erected or purchased; and £193,481—the expenditure on 609 houses in course of erection and sites for dwellings. The purchase of dwellings ceased from 31st July, 1921, since which date the policy of the Bank has been to build and not to purchase houses, except in certain country towns where it would be considered inadvisable to build new houses.

The total transactions in the "Crédit Foncier" department, under the three sections thereof, are shown below:—

STATE SAVINGS BANK—TRANSACTIONS IN ADVANCES DEPARTMENT.

Heading.		At 30th June, 1928.	During 1928-29.	At 30th June, 1929.
Stock and debentures issued ..	£	56,001,550	9,684,600	65,686,150
" " redeemed ..	£	35,172,400	6,571,050	41,743,450
" " outstanding ..	£	20,829,150	..	23,942,700
<i>House or Shop Property.</i>				
Applications received ..	No.	62,957	5,058	68,015
" " amount ..	£	29,007,145	3,068,890	32,076,035
Applications granted ..	No.	52,749	4,844	57,593*
" " amount ..	£	23,369,012	2,795,698	26,164,710*
Amount advanced ..	£	21,126,063	2,538,326	23,664,389
" repaid ..	£	8,041,563	1,106,521	9,148,084
" outstanding ..	£	13,084,500	..	14,516,305
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>				
Applications received ..	No.	27,832	1,376	29,208
" " amount ..	£	18,494,285	1,725,310	20,219,595
Applications granted ..	No.	16,915	981	17,896†
" " amount ..	£	10,426,410	1,167,000	11,593,410†
Amount advanced ..	£	8,626,754	1,080,784	9,707,538
" repaid ..	£	4,357,903	361,240	4,719,143
" outstanding ..	£	4,268,851	..	4,988,395
<i>Housing and Reclamation Act.</i>				
Applications received ..	No.	9,873	1,657	11,530
" " granted ..	No.	6,838	1,291	8,129
Amount advanced ..	£	3,930,431	1,087,893	5,018,324
" repaid ..	£	432,306	157,008	589,309
" outstanding ..	£	3,498,125	..	4,429,015

\* Including £1,461,235 offered to, but not accepted by 3,521 applicants.

† Including £1,128,185 offered to, but not accepted by 1,710 applicants.

The net profit for the year in the advances department was £34,032. This amount will be transferred to reserve fund, and will make the total of that fund £457,303, which is held, in accordance with Act No. 2729, for the purpose of meeting any loss or deficiency that may occur in the department.

As a measure of the safety with which this department has been conducted, it may be mentioned that the amount of interest due during the year to 30th June, 1929, and in arrear at 10th September, 1929, on Crédit Foncier loans and Housing Act advances was:—

Total amount of interest due ..	£	1,336,127
Total amount of interest received ..	£	1,312,755
Total amount of interest unpaid ..	£	23,372

In addition to the foregoing statement, the following table gives more detailed information relating to the transactions of the Advances Department during the financial years, 1927-28 and 1928-29 :—

ADVANCES DEPARTMENT—DETAILS OF NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF ADVANCES, 1927-28 AND 1928-29.

Heading.	Advances Made During Year Ended 30th June, 1928.		Advances Made During Year Ended 30th June, 1929.		Total Loans Current at 30th June, 1929.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
<b>On Houses and Shops—</b>						
Ordinary Borrowers ..	2,584	1,589,545	3,089	2,066,549	23,499	10,627,342
Discharged Soldiers ..	587	417,276	627	455,754	7,085	3,872,940
In course of erection ..	88	35,429	51	16,023	51	16,023
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>2,042,250</b>	<b>3,767</b>	<b>2,538,326</b>	<b>30,645</b>	<b>14,516,305</b>
<b>On Farms—</b>						
Ordinary Borrowers ..	721	947,111	672	973,754	5,177	4,459,236
Discharged Soldiers ..	88	97,635	85	107,030	523	529,159
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1,044,746</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1,080,784</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>4,988,395</b>
<b>Housing Act Advances—</b>						
Erected or Purchased ..	1,169	781,009	1,316	894,412	6,323	4,235,534
In course of erection and sites for Dwellings ..	766	177,398	609	193,481	609	193,481
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>908,407</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>1,087,893</b>	<b>6,932</b>	<b>4,429,015</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>6,003</b>	<b>3,995,403</b>	<b>6,449</b>	<b>4,707,003</b>	<b>43,277</b>	<b>23,933,715</b>

The Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria. Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. The following table shows the business transacted in Victoria during each of the last five years :—

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK IN VICTORIA, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Amount at credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.			
				£	£	£
1925 ..	24,073	19,267	152,880	5,457,224	5,894,368	5,563,241
1926 ..	24,457	17,002	160,335	6,130,955	6,102,461	5,912,911
1927 ..	24,831	16,961	168,205	6,331,118	6,563,363	6,072,831
1928 ..	24,279	16,324	176,160	5,940,481	6,332,552	6,045,409
1929 ..	34,078	21,785	188,453	6,659,031	6,487,011	6,577,350

**Total Deposits in Savings Banks.** The foregoing tables deal separately with the Savings Banks in Victoria, but in the appended statement the aggregate amount on deposit, and the amount deposited per head of population, in the State Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank, are given for each of the last ten years:—

SAVINGS BANKS.—DEPOSITS IN VICTORIA, 1919-20 TO 1928-29.

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.
1920 .. ..	37,745,228	4,572,635	42,317,863	27 19 8
1921 .. ..	43,665,392	5,305,597	48,970,989	31 17 8
1922 .. ..	46,726,918	5,404,114	52,131,032	33 3 10
1923 .. ..	50,359,478	5,741,782	56,101,260	34 17 11
1924 .. ..	52,358,213	5,669,977	58,028,190	35 7 9
1925 .. ..	53,988,654	5,563,241	59,551,895	35 12 10
1926 .. ..	57,340,615	5,912,911	63,253,526	37 6 7
1927 .. ..	59,279,787	6,072,831	65,352,618	37 17 1
1928 .. ..	62,781,359	6,045,409	68,826,768	39 6 10
1929 .. ..	66,129,641	6,577,350	72,706,991	41 2 8

\* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS.

**Cost of Living Index-Numbers.** The retail price Index-Numbers, under two headings, for Victoria and Melbourne are shown, where available, in the following tables for both calendar and financial years. The figures have been prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician, and the weighted average cost for the six Australian capital cities in 1911 has been taken as the base (= 1,000).

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS FOR VICTORIA (FIVE  
PRINCIPAL TOWNS), 1911 TO 1928-29.

Calendar Year.	Food, Groceries, and all Houses.*	Food, Groceries, and Housing (4 and 5 rooms only).	Financial Year.	Food, Groceries, and all Houses.*	Food, Groceries, and Housing (4 and 5 rooms only).
	Index Number.	Index Number.		Index Number.	Index Number.
1911 .. ..	†	†	1911-12	†	†
1912 .. ..	1,033	†	1912-13	1,052	†
1913 .. ..	1,023	†	1913-14	1,041	†
1914 .. ..	1,073	†	1914-15	1,129	†
1915 .. ..	1,249	†	1915-16	1,311	†
1916 .. ..	1,279	†	1916-17	1,256	†
1917 .. ..	1,262	†	1917-18	1,286	†
1918 .. ..	1,311	†	1918-19	1,360	†
1919 .. ..	1,436	†	1919-20	1,549	†
1920 .. ..	1,747	†	1920-21	1,826	†
1921 .. ..	1,698	1,659	1921-22	1,585	1,536
1922 .. ..	1,583	1,536	1922-23	1,642	1,596
1923 .. ..	1,722	1,678	1923-24	1,728	1,683
1924 .. ..	1,676	1,622	1924-25	1,685	1,629
1925 .. ..	1,721	1,673	1925-26	1,765	1,718
1926 .. ..	1,777	1,725	1926-27	1,749	1,695
1927 .. ..	1,759	1,706	1927-28	1,765	1,725
1928 .. ..	1,728	1,701	1928-29	1,750	1,726

\* Prepared for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

† Not computed for these periods.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS FOR MELBOURNE,  
1911 TO 1928-29.

Calendar Year.	Food, Groceries, and all Houses.*	Food, Groceries, and Housing (4 and 5 rooms only).	Financial Year.	Food, Groceries, and all Houses.*	Food, Groceries, and Housing (4 and 5 rooms only).
	Index Number.	Index Number.		Index Number.	Index Number.
1911 .. ..	950	934	1911-12	†	†
1912 .. ..	1,055	†	1912-13	1,075	†
1913 .. ..	1,051	†	1913-14	1,073	†
1914 .. ..	1,105	1,067	1914-15	1,159	†
1915 .. ..	1,277	†	1915-16	1,339	†
1916 .. ..	1,309	†	1916-17	1,237	†
1917 .. ..	1,294	†	1917-18	1,320	†
1918 .. ..	1,349	†	1918-19	1,402	†
1919 .. ..	1,481	†	1919-20	1,592	†
1920 .. ..	1,788	1,762	1920-21	1,867	†
1921 .. ..	1,737	1,690	1921-22	1,626	1,569
1922 .. ..	1,625	1,571	1922-23	1,676	1,626
1923 .. ..	1,749	1,702	1923-24	1,755	1,705
1924 .. ..	1,703	1,643	1924-25	1,712	1,651
1925 .. ..	1,745	1,694	1925-26	1,788	1,738
1926 .. ..	1,801	1,744	1926-27	1,771	1,712
1927 .. ..	1,731	1,724	1927-28	1,785	1,744
1928 .. ..	1,746	1,719	1928-29	1,768	1,744

\* Prepared for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

† Not computed for these periods.

From the foregoing index-numbers a computation on a monetary basis has been made which shows the amounts necessary to purchase in Victoria and Melbourne what would have cost on the average £1 in

1911 in the Australian capital cities taken as a whole—considering Food, Groceries, and Rent of all houses.

AVERAGE COST OF LIVING IN VICTORIA AND  
MELBOURNE, 1912 TO 1928-29.

(Base = £1 purchasing power in 1911 in the Australian Capital Cities regarded as a whole).

Calendar Year.	Victoria (five principal towns).	Melbourne.	Financial Year.	Victoria (five principal towns).	Melbourne.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1912 .. ..	1 0 8	1 1 1	1912-13	1 1 0	1 1 6
1913 .. ..	1 0 6	1 1 0	1913-14	1 0 10	1 1 6
1914 .. ..	1 1 6	1 2 1	1914-15	1 2 7	1 3 2
1915 .. ..	1 5 0	1 5 6	1915-16	1 6 3	1 6 9
1916 .. ..	1 5 7	1 6 2	1916-17	1 5 2	1 5 9
1917 .. ..	1 5 3	1 5 11	1917-18	1 5 9	1 6 5
1918 .. ..	1 6 3	1 7 0	1918-19	1 7 2	1 8 0
1919 .. ..	1 8 9	1 9 7	1919-20	1 11 0	1 11 10
1920 .. ..	1 14 11	1 15 9	1920-21	1 16 6	1 17 4
1921 .. ..	1 14 0	1 14 9	1921-22	1 11 8	1 12 6
1922 .. ..	1 11 8	1 12 6	1922-23	1 12 10	1 13 6
1923 .. ..	1 14 5	1 15 0	1923-24	1 14 7	1 15 1
1924 .. ..	1 13 6	1 14 1	1924-25	1 13 8	1 14 3
1925 .. ..	1 14 5	1 14 11	1925-26	1 15 4	1 15 9
1926 .. ..	1 15 6	1 16 0	1926-27	1 15 0	1 15 5
1927 .. ..	1 15 2	1 15 7	1927-28	1 15 4	1 15 8
1928 .. ..	1 14 7	1 14 11	1928-29	1 15 0	1 15 4

## PROBATE RETURNS.

Probates  
and Letters  
of Admini-  
stration  
Granted.

The accompanying table shows the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connexion with which probate or letters of administration were finally completed during each of the last ten years. Included in the return are the estates of deceased persons administered by the Curator, also the estates of soldiers who died while on service abroad.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,  
1919 TO 1928.

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.			
				£	£	£	£	£
<b>MALES.</b>								
1919 ..	2,981	1,993	4,974	4,614,969	8,041,646	1,657,902	10,998,713	2,211
1920 ..	2,393	1,203	3,596	4,461,595	8,716,822	1,436,956	11,741,461	3,265
1921 ..	2,483	1,082	3,565	4,475,921	6,310,227	1,370,934	9,415,214	2,641
1922 ..	2,290	956	3,246	4,022,807	6,759,599	1,322,407	9,459,999	2,914
1923 ..	2,771	935	3,756	4,977,950	7,365,102	1,546,999	10,790,053	2,874
1924 ..	2,443	919	3,362	4,196,823	6,255,127	1,249,747	9,182,203	2,731
1925 ..				(not available)				
1926 ..	2,469	1,057	3,526	4,489,284	7,197,436	1,357,029	10,329,691	2,930
1927 ..	2,436	944	3,380	4,366,618	10,033,084	1,484,483	12,915,219	3,821
1928 ..	2,688	965	3,653	5,052,400	8,165,245	1,530,353	11,687,292	3,199
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
1919 ..	1,604	826	2,430	1,357,717	1,820,357	332,601	2,845,473	1,171
1920 ..	1,511	730	2,241	1,240,319	1,924,327	233,868	2,930,778	1,308
1921 ..	1,545	659	2,204	1,430,073	2,021,739	312,161	3,139,651	1,425
1922 ..	1,555	644	2,199	1,373,177	2,114,738	306,651	3,181,264	1,447
1923 ..	1,845	682	2,527	1,967,718	2,698,526	391,572	4,274,672	1,692
1924 ..	1,610	568	2,178	1,645,591	2,334,101	330,627	3,649,065	1,675
1925 ..				(not available)				
1926 ..	1,684	653	2,337	1,617,413	2,686,555	320,292	3,983,676	1,705
1927 ..	1,798	617	2,415	1,789,662	2,383,876	358,213	3,815,325	1,580
1928 ..	1,816	711	2,527	2,374,656	3,059,813	442,208	4,992,261	1,976
<b>TOTAL.</b>								
1919 ..	4,585	2,819	7,404	5,972,686	9,862,003	1,990,503	13,844,186	1,870
1920 ..	3,904	1,933	5,837	5,701,914	10,641,149	1,670,824	14,672,239	2,514
1921 ..	4,023	1,741	5,769	5,905,994	8,331,966	1,683,095	12,554,865	2,176
1922 ..	3,845	1,600	5,445	5,395,984	8,874,337	1,629,058	12,641,263	2,322
1923 ..	4,616	1,667	6,283	6,945,668	10,063,623	1,938,571	15,070,725	2,399
1924 ..	4,053	1,487	5,540	5,842,414	8,569,228	1,580,374	12,831,268	2,316
1925 ..	3,764	1,440	5,204	14,652,925		1,425,682	13,227,243	2,542
1926 ..	4,153	1,710	5,863	6,106,697	9,883,991	1,677,321	14,313,367	2,441
1927 ..	4,234	1,561	5,795	6,156,230	12,416,960	1,842,696	16,730,544	2,887
1928 ..	4,504	1,676	6,180	7,427,056	11,225,058	1,972,561	16,679,553	2,699



The numbers and values of estates dealt with in each of the last four years, grouped according to value, are as follows :—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED  
PERSONS, 1925 TO 1928.

Value.	1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
		£		£		£		£
Under £100 ..	556	25,974	646	30,817	516	17,820	549	29,224
£100 to £300 ..	964	186,079	1,001	187,643	1,027	192,979	1,078	210,324
£300 to £500 ..	727	285,974	885	351,150	868	343,373	804	321,356
£500 to £1,000 ..	971	702,073	1,047	761,468	1,095	792,005	1,173	858,217
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	785	1,109,305	870	1,233,830	907	1,286,683	984	1,408,886
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	323	785,179	406	1,004,302	412	1,010,423	465	1,137,871
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	203	706,154	228	794,579	241	828,558	259	886,392
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	142	635,593	150	670,462	130	576,254	173	778,553
£5,000 to £10,000	296	2,019,206	343	2,429,271	339	2,344,826	396	2,750,701
£10,000 to £15,000	74	894,247	130	1,582,142	110	1,321,044	130	1,554,685
£15,000 to £25,000	91	1,761,897	85	1,648,278	85	1,684,824	93	1,755,088
£25,000 to £50,000	40	1,369,738	45	1,471,937	43	1,450,925	47	1,683,269
£50,000 to £100,000	27	1,799,114	20	1,298,075	13	909,942	19	1,248,240
Over £100,000 ..	5	946,110	7	849,413	9	3,970,888	10	2,056,747
Total ..	5,204	13,227,243	5,863	14,313,367	5,795	16,730,544	6,180	16,679,553

The next statement, under the above heading, distinguishes the estates of males from those of females for each of the years 1926, 1927, and 1928—similar particulars relating to 1925 are not available.

**NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS  
(MALES AND FEMALES), 1926 AND 1928.**

Value.	1926.		1927.		1928.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
<b>MALES.</b>						
		£		£		£
Under £100 .. ..	404	17,412	319	11,093	340	17,492
£100 to £300 .. ..	554	104,089	561	107,587	588	114,779
£300 to £500 .. ..	498	196,458	452	181,079	452	180,927
£500 to £1,000 .. ..	601	433,857	594	431,180	641	466,852
£1,000 to £2,000 .. ..	503	712,613	534	765,839	581	840,200
£2,000 to £3,000 .. ..	259	636,728	239	586,800	267	658,690
£3,000 to £4,000 .. ..	139	482,150	146	506,062	165	563,972
£4,000 to £5,000 .. ..	101	450,627	86	381,396	106	478,860
£5,000 to £10,000 .. ..	245	1,763,416	242	1,663,646	278	1,945,259
£10,000 to £15,000 .. ..	97	1,174,810	85	1,010,358	96	1,141,481
£15,000 to £25,000 .. ..	66	1,284,223	67	1,315,330	76	1,411,587
£25,000 to £50,000 .. ..	36	1,176,902	35	1,175,014	40	1,438,827
£50,000 to £100,000 .. ..	16	1,046,993	11	808,947	16	1,039,624
Over £100,000 .. ..	7	849,413	9	3,970,888	7	1,388,742
<b>Total Males .. ..</b>	<b>3,526</b>	<b>10,329,691</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>12,915,219</b>	<b>3,653</b>	<b>11,687,292</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>						
Under £100 .. ..	242	13,405	197	6,727	209	11,732
£100 to £300 .. ..	447	83,554	466	85,392	490	95,545
£300 to £500 .. ..	387	154,692	416	162,294	352	140,429
£500 to £1,000 .. ..	446	327,611	501	360,825	532	391,365
£1,000 to £2,000 .. ..	367	521,217	373	520,344	403	568,686
£2,000 to £3,000 .. ..	147	367,574	173	423,623	198	479,181
£3,000 to £4,000 .. ..	89	312,420	95	322,496	94	322,420
£4,000 to £5,000 .. ..	49	219,835	44	194,858	67	209,693
£5,000 to £10,000 .. ..	98	665,855	97	681,180	118	805,442
£10,000 to £15,000 .. ..	33	407,332	25	310,686	34	413,204
£15,000 to £25,000 .. ..	19	364,055	18	369,494	17	343,501
£25,000 to £50,000 .. ..	9	235,035	8	275,911	7	244,442
£50,000 to £100,000 .. ..	4	251,082	2	100,995	3	208,616
Over £100,000 .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	668,005
<b>Total Females .. ..</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>3,983,676</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>3,815,325</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>4,992,261</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>14,313,367</b>	<b>5,795</b>	<b>16,730,544</b>	<b>6,180</b>	<b>16,679,553</b>

**ROYAL MINT.**

**Royal Mint  
returns.**

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1872, the date of opening being the 12th June. The following table shows for the period 1872 to 1924 and for

each of the last four years the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the same was raised, and its coinage value; also the gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods:—

## GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT ROYAL MINT, 1872 TO 1928.

Gold Received.	1872 to 1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>					
Raised in Victoria .. .. oz.	28,508,745	51,280	52,411	40,975	39,738
„ New Zealand .. .. „	3,824,005	16,579	52,378	103,423	34,969
„ Western Australia .. .. „	2,950,224	1	8	8	753
„ Elsewhere .. .. „	4,501,240	764,894	66,183	122,429	127,820
Total .. .. „	39,784,214	832,754	170,980	266,835	203,280
Coinage Value .. .. £	155,808,258	3,439,680	636,258	1,052,852	770,844
<i>Gold Issued.</i>					
Coin—					
Sovereigns .. .. No.	142,464,953	3,311,662	211,107	310,156	413,208
Half-Sovereigns .. .. „	1,893,559	..	..	..	..
Bullion—Quantity .. .. oz.	2,997,649	32,766	38,292	260,452	92,449
„ Value .. .. £	12,395,923	127,584	149,100	1,014,137	359,972
Total value, Coin and Bullion .. .. £	155,807,655	3,439,246	360,207	1,324,293	773,180

*N.B.*—The large increase in the issue of sovereigns during 1925 was due to the receipt of gold from oversea.

Since the opening of the Mint 41,258,063 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard being £161,707,392, thus averaging about £3 18s. 5d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint, 28,693,149 ounces were raised in Victoria, 4,031,354 ounces in New Zealand, 2,950,994 ounces in Western Australia, 1,316,455 ounces in Tasmania, and 851,810 ounces in South Australia. The number of deposits received during 1928 was 1,449, of a gross weight of 203,280 ounces. The average composition of these deposits was gold 892·7, silver 57·6, and base 49·7 in every 1,000 parts. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1928 was £3 17s. 11d. per ounce gross, £3 17s. 10d. being the value of the gold and 1d. the

value of the silver contained therein. The output of the Mint since its establishment has consisted of 146,711,086 sovereigns, 1,893,559 half-sovereigns, and 3,421,608 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £161,704,581.

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 each of the last five years:—

**COINAGE OF SILVER AND BRONZE AT ROYAL MINT,  
1924 TO 1928.**

Denomination.	Number of Pieces Issued to Commonwealth Treasury.				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Silver—</i>					
2s. ..	870,000	2,399,000	2,072,000	3,420,000	1,504,000
1s. ..	388,000	1,114,000	1,936,000	1,416,000	664,000
6d. ..	616,000	2,176,000	3,404,000	2,808,000	2,792,000
3d. ..	1,160,000	3,024,000	5,400,000	6,688,000	3,504,000
<b>Total Silver Pieces..</b>	<b>3,034,000</b>	<b>8,713,000</b>	<b>12,812,000</b>	<b>14,332,000</b>	<b>8,464,000</b>
<b>Value .. £</b>	<b>136,300</b>	<b>387,800</b>	<b>456,600</b>	<b>566,600</b>	<b>297,200</b>
<i>Bronze—</i>					
1d. ..	1,339,200	1,639,200	981,600	3,928,800	3,936,000
½d. ..	681,600	1,147,200	2,140,800	2,524,800	2,640,000
<b>Total Bronze Pieces</b>	<b>2,020,800</b>	<b>2,786,400</b>	<b>3,122,400</b>	<b>6,453,600</b>	<b>6,576,000</b>
<b>Value .. £</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>9,220</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>21,630</b>	<b>21,900</b>

The next table shows the quantity and value of silver extracted from gold at the Mint and the quantities of silver and gold issued for industrial purposes in each of the last five years :—

ROYAL MINT—EXTRACTIONS OF SILVER AND ISSUE OF  
SILVER AND GOLD FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES,  
1924 TO 1928.

Year.	Silver extracted from Gold at Mint.		Silver extracted from Victorian Gold at Mint.		Silver issued by Mint to Jewellers, &c.	Gold issued by Mint to Jewellers, &c.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	Fine oz.	£	Fine oz.	£	Fine oz.	Standard oz.
1924	14,479	2,216	4,216	645	71,078	26,005
1925	6,909	999	2,082	291	16,862	32,776
1926	9,330	1,207	2,374	307	15,537	33,292
1927	7,229	847	1,211	142	13,118	21,778
1928	9,860	1,186	1,239	149	9,692	19,188

The revenue derived from Mint Charges, &c., from the opening of the Mint to 31st December, 1928, is shown in the following statement :—

REVENUE DERIVED FROM MINT CHARGES, 1872 TO 1928.

Period.	Revenue.		
	From Mint Charges on Gold.	From Sale of Silver and Other Sources.	Total Revenue.
	£	£	£
1872-1879 .. ..	30,055	26,082	56,137
1880-1889 .. ..	48,152	61,114	109,266
1890-1899 .. ..	85,961	84,553	170,514
1900-1909 .. ..	93,703	75,374	169,077
1910-1919 .. ..	55,288	130,981	186,269
1920 .. ..	2,370	23,468	25,838
1921 .. ..	1,719	33,162	34,881
1922 .. ..	1,577	32,187	33,764
1923 .. ..	1,500	21,885	23,385
1924 .. ..	1,319	14,170	15,489
1925 .. ..	5,358	28,071	33,429
1926 .. ..	1,989	33,909	35,898
1927 .. ..	2,636	44,237	46,873
1928 .. ..	2,229	30,546	32,775
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>333,856</b>	<b>639,739</b>	<b>973,595</b>

## INSURANCE.

There were twenty-six companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria during 1928. Six of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, thirteen in New South Wales, one in Queensland, one in New Zealand, one in America, and four 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 1919 to 1928:—

## LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1919 TO 1928.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—						Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	New Zealand.	United Kingdom.	America.	
NUMBER.							
1919	192,595	281,936	..	6,959	435	3,040	484,965
1920	210,200	303,326	..	7,767	435	2,792	524,520
1921	225,821	325,947	..	7,562	427	2,575	562,332
1922	247,998	348,809	37	8,249	427	2,320	607,840
1923	266,893	371,945	452	9,189	402	1,551	650,432
1924	287,587	390,213	519	9,575	390	1,427	689,711
1925	305,947	404,027	595	9,570	366	157	720,662
1926	321,936	414,627	761	9,342	369	156	747,191
1927	339,952	429,625	1,064	10,141	365	147	781,294
1928	350,945	449,156	1,246	10,063	388	38	811,836
AMOUNT.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1919	17,318,071	36,827,095	..	219,548	171,226	1,120,676	55,656,616
1920	19,736,511	40,207,515	..	235,805	155,085	1,070,989	61,405,905
1921	20,993,483	43,688,946	..	257,046	148,966	1,014,189	66,102,630
1922	23,090,011	47,839,132	8,681	271,705	146,122	991,571	72,347,222
1923	25,712,908	51,571,604	136,914	305,591	134,743	828,859	78,690,619
1924	28,046,381	54,752,084	189,212	329,460	136,441	820,142	84,273,720
1925	31,004,123	57,533,252	258,028	338,319	124,770	66,493	89,327,985
1926	33,140,784	59,785,134	304,061	332,248	125,770	66,743	93,754,740
1927	35,760,957	62,735,550	356,690	356,460	122,560	61,587	99,393,804
1928	37,058,052	66,436,721	424,188	353,327	130,496	11,839	104,414,623

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 26 companies included in the above table there is one which is registered as a life assurance company with its head office in Victoria but 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, 1928, was £13,658.

Of the total amount assured (£104,414,623), at the end of 1928, 99·86 per cent. was in Australasian, ·13 per cent. in British, and ·01 per cent. in American offices. The corresponding percentages at the end of 1918 were 97·25, ·47, and 2·28.

The business transacted by the different offices comprises many varieties of assurance, but these may be grouped into three large classes—(1) simple assurance payable only at death; (2) endowment assurance, payable at the end of a specified term or at previous death; (3) endowments payable only should a person named survive a specified term. An endeavour has been made to obtain direct from each office the business under each of these classes; but in the case of three of the offices the separation between simple assurance and endowment assurance cannot be effected.

Industrial Assurance policies are usually for small amounts, and the premiums are collected at weekly or fortnightly intervals by agents of the insurance company who call at the homes of the assured. Many of these policies are on the lives of children. The Commonwealth *Life Assurance Companies Act* 1905 places a limitation on the amount which may be assured on the life of a child under the age of ten years, the amount varying from £5 in the first to £45 in the tenth year.

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:—

**Classification  
of assurance  
policies.**

## LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE, 1924 TO 1928.

Heading.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	263,044	264,965	262,019	265,920	269,553
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	14,848	15,131	15,135	15,169	14,816
Total ..	277,892	280,096	277,154	281,089	284,369
Amount Assured—					
Assurance ..	£ 67,329,725	£ 70,645,684	£ 73,371,626	£ 77,133,202	£ 80,387,737
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	1,864,373	1,948,878	1,978,844	2,031,441	2,095,112
Total ..	69,194,098	72,594,562	75,350,470	79,164,643	82,482,849
Bonus Additions—*					
Assurance ..	£ 9,828,131	£ 10,774,791	£ 11,730,697	£ 12,752,715	£ 14,006,380
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	42,952	44,591	46,578	48,204	51,867
Total ..	9,871,083	10,819,382	11,777,275	12,800,919	14,058,247
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance ..	£ 2,327,265	£ 2,432,980	£ 2,526,625	£ 2,654,386	£ 2,733,435
Endowment Assurance ..					
Pure Endowment ..	75,323	79,013	79,921	82,121	83,889
Total ..	2,402,588	2,511,993	2,606,546	2,736,507	2,817,324
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	53,860	52,481	52,401	52,118	51,489
Endowment Assurance ..	334,745	362,295	389,666	417,123	441,867
Pure Endowment ..	23,714	25,790	27,970	30,964	34,111
Total ..	411,819	440,566	470,037	500,205	527,467
Amount Assured—					
Assurance ..	£ 1,132,587	£ 1,107,839	£ 1,108,738	£ 1,096,825	£ 1,076,895
Endowment Assurance ..	13,038,890	14,608,565	16,169,859	17,841,326	19,393,193
Pure Endowment ..	908,145	1,017,019	1,125,673	1,291,010	1,461,686
Total ..	15,079,622	16,733,423	18,404,270	20,229,161	21,931,774
Bonus Additions—					
Assurance ..	£ 32,967	£ 34,332	£ 36,473	£ 38,101	£ 39,108
Endowment Assurance ..	80,846	111,514	140,856	169,169	205,027
Pure Endowment ..	426	257	220	172	135
Total ..	114,239	146,153	177,549	207,442	244,270
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance ..	£ 62,879	£ 61,695	£ 62,354	£ 61,934	£ 61,173
Endowment Assurance ..	815,300	907,077	1,000,192	1,099,978	1,191,483
Pure Endowment ..	58,204	65,560	72,970	82,664	92,867
Total ..	936,383	1,034,332	1,135,516	1,244,576	1,345,523

\* Excluding one small company which has been unable to supply the figures.

There has been an increase of 3,280 ordinary and 27,262 industrial policies as compared with 1927, the increase in the total sum assured by the ordinary policies being £3,318,206 and in that by the industrial



policies £1,702,613. The average amount of policy in the former category for 1928 was £290, and—calculated from the returns of those societies which distinguish between simple assurance and endowment assurance—the average amount of the simple assurance policy in the ordinary branch was £483, and that of the endowment assurance policy £187, the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance being £32,811,049 for simple assurance, and £25,285,106 for endowment assurance. The amount secured under pure endowment policies was £2,095,112, or an average of £141 under each policy. In the industrial branch of the business the average amount of policy was £41·6, the average amounts in the three classes being:—simple assurance, £20·9; endowment assurance, £43·9; and pure endowment, £42·9. The total amounts assured in the three classes were £1,076,895, £19,393,193, and £1,461,686 respectively. Taking these figures in conjunction with those relating to the ordinary business (with the restriction before mentioned) a preference in favour of endowment assurance is shown. A better test of popularity is furnished by the number of policies in the respective classes. In the ordinary branch of the business of the companies where the distinction is made there were 67,866 simple assurance, and 134,930 endowment assurance policies, and, in the industrial branch, 51,489 and 441,867 policies respectively. The popularity of the endowment assurance policy has been evidenced by the figures for many years past.

The following statement shows for each of the last ten years the average amount of policy held in the Ordinary and Industrial branches of the business respectively, also the amount assured and the premium payable per head of population in both branches combined:—

**AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL  
POLICIES, AND BUSINESS PER HEAD OF POPULATION,  
1919 TO 1928.**

Year.	Average Amount of Policy.		Ordinary and Industrial Business per head of Population.	
	Ordinary Branch.	Industrial Branch.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium Payable.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1919 .. .. .	220	26·1	37 0 6	1 8 7
1920 .. .. .	223	28·4	40 3 8	1 11 3
1921 .. .. .	228	30·9	42 12 5	1 13 2
1922 .. .. .	234	33·1	45 9 9	1 15 7
1923 .. .. .	241	34·9	48 8 3	1 18 0
1924 .. .. .	249	36·6	50 17 2	2 0 4
1925 .. .. .	259	38·0	53 0 11	2 1 1
1926 .. .. .	272	39·2	54 15 5	2 3 9
1927 .. .. .	282	40·4	57 1 7	2 5 9
1928 .. .. .	290	41·6	59 5 11	2 7 6

**Annuity policies.** The following are the number and amount of annuity policies which were in force in Victoria at the end of each of the last ten years, a distinction being made between those in force in companies whose head offices are inside, and those in companies whose head offices are outside Victoria :—

**ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA,  
1919 TO 1928.**

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
		£		£		£
1919 ..	201	12,464	396	18,875	597	31,339
1920 ..	204	12,584	388	18,484	592	31,068
1921 ..	203	12,880	376	17,846	579	30,726
1922 ..	206	13,633	363	17,627	569	31,260
1923 ..	242	16,072	319	16,067	561	32,139
1924 ..	249	16,243	322	17,220	571	33,463
1925 ..	253	14,641	317	17,089	570	31,730
1926 ..	259	15,874	310	16,834	569	32,708
1927 ..	271	17,333	305	16,732	576	34,065
1928 ..	285	17,088	290	15,432	575	32,520

Of the 290 annuities held in 1928 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 284 for £14,423 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 5 for £969 in English offices, and 1 for £40 in American offices. The figures in the above table include annuities granted by industrial departments of life assurance companies, of which there was one for £49 in force on 31st December, 1928.

**Life assurance—  
new business.** The preceding tables relate to policies in force. The succeeding table contains summarized information in relation to the new business written by all life assurance companies during each of the last five years, the number of policies, sum assured, and premium income being given.

## LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED, 1924 TO 1928.

Heading.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. ..	7,542	8,751	8,371	9,238	9,340
Endowment Assurance .. ..	16,121	14,332	12,923	12,862	12,590
Pure Endowment .. ..	2,776	2,297	2,215	1,931	1,971
Total .. ..	26,439	25,380	23,509	24,031	23,901
Annuities .. ..	35	32	22	32	33
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. ..	4,350,260	5,333,679	5,298,898	5,484,312	5,510,859
Endowment Assurance .. ..	3,881,965	3,238,341	3,096,875	3,161,464	2,917,007
Pure Endowment .. ..	419,498	362,084	355,986	339,518	422,743
Total .. ..	8,651,723	8,934,104	8,751,759	8,985,294	8,850,609
Annuities .. ..	3,123	2,128	2,043	2,815	1,518
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. ..	2,720	11,331	8,123	6,650	71,115
Endowment Assurance .. ..	804	3,204	3,031	1,030	2,240
Pure Endowment .. ..	..	540	365	100	752
Total .. ..	3,524	15,075	11,519	7,780	74,107
Annuities .. ..	21,624	18,052	10,565	19,109	13,354
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. ..	143,210	171,686	169,043	174,648	169,624
Endowment Assurance .. ..	160,007	135,162	128,665	133,810	121,527
Pure Endowment .. ..	17,178	15,100	14,262	13,580	15,941
Total .. ..	320,395	321,948	311,970	322,038	307,092
Annuities .. ..	..	23	..	65	..
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. ..	3,120	2,784	3,273	3,432	3,360
Endowment Assurance .. ..	73,407	76,644	78,394	84,053	86,350
Pure Endowment .. ..	7,862	8,875	7,977	8,294	8,395
Total .. ..	84,389	88,303	89,644	95,779	98,105
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. ..	131,466	108,175	116,423	110,313	105,703
Endowment Assurance .. ..	3,522,512	3,718,810	3,763,930	4,062,419	4,219,382
Pure Endowment .. ..	354,209	388,585	354,718	400,857	426,540
Total .. ..	4,008,187	4,215,570	4,235,071	4,573,589	4,751,625
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. ..	28	412	65	62	74
Endowment Assurance .. ..	80	11	..	..	..
Pure Endowment .. ..	25	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	133	423	65	62	74
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. ..	8,507	7,114	8,258	8,060	7,856
Endowment Assurance .. ..	216,322	230,718	237,647	259,176	272,734
Pure Endowment .. ..	22,741	24,940	23,018	24,775	25,878
Total .. ..	247,570	262,772	268,923	292,011	306,468

The new business for 1928 includes 23,901 ordinary assurance policies for £8,850,609 and 98,105 industrial policies for £4,751,625, the former averaging £370 and the latter £48 in amount. After

taking into consideration the number of policies in force and the sum assured at the end of the years 1927 and 1928, and allowing for new business during the latter year, those which became claims by death or maturity, or were discontinued, in 1928 have numbered 20,621 for £5,532,403 in ordinary, and 70,843 for £3,049,012 in industrial assurance business.

There were 128 companies transacting general insurance (other than life) business in Victoria during 1927-28. The revenue and expenditure relating to the principal classes of insurance are shown in detail for that year in the following statement:—

### GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1927-28.

Nature of Insurance.	Revenue in Victoria.			Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums less Reinsurances and Returns.	Other Revenue (Interest, Rent, Fees, etc.).	Total.	Losses, less Reinsurances.	Expenses of Management.		Total.
					Commis- sion and Agents' Charges.	Other.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fire .. ..	1,843,738	88,400	1,932,138	831,748	287,947	554,614	1,674,309
Marine .. ..	283,557	24,959	308,516	68,156	25,593	77,485	171,234
Accident (personal) ..	83,230	2,225	85,455	34,694	18,393	21,790	74,877
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation .. ..	360,273	26,638	386,911	227,911	27,660	82,750	338,321
Public Risk, Third Party	22,961	895	23,856	4,087	3,273	5,535	12,895
Plate Glass .. ..	43,181	1,200	44,381	14,310	7,883	10,320	32,513
Motor Car and Motor Cycle .. ..	675,488	13,210	688,698	416,487	102,914	128,085	647,486
Hailstone .. ..	11,626	264	11,890	560	1,492	3,100	5,152
Boiler Explosion .. ..	462	64	526	..	79	168	247
Live Stock .. ..	9,984	166	10,150	6,449	1,393	2,141	9,983
Burglary .. ..	66,252	2,164	68,416	18,433	9,785	16,234	44,452
Guarantee .. ..	19,491	1,791	21,282	2,659	2,652	4,769	10,080
Loss of Profits .. ..	53,795	688	54,483	15,655	7,579	9,951	33,185
Other .. ..	18,999	568	19,567	4,500	2,191	4,786	11,477
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,498,037</b>	<b>163,232</b>	<b>3,656,269</b>	<b>1,645,649</b>	<b>498,834</b>	<b>921,728</b>	<b>3,066,211</b>

The total premiums amounted to £3,493,037 and losses to £1,645,649, the latter being 47·11 per cent. of the premiums. The expenses for commission and agents' charges were £498,834, and for general management £921,728, making a total of £1,420,562, or 40·67 per cent. of the premium income, and 38·85 per cent. of the gross revenue.

The percentages of losses and management expenses to premium income for the year 1927-28, in the different classes of insurance, were as follows:—

**GENERAL INSURANCE EXPENDITURE, 1927-28—  
PROPORTION OF PREMIUM INCOME.**

Nature of Insurance.	Proportion of Premium Income.		
	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.
	%	%	%
Fire .. .. .	45·11	15·62	30·08
Marine .. .. .	24·04	9·03	27·33
Accident (Personal) .. .. .	41·68	22·10	26·18
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation .. .. .	63·26	7·68	22·97
Public Risk, Third Party .. .. .	17·80	14·25	24·11
Plate Glass .. .. .	33·14	18·26	23·90
Motor Car and Motor Cycle .. .. .	61·66	15·24	18·96
Hailstone .. .. .	4·82	12·83	26·66
Boiler Explosion .. .. .	..	17·10	36·36
Live Stock .. .. .	64·59	13·95	21·44
Burglary .. .. .	27·82	14·77	24·50
Guarantee .. .. .	13·64	13·61	24·47
Loss of Profits .. .. .	29·10	14·09	18·50
Other .. .. .	23·69	11·53	25·19
Total .. .. .	47·11	14·28	26·39

The ratio of losses to premium income was highest in regard to the following, in the order named—live stock, employers' liability and workmen's compensation, motor vehicles, fire, accident (personal).

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies doing other than life business, which operated in Victoria, during the period 1924 to 1927-28. The figures for the last three years are not strictly comparable with those of the preceding years, owing to the introduction of an altered system of collecting the returns, in accordance with the resolution of a Statisticians' Conference.

## INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE, 1924 TO 1927-28.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Other.*	Total.
Fire ..	1924	£ 1,735,975	£ 85,443	£ 1,821,418	£ 744,309	£ 766,495	£ 1,510,804
	1925	1,761,308	73,028	1,834,336	1,033,833	786,407	1,820,240
	1925-26	1,750,365	95,500	1,845,865	1,136,975	797,608	1,934,583
	1926-27	1,811,455	105,635	1,917,150	899,008	821,474	1,720,482
	1927-28	1,843,738	88,400	1,932,138	831,748	842,561	1,674,309
Marine ..	1924	336,658	12,334	348,992	217,514	114,744	332,258
	1925	335,151	18,821	353,972	149,914	104,798	254,712
	1925-26	331,428	13,081	344,509	162,483	104,946	267,429
	1926-27	307,707	19,360	327,067	129,664	103,466	233,160
	1927-28	283,557	24,959	308,516	108,156	103,078	211,234
Guarantee ..	1924	18,716	1,148	19,864	2,605	7,531	10,136
	1925	17,783	817	18,600	2,499	7,388	9,887
	1925-26	17,085	1,336	18,421	2,408	7,080	9,488
	1926-27	19,127	1,786	20,913	3,380	7,106	10,486
	1927-28	19,491	1,791	21,282	2,659	7,421	10,080
Live Stock ..	1924	15,081	296	15,377	7,401	5,916	13,317
	1925	13,589	197	13,786	4,248	5,897	10,145
	1925-26	14,515	205	14,720	6,722	5,626	12,348
	1926-27	11,189	156	11,345	3,850	4,285	8,085
	1927-28	9,984	166	10,150	6,449	3,534	9,983
Plate Glass ..	1924	37,431	1,122	38,553	13,398	15,469	28,867
	1925	37,810	803	38,613	13,068	15,616	28,884
	1925-26	38,719	1,023	39,742	13,105	16,297	29,402
	1926-27	40,616	1,258	41,874	13,496	16,864	30,360
	1927-28	43,181	1,200	44,381	14,310	18,203	32,513
Motor Car ..	1924	355,071	8,127	363,198	221,133	118,795	339,928
	1925	452,091	7,771	459,862	250,395	161,509	420,904
	1925-26†	476,649	22,612	499,261	274,781	171,355	446,136
	1926-27†	625,920	19,870	645,790	353,553	221,479	575,032
	1927-28†	675,488	13,210	688,698	416,487	230,999	647,486
Accident (Personal)	1924	61,160	1,407	62,567	17,026	19,061	36,087
	1925	73,348	1,112	74,460	28,775	33,571	62,346
	1925-26	80,923	3,040	83,963	39,437	36,925	76,362
	1926-27	82,540	2,327	84,867	38,100	38,619	76,809
	1927-28	83,230	2,225	85,455	34,694	40,183	74,877
Workers' Compensation	1924	339,474	18,745	358,219	235,308	101,340	336,648
	1925	346,892	19,192	366,084	193,251	110,061	308,312
	1925-26†	353,450	23,365	376,815	200,053	113,539	313,592
	1926-27†	390,854	26,926	417,780	228,528	116,728	345,256
	1927-28†	360,273	26,638	386,911	227,911	110,410	338,321
Other ..	1924	115,422	4,520	119,942	40,970	48,113	89,083
	1925	128,415	5,644	134,059	43,251	56,066	99,317
	1925-26	146,633	4,104	150,737	48,554	53,842	102,396
	1926-27	174,240	5,263	179,503	42,826	62,685	105,511
	1927-28	174,095	4,643	178,738	43,235	64,173	107,408
Totals ..	1924	3,014,938	133,142	3,148,130	1,499,664	1,197,464	2,697,128
	1925	3,166,837	127,385	3,293,772	1,733,234	1,281,513	3,014,747
	1925-26	3,209,707	164,266	3,374,033	1,884,518	1,307,218	3,191,736
	1926-27	3,463,648	182,641	3,646,289	1,712,495	1,392,936	3,105,181
	1927-28	3,493,037	163,232	3,656,269	1,645,649	1,420,562	3,066,211

\* Including Commission and Agents' Charges.

† Motor Car and Motor Cycle.

‡ Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation.

The particulars given in the above 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, being, in the case of premiums, the amount thereof after deduction of premiums paid to reinsuring offices in Australasia and returns; 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 re-insurances of Victorian business effected outside Australasia have not been deducted in compiling the figures.

The total amount at risk is not available, but it is obvious, from the extent of the premiums, that the amount covered must be very large. The total losses on all classes of insurance for the five years given in the table represent nearly 52 per cent. of the premiums.

### 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 year since the establishment of the office :—

### PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS OF THE STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE, 1914-15 to 1928-29.

Year.	Premiums received, less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Claims (including those outstanding).	Accumulated Funds.	
			General Reserve.	Bonus Reserve.
	£	£	£	£
1914-15* ..	27,502	3,006	2,750	1,494
1915-16 ..	25,647	12,370	9,750	5,459
1916-17 ..	26,249	13,977	14,750	7,506†
1917-18 ..	27,426	14,250	19,000	3,824
1918-19 ..	28,650	17,567	23,000	6,986
1919-20 ..	32,473	21,412	26,000	10,080†
1920-21 ..	39,363	26,863	28,500	2,702
1921-22 ..	42,475	26,765	32,000	6,747
1922-23 ..	50,222	26,752	38,500	14,552†
1923-24 ..	57,748	38,664	42,500	6,094
1924-25 ..	62,627	37,049	49,500	13,363
1925-26 ..	64,825	45,800	56,000	20,738†
1926-27 ..	72,175	48,049	63,500	7,338
1927-28 ..	69,945	44,834	73,500	15,423
1928-29 ..	70,912	42,394	88,000	24,269†

\* Refers to a period of eight months only (7th November, 1914, to 30th June, 1915). Insurance was not compulsory until 7th May, 1915.

† Triennial bonus distribution amongst policy-holders.

The net profit for the year amounted to £23,346, of which £14,500 has been set aside for the General Reserve Fund, and £8,846 for Bonus Reserve. The expense rate of the year 1928-29 was 12·6 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 3,265, including 13 death claims.

Triennial distribution of profits is made by the Office, which ensures to all employers the lowest rates of premium being charged. The profits are returned to policy-holders by way of a bonus in cash. Such bonus is declared on the individual experience of each policy, and in the most favorable instances bonuses range up to 33 per cent. of the premiums received.

**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, 1929, was 67. One of the conditions of approval was that the company should deposit with the Treasurer a sum of not less than £6,000 (except in the case of subsidiary or acquired companies, where provision has been made for a smaller deposit), which sum was to be held in trust to insure the due fulfilment of policy obligations. The total amount lodged by all the companies which had been approved at the date mentioned was £381,500. Up to the present (October 1929) one scheme of compensation has been certified by a Judge of the County Court in accordance with Section 13 of the Act.

**Accounts.** The Revenue Account and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1929, and the Balance-sheet as at the end of that year, are appended :—



## STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

### REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1929.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Claims .. .. .				37,176	8	7			
Less claims recovered .. .. .	381	8	4						
And provision for unadjusted claims as at 30th June, 1928 .. .. .	15,997	4	10						
				16,328	13	2			
Provision for unearned premiums .. .. .							20,847	15	5
Provision for unadjusted claims .. .. .							35,159	11	3
Net Revenue, carried down .. .. .							21,549	4	9
							27,832	0	5
Total .. .. .				£105,388	11	10			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Premiums for year .. .. .	74,020	2	8			
Less reinsurances and rebates .. .. .	3,107	15	2			
				70,912	7	6
Provision for unearned premiums, 1928 .. .. .				34,476	4	4
Total .. .. .				£105,388	11	10

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1929.

	£	s.	d.
Administration Expenses, Acts Nos. 2750 & 3217 .. .. .	200	0	0
Agents' Expenses and Commission .. .. .	2,279	9	6
Expenses of Management, including Salaries .. .. .	6,472	16	1
Net Profit .. .. .	23,345	18	9
Total .. .. .	£32,298	4	4

	£	s.	d.
Net Revenue, brought down .. .. .	27,832	0	5
Interest on Investments and Funds at Treasury .. .. .	4,466	3	11
Total .. .. .	£32,298	4	4

### BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1929.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Unearned Premiums .. .. .				35,159	11	3
Outstanding Claims .. .. .				21,549	4	9
Sundry Accounts unpaid—						
On account Agents .. .. .	825	6	5			
Others .. .. .	133	3	9			
				958	10	2
General Reserve .. .. .				73,500	0	0
Bonus Reserve .. .. .				15,422	14	2
Profit for year 1928-29 to be appropriated—						
To General Reserve .. .. .	14,500	0	0			
To Bonus Reserve .. .. .	8,845	18	9			
				23,345	18	9
Total .. .. .				£169,935	19	1

<i>Assets.</i>	£	s.	d.
Amount of Funds at Treasury .. .. .	78,567	10	9
Premiums due .. .. .	1,338	14	4
Treasury Interest Accrued .. .. .	1,023	5	1
Stamps on hand .. .. .	78	14	9
General Reserve Fund .. .. .	73,500	0	0
Bonus Reserve Fund .. .. .	15,422	14	2
Total .. .. .	£169,935	19	1

Accumulation.

**Workers' Compensation Act.** The principal provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act No. 2750 of 1915 are outlined in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 552 to 558. It was amended by Acts No. 3217 of 1922, and No. 3604 of 1928.

The latter Act, which became operative on 1st April, 1929, made the following alterations :—

- (a) The maximum weekly compensation was increased from £2 to £3.
- (b) The maximum compensation for total disability or on death (with total dependency) was increased from £600 to £680.
- (c) The interpretation of a "worker" was defined as a person whose remuneration does not exceed £360 a year.

### COMPANIES.

**Trading companies registered.** A statement of the number and the nature of the business of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the year 1928 is appended :—

#### TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1928.

Nature of Business.	No. Registered.	Nature of Business.	No. Registered.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>		<b>MANUFACTURING—continued.</b>	
Tanneries .. .. .	4	Flour milling .. .. .	1
Soap .. .. .	2	Preserves .. .. .	5
Brick, pottery, tile .. .. .	3	Confectionery .. .. .	3
Concrete .. .. .	6	Cordials .. .. .	5
Glass .. .. .	1	Breweries, distillers, &c. .. .. .	1
Sawmilling, timber merchants, &c. .. .. .	13	Ice .. .. .	6
Engineering, ironfounding, and machinery .. .. .	72	Woolens and knitting .. .. .	18
Other metal working .. .. .	10	Clothing, dressmaking, &c. .. .. .	43
Electrical Apparatus .. .. .	9	Boot, shoe, heel .. .. .	14
Milk Products .. .. .	3	Printing and publishing .. .. .	20
		Stationery .. .. .	5
		Box .. .. .	2

## TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1928—continued.

Nature of Business.	No. Registered.	Nature of Business.	No. Registered.
<b>MANUFACTURING—continued.</b>		<b>TRANSPORT—</b>	
Motor bodies, &c. .. ..	7	Motor garage, motor service	62
Furniture .. ..	13	Carriers .. ..	8
Drugs, chemicals .. ..	9	Air Services .. ..	3
Paints, &c. .. ..	8	Shipping .. ..	1
Leather Goods .. ..	2		
Rubber Goods .. ..	7		
Miscellaneous .. ..	19		
<b>PRIMARY PRODUCTION—</b>		<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>	
Plantations .. ..	5	Accountants .. ..	2
Pastoralists .. ..	7	Advertising .. ..	16
Farmers .. ..	7	Bakers .. ..	5
Mining and prospecting .. ..	11	Booksellers, &c. .. ..	3
Nurserymen .. ..	4	Builders and contractors .. ..	24
Orchardists .. ..	2	Butchers .. ..	6
Dairymen .. ..	6	Caterers for amusement .. ..	12
Quarries .. ..	5	Clubs .. ..	6
Fisheries .. ..	1	Confectioners .. ..	2
		Drapers .. ..	11
<b>TRADING—</b>		Dyers .. ..	2
Warehousemen, merchants, dealers, &c. .. ..	87	Educational .. ..	1
		Furriers .. ..	2
<b>FINANCIAL—</b>		Grocers, storekeepers .. ..	21
Land and property investment .. ..	81	Hotels, restaurants, &c. .. ..	34
Auctioneering, estate agents .. ..	35	Ironmongers .. ..	2
Indenting, agency, importers, &c. .. ..	36	Jewellers .. ..	5
Insurance, brokers, and underwriters .. ..	13	Laundries .. ..	2
Financiers .. ..	21	Markets .. ..	3
		Photographers .. ..	5
		Plumbers .. ..	5
		Weighbridge .. ..	3
		Other .. ..	22

The figures in the above table refer only to companies floated and registered in Victoria under Part I. of the *Companies Act* 1915, and are exclusive of 43 foreign companies registered during the year. Forty ordinary mining companies were registered during 1928 under Part II. of the Act. These, as well as insurance companies doing life business only, and building societies, are also excluded from the table.

Of the 900 companies registered during 1928 as shown above, 847, or about 94 per cent., were registered as proprietary companies.

Particulars relating to companies registered under Parts I. and II. of the *Companies Act* 1915, 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, 1924 TO 30TH  
JUNE, 1929.

(Parts I. and II. of *Companies Act* 1915.)

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.	Foreign.	Victorian Trading.	Mining.
	Victorian Trading.	Foreign.	Mining.	Total.	Victorian Trading (excluding Foreign).	Mining.				
					£	£			£	£
1924	781	46	47	874	29,852,473	1,070,800	3,858	790	12,725,086	204,750
1925	788	51	38	877	37,397,557	1,613,775	4,583	836	4,370,600	391,000
1926	992	45	50	1087	38,125,586	2,869,075	5,575	881	7,753,050	277,000
1927	986	51	51	1088	31,555,750	1,759,500	6,145	819	24,591,228	444,500
1928	900	43	40	983	21,904,852	1,466,740	6,745	849	10,625,000	228,250
1929 (to 30th June)	405	31	15	451	9,543,000	903,511	7,016	860	6,877,750	93,875

\* Increase in nominal capital subsequent to first registration.

The subscribed capital of the mining companies registered during 1928 was £1,175,187, and of those registered during the first six months of 1929, £809,186.

Since the *Building Societies Act* 1874 came into operation, 158 societies have been registered in accordance with its provisions up to 31st December, 1928. The business of the societies was extensive up to the year 1892, but it has since declined. The number of companies still on the register is 26, of which 5 transact business on the Starr-Bowkett principle. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business for the last five years:—

**Building Societies.**

## BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Heading.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Number of societies ...	27	27	26	26	26
" shareholders	9,707	10,050	9,847	9,840	9,882
" borrowers	9,936	10,618	11,394	12,066	12,171
Transactions during the Year—					
Income from loans and investments	£ 294,921	£ 311,069	£ 339,810	£ 368,060	£ 390,574
Loans granted ...	1,022,272	970,284	1,025,581	1,154,118	849,197
Repayments ...	921,176	879,332	1,028,014	1,066,309	1,116,839
Deposits received	1,355,493	1,548,022	1,795,306	1,918,532	1,881,671
Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c.	122,521	137,054	152,335	164,900	173,693
Assets—					
Loans on mortgage	3,552,523	3,882,236	4,147,594	4,535,475	4,592,756
Properties in possession or surrendered	112,980	101,372	121,800	125,070	126,124
Other advances ...	11,707	12,005	15,234	15,451	15,163
Cash in hand, &c. ...	22,925	39,671	46,649	17,188	45,980
Other assets ...	60,380	67,753	72,727	44,700	82,268
Total ...	3,760,515	4,103,037	4,404,004	4,737,884	4,862,291
Liabilities—					
To shareholders	1,623,680	1,773,059	1,844,788	1,928,968	2,001,301
" depositors	1,289,191	1,493,119	1,654,006	1,804,508	1,819,996
Bank overdraft ...	97,695	80,975	72,008	112,869	92,561
Other ...	85,683	87,627	91,967	91,709	88,928
Total ...	3,096,249	3,434,780	3,662,769	3,938,054	4,002,786
Reserve Funds ...	536,970	549,954	598,011	646,054	693,473

The appended table contains particulars for the year 1927-28 of the Co-operative Societies operating in Victoria. In past issues of the *Year-Book* only societies registered under the Provident Societies Act have been taken into consideration, but in the figures since 1924 are included the returns of those trading companies which are actually co-operative in principle and which comply with the following definition, i.e., Co-operative Societies are such producing, manufacturing, marketing, or distributing societies as fulfil these 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; (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 two classes — (i) those engaged in the manufacture and marketing of primary products and trade requirements, and (ii) those engaged in retailing general household requirements. The former may be described briefly as Producers' Co-operative and the latter as Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1927-28.

Heading.	Producers' Societies.*	Consumers' Societies.	Total— All Societies.
Number of Societies .. ..	62	45	107
Number of Branches .. ..	17	13	30
Membership .. ..	40,571	15,740	56,311
Total Purchases .. .. £	6,931,817	1,105,461	8,037,278
Total Sales .. .. £	8,163,375	1,362,977	9,526,352
Other Income .. .. £	340,216	23,481	363,697
Total Income .. ..	8,503,591	1,386,458	9,890,049
Total Working Expenses .. ..	1,457,937	210,447	1,668,384
Total Net Profits .. ..	43,852	27,858	71,710
Interest paid on Loan Capital—			
Amount .. .. £	11,251	3,592	14,843
Rate per cent. .. ..	4·76	5·30	4·88
Interest paid on Bank Overdraft—			
Amount .. .. £	92,207	8,460	100,667
Dividend paid on Share Capital—			
Amount .. .. £	25,752	10,525	36,277
Rate per cent. .. ..	2·76	5·08	3·18
Rebates paid on Purchases—			
Amount .. .. £	5,658	39,722	45,380
Other Dividends paid—			
Amount .. .. £	1,631	263	1,894
<i>Liabilities—</i>	£	£	£
Share Capital —Paid-up .. ..	933,179	207,113	1,140,292
Loan Capital .. ..	236,196	67,806	304,002
Bank Overdraft .. ..	831,585	128,299	959,884
Accumulated Profits .. ..	145,099	65,273	210,372
Reserve Funds .. ..	251,616	112,564	364,180
Sundry Creditors .. ..	335,915	124,600	460,515
Other Liabilities .. ..	55,661	13,805	69,466
Total .. ..	2,789,251	719,460	3,508,711

\* 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, 1927-28—continued.

Heading.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Total—All Societies.
<i>Assets—</i>	£	£	£
Land and Buildings ..	1,187,562	258,952	1,446,514
Fittings, Plant and Machinery )			
Stock .. .. .	614,142	212,150	826,292
Sundry Debtors .. .. .	766,245	204,899	971,144
Cash in hand or on Deposit ..	30,482	23,135	53,617
Profit and Loss Account ..	26,187	4,226	30,413
Other Assets .. .. .	164,633	16,098	180,731
Total .. .. .	2,789,251	719,460	3,508,711

Trustees, Executors, and Agency Companies. There are eight trustee companies transacting business in Victoria. From their published balance-sheets the following particulars for 1927-28 have been obtained:—Paid-up capital, £496,780; reserve funds, &c., £351,030; other liabilities, £243,949; total liabilities, £1,091,759. The assets were:—Deposits with Government, £142,404; other investments in public securities, &c., £250,562; loans on mortgage, £52,773; property, £382,010; other assets, £264,010. The net profits for the year were £89,077, and the amount of dividends and bonuses was £62,324. The net profits are equivalent to 10·5 per cent. on the shareholders' funds, as represented by paid-up capital, reserves, and undivided profits.

LAND TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

Dealings under the Transfer of Land Acts. A summary of land transactions under the Transfer of Land Acts in the Titles Office for each of the last ten years is given hereunder.

DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE (UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACTS), 1919 TO 1928.

Year.	Transfers.	Mortgages.		Leases.	Plans of Sub-division.	Other Dealings.	Total Dealings.
		Number.	Amount.*				
	No.		£	No.	No.	No.	No.
1919 ..	45,555	13,581	7,815,209	136	368	23,051	82,691
1920 ..	64,555	19,373	12,489,329	136	663	31,191	115,918
1921 ..	48,670	19,822	14,588,121	112	522	26,462	95,588
1922 ..	57,772	20,704	15,046,025	150	594	27,798	107,018
1923 ..	62,225	24,513	17,268,625	113	922	30,117	117,890
1924 ..	54,735	27,209	20,722,146	88	979	29,535	112,546
1925 ..	49,842	24,238	13,770,112	103	678	29,653	104,514
1926 ..	53,231	24,717	20,123,751	85	556	32,332	110,921
1927 ..	50,142	26,964	25,165,633	73	560	31,044	108,783
1928 ..	47,615	27,238	19,443,706	65	371	32,184	107,473

\* 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, 1919 TO 1928.

Year.	Certificates of Title.		Crown Grants.	Crown Leases.	Total Titles.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1919 .. ..	19,120	1,762	1,117	21,999	
1920 .. ..	25,583	2,186	1,437	29,206	
1921 .. ..	21,027	1,759	1,410	24,196	
1922 .. ..	26,041	1,879	2,597	30,517	
1923 .. ..	27,781	2,086	2,378	32,245	
1924 .. ..	27,996	2,122	2,086	32,204	
1925 .. ..	24,251	2,138	1,841	28,230	
1926 .. ..	25,700	2,599	2,629	30,928	
1927 .. ..	24,112	2,300	1,925	28,337	
1928 .. ..	24,095	2,005	1,931	28,031	

Deals  
under the  
Real Property  
Act.

A statement of mortgages registered and reconveyances under the *Real Property Act* 1915 (commonly known as the General Law) is also appended :—

## DEALINGS UNDER THE REAL PROPERTY ACT, 1919 TO 1928.

Year.	Mortgages Registered.		Reconveyances.	
	Number.	Amount.*	Number.	Amount.
1919 .. ..	635	£ 471,870	741	£ 343,500
1920 .. ..	970	840,050	1,057	524,242
1921 .. ..	983	881,325	933	404,685
1922 .. ..	950	915,443	889	379,880
1923 .. ..	1,043	1,409,242	869	434,548
1924 .. ..	1,132	1,357,048	806	294,047
1925 .. ..	858	1,453,041	784	411,999
1926 .. ..	851	1,194,039	710	280,483
1927 .. ..	942	1,169,186	704	299,823
1928 .. ..	919	1,495,705	727	352,007

\* 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 of the mortgagors of stock trouble to secure themselves by a registered release.

STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS,  
1924 TO 1928.

Security.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<b>Stock Mortgages—</b>					
Number ..	1,371	1,437	1,090	1,611	1,390
Amount £	306,299	289,574	238,048	289,098	224,885
<b>Liens on Wool—</b>					
Number ..	26	33	46	45	22
Amount £	22,040	52,124	41,160	45,646	24,596
<b>Liens on Crops—</b>					
Number ..	3,190	3,989	4,249	3,883	5,901
Amount £	2,007,790	2,389,695	1,260,481	904,856	1,191,935
<b>Total—</b>					
Number ..	4,587	5,459	5,385	5,539	7,313
Amount £	2,336,129	2,731,393	1,539,689	1,239,600	1,441,416

Bills and contracts of sale.

Two forms of security are taken by lenders over personal chattels, viz., a bill of sale (absolute or conditional), or a contract of sale for letting and hiring. The former is a simple mortgage of the chattels, whilst the latter purports to be an absolute sale of the chattels to the lender, with an agreement by the lender to hire the goods back to the borrower at a certain rental, which takes the place of interest. Before filing a bill of sale fourteen days' notice of intention to file must be lodged with the Registrar-General, within which period any creditor may lodge a

“caveat” to prevent the filing of the bill without the payment by the borrower of his claim. The following are the numbers and amounts of bills and contracts of sale which have been filed in each of the last five years:—

**BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE, 1924 TO 1928.**

Security.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<b>Bills of Sale—</b>					
Number ..	1,551	1,542	1,635	1,543	1,552
Amount £	658,815	580,737	608,661	594,919	652,139
<b>Contracts of Sale—</b>					
Number ..	27	24	77	59	43
Amount £	5,170	4,321	5,154	2,883	2,889

## SOCIAL CONDITION.

### MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton. Under the provisions of Act No. 3285 assented to on 23rd October, 1923, the University is to consist of a Council and Convocation. It has power to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates, and licences in all faculties except divinity. There is no religious test for admission.

The Council is composed of 31 members, as follows :—

Eight to be appointed by the Governor in Council, of whom one shall be a member of the Legislative Council, two shall be members of the Legislative Assembly, one shall represent manufacturing and commercial interests, one shall represent agricultural interests, two shall represent industrial interests, and one shall be elected by the councils of the technical schools.

Ten to be elected by the Convocation, none of whom shall be a member of the teaching staff or other officer of the University or the head of an affiliated college.

Three (being professors or deans of faculties) to be elected by the professors.

One (a member of the teaching staff) to be elected by the teaching staff other than the professors.

Two to be elected by the undergraduates, but not to include any member of the teaching staff or any person under the full age of 21 years.

Two to be heads of affiliated colleges, and to be appointed by co-option of the Council.

Two to be appointed by co-option of the Council.

Three—the Director of Education, the Chairman of the Council of Agricultural Education, and the President of the Professorial Board—to be *ex officio* members of the Council.

The tenure of office of members of the Council is four years, but one-half of the number elected at the first election by the Convocation must retire at the end of two years, the Council determining by lot which of the members are to retire.

The Convocation consists of all graduates. It elects a Warden annually, or whenever a vacancy occurs, from its own members.

Power is given to the Convocation to submit suggestions to the Council with respect to the affairs of the University. Provision is made for the constitution of a standing committee of Convocation, consisting of the Warden of Convocation *ex officio* and not less than 40 other persons who are members of Convocation.

A University Students Loan Fund has been established to which a payment of £10,000 has been made from the Assurance Fund under the Transfer of Land Acts and a grant of £2,000 is to be made annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for ten years from 1st July, 1923. In addition, all moneys received from University students in repayment of loans and interest on loans and all moneys standing to the credit of any trust fund in the Treasury in respect of loans to students made by the Treasurer of Victoria before the passing of Act No. 3285 are to be credited to the Fund. Out of this Fund loans may be made to students who are nominated by a committee of three members of the Council appointed for the purpose.

The Act of 1923 provided for an endowment of £45,000 annually from 1st July, 1923. An additional grant of £8,500 is to be made for each of the ten financial years commencing 1st July, 1923. The amount of this grant is to be expended on the maintenance within the University of a school (including a faculty) of commerce for the teaching of and conducting research in commerce and the granting of degrees or diplomas in commerce; also for teaching and conducting research in science, and the establishment and maintenance within the University of a University Extension Department.

By Royal letters patent of 14th March, 1859, it is declared that the degrees of the University of Melbourne shall be as fully recognised as those of any University in the United Kingdom. Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of 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 £468,000. In addition,

gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to about £45,750. Since 1853 the amount received from the Government has been £1,948,670—£461,948 for building and apparatus, £1,019,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Acts" Nos. 34 and 3285, and £467,222 additional endowment by annual votes of the Legislature. In addition to grants from the Government the Council derives income from the fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas.

The system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations was superseded in December, 1917, by examinations for Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates. Under the regulations the rights of all candidates who have passed any subject of the junior or senior public examinations are reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during 1928 :—

**PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1928.**

	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Examination—			
Intermediate ... ..	5,371	2,457	45·74
Leaving ... ..	2,640	1,317	49·88

There is included in the above, a number of candidates, in whose cases Headmasters' Certificates were accepted as wholly or partially satisfying the requirements of the examination, qualified for Certificates as follows :—Intermediate 1,005; Leaving 413.

The number of degrees taken in 1928 was 479, all of which were direct, as against a total of 2,823 for the preceding five years, or an average of 564 per annum for that period. During those five years all the degrees obtained were direct and none *ad eundem*. Of the total of 11,693 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 1,779 have been conferred on women, 1,773 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows :—813 Bachelor of Arts, 298 Master of Arts, 185 Bachelor of Medicine, 13 Doctor of Medicine, 183 Bachelor of Surgery 26 Bachelor of Laws, 3 Master of Laws, 5 Doctor of Science, 152 Bachelor of Science, 43 Master of Science, 40 Bachelor of Music, 13 Bachelor of Dental Science, 1 Bachelor of Agricultural Science, and 4 Bachelor of Commerce. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the

**Degrees.**

end of 1928—the particulars for the years 1927 and 1928 being given separately :—

## DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1927.			During 1927.			During 1928.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ..	2212	118	2330	105	..	105	94	..	94	2411	118	2529
Master of Arts ..	957	184	1141	39	..	39	24	..	24	1020	184	1204
Doctor of Letters	16	1	17	..	..	..	1	..	1	17	1	18
Bachelor of Medicine	2072	15	2087	45	..	45	83	..	83	2200	15	2215
Doctor of Medicine	295	107	402	9	..	9	7	..	7	311	107	418
Bachelor of Surgery	2003	4	2007	45	..	45	83	..	83	2131	4	2135
Master of Surgery	37	..	37	4	..	4	3	..	3	44	..	44
Bachelor of Laws	782	12	794	44	..	44	35	..	35	861	12	873
Master of Laws ..	145	3	148	2	..	2	2	..	2	149	3	152
Doctor of Laws ..	23	23	46	2	..	2	..	..	..	25	23	48
Bachelor of Civil Engineering ..	308	2	310	17	..	17	13	..	13	338	2	340
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ..	61	1	62	..	..	..	2	..	2	63	1	64
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	17	..	17	5	..	5	6	..	6	28	..	28
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering	51	..	51	10	..	10	8	..	8	69	..	69
Bachelor of Metallurgical Engineering	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	6	..	6
Master of Engineering ..	118	..	118	4	..	4	8	..	8	130	..	130
Doctor of Engineering ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bachelor of Science	456	5	461	31	..	31	37	..	37	524	5	529
Master of Science	135	2	137	13	..	13	9	..	9	157	2	159
Doctor of Science	51	8	59	3	..	3	2	..	2	56	8	64
Bachelor of Music	46	2	48	5	..	5	1	..	1	52	2	54
Doctor of Music ..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Bachelor of Dental Science ..	324	..	324	15	..	15	21	..	21	360	..	360
Doctor of Dental Science ..	22	..	22	..	..	..	1	..	1	23	..	23
Bachelor of Veterinary Science ..	94	..	94	1	..	1	4	..	4	99	..	99
Master of Veterinary Science ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Doctor of Veterinary Science ..	11	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	2	13	..	13
Bachelor of Agricultural Science	54	..	54	5	..	5	4	..	4	63	..	63
Master of Agricultural Science ..	4	..	4	2	..	2	3	..	3	9	..	9
Bachelor of Commerce ..	..	..	..	18	..	18	24	..	24	42	..	42
Total ..	10299	489	10788	426	..	426	479	..	479	11204	489	11693

NOTE.—*Ad eundem* degrees have been abolished.

**Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted.**

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past ten years, the total in 1928 having been 2,790 as compared with 1,448 in 1918, thus showing an advance of 92 per cent. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates, the number having increased by 42 per cent. in the period mentioned. Details for the last five years are given in the following statement :—

**PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES AND STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES, 1924 TO 1928.**

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1924 ..	374	135	509	1,764	659	2,423
1925 ..	463	137	600	1,919	638	2,557
1926 ..	444	161	605	2,019	701	2,720
1927 ..	493	171	664	2,038	745	2,783
1928 ..	427	185	612	1,999	791	2,790

Of the number attending lectures in 1928—2,790—788 were students in Arts, Education and Journalism, 269 in Laws, 216 in Engineering, 400 in Medicine, 231 in Science, 252 in Music, 75 in Dental Science, 392 in Commerce, 44 in Agriculture, 2 in Veterinary Science, 7 in Public Health, and 86 in Architecture, and 28 were doing Science Research Work.

**University finance.**

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1928 is given below :—

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1928.**

	General Account.	Other Accounts.	All Departments.
Receipts—	£	£	£
Government Grants ..	45,000	20,599	65,599
Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees ..	61,831	19,700	81,531
Other sources, including benefactions .. ..	17,664	58,611	76,275
Total .. ..	124,495	98,910	223,405
Expenditure .. ..	119,919	79,796	199,715

Included in the amounts shown above, the University received £31,444 from private benefactors, to be held in trust for scholarships and other purposes.

## AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

**The affiliated colleges.** The permission accorded by the "University Act of Incorporation" for the establishment of affiliated colleges has been taken advantage of by the clergy and people of the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches of Victoria. Large residential colleges have been built upon the sites reserved for this purpose in the northern portion of the University grounds fronting Sydney-road and College-crescent, Carlton. These colleges, which admit students without regard to their religious beliefs, maintain efficient staffs of tutors and lecturers for the teaching of the principal subjects in each of the University courses. They also provide training for the ministers of their respective denominations. In 1906 the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognise the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

Information relating to the foundation and progress of Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's Colleges is given in the *Year-Book* for 1917-18 on pages 319 to 321.

**Trinity College.** This college, which was established by the Anglican Church, is open to students of all religious denominations, and the same remark applies to Janet Clarke Hall. The latter was established for the benefit of women students, and is an integral part of Trinity College. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-rooms, libraries, billiard-room, and students' common-room, in addition to accommodation for the Warden, tutors, and students.

The Warden of the college is J. C. V. Behan, M.A., LL.D. (Melb.), M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.)—first Rhodes Scholar for the State of Victoria, formerly Stowell Civil Law Fellow and Dean of University College, Oxford—who is assisted by a staff of tutors and lecturers. The college holds annually, in the month of November, an examination for open scholarships and exhibitions. Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Warden.

**Ormond College.** This college, which was established by the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, is a residential college for students of the University of Melbourne (without restriction as to religious denomination). It has a staff of lecturers and tutors from whom the students receive the assistance they require in their University work; non-resident students are also admitted to the college classes. The work of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian



Church of Victoria is carried on in the Victoria Wing; there is an independent staff of professors and lecturers for this work. Theological students may reside in the college if they are matriculated students of the University.

The *Year-Book* for 1919-20 contained a statement of the nature of the college buildings, and reference was made to additions and alterations to the buildings. This information was amplified in subsequent issues.

The year 1928-29 has seen the completion of the post-War scheme of construction and re-construction. The old Theological Library has been renovated, and fitted for College Prayers and general purposes, with quite beautiful simple panelling in Victorian mountain ash and other furnishing in keeping.

The third theological professor's house has been built in the grounds, and the lay-out of the grounds is being remodelled.

Sir John MacFarland gave a handsome donation, to construct a tennis court, for use primarily by the women students associated with the college.

The 1929 Rhodes Scholar for Victoria was Mr. K. C. Wheare, a resident scholar of Ormond College.

The college has lost by death three valued members of its Council: Rev. Dr. John Mathew, who entered the college as a resident student in 1884, became a member of its council in 1890 and its chairman in 1910—resigning from that office only when he became seriously ill in 1926; Mr. R. K. Gillespie, who was chairman of the Finance Board of the Presbyterian Church, and represented the Trusts Corporation on the council; Rev. Professor A. Skene, M.A., formerly Professor of Old Testament in the Theological Hall. The Hon. Mr. Justice Higgins, who died in January, was also a friend and benefactor of the college. He established two memorials to his son, a former student of Ormond College, and of Balliol College, Oxford, who was killed in action on the Sinai Peninsula in 1916, viz., the Mervyn Bournes Higgins Memorial Rowing Trophy, for competition between the four residential colleges of the university; and the Mervyn Bournes Bursary Fund administered by the Master of Ormond College, to assist university students of insufficient means.

The Master of the College is D. K. Picken, M.A. (Cambridge, Glasgow, Melbourne), formerly Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics in Victoria University College, Wellington, N.Z. All inquiries as to admission, scholarships, &c., should be made to him.

Queen's  
College. This college was founded under the auspices of the Methodist Church, opened in 1888, and now contains accommodation for 90 students in residence. The building comprises fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratory, a large library,

reading-rooms and common rooms, billiard-room, music-room, and apartments for the Master and tutors. It was considerably extended in 1923 at a cost of about £50,000 by the addition of the Sugden (central) tower, named after its first Master, Dr. E. H. Sugden (1888-1928), and a new chapel, students' common room, and lecture rooms; a new and completely equipped chemical, biological, and physical laboratory, agreeing with the Tudor architecture of the main buildings, will be built immediately at a cost of £6,000, and will be named after the donors the Nicholas Laboratory. Lectures and tuition supplementary to university lectures are given in the college. These are open to non-resident students, whether men or women. Visiting women students are also provided with a common-room. There are two active societies for past students, the Wyvern Society for men, the Wyverna Club for women. Upwards of £1,300 a year is awarded in scholarships for students following any University course, by the Master, fellows, and tutors of the college, on the results of entrance or faculty examinations. The college is open to students of all denominations.

The Master is Rev. F. Walwyn Kernick, M.A. (Christ Church, Oxford), and the Vice-Master is Mr. John F. Foster, B.A., L.L.M.

**Newman  
College.**

Newman College is built in the section of the University Reserve granted by the Government of Victoria to the Roman Catholic Church in the Act of Incorporation of 2nd October, 1882. The foundation-stone was laid by the late Archbishop of Melbourne (the Most Reverend Thomas Joseph Carr, D.D.), on 11th June, 1916. It was founded by the generosity of the Roman Catholic people of the State of Victoria, and cost nearly £70,000. The Archbishop Carr Memorial Chapel, to be erected in the future at a cost of £20,000, will be a striking addition to the College. A separate study and a bedroom are provided, where possible, for each student. There is also provision of hot and cold shower and plunge baths, a large covered-in swimming bath, a gymnasium, and billiard and recreation rooms. The library consists of more than 10,000 volumes. Lectures, demonstrations, and private tuition are given in the College with the special object of assisting students in their University work. Women students as well as non-resident men students are admitted to all college lectures. St. Mary's Hall, Royal Park, is the residential hall for women students of Newman College. Students of the college enjoy the advantage of residence, instruction in the doctrine and discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, and tuition supplementary to University lectures.

All applications for information, &c., should be made to the Rector. The present Rector is the Very Rev. J. M. Murphy, S.J., M.A. He is assisted by the Rev. Dominic Kelly, S.J., M.A., the Rev. Wilfrid Ryan, S.J., M.A., F.G.S., and a staff of competent lecturers and tutors.

## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

University  
extension.

Tutorial Classes organized by the Workers' Educational Association of Victoria are conducted by the University Extension Board. The personnel of the Board, numbering 15 appointed by the University, comprises representatives from the Workers' Educational Association, Trades Hall Council, and the teaching staff of the University and other persons representing the public. In addition to these classes, which are in operation in the city, suburbs, and country, the University Extension Board has inaugurated a system of advice by correspondence for the benefit of country students. This advice is confined to social and cultural subjects, and 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 more social functions of his daily life and citizenship. For the above purposes and also for Extension Lectures and Vacation Schools, the Government grant is £4,250.

Professor J. A. Gunn, M.A., Ph.D., is Director of University Extension and Chairman of the University Extension Board. The Secretary to the Board is Mr. J. P. Bainbridge, Registrar, University, Carlton.

## THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The  
educational  
system of  
Victoria.

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year. Subsequently, this Act and two amending Acts passed in 1876 and 1839 were consolidated in the *Education Act* 1890, which in turn was amended by Act No. 1777 passed in December, 1901, Act No. 2205 passed in December, 1905, Act No. 2301 passed in December, 1910, and Act No. 2330 passed in October, 1911, and is now, with its amendments, incorporated in the *Education Act* 1915, No. 2644.

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, noon.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marked a most important 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. Power is given in this Act for the establishment of higher elementary schools, and of secondary and technical schools of various types, the aim being to create a co-ordinated system of public education, leading through elementary schools and evening continuation classes to trade and technical schools on the one hand, or through elementary schools and high schools to the University or to higher technical schools on the other. Provision is also made for evening continuation classes, in which the education of children who have left the day school at fourteen years of age may be continued till they are seventeen years of age. Power is given to make attendance at evening continuation classes compulsory in any district proclaimed for that purpose. Education is made compulsory in the case of deaf and dumb, blind, and physically or mentally defective children between seven and sixteen years of age.

In order to provide for the due co-ordination of all branches of public education a Council of Public Education has been created, representative of the various educational and industrial interests of the State. This body, which consists of 20 members presided over by the Director of Education, reports annually to Parliament on the development of public education in Victoria and elsewhere.

**Compulsory  
Clauses.** Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend a State school on every school half-day in each week. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the five following reasons :— (1) If the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner, and is complying with the prescribed conditions as to regularity of attendance; or (2) has been prevented from attending by sickness, reasonable fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) is at least thirteen years of age, and has obtained a certificate of merit as prescribed; or (5) that there is no State school within 1, 2, 2½, or 3 miles in the case of children under seven, between seven and nine, between nine and eleven, and over eleven years of age respectively. Parents and custodians who fail to make a child attend as provided may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days. 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. The amount of the allowance is 3d. per day for children over six and under eleven who reside between  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 miles from the nearest school, and 4d. per day for children over six and under fourteen who reside 4 miles or over from such school. Where arrangements are made for the conveyance of pupils in numbers to district high schools, higher elementary schools, central schools, central classes, domestic arts schools or technical schools, the Department may, if the circumstances warrant it, grant an allowance on the £1 for £1 basis, up to a limit to be fixed, towards the cost of such conveyance.

**School Committees.** Under Act No. 2301 (now incorporated in the *Education Act* 1915, No. 2644) provision was made for the appointment of a School Committee for each school consisting of not more than seven persons. The members of School Committees are nominated by the parents of children attending the school for which the Committee is to be appointed. The main duties of such Committees are:—(a) to exercise a general oversight over the buildings and grounds, and to report to the Minister on their condition when necessary; (b) to carry out any necessary work referred to the Committee in connexion with maintenance or repair of or additions to buildings; (c) to promote the beautifying and improvement of school grounds, the establishment and maintenance of school gardens and agricultural plots, the decoration of the schoolroom, and the formation of a school library and museum; (d) to provide for the necessary cleansing and the sanitary services of the school; (e) to visit the school from time to time; (f) to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children to school; and (g) to arrange, where necessary, for suitable board and lodging at reasonable rates for teachers (especially women teachers) appointed to the school.

**Free subjects.** The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—English (literature, reading, recitation, spelling, writing, composition, grammar), mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry), nature knowledge (geography, science, nature-study), hygiene, history and civics, manual work (drawing, needlework, woodwork, and other occupations such as modelling in clay or plasticine, or brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), singing, physical training, and, where practicable, agriculture for boys, cookery and domestic economy

for girls, gymnastics, and swimming. Pupils buy their own books and material. Provision, however, is made for a free supply of books and material in necessitous cases.

**New Features.**

The course of study contains provisions to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants are also such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system and by Dr. Maria Montessori. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for their work. During the past few years a large number of teachers have taken the course at the Teachers' College and the Melbourne University, and, in addition, hundreds have been instructed in special classes held in the evenings and on Saturdays at centres of population, and, on a larger scale still, during the Christmas vacations at what are called "Summer Schools." The Education Department, in collaboration with the Extension Board of the Melbourne University, held vacation schools at the University in May of each of the years 1924, 1925, and 1927. They were attended by teachers and by members of the general public, and lasted in each case for a fortnight. Probably further schools of a like nature will be held. The vacation school appears to have established itself as a successful educational experiment in Victoria. Much attention has been given to the beautifying and improvement of school grounds by the planting of trees and shrubs, and by the establishment of school gardens. One day in each year—termed Arbor Day—is specially set apart for tree-planting, and for the giving of lessons on the value of trees. The teaching of elementary agriculture is warmly encouraged by both the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture, and the subject is being dealt with in a very practical way.

**Drill, swimming, school gardens, &c.**

There were, on 30th June, 1928, 85 woodwork centres in operation, having an attendance of 8,312 boys; and 63 cookery centres, apart from those at the Domestic Arts Schools, with an attendance of nearly 3,350 girls. Twelve Schools of Domestic Arts, attended by nearly 2,958 girls, have been established. In these schools girls over twelve years of age are given, during the last two years of their school life, a training in the subjects of a comprehensive domestic arts course. At the same time their general education is continued. In addition to the instruction given in the woodwork centres, woodwork is being taught to boys in country schools by the head teachers as one of the ordinary subjects. Swimming is taught in schools that have

the necessary facilities, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at various centres. Drill is taught in all schools. During 1912 the system of physical training approved of by the Commonwealth military authorities was introduced. Nearly every State school now has its garden and some of the school gardens are among the beauty spots of their districts. The Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, assists teachers in obtaining the best seeds, seedlings, ornamental trees, and flowering shrubs. It has a nursery of its own at Oakleigh, maintained partly by members' subscriptions (5s. yearly), and partly by a Government grant. Most of the State schools are affiliated with the Society, which sent out in 1928 to its members, at reduced rates, 18,000 packets of seeds, 170,000 seedlings, 2,300 rooted roses, 11,800 shrubs, 6,500 herbaceous plants, 450 climbers, 6,000 indoor pot-plants, 1,280 dahlias, 1,300 carnations, and 1,300 chrysanthemums.

In addition to Arbor Day (to which reference has been made), other special days—Anzac Day, Discovery Day, Pioneers' Day, Shakespeare Day, Empire Day, and Bird Day—call for mention. The landing of the Australians and New Zealanders on the Gallipoli Peninsula on 25th April, 1915, has been commemorated in the schools each year since, on Anzac Day, by the holding of a special service, consisting of hymns and addresses together with the saluting of the flag. The schools of Victoria held a celebration of Empire Day in 1905, being among the first of the oversea Dominions to recognise the day, and have since enthusiastically kept it in remembrance year by year. The first sighting of Australia by Captain Cook in April, 1770, is commemorated on Discovery Day, though this is merging into Pioneers' Day, when honour is paid not only to explorers and discoverers but also to the early settlers—the path-finders in general. The date chosen for Pioneers' Day was the 19th of November, the day on which Edward Henty landed on the shores of Portland Bay to establish a pastoral and agricultural settlement in 1834. On Shakespeare Day, the teachers and children commemorate the birth of Shakespeare by readings from his works, and the recital and acting of selected passages. Bird Day has for its object the protection of native birds and their eggs. On that day lessons are given on bird life, and, where possible, bird-observing excursions are made. Over 61,000 of the older school children have joined the "Gould League of Bird Lovers," which was established for the protection of bird life.

During the Great War the teachers and children in the State schools, with the aid of departmental officers, school committees, and parents, were instrumental in raising a sum of £410,000 for the Department's War Relief Fund. Particulars

**Patriotic  
Fund.**

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 executive committee of the fund transferred the balance of £84,910 to a body of seven trustees, who were empowered by the deed of trust to expend the money, as occasion arose, for the benefit of seriously disabled soldiers and their dependants. The sum of £40,000 was invested to form an old-age fund and now stands at £48,014. To the 31st December, 1928, the following disbursements had been made:—£25,136 to alleviate distress, £27,252 under the housing scheme, and £5,486 granted on loan. On 30th June, 1929, there was a sum of £48,014 invested, and £2,747 to the credit of the general account.

**Memorial  
School at  
Villers-  
Bretonneux.**

In 1921, the citizens of Melbourne decided to "adopt" the town of Villers-Bretonneux and to provide money to rebuild the ruined buildings, one of which was the school-house. The Education Department's War Relief Fund contributed £12,500 to defray part of the cost, and, in 1924, a fine structure, containing five bright class rooms, an assembly hall, manual training rooms, and teachers' residences was erected. The buildings surround a spacious quadrangle, and the class rooms lead off from a long airy passage, which runs parallel to the front length of the main building. The Assembly Hall is panelled in Victorian blackwood, the design including sixteen pilasters, each of which is surmounted by a carved cap representing Australian flora and fauna. The timber is beech with a frame of blackwood. The building with its fittings is a worthy gift on the part of Victoria, and a permanent memorial to the valor and devotion of those who fought and fell in defence of Villers-Bretonneux in 1918.

The principal street, which, before the war, and following the custom of French townships, was called the Grande Rue, is now called Rue de Melbourne. A park, of which only the site exists, and which is waiting to be cleared and laid out, will be called Parc de Melbourne.

The gratitude of the people of Villers-Bretonneux is expressed in the form of a pillar of stone near the school gates. Inscriptions on three of its four faces record the different phases of the construction of the groups of school buildings. For generations to come the pillar will be an eloquent memorial of what has been done in Villers-Bretonneux by the State of Victoria.

Schools have taken up the Junior Red Cross movement **Social Service.** in order to continue the training afforded by the Young Workers' Patriotic Guild, in which pupils earned money during the war period and gave it to the War Relief Fund. Members of the Junior Red Cross branches are assisting their local charities or helping local cases of indigence in their neighbourhood.



**League of  
Young  
Gardeners.**

A widespread movement is being fostered for the carrying out of "home projects," as has been done in the United States of America. The idea is to link school, home, and farm in one common interest. The growing of sugar-beet, the culture of the potato, the selection of wheat, and the rearing of poultry and stock have engaged the united attention of children, teachers, and parents in various Victorian school districts.

**School  
forestry.**

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. These are vested in local trustees, are fenced by voluntary local effort, and are planted by the children at the rate of about two acres per year. When the trees reach maturity, the revenue derived from the sale of the timber will be used by the trust for the benefit of the school concerned. Monetary gains will accrue, and further gains also—a training in practical forestry, and a training in unselfish social service. Up to 30th June, 1929, there were established 241 of these school plantations, with an area of 3,000 acres, and applications are being considered for 82 more.

**Medical  
Inspection.**

The need for the medical inspection of school children has received widespread recognition, and the Victorian Education Department has followed the lead of progressive countries by appointing medical inspectors. They consist of eight full-time school medical officers and four district health officers. The latter perform part-time school medical inspection duties as well as the duties they are entrusted with by the Health Department. There are also two full-time school nurses employed. The medical officers devote their time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction to teachers.

**Dental Clinic.** A dental clinic has been established and is under the charge of three full-time school dentists with four dental attendants. Great service is being rendered by this clinic. In addition, five dentists, with attendants, are travelling from school to school in country districts, while another dentist and dental attendant have been appointed to work four months each year at Bendigo, four months at Ballarat, and four months at Geelong.

Three of the travelling dentists referred to have been provided with well-equipped dental motor vans, and are thereby enabled to reach the children of schools remote from railway lines.

Under the provisions of Act No. 3416, assented to on 24th December, 1925, teachers in elementary schools are divided into five classes. This Act also provided that at least half of the male teachers shall be in classes above the Fifth Class in the following ratio :—

Class	I.	..	..	..	2
„	II.	..	..	..	3
„	III.	..	..	..	6
„	IV.	..	..	..	11
„	V.	..	..	..	22

For female teachers the following ratio was fixed :—

Class	II.A	..	..	..	1
„	II.	..	..	..	3
„	III.	..	..	..	9
„	IV.	..	..	..	27
„	V.	..	..	..	81

The salaries of males, excluding junior teachers, range from £156 to £600, and those of females, excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, range from £120 to £480. Provision, however, has been made for a minimum salary of £226 for male classified teachers of 21 years of age and of £180 for female classified teachers of 21. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are three classes of junior teachers, with commencing salaries ranging for males from £82 to £94 and for females from £62 to £74. The higher salary is paid to junior teachers who have passed the Leaving Examinations of the University of Melbourne. Those who do not possess that qualification are paid the lower amount. Sewing mistresses receive £60 yearly. Junior teachers residing away from home are paid an allowance sufficient to bring total emolument to £84 per annum.

Teachers in schools other than elementary were included in a Classified Roll for the Secondary Schools Division. This roll contains five classes for men (I., II., III., IV., V.) and five classes for women (II.A, II., III., IV., and V.). Excluding rates for junior 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 £168 to £528 per annum for women.

No definite ratio was provided in the Act for the Secondary Division, but the numbers in each class are determined by the Public Service

Commissioner after report from the Committee of Classifiers, Secondary Schools Division.

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872. The figures relating to the number of schools and teachers refer to 30th June for all years to 1921, and to 31st December from the year 1922. Those relating to the number of scholars refer to the year ended 31st December, except for the eight years ended 1916-17; the figures for each of those years relate to the year ended 30th June :—

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1927.

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
1910-11 ..	2,059	5,087	234,766	146,464	204,086
1911-12 ..	2,093	5,533	238,111	151,247	205,695
1912-13 ..	2,127	5,683	241,042	152,600	209,172
1913-14 ..	2,175	5,710	246,447	158,213	214,986
1914-15 ..	2,227	6,085	250,264	160,885	218,427
1915-16 ..	2,225	6,194	257,726	161,632	221,777
1916-17 ..	2,202	6,275	254,033	161,034	221,202
1917 (31st Dec.)	2,236	6,455	†214,048	†161,574	†186,523
1918 .. ..	2,272	6,570	240,664	164,350	208,861
1919 .. ..	2,280	6,518	235,292	160,345	207,633
1920 .. ..	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1921 .. ..	2,334	6,784	247,204	167,154	216,037
1922 .. ..	2,405	6,789	248,882	171,129	216,329
1923 .. ..	2,460	6,919	253,307	167,638	218,835
1924 .. ..	2,503	6,977	254,144	171,382	217,858
1925 .. ..	2,525	7,020	255,101	175,131	220,295
1926 .. ..	2,529	6,715	255,779	†174,494	221,592
1927 .. ..	2,564	*7,166	258,205	175,624	223,215

\* In addition to these teachers, 948 were temporarily employed on 31st December, 1927.

† These are the figures for the six months ended 31st December, 1917; hence the apparent falling off in "number enrolled" as compared with the number for the preceding year. Had the figures been compiled to June, 1918, probably the new number would have been greater, not less than that of the previous year. An increase in the same ratio as the increase in average attendance would fix the number at 255,280.

‡ The apparent falling off as compared with the previous year is due to the transfer of pupils to secondary schools at which the average attendance for the year ending 31st December, 1926, was increased by 2,517 pupils.

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, 1927.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Pupils.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
Central Schools* ..	35	} 1,202	5,122	4,135	4,722
Higher Elementary Schools	47		4,827	3,696	4,658
Schools of Domestic Arts ..	10		2,992	2,061	2,842
Junior Technical Schools†	25		7,329	5,881	7,199
High Schools .. ..	35		9,523	8,142	9,363
Total .. ..	152	..	29,793	23,915	28,784

\* 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 and percentage 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, 1927\* :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1927.

	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.
Elementary Schools .. ..	17,241	193,821	12,153	223,215
Central Schools .. ..	..	3,495	1,227	4,722
Higher Elementary Schools .. ..	..	2,322	2,336	4,658
Schools of Domestic Arts .. ..	..	1,549	1,293	2,842
Junior Technical Schools .. ..	..	3,233	3,966	7,199
High Schools .. ..	..	3,676	5,687	9,363
Total .. ..	17,241	208,096	26,662	251,999
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools	17,241	207,271	26,220	250,732

\* The latest statistics published by the Education Department of Victoria (*vide* "Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year 1927-28") are for the period ended 31st December, 1927.

## REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

By Act No. 2013, passed in 1905, all private schools and teachers of private schools had to be registered by the Teachers and Schools Registration Board. This Board consisted of three representatives of the Education Department, four of non-State schools, two of the University, and one of State-aided technical schools. Its chief functions were to see (1) that only qualified persons were employed in private schools; and (2) that private schools met requirements in hygienic matters. Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, passed in December, 1910, the Teachers and Schools Registration Board was abolished, and its duties were taken over by the Council of Public Education.

The appended statement shows the number of registered schools, of instructors in same, and of individual scholars in attendance in 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, and in a number of subsequent years, including the latest year for which particulars are available:—

REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE,  
1872 TO 1927.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Individual Scholars.
1872 .. .. .	888	1,841	24,781
1880 .. .. .	643	1,516	28,134
1890 .. .. .	791	2,037	40,181
1900 .. .. .	884	2,348	48,483
1909-10 .. .. .	641	2,067	49,964
1914-15 .. .. .	509	1,879	52,638
1915-16 .. .. .	495	1,909	57,400
1916-17 .. .. .	495	1,970	56,193
1917-18 .. .. .	499	2,002	58,366
1918 (31st December) .. .. .	493	1,903	56,996
1919 .. .. .	486	1,991	56,684
1920 .. .. .	489	1,950	59,314
1921 .. .. .	486	2,063	59,922
1922 .. .. .	486	2,109	60,105
1923 .. .. .	486	2,154	63,105
1924 .. .. .	490	2,163	64,265
1925 .. .. .	495	2,212	64,835
1926 .. .. .	493	2,220	65,180
1927 .. .. .	483	2,253	65,026

**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, 1927.**

Age of Pupils.	Gross Enrolment.	Number of Individual Pupils (estimated).
Under 6 years .. .. .	4,864	4,339
Between 6 and 14 years .. .. .	53,806	48,136
Above 14 years .. .. .	13,891	12,551
Total .. .. .	72,561	65,026

**Scholars attending State and registered schools.**

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 21 per cent. of the scholars during 1927 attended registered schools, and that the balance, 79 per cent., attended State primary and secondary 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, 1927.**

Under 6 years of age .. .. .	21,376
Between 6 and 14 years of age .. .. .	251,235
Above 14 years of age .. .. .	38,301
Total .. .. .	<u>310,912</u>

**THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.**

**Teachers' College.**

Since 1926, the training of teachers for the State Department has been considerably modified. All intending teachers must now complete a successful probationary period as Junior Teachers in the schools before entering one of the Teachers' Colleges. Junior teachers who do not complete their Leaving Certificate, or who are unable to obtain studentships at a Teachers' College will, at the end of five years, be asked to leave the Service. This will ensure a reasonable aptitude for the work of teaching in all officers appointed to permanent positions.

There are three Teachers' Colleges in Victoria—Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo. The Melbourne College is the largest institution, training students for all types of teaching work; Ballarat and Bendigo are smaller colleges preparing teachers for work in the Rural Schools. The only avenue of promotion for Junior Teachers in the Service is through the Teachers' Colleges, and no untrained teachers can now enter the Department's service. In order to make this position possible, a new Teachers' College is to be built in Melbourne on a suitable site. This College will accommodate up to 600 students, while Ballarat and Bendigo will be able to take up to 100 each. Thus, in a few years' time, the three Colleges will provide each year 500 trained teachers for the Primary and Rural Schools, together with nearly 100 trained graduates for work in all kinds of Secondary Schools.

The courses of training in the Melbourne College at present are as follows:—

1. Primary Course for teachers going to take charge of Rural Schools. One year.
2. Infant Teachers' Course for students going out to Kindergarten work. Two years.
3. Manual Arts Course for students who will teach Arts and Crafts in the Secondary schools. Three years.
4. Domestic Arts Course for students who will teach Household subjects in the Secondary Schools. Three years.
5. Secondary Course for students who will teach general subjects in the High Schools. Four years.

The Secondary studentship is one of the most valuable in Australia. It provides a four years' course at the University without any expense to the student concerned. In addition, he receives an allowance for books and ordinary expenses. Thus, at the end of four years, he should have a University degree, the Diploma of Education and an assured position in a High School without any expense to himself.

In view of the extension and development of these facilities, and of the liberal allowances paid to students in training, the system of training teachers for the Victorian service compares favorably with most other modern systems of training in the world.

#### DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Education Act of 1910 authorized the establishment of these schools in order to open a broad highway, at little or no cost to the parents of the pupils, leading from the elementary schools to the technical schools and the University. A further important function of these institutions is to give the necessary preliminary education to boys and girls intending to take up teaching. Under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the period spent at a district high school to complete their preliminary studies. Any pupil who has satisfactorily

**District  
High Schools.**

completed the work of Grade VI. in an elementary school is qualified for admission to a district high school. The course of study lasts for six years in the case of pupils who enter from the sixth grade of the elementary school after passing the qualifying examination, or for four or five years in the case of those who enter from the eighth grade after completing the course of the elementary school. Winners of Government scholarships are also trained at these schools, but parents are at liberty to select an approved secondary school for the education of their boys and girls. Besides the day classes there are formed at a few of the district high schools special classes for the instruction of teachers living in the vicinity, and correspondence classes for those residing at a distance. Four of the District High Schools are specially equipped for the teaching of agriculture in addition to providing other courses of secondary education. There are district high schools at Ararat, Bacchus Marsh, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Coburg, Colac, Dandenong, Echuca, Essendon, Frankston, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Kerang, Kyneton, Leongatha,\* Maryborough, Melbourne, Mildura,\* Mordialloc-Chelsea, Northcote, Sale, Shepparton,\* St. Arnaud, Stawell, Swan Hill, University (Carlton), Wangaratta, Warracknabeal, Warragul,\* Warrnambool, and Williamstown. The schools the names of which are asterisked are equipped with farms.

During the term ended 31st December, 1927, there were in attendance at these schools 8,142 pupils, of whom 4,075 were boys and 4,067 were girls. Education is free up to the age of fourteen years, after which a fee of £6 per annum is charged.

**University High School.** For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers the institution now known as the University High School was opened in a State building in 1910, and the school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching in addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools. The practical training in teaching received at this school is part of what is prescribed for the course for the Diploma of Education at the Melbourne University. In its management of the school the Department is aided by an advisory committee from the Faculty of Education of the University.

### HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

**Higher Elementary Schools and Classes.** On 31st December, 1927, there were forty-nine higher elementary schools—at Beaufort, Beechworth, Birchip, Boort, Bright, Camperdown, Casterton, Charlton, Chiltern, Clunes, Cohuna, Coleraine, Corryong, Daylesford, Dimboola, Donald, Eltham, Euroa, Foster, Gisborne, Hampton, Heathcote, Inglewood, Korumburra, Kyabram, Lilydale, Maffra, Mansfield, Mirboo North, Murtoa, Nathalia, Nhill, Numurkah, Orbost, Portland, Port Fairy, Rainbow, Rochester, Rushworth, Rutherglen,



Sea Lake, Seymour, Swan Hill, Terang, Traralgon, Werribee, Yarram, Yarrawonga, and Yea. During the term ended 31st December, 1927, there were in attendance at these schools 3,696 pupils, of whom 1,908 were boys and 1,788 were girls. Education in the higher elementary schools is free throughout the course, which extends over two or four years.

There were also thirty-five schools, principally in the metropolitan area—known as “Central” schools—in which a preparatory course of secondary education was provided. These were attended by 4,722 pupils in 1927.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools, and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years, a specialized training which will help to prepare them for their several careers in life. These schools thus form a link between the elementary school and technical institutions, or the University, or vocations that may be followed by pupils upon the completion of the course of study.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS.

The Minister of Public Instruction awarded scholarships at the beginning of 1929 as under :—

No. and Kind.	Age Requirement of Candidates	Period of Tenure.	Annual Value.
100 Junior scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Under 14½ years	4 years	Free tuition at a district high school and £4 for school requisites, or £12 towards tuition fees and school requisites at an approved registered secondary school; also, in certain cases, up to £26 for maintenance or up to £5 for transit.
44 Senior scholarships open to candidates attending district high schools, technical schools, and registered secondary schools	About 18 years	3-6 years	£40 towards expense of a course at the University.
60 Teaching scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	14-17 years	3 years	As for Junior scholarships.
50 Junior Technical scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Under 14 years	3 years	Free tuition at a junior technical school and £4 for school requisites; also, in certain cases, up to £26 for maintenance or £5 for transit.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS—*continued.*

No. and Kind.	Age Requirement of Candidates	Period of Tenure.	Annual Value.
105 Senior Technical scholarships open to candidates attending district high schools, junior technical schools, technical schools, and registered secondary schools	16-18 years	3-5 years	Free tuition for full length of approved courses at technical schools; also £30 in the case of day scholars and £10 in some and £5 in other cases of evening scholars.  Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations at University; also, in special cases, an allowance up to £50 for maintenance.
20 Free Places in agriculture, metallurgy, mining, or veterinary science at the University open to candidates attending district high schools, technical schools, and registered secondary schools	About 18 years	4-5 years	
50 Free Places in any course (other than dental science) at the University open to candidates attending district high schools, technical schools, and registered secondary schools	About 18 years	3-6 years	
5 Free Places in an approved course at the University open to officers (other than teachers) in the employment of the Government of Victoria	Under 25 years	3-4 years	
15 Free Places in the course for Arts, Commerce, Science or Education at the University open to certificated teachers of the Education Department	..	3-4 years	
			Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations at University, and the necessary leave of absence.

In addition to these scholarships, there is a scheme whereby free tuition and allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum and for maintenance up to £26 per annum or for transit up to £5 per annum may be granted to enable pupils who show special 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.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1923.

At the request of the Joint Council for Religious Instruction in Day Schools, Victoria, the Education Department sent out circulars to all the head teachers, and, as a result, the Council has been able to tabulate the following information relating to the year 1923 from the answers received:—

**Religious  
Instruction in  
State Schools.**

Number of schools which returned answers to circular	2,460
Number of schools receiving religious instruction ..	949
Number of schools not receiving religious instruction	1,511
(These are chiefly outlying schools of low attendance. The large technical schools are also included.)	
Number of instructors engaged .. .. .	2,181
Number of scholars enrolled for religious instruction	122,598
Net enrolment for the 2,460 schools .. .. .	218,835

Information relating to Melbourne and suburbs and the rest of Victoria is given below. The area included in Melbourne and suburbs is a radius of ten miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office, and includes a few schools outside that radius, as far as Croydon and Mordialloc.

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

Number of schools in which religious instruction is given .. .. .	185
Number of instructors engaged .. .. .	827
Number of pupils receiving religious instruction ..	64,322

REST OF VICTORIA.

Number of schools in which religious instruction is given .. .. .	764
Number of instructors engaged .. .. .	1,354
Pupils receiving religious instruction .. .. .	58,276

The objective of the Joint Council is to obtain more instructors for those schools in the metropolis where the staffs are weak, and for the country schools where religious instruction is not given.

## TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

**Technical schools.** The whole of the technical schools in the State, prior to 1910, were under the control of local councils. Act No. 2301, passed in that year, provided for the schools being brought under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The Education Department, in all cases, retains the general direction of technical education. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1928, was 29, attended by 7,199 junior and 16,267 senior students.

The previous lack of organized method in preparing pupils for courses in technical schools largely neutralized the efforts of the instructors in these institutions. In order to overcome this difficulty, junior or preparatory technical schools have been established in connexion with all the higher technical schools. These schools offer a course of two or three years' instruction for boys between the ages of twelve and a half and fifteen years. Instruction in English subjects is carried on in conjunction with mathematics and the more technical subjects. The curriculum is designed to qualify for entrance to the senior schools. A large majority of the students doing full day diploma courses come from the junior technical schools, while nearly all the effective trade students attending evening classes are drawn from that source.

The aim of the Victorian technical schools is to provide vocational courses of training in industrial subjects, and, as far as possible, to provide for the training of the expert technologist. The various branches of engineering and its subdivisions, mining, metallurgy, technical and agricultural chemistry, subjects connected with the building trades (including architecture) and with other trades, applied art, commercial subjects and those connected with household economy are included in their syllabuses. Trade courses correspond to the period of apprenticeship, which extends over five years.

The larger technical schools, such as the Working Men's College, the Swinburne Technical College, and the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, have an extensive curriculum embracing the most important industrial subjects. Of the smaller schools, some in country districts have courses in mining, metallurgy, and engineering subjects as well as courses in drawing and applied art work, while in a few schools the subjects taught are mainly drawing and art work. The only technical schools for women's industries are the College of Domestic Economy and the girls' junior

technical departments in the Swinburne, Ballarat, Prahran, Box Hill, and Brighton Schools.

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject to £35 per course of subjects per annum.

The following is a statement of the Government expenditure on each technical school during the five years ended 1927-28:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,  
1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Name.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
*Ararat .. .. .	129	91	53	7	..
Bairnsdale .. .. .	3,376	3,696	3,742	4,104	4,100
Ballarat .. .. .	18,181	20,358	19,421	20,597	24,244
Beechworth .. .. .	1,205	1,334	1,301	1,090	1,499
Bendigo .. .. .	12,222	11,973	16,466	27,655	14,308
Box Hill .. .. .	6,706	4,428	4,230	6,093	4,692
Brighton .. .. .	16,169	13,675	14,303	19,523	14,311
Brunswick .. .. .	8,590	10,467	11,649	11,206	12,556
Castlemaine .. .. .	5,755	5,865	10,339	12,124	7,881
Caulfield .. .. .	8,832	12,322	12,006	11,869	15,462
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy .. .. .	2,943	3,261	21,188	4,987	16,000
Collingwood .. .. .	30,179	18,904	14,700	19,169	16,780
Daylesford .. .. .	2,466	1,990	2,219	2,429	2,889
Echuca .. .. .	2,607	4,438	8,400	3,426	3,366
Footscray .. .. .	13,343	23,540	17,877	16,463	19,712
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) ..	10,019	12,458	24,370	20,659	15,065
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.)	21,728	20,540	20,840	25,842	24,824
†Horsham .. .. .	6	..	..	..	..
Maryborough .. .. .	5,604	5,439	6,729	12,420	15,692
Melbourne (Working Men's Col.)	33,434	35,277	40,575	40,376	44,246
Prahran .. .. .	8,052	9,166	8,389	8,964	11,763
Richmond .. .. .	..	9,159	13,788	9,314	9,784
Sale .. .. .	2,648	2,997	5,274	7,771	4,043
South Melbourne .. .. .	9,014	9,982	10,340	13,208	13,119
Stawell .. .. .	3,129	5,195	6,210	3,247	3,502
Sunshine .. .. .	3,969	6,330	5,156	5,529	6,500
Wangaratta .. .. .	..	1,650	1,650	4,582	16,749
Warrnambool .. .. .	5,433	8,107	13,658	5,819	5,891
West Melbourne .. .. .	14,006	13,117	17,396	16,116	15,568
Wonthaggi .. .. .	4,409	7,038	6,561	6,971	7,016
Yallourn .. .. .	..	..	..	..	698
Other votes for technical schools	3,741	4,768	4,758	4,968	5,478
Miscellaneous .. .. .	3,070	5,326	7,889	5,829	4,681
Total .. .. .	260,965	292,891	351,477	352,357	362,419

\* Closed 31st August, 1926

† Closed 31st December, 1923.

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 WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

Working  
Men's  
College,  
Melbourne.

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies the higher technical instruction.

Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

**Fees.** All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed. Examinations are held in November, and entrance to these examinations is free to students of the college attending the classes in which they present themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances, and completed sufficient Laboratory Work. The year is divided into three terms.

#### *Fees Payable.*

		Full Day Courses.			Fee.		
					£	s.	d.
Preparatory School for Diploma Courses—							
	First year	...	...	...			Free
	Second year	...	...	...			Free
Diploma Courses—Mechanical, Electrical, Municipal, Marine, and Mining Engineering—							
	First year	...	...	...	5	10	0 per term
	Second year	...	...	...	6	15	0 „
	Third year	...	...	...	8	0	0 „
Diploma Course—Metallurgy—							
	First year	...	...	...	5	10	0 „
	Second year	...	...	...	6	15	0 „
	Third year	...	...	...	8	0	0 „
Diploma Courses—Applied Chemistry—							
	First year	...	...	...	5	10	0 „
	Second year	...	...	...	6	15	0 „
	Third year (Inorganic Diploma)	...	...	...	8	0	0 „
	Fourth year (Organic Diploma)	...	...	...	8	0	0 „
	Carpentry Apprenticeship Course	...	...	...	3	15	0 „
Motor Mechanics Course—							
	First year	...	...	...	7	0	0 „
	Second year	...	...	...	7	0	0 „
	Woolsorting	...	...	...	8	0	0 „
	Art Course, Full Time	...	...	...	3	15	0 „
	„ „ Five Half-Days	...	...	...	3	0	0 „

Evening Classes.	Fee.
Arithmetic ... ..	} Various amounts ranging from 15s. upwards per term.
Algebra ... ..	
Geometry ... ..	
Trigonometry ... ..	
Graphical Algebra and Analytical Geometry ... ..	
Differential and Integral Calculus ... ..	
Practical Geometry ... ..	
Applied Mechanics ... ..	
Applied Electricity ... ..	
Heat Engines ... ..	
Architecture ... ..	
Building Construction ... ..	
Surveying ... ..	
Civil Engineering ... ..	
Hydraulics ... ..	
Chemistry ... ..	
Assaying ... ..	
Metallurgy ... ..	
Engineering Drawing ... ..	
Science, Trade, Commercial, Mining, and numerous other Subjects ... ..	
Evening Art and Applied Art Courses (Drawing, Design, Modelling, &c.) ... ..	30s. per term.
Preliminary Year for Courses for Experts' Certificates ... ..	35s. per term.
Courses for Experts' Certificates ... ..	From 40s. per term.

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. There is a prize to the best student in each year of the day courses, and to the best student in each of the evening classes. The Magee prize, of the annual value of £3, is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class. The Royal Victorian Institute of Architects awards prizes in the architecture and building construction classes, the Green Field Tap and Die Corporation gives a set of stocks and dies to the best student in fitting and turning, and Messrs Brown and Sharp give a set of fitter's tools to the best student in the second grade fitting and turning class, and a micrometer to the best student in milling. Several employers donate prizes, notably in the Printing and Plumbing trades.

The Beazley Bequest Scholarships, of which there are thirty-six of the value of £10, £12, £15, and £25, according to grades, are awarded annually for trade subjects. The Arnot and Colin Thompson scholarships cover five years' free instruction in the day courses. Five Entrance Scholarships, value £11 each, are awarded to the carpentry apprenticeship course of one year, and twenty-five, value £4 to £8, to the commercial day classes. There are six scholarships available annually to students in the Preparatory School and tenable

at the Diploma Courses, value £60 each. There are also numerous Government Scholarships available to students and tenable at the College or the University.

The receipts from the Government in 1928 amounted to £37,719.

About 180 classes are held in the following departments :—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering and Science, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day school students are prepared for the higher positions of industrial life in the following complete courses :—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Civil Engineering, (4) Mining Engineering, (5) Metallurgy, and (6) Applied Chemistry—(organic and inorganic). To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued. The entrance standard for these courses is the Intermediate Certificate or the completion of a two years' course in the College Preparatory Technical School. The preparatory school bridges the gap between the Merit Certificate and the entrance to the Diploma Courses. It also gives a two years' preparation for industrial life in town or country.

In the Applied Art School classes are held in the following subjects :—Drawing, Design, Modelling, Architecture, Building Construction, Geometrical Drawing, Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, Perspective, Blackboard Drawing, Still Life Painting, Anatomy, Figure Drawing, Figure Composition, Book Illustration, Lettering, Illuminating, Stencilling, Leather Embossing, Decorative Metalwork, Silver-smithing, Jewellery, Engraving, Die Sinking, Lead Glazing, Stained Glass, Plaster Casting, Signwriting, Ticket Writing, Lithography, Process Engraving, Textile Design and Weaving, and Decorative Needlework.

In the evening school the following courses for certificates are in operation :—Assayers, geologists, electrical engineers, civil engineers (municipal and hydraulic), mechanical and marine engineers, land surveyors, mechanical draughtsmen, public analysts, architects, carpenters, printers, signwriters and house decorators, plumbers, coach builders, and motor car body makers. Science, Art and Trade Courses are also available by correspondence. The following figures



give an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1924 to 1928 :—

**STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE\*, 1924 TO 1928.**

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term .. ..	2,511	2,629	2,608	2,610	2,825
Males over 21 .. ..	571	568	530	550	548
"  under 21—Apprentices ..	605	647	652	672	679
"  "  Others .. ..	1,059	1,099	1,102	1,112	1,350
Females .. ..	276	315	324	276	248
Fees received during the year† ..	£11,891	£12,933	£13,433	£12,856	£12,115
Average fee per student .. ..	94s. 8d.	98s. 5d.	103s.	98s. 6d.	85s. 9d.
Number of classes .. ..	177	176	176	175	179
"  instructors .. ..	128	129	130	131	136
Salaries paid instructors .. ..	£27,241	£29,234	£31,149	£31,955	£36,118

\* The Preparatory School of the College, in which there are 360 pupils, was made free by the Government as from the third term of 1927.

† Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £1,034 in 1924, £1,057 in 1925, £981 in 1926, £1,264 in 1927, and £1,255 in 1928. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

**LIBRARIES.**

**PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.**

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £396,349. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance (including salaries) and amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £1,960,484 at the end of 1928. 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 8,443 volumes were purchased, 1,817 volumes presented, 266 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 50,346 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1928. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 351,483 volumes. It is open to the public without payment on week days (Christmas Day, Good Friday and Anzac Day excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 204,066 volumes during 1928, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 12,262. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 54,107, of which 4,426 were added during the year.

The National Gallery at the end of 1928 contained 24,807 works of art, viz., 755 oil paintings, 5,558 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 18,401 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day, Anzac Day and Good Friday excepted),

and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 35 students, and the school of drawing by 151 students. The income from the Felton bequest amounted to £28,000, which was available for expenditure on paintings, statuary, and other works of art.

**Industrial Museum.**

The Industrial and Technological Museum occupies the whole of the first floor of the building facing Swanston-street. At the end of 1928 it contained more than 10,000 exhibits.

**National Museum.**

The collection in the National Museum, formerly kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University, is now located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology. The National Museum is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day, Anzac Day, and Good Friday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

## SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

**Patent Office Library.**

There is a free public library attached to the Department of Patents, which contains over 46,000 volumes, including specifications of inventions for which patents have been granted by the principal countries of the world, as well as Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Acts and Regulations, and illustrated abridgments of inventions and official gazettes and indices.

The library also contains a comprehensive selection of scientific and technical works.

The library is open to the public on each week-day except Saturday between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

A librarian is in attendance to facilitate searching through any section of the records.

**Supreme Court Library.**

The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has nineteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under Acts of Parliament and Rules of Court for the admission of barristers and solicitors.

## OTHER LIBRARIES.

**Free Libraries.**

Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1927-1928 to free libraries and country museums having been £4,000. Of these libraries 418 furnished returns in 1928, which show that they possessed 964,568 volumes, and received £104,619 in revenue, that the total expenditure was £94,798—£16,562 on books, &c., and £78,236 on maintenance—and that 2,454,345 visits were paid to the 386 institutions which kept records of the attendances of visitors.

## EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

Exhibition  
Buildings,  
Aquarium,  
and Museum.

The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, when first opened for the purpose of an exhibition in October, 1880, occupied a total space of 907,400 square feet. The original cost of the permanent structure, temporary annexes, &c., was £246,365. After the close of the exhibition, on 30th April, 1881, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building was vested in trustees. Another exhibition was opened in the building on 1st August, 1888, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Australian Colony. On that occasion a further sum of £262,954 was expended. At the close of the exhibition there was realized from the sale of various materials, including temporary annexes, a sum of £56,904.

The receipts for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1928, amounted to £9,185, consisting of rents £8,201, aquarium receipts £954, and other receipts £30. The expenditure totalled £11,093, viz. :—£1,817, expenses of the aquarium; and £9,276 for general maintenance, improvements to buildings, insurance and sundry expenses. There was an overdraft at the bank amounting to £2,897 at 30th June, 1928.

## THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Botanic  
Garden.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1846, is situated on the south side of the Yarra, at a distance of about one mile from the city. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Associated with the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Domain, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The Botanic Garden and the Domain are administered by the Lands Department, the Government House Grounds temporarily by the Federal Government, and Alexandra Park and Queen Victoria Gardens solely by the Melbourne City Council. The whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres, and, in addition to the divisions mentioned above, includes the grounds and buildings of the Observatory and the National Herbarium.

Records of the commencement of the Gardens and their progress are to be found in the *Descriptive Guide to the Botanic Gardens*, published by the Government Printer and obtainable at a price of 6d. A reference to some of the principal features appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 525 to 527.

The Gardens are open to the public daily from 7 a.m. in summer and 7.30 a.m. in winter, and are closed at sunset.

## 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, nearly 2 miles distant from the Elizabeth Street Post Office, and can be reached by tramcars starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by electric train to Royal Park Station. The West Brunswick electric trams from corner Collins and William streets run every few minutes, and it provides another facility for reaching the Gardens.

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, such as the hippopotamus, giraffe, Indian elephant, &c., are exhibited there, as well as many native animals. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the State Governor, and the Director is Mr. A. Wilkie.

## ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

This society was founded in the year 1849 by John Pascoe Fawcner, and 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. The membership subscription is 10s. per annum. Four shows are held each year, two in the autumn and two in spring. The members' monthly meeting is held on the second Thursday of each month.

The business of the society is vested in a committee, consisting of the president, four vice-presidents (two amateur and two professional), an honorary treasurer, and sixteen members (eight amateurs and eight professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the honorary secretary, Mr. Roy V. Mattingley, 8 Emily-street, Brighton.

**Other  
Societies.**

There are about 40 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres.

## PUBLIC RESERVES.

**Public  
Reserves.**

The total area devoted to public reserves in Greater Melbourne in 1928 was 7,455 acres. A list of the public reserves in 1917, together with a statement of their respective areas, appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 529 to 533.

A further statement showing the number and area of reserves in 17 of the largest towns outside Melbourne was given on page 533 of the same volume.

RELIGIONS.

At the end of 1928 there were in the State, according to Ministers and Churches. returns received, 3,434 regular churches and chapels, and 1,552 other buildings where religious services were held—a total of 4,986 places of public worship—and these were attended by 2,337 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars in regard to the different denominations :—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1928.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
<b>Protestant Churches—</b>				
Church of England ..	466	756	486	1,242
Presbyterian Church of Victoria .. ..	303	611	294	905
Free Presbyterian .. ..	3	7	3	10
Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland .. ..	1	1	..	1
Methodist .. ..	320	949	387	1,336
Independent or Congregational .. ..	67	75	6	81
Baptist .. ..	98	114	61	175
Lutheran .. ..	24	51	25	76
Salvation Army .. ..	515	149	21	170
Church of Christ .. ..	74	110	8	118
Church for Deaf Mutes .. ..	2	1	..	1
Free Christian .. ..	2	1	..	1
Other Protestant .. ..	22	32	18	50
Roman Catholic Church .. ..	408	566	240	806
New Church (or Swedenborgian) .. ..	1	2	1	3
Catholic Apostolic Church .. ..	9	1	..	1
Jews .. ..	6	4	2	6
Re-organized Church of Latter-Day Saints .. ..	12	3	..	3
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints .. ..	4	1	..	1
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>3,434</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>4,986</b>

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,990, and the teachers 24,053; the number of scholars on the rolls was 235,469—107,430 males and 128,039 females.

Religions of  
the people.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1921:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE  
CENSUS OF 1921.

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. of Population.
<b>Protestant Churches—</b>				
Church of England .. ..	300,159	301,650	601,809	39·88
Protestant so stated .. ..	10,127	8,509	18,636	1·23
Presbyterian .. .. .	125,741	131,331	257,072	17·04
Methodist .. .. .	86,854	96,975	183,829	12·18
Independent or Congregational .. ..	7,175	8,718	15,893	1·06
Baptist .. .. .	14,531	17,774	32,305	2·14
Lutheran .. .. .	4,905	3,779	8,684	·58
Salvation Army .. .. .	4,071	5,112	9,183	·61
Unitarian .. .. .	253	173	426	·03
Church of Christ .. .. .	9,862	12,388	22,250	1·47
Seventh Day Adventists .. ..	920	1,515	2,435	·16
<b>Roman Catholic Church (including</b>				
Catholic undefined, 6,847) .. ..	156,329	166,236	322,565	21·38
Other Christians .. .. .	5,801	6,130	11,921	·79
<b>Other Denominations—</b>				
Jews .. .. .	3,949	3,728	7,677	·51
Buddhist, Confucian, &c. .. ..	1,021	42	1,063	·07
Mohammedan .. .. .	280	24	304	·02
Others (Non-Christian) .. ..	457	164	621	·04
Sceptics, &c. .. .. .	8,334	3,991	12,325	·82
Total specified .. .. .	740,769	768,229	1,508,998	100·00
„ unspecified .. .. .	13,955	8,327	22,282	..
Grand Total .. .. .	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	..

Religions per  
cent. of  
population,  
1871 to 1921.

The next table shows the principal religions of the people per 100 of the population in the six census years 1871 to 1921:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE PER 100 OF THE  
POPULATION, 1871 TO 1921.

Religion.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Protestant Churches—						
Church of England (including Protestant so stated) .. ..	36·01	36·74	37·33	36·52	37·02	41·11
Presbyterian .. ..	15·78	15·65	14·94	16·16	18·27	17·04
Methodist .. ..	13·16	13·58	14·14	15·21	13·76	12·18
Independent or Congregational .. ..	2·54	2·35	1·98	1·45	1·28	1·05
Baptist .. ..	2·28	2·40	2·50	2·75	2·43	2·14
Lutheran .. ..	1·47	1·32	1·39	1·18	·91	·58
Salvation Army .. ..	..	..	1·21	·74	·61	·61
Church of Christ .. ..	·50	·57	·74	·90	1·29	1·47
Other Protestant Churches .. ..	·51	·37	·66	1·45	·78	·78
Total Protestant Churches .. ..	72·25	72·98	74·89	76·36	76·35	76·96
Roman Catholic Church .. ..	23·82	24·02	22·24	22·26	22·31	21·38
Jews .. ..	·50	·51	·58	·50	·49	·51
Others .. ..	3·42	2·49	2·29	·58	·85	1·15
Total specified .. ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies seem to have been established in Victoria very soon after the first settlement of the territory, but it was not until after the passing of the 1855 Act that any steps were taken for their registration as institutions recognized by law. That statute consolidated and amended the laws then in force relating to friendly societies, and was the first Act passed in this connexion by the Victorian Legislature after the separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851. It was assented to on 12th June, 1855. This Act provided for the appointment of a registrar, and also a certifying barrister, to whom the rules of a society had to be submitted for examination, and whose certificate, that such rules were in accordance with the law, was necessary before registration could be effected. It also provided that the tables of contributions should be certified by an actuary of an assurance company, or "some person" appointed by the registrar before the rules of the society could be registered.

Registration was not, however, made compulsory, and the actuarial certificate, given by the actuary appointed by the registrar under the provisions of the Act for this purpose, was only of a provisional nature, issued subject to the condition that the tables were to be submitted to him for approval after a certain period had elapsed. This temporary certificate was given because there were no data then available in Australia on which to calculate the amount necessary to provide the sickness benefits. As there was no power under the Act to compel a

society to apply to the actuary for a renewal of the provisional certificate when the time covered by that certificate had expired, the registration of these institutions was unfortunately permanently effected with rates of contribution which afterwards proved to be, in almost every instance, inadequate. The control exercised over friendly societies as a result of this legislation was very slight.

No further serious attention was given by the Government to friendly societies until 1875, when a Commission was appointed to inquire into "the working of the Friendly Societies Statute, the position and operations of the societies registered under it, and what amendment, if any, is desirable in the existing law." The outcome of this Commission was the 1877 Act, which provided (*inter alia*) for the appointment of a barrister of not less than seven years' standing as registrar, and also that each society should furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years should either have its assets and liabilities valued by a valuer appointed by the society or send such particulars to the Government Statist as would enable him to have the valuation made. The fees for valuation were purposely fixed at a low rate, and average less than two-pence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers, should they so desire, as a matter of fact they have rarely done so, and nearly all the valuations have been made by the Government Actuary. The passing of this Act had the effect of considerably increasing the control exercised by the Government over the operations of friendly societies.

In accordance with its provisions, an actuary was appointed under the Government Statist in 1881, whose chief duty was to make periodical valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies, and the result of these valuations disclosed the fact that, in almost every instance, the rates then being paid by the members were insufficient to provide the benefits which the societies had by their rules agreed to pay. The Act gave no power to enforce payment of adequate rates of contribution, and the actuary could not therefore compel a society to take such steps as would enable it to meet its liabilities, but could only give advice as to the best means to be adopted to secure that end. It is only just to the managing bodies of these institutions, however, to state that most of the principal societies made a serious effort to carry out the suggestions of the actuary. Several of them passed rules requiring future members to pay adequate rates of contribution, and in nearly every case some effort was made to improve the financial position.

It was not until 1907 that registration of societies was made compulsory, and that they were required to adopt adequate rates of contribution in respect of all members, existing as well as new members. An Act which was passed in that year embodied these provisions, the



penalty for failure to adopt adequate rates of contribution being cancellation of registration. The operation of the Act, in so far as it related to the scale of contributions payable, was, however, limited to a period of eighteen months. This was a serious defect, as contributions which are sufficient at one time may at a future date become inadequate, owing to fluctuations in interest, sickness, or mortality rates or faulty management. To remedy this defect an amending Act was passed in the year 1911. This Act provides that, if a society receives two successive notifications from the Government Statist that its rates are inadequate, it must adopt adequate rates within twelve months of the second notification, otherwise its registration will be cancelled. There must be an interval of at least three years between the two notifications. It is expected that a society on receiving the first notification will take such steps to improve its position as will obviate the necessity for the second being issued.

The legislation which has been referred to has had a very beneficial effect. The latest valuation reports show that there are only two societies in Victoria with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £1, and in these two the ratios are 19s. 4d. and 18s. 8d. In Victoria the societies have received no subvention from the State.

On a valuation being made under the Friendly Societies Act of the assets and liabilities of a society the Government Statist may authorize the whole or any portion of any surplus of assets over liabilities thereby disclosed in respect to any one fund or benefit, to be used or applied in any manner for the purposes of the same or any other fund or benefit.

The *Statistics Act* 1915 provides that no person shall be appointed to the office of Government Statist unless he has passed the final examination of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland or of the Faculty of Actuaries of Scotland, or examinations of an equivalent standard set and examined by the University of Melbourne. Since 1908, the year in which this legislative provision was made, all the actuarial valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies have been made by the Government Statist.

Central bodies of societies are empowered by statute to appoint auditors to audit and inspect the accounts and securities of branches at such time as the central body may direct. Every trustee, treasurer, secretary, chairman or member of the committee of management who takes any money or valuable thing in consideration of any benefit received or to be received by any member of an unregistered society is liable to a penalty of £50. The investment of funds on leasehold property is now illegal, but the power to invest is extended to any securities on which a trustee is under any Act

authorized to invest any trust funds in his hands. All loans on freehold property must be on first mortgage only, and are not to exceed three-fifths of the value as certified by a practical surveyor or valuer. The trustees are prohibited from investing on mortgage if the fee-simple of the property has been in the possession of a trustee or his wife during the previous five years. An Act passed in 1910 created a new stock for the special benefit of friendly societies, investment in which is optional and on which interest is payable at 4 per cent. The amount invested in the stock at the end of June, 1928, was £291,789. Prior to the year 1907 it was not lawful for a friendly societies dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this restriction has been removed, so that all benefit members, who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary and the full amount payable to their society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1915 consolidates all Acts passed up to 1914 inclusive. An Act passed in 1915—the *Friendly Societies Act* 1915 (No. 2)—gave power to societies to reinsure with the Government or with an approved life assurance company their liabilities to members who were engaged on naval or military service in connexion with the war. The number of societies which took advantage of the scheme was twelve, and the number of their enlisted members was about 15,120. The sum paid by them in sickness and mortality benefits on account of those members under the contracts which were reinsured was about £232,000, and of this sum £46,500 was reimbursed to the societies by the Government in accordance with the arrangement made with it.

An Act was passed in 1922 in relation to Dividing Societies, *i.e.*, friendly societies which divide the whole or a portion of their funds each year. Its principal provisions are (1) that no dividing society shall be established in future unless it limits its membership to the employees of a particular Government department, municipality, company, or other body, firm or person; and (2) that every existing dividing society, the membership of which is not limited in the manner indicated, is required to make application for renewal of registry each year. Should a society not make such application it ceases to exist. One of the conditions of renewal of registry is that the society shall forward to the Registrar an actuarial certificate that its rates of contribution are adequate to provide the benefits specified in its rules.

Under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1923, which was assented to on 2nd October, 1923, societies may provide for the payment of sums of money on the deaths of members, their husbands, wives, widows, children, or kindred up to an aggregate of £100 instead of sums for defraying the expenses of burial of members and the other persons

mentioned. Societies are also permitted to contract with a person for the payment of a maximum amount of sick pay of £3 per week. Previously the periodical payment was limited to £2 per week. Another important provision of the Act is that the Government Statist may make or cause to be made such inspection and examination of the books of a society or branch as he deems necessary.

The societies perform a function which cannot be carried out with the same success by other means—that of providing for the loss which would otherwise be sustained by the wage-earners of the community and those dependent on them, through illness or death. Their organization enables them to keep in touch with their members, to guard against malingering, and to perform satisfactorily a work which, on account of its peculiar nature, could not be attended to satisfactorily by institutions organized on the lines of the ordinary insurance company. Their main objects are to afford relief in sickness, and to provide a moderate payment on the death of a member or his wife. The usual sickness benefits are 20s. per week during the first six months of sickness, 10s. per week during the second six months, and 5s. per week thereafter so long as the sickness continues. The member has also the benefit of medical attendance and medicine for himself and his near relatives. A sum of £20 is usually payable on the death of the member, and £10 on the death of his wife should she predecease him. In pursuance of the provisions of the *Friendly Societies Act 1923*, referred to in a previous paragraph, members of some of the societies are now being given the opportunity to contribute for larger sickness and death benefits than those which have hitherto been provided. The benefits coming under the heading of medical attendance and medicine extend usually to the whole family, embracing in the general case member, wife, and children up to the age of 16 years in the case of males and 18 years in the case of females, widowed mother of unmarried member, and also widow and family after death of member on payment of medical fees.

The funds of the societies are divided into two or more portions. Of these the most important are the sick and funeral fund, out of which are payable the sickness and death benefits, and the medical and management fund, from which are taken the payments for medical attendance, medicines, and management expenses. The weekly contribution to the sick and funeral fund for the benefits above mentioned usually ranges from 6d. for entry ages 16 to 19 to 1s. for ages at entry 37 to 39. The contribution to the other fund is fixed irrespective of age at entry, the usual charge being from 9d. to 11d. per week, the rate varying according to the cost of medical benefits. The total sums payable by members thus ranges from about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 11d. per week. There are in addition small initiation fees, and, in some instances, registration fees for second wives.

**Progress of  
friendly  
societies.**

The total membership of Victorian friendly societies increased from 158,181 at the end of 1917 to 161,850 in the middle of 1928—an increase during the ten and a half years of 3,669 members.

There was a slight decline in the membership between the ends of the years 1914 and 1917 due to deaths of members while on active service and to the absence from Victoria of many young men who might otherwise have joined the societies. A marked decrease in the membership of nearly all societies occurred in 1918 and 1919—the decrease in the earlier year was 7,004 in male and 1,619 in female members, and in the later year 3,918 in male and 1,360 in female members. In 1920 there was a further decline of 757 male and 502 female members, making a total loss for the three years of 11,679 males and 3,481 females. This numerical decrease was principally due to a dispute between the British Medical Association and the societies which led to the resignation of nearly all the medical officers as from 1st February, 1918. A settlement of the dispute was arrived at in 1920. In 1921 numerical recovery set in. There was an increase during that year of 618 male and 181 female members, and in 1922 of 2,448 male and 420 female members. The membership continued to advance during the following five and a half years, 1st January, 1923, to 30th June, 1928, the increase for that period was 13,793 males and 1,369 females, making a total gain of 16,859 male members and 1,970 female members since the settlement of the medical dispute in 1920.

The funds increased during the ten and a half-year period 1918 to June, 1928, from £3,017,503 to £4,758,383, there being an addition of £1,740,880. They are well invested; the average rate of interest earned on the capital of the sick and funeral fund for the year 1927-28 was 5.63 per cent. There is a number of female societies, the particulars for which are included above. At the end of June, 1928, these had a membership of 11,664, and funds amounting to £114,627.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the five and a half years 1923-24\* to June, 1928:—

Year.	Membership (end of year).	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
		£	£	£
1923-24* .. ..	153,840	1,193,550	905,296	3,838,052
1924-25 .. ..	155,378	800,028	572,272	4,065,808
1925-26 .. ..	157,820	820,550	605,958	4,280,400
1926-27 .. ..	160,411	907,025	673,453	4,513,972
1927-28 .. ..	161,850	951,700	707,289	4,758,383

\* A period of eighteen months.

The statement which follows contains further information in regard to the societies for the five and a half years, 1923-24\* to 1927-28 :—

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1923-24\* TO 1927-28.

(Including Female Societies.)

—	1923-24.*	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Number of societies ..	60	58	62	59	59
Number of branches ..	1,469	1,470	1,467	1,473	1,481
Average number of members ..	150,264	154,609	156,599	159,115	161,130
Number of members sick ..	41,688	28,850	31,093	31,020	31,202
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed ..	405,245	268,209	281,377	294,879	315,827
Deaths of members ..	2,153	1,394	1,428	1,541	1,521
Deaths of registered wives ..	771	480	543	542	567
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund.. ..	584,487	412,979	426,893	444,566	460,873
Income of incidental fund ..	544,879	346,582	353,632	419,594	448,275
Other Income ..	64,184	40,467	40,025	42,865	42,552
Total Income ..	1,193,550	800,028	820,550	907,025	951,700
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund ..	383,454	218,829	240,732	301,958	318,449
Expenditure of incidental fund.. ..	465,739	317,737	323,716	332,220	350,011
Other Expenditure ..	56,103	35,706	41,510	39,275	38,829
Total Expenditure ..	905,296	572,272	605,958	673,453	707,289
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund ..	3,442,561	3,636,711	3,822,872	3,965,480	4,107,904
Amount to credit of incidental fund ..	302,363	331,208	361,124	448,498	546,762
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund ..	3,371,784	3,566,778	3,753,701	3,884,515	4,060,692
Amount invested—incidental fund ..	299,777	324,652	353,577	440,355	524,742
Amount invested—other funds ..	89,033	92,277	92,436	96,603	98,379
Total invested ..	3,760,594	3,983,707	4,199,714	4,421,473	4,683,813
„ funds ..	3,838,052	4,065,808	4,280,400	4,513,972	4,758,383

\* A period of eighteen months.

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, 1928, the societies lost by secession 11,195 members, which was equal to a rate of 6.9 per cent.; this was slightly higher than the rates of 6.6 per cent. in 1926-27, and of 6.7 per cent. in 1925-26. The rate was 7.8 per cent. in 1921, 8.2 per cent. in 1920, 8.5 per cent. in 1919, 7.5 per cent. in 1918. These higher secession rates were due mainly to the dispute between the British Medical Association

Secessions  
and expenses.

and the societies, which is referred to in a previous paragraph. They were due, in part, to a number of members, who had been on active service and whose contributions had been paid for them while absent from Australia, having failed to resume payment of contributions on their return. 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. Expenses of management absorbed 19.8 per cent. of the contributions to all funds during the period 1927-28. This ratio is considerably below the usual rate in industrial assurance business. When it is remembered that the benefits and contributions are generally payable fortnightly and that this entails a great deal of administrative work, it will be seen that the rate of expense is very moderate.

An investigation was made into the sickness and mortality experience of three of the largest Victorian friendly societies for the period 1903-07. This relates to male lives only. Tables containing rates of sickness and mortality obtained by the investigation are given in the *Year-Book* for 1913-14.

The following statement shows the number of weeks' sickness experienced by male members of ordinary friendly societies in respect of which claims for sick pay were paid in 1914 (the last year unaffected by the war), 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 (the years in which the full effect of the war was experienced), and 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28 (years which were affected to only a very limited extent by the war); also the numbers of weeks' sickness per effective member and the numbers of deaths of male members of such societies in those years 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
1915 ..	127,237	223,672	1	5	1,649	12.96
1916 ..	128,008	244,426	1	5	1,838	14.36
1917 ..	128,989	257,847	2	0	2,409	18.68
1918 ..	125,667	288,088	2	2	2,457	19.55
1919 ..	119,308	382,247	3	1	2,080	17.43
1924-25	123,505	247,524	2	0	1,296	10.49
1925-26	124,925	259,208	2	0	1,325	10.61
1926-27	126,637	272,000	2	1	1,443	11.39
1927-28	128,924	290,583	2	2	1,423	11.04

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.

In the following table the mortality rates of three of the largest Victorian Friendly Societies in recent years are compared with the Australian population mortality rates according to the mortality table known as the "Australian Life Table (males) 1920-1922." This table is based upon the mortality experience of the Commonwealth of Australia for the years mentioned. The rates given are averages for five-yearly age groups which have as their centres the ages shown in the table. Those relating to friendly societies apply only to members who did not take part in the war.

**Mortality compared with Australian Population Rates.**

**FRIENDLY SOCIETY MORTALITY RATES COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION.**

Age next Birthday.  (1).	Mortality Rates per 100 Lives of—		Ratio of Col. (2) to Col. (3).  Per cent.  (4).
	Three large Friendly Societies, 1914-21.  (2).	Australian Population, 1921.  (3).	
18 .. .. .	.21	.23	91
23 .. .. .	.34	.32	106
28 .. .. .	.32	.37	86
33 .. .. .	.40	.43	93
38 .. .. .	.53	.54	98
43 .. .. .	.70	.72	97
48 .. .. .	.88	1.00	88
53 .. .. .	1.11	1.33	83
58 .. .. .	1.77	1.95	91
63 .. .. .	2.51	2.94	85
68 .. .. .	4.15	4.32	96
73 .. .. .	7.13	6.58	108
78 .. .. .	8.94	10.47	85
83 .. .. .	16.23	15.86	102
88 .. .. .	24.52	22.86	107
93 .. .. .	28.57	31.59	90
98 .. .. .	66.67	41.86	159

### 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.

This small provision was administered by the Board of Public Health, and was followed, in 1885, by a much larger statute, providing for the registration of factories, their sanitation, fire escape, and guarding of machinery, and regulating the conditions of work generally to a much greater extent than formerly, besides providing for the closing of shops at fixed hours. These latter provisions were designed to give some relief to the employees, who could previously be kept at work in shops as long as their employers chose.

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, comfort, and reasonable ease of the workers. The opposition, which was at first very strong, has gradually disappeared, until now it is safe to say that all sections of the community realize the humanitarian aspects of the movement, and have accepted the principle that the rights of work-people shall be conserved by law.

The interests of the factory worker as regards wages, personal safety, and health now receive a large amount of attention. Government inspectors prosecute employers wherever underpayment is found. They take proceedings also to carry out all the provisions of the factory laws. No one can occupy a factory unless the place is properly lighted and ventilated, has ample means of escape in case of fire, has all its machinery fenced and guarded, and has proper sanitary arrangements provided for both sexes. The Minister may now require the occupier of any factory, shop, or place to provide for the use of the employees a dining-room and a bath-room, and, for the use of the female employees, suitable sitting accommodation and a rest-room. The closing time of shops is carefully regulated. The hours of shop employees are restricted, and they must be given a half-holiday every week.

**Wages  
Boards.** The Wages Board method of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria. It was introduced into an Act of Parliament in 1896 by Sir Alexander Peacock. The principle embodied in the British jury system that a man can only be tried by his peers is the essence of the Victorian Wages Board system. The Boards are composed of equal



numbers of employers and employees. The representatives are carefully chosen, so that every shade of interest in the trade shall be represented as fully as possible on the Board. The Board thus becomes a jury of trade experts, all of whom are versed in the requirements and intricacies of the trade they are dealing with.

An application for a Board in any trade which has not been brought under the Wages Board system can be made either by a Union or by a meeting of employees. Upon receipt of such an application the Minister usually orders the collection of figures to show the rates of wages, the average number of hours worked, the number of persons employed in the trade, and so on. If he finds that there is good reason therefor, the Governor in Council may appoint a Wages Board and define the scope of its operations. The Board consists of from six to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employees), who nominate some outside person as chairman; or, if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Minister appoints the chairman. The Board may fix the rates of payment either by piece-work or wages, or both; the maximum number of hours per week or per day for which such rates shall be paid; a higher rate for work done in excess of such maximum number of hours; the times of beginning and ending work, including the hours of each shift; a higher rate for work done outside such times; special rates for casual work in the case of any trade not usually carried on in a factory or shop, or for work done on Sundays and public holidays, and for time occupied in travelling to and from work; the day and latest hour when payment of wages is to be made, also what notice of termination of employment shall be given by either employer or worker; and the number of and the rates of pay to apprentices and improvers who may be employed. Casual work is now defined in the Act as work or labour during any week for not more than one-half of the maximum number of hours fixed by the Wages Board appointed to fix rates for the work in question.

By an amendment of the law made in 1922 the Boards are given power to provide that in trades carried on in factories or shops a person working fewer hours than those fixed for an ordinary week's work shall be paid from 33 to 50 per cent. above ordinary wages' rate for the first half of such week's work. For each hour worked beyond the aforesaid first half ordinary rates are payable up to but *not exceeding* the wage fixed by the Board for the full week's work.

By this provision the wages of an employee are stabilized as far as possible. Previously he could be employed on a systematic short time principle each week, and be paid only *pro rata* for the hours worked. As a safeguard against imposition on the part of the worker, he is not entitled to any wages if he refuses to complete the full number of hours fixed as a week's work.

By an amendment made in 1927 any Wages Board, in addition to exercising the powers conferred upon Wages Boards by the Factories and Shops Acts, when dealing with any question not covered by such powers may, by a unanimous decision of the Board, including the chairman, determine any matter whatsoever with respect to conditions of employment in any trade or branch or branches thereof, or in any group or groups of trades for which such Board has been appointed.

Under this provision if there is a unanimous decision, the Board may determine any matter whatsoever with respect to conditions of employment.

### NEW BOARDS AND ALTERATION OF POWERS.

The powers conferred on the Governor in Council by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1920 to appoint Wages Boards without reference to Parliament were, during the year 1928, exercised in the following nineteen cases :—

Five new Boards appointed as follows :—

Gramophone Records Board.

Excavation or Road-work Board (appointed in lieu of the Excavation or Earthwork Board).

Knitting Trade Board (appointed in lieu of the Knitters Board and of the Country Knitters Board).

Laundry Workers Board.

Saltworkers Board.

Powers were extended in two cases :—

The Carpenters Board was given power to fix prices or rates for persons employed in the process, trade or business of fixing metal ceilings or laying wood block or parquetry flooring.

The Furniture Board was given power to fix prices or rates for persons employed in—

(a) fixing or repairing new or second-hand furniture or seating in buildings ;

(b) French, wax or lacquer polishing new or second-hand furniture or fittings in or in connexion with buildings.

Powers were varied in five cases :—

Charworkers Board.—To make it clear that persons subject to the Determination of the Boarding Houses Board were not under the Charworkers Board.

Law Clerks Board, Sand-pit Board, Wicker Board, Wire Fence and Tubular Gate Board.—New powers in lieu of those previously held were given to these Boards.

## Piecework :—

78 Boards have exercised the powers given them in connexion with piecework as follows :—

38 Boards have fixed a schedule of piecework rates.

25 Boards have given power to the employer to fix and pay piecework rates, to be based on the Board's minimum wage and the earnings of an average worker working under like conditions.

15 Boards have exercised both the above powers.

On 31st December, 1928, there were 187 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 207,000 employees.

A Wages Board, having been constituted, meets (until the first Determination is made) as often as it chooses, usually once a week, at the Factories Office. An officer of the Department of Labour acts as secretary. The chairmen and members of Boards are paid as follows :—

Three hours' attendance or less—Chairman, 15s. ; member, 7s. 6d.

Over three hours' attendance—Chairman, 30s. ; member, 15s.

Any member residing 10 miles or more from Melbourne is paid, in addition, train fares and 15s. per day expenses.

Provided that members are not to be paid fees, fares, or expenses for more than—

(a) Ten meetings in the first twelve months after the constitution of the Board.

(b) Six meetings in any subsequent year.

When computing the time occupied in attendance, intervals for meals are not to be counted.

After a Determination has been arrived at it is sent to the Minister of Labour and gazetted, and it thereupon becomes law. It is then the duty of the officers of the Department of Labour to enforce it. Where the Minister considers that any breach of the law is trivial, or has occurred through a mistake, he administers a warning ; in more serious cases he orders a prosecution. The prosecutions are carried out by the officers of the Department of Labour, without expense to the worker, and on a conviction being obtained the Court may make an order for arrears of wages, that may be due for any period not exceeding twelve months, to be paid. It is, however, open to any worker, if he has made demand in writing on the employer within two months from the date same became due, to sue in a civil court for the amount of wages owing to him.

## 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.

The following figures show the range of hours adopted by such Boards, viz. :—

- 5 Boards have fixed fewer than 44 hours ;
- 41 Boards have fixed 44 hours ;
- 11 Boards have fixed 45 to 47 hours ;
- 112 Boards have fixed 48 hours ; and
- 3 Boards have fixed more than 48 hours.

**Appeals.** Provision has been made in the law for the constitution of a Court of Industrial Appeals for deciding all appeals against a Determination of a Wages Board, and for dealing with any Determination of a Wages Board referred to the Court by the Minister. Seventy-five applications have been made for alteration of Determinations by the Court. Since 1st January, 1915, it has consisted of a President and two other persons. The President, who must be a Judge of the Supreme Court, holds such office for such period as the Governor in Council thinks fit, and must sit in every Court of Industrial Appeals. Mr. Justice C. J. Lowe has been appointed President. The other members can only act in the Court for which they are appointed, and one must be a representative of employers and the other a representative of employees. Each must be nominated in writing by the side which he represents, and must have been *bonâ fide* and actually engaged in the trade concerned for at least six months during the three years immediately preceding his nomination. When an appeal is made to the Court nominations to enable the Court to be constituted must be made within twenty-one days. If default is made for fourteen days in nominating an eligible person to represent the employers or employees the President alone shall constitute the Court. Subject to the Act a majority decision decides every reference to the Court. Since its re-constitution in 1915 it has dealt with thirty-eight cases. A determination of the Court may now be altered by the Wages Boards without the leave of the Court if a period of more than twelve months has elapsed since the date of the last Determination of the Court.

During the year 1928 Determinations made by 172 Boards appointed under the Act were in force. The following statement shows the average weekly wage paid to employees in certain trades before the first Determination was made, and under Determinations of Wages Boards in 1914 and in 1928:—

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Payable to all Employees.					
	Before First Determination was made.		In 1914.		In 1928.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Aerated Water .. ..	1	6 7	1	17 8	3	15 7
Agricultural Implements .. ..	1	19 5	2	10 1	4	10 9
Asphalters .. ..	2	2 10	2	13 8	4	14 4
Bedsteadmakers .. ..	1	12 2	2	9 6	4	10 10
Boot .. ..	1	3 2	2	1 7	3	9 7
Bread .. ..	1	12 6	3	2 7	5	12 1
Brewers .. ..	1	14 4	2	10 2	5	6 1
Brushmakers .. ..	1	3 1	2	4 9	3	14 11
Candlemakers .. ..	1	4 8	2	4 2	4	0 4
Carpenters .. ..	2	7 6	3	3 10	5	10 6
Clothing .. ..	1	0 0	1	6 9	2	18 4
„ Waterproof .. ..	1	2 3	1	17 4	2	17 6
Commercial Clerks .. ..	1	10 7	2	9 6	3	14 11
Coopers .. ..	1	15 7	3	6 3	6	4 11
Engravers .. ..	1	16 11	2	5 11	3	18 2
Farriers .. ..	1	15 2	2	4 5	5	3 3
Furniture Trade—						
(a) European (Cabinet making &c.)	1	9 1	2	5 10	4	2 1
(b) European (Mantelpieces) ..	1	13 6	2	9 7	4	17 11
Glassworkers .. ..	1	14 11	2	7 3	4	19 1
Hairdressers .. ..	1	2 9	2	2 7	3	18 6
Ice .. ..	2	10 3	3	4 7	6	1 10
Jewellers .. ..	1	13 10	2	9 8	4	4 0
Lift Attendants .. ..	1	5 2	2	7 8	4	9 6
Malt .. ..	2	1 1	2	17 1	5	9 7
Marine Store .. ..	1	5 7	2	5 0	4	6 10
Millet Broom .. ..	1	7 11	2	2 9	4	13 11
Painters .. ..	2	0 9	2	14 11	5	8 4
Picture Frame .. ..	1	3 11	1	19 9	4	1 1
Plate Glass .. ..	1	7 6	2	5 11	4	15 10
Plumbers .. ..	1	12 8	2	14 4	5	10 9
Pottery .. ..	1	8 1	2	0 8	3	17 8
Saddlery and Harness .. ..	1	7 1	2	2 11	4	14 11
Shops Board No. 1—(Boot Dealers)	1	6 11	2	0 11	3	4 6
Shops Board No. 3—(Butchers) ..	1	17 8	3	1 2	4	10 8
Shops Board No. 15—(Grocers) ..	1	7 4	2	6 8	4	0 5
Slaters and Tilers .. ..	2	0 8	3	7 3	5	15 5
Starch .. ..	1	0 9	2	0 6	4	14 6
Stonecutters .. ..	1	15 11	3	2 0	5	8 3
Tanners .. ..	1	11 9	2	10 6	4	7 4
Watchmakers .. ..	1	14 2	2	19 2	4	12 5
Wicker .. ..	1	2 11	2	2 4	3	17 10
Woodworkers .. ..	1	13 2	2	11 9	4	15 0
„ Country .. ..	2	9 0	2	14 11	4	17 8

**Apprentices.** The wages of apprentices in Victoria are fixed by the Wages Boards in each trade. These Boards also prescribe the form of indenture and the term of apprenticeship. Once a boy is indentured, it becomes the duty of the Department of Labour on the one hand to see that he is taught his trade properly, and on the other to enforce his proper attendance at his work, and generally to protect both parties and see that they carry out the agreement.

Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1927, No. 3546, the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria was appointed. It consists of five members, two representatives of employers and two of employees, with an independent chairman with definite powers to administer the Act. The Commission will be assisted by expert trade or advisory committees appointed for any trade or group of allied trades declared to be "skilled trades" under the Act. The Commission will have full control as to the number of apprentices in apprenticeship trades, and to make provision so that they will be properly indentured, registered, and taught their trades.

The Plumbing and Gasfitting trades were proclaimed on 10th October, 1928, as apprenticeship trades under the Act and a trade committee appointed to confer with the Commission in preparation of draft regulations and to assist in the supervision and administration of the Act. Other trades proclaimed on 28th November, 1928, as apprenticeship trades under the Act were Carpentry and/or Joinery; Painting, Decorating and/or Signwriting; and Plastering. Trade committees for these trades have been appointed.

**Factories.** A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons, other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in preparing articles for trade or sale; or any place in which one or more are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles, or where furniture, bamboo goods, or wicker goods are made, or where bread, pastry is made or baked for sale, or where any confectionery or cereal food for human consumption is prepared or manufactured for trade or sale, or in which electricity is generated or mechanically transformed for the supply of heat or light, or power, or in which coal gas is made; and also any clay pit or quarry worked in connexion with and occupied by the occupier of any pottery or brickyard. The expression "handicraft" includes any work done in a laundry or in dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories, and inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to insure that the health requirements and other provisions of the Acts are complied with. The employment of males under 14 and females under 15 years of age is debarred, but provision is made by which a girl of 14 can

receive permission to work in a factory if it be shown that the parents are poor, and that the best interests of the girl will be served. A strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment of all females and of males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency of service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, with the object of preventing or lessening unfair competition. Every employee in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week, this provision being, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers. All earnings must be paid at least once in every fortnight. There were registered in 1886 only 1,949 factories, with 39,506 employees, whereas in 1928 the figures were 11,135 factories, with 137,244 employees.

**Factory legislation.** The *Factories and Shops Act* 1915, No. 2650. No changes were effected in the law by this measure. The existing Acts were merely consolidated.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1919 (No. 3048), passed at the close of the year 1919, made some important changes in the law, but it consists mainly of machinery clauses designed in the interests of the smooth working of the law.

Two short Amending Acts passed at the close of the year 1920 made important alterations in the law.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1920, No. 3093, altered the procedure regarding the appointment of Wages Boards. Prior to that Act coming into operation these Boards could only be created whilst Parliament was in session. The Governor in Council now has the power to appoint a Wages Board whenever it is deemed expedient to do so, and to alter the scope of any existing Wages Board.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1920, No. 3112, introduced a new principle into the legislation. For many years the closing hour of shops has been fixed by law. This Act for the first time fixed a legal opening hour which affects butchers' shops in the Metropolitan District.

**Act of 1922.** The *Factories and Shops Act* 1922, No. 3252, made some important alterations, the principal of which are as follows :—

A new scale of fees was fixed for registration of factories and shops, which resulted in an increase in revenue nearly sufficient to cover the whole cost of the administration of the Department of Labour.

The powers of Wages Boards were simplified and consolidated.

Rates for casual workers in factories and shops were put upon a different basis with a view to the stabilizing of the weekly wage.

The appointment of members of Wages Boards was simplified. Members had previously been appointed for three years, and much trouble was caused in getting new nominations at the date of expiry of each Board. Now Boards are appointed for one year, and every Board expires on the 30th September of each year, but will be automatically re-appointed unless objection is lodged. The result has been a saving of much time and expense as very few objections have been received.

The Minister now makes all appointments to fill vacancies instead of the Governor in Council.

The Governor in Council has now power to exempt new industries from the provisions of Wages Boards for six months, to enable operatives to learn their work.

Bread may now be sold at any hour of the day or night.

The provisions of the Act relating to the guarding of dangerous machinery have been extended so that chaffcutting machines on farms or elsewhere may be guarded for the protection of the workers.

Boards are empowered to fix what notice shall be given by either side of the termination of employment, also to fix the day and latest hour on which wages shall be paid.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1927, No. 3573, made many alterations in the law which will be of considerable value to the general community, and in effective administration by the Department.

The definition of what constitutes a factory has been widened considerably.

A registered pharmaceutical chemist is given a legal right to dispense prescriptions at any hour.

Any person who posts any bill on any wall, fence or hoarding between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock the following morning is liable to a penalty of not more than £10.

The hours for opening and closing shops in the farriers' trade are regulated.

The penalties for repeatedly breaking the law for late trading by shop-keepers have been considerably increased.

The hours of closing for hairdressers and tobacconists in the Metropolitan District have been brought into line.



In order to effectually prevent the delivery of bread on the bread-carters' holiday the baking of bread from 12 noon on the day before the holiday to 6 p.m. on the holiday is prohibited.

Provision is made for the constitution of a Wages Board for employees in the laundry trade, no determination of which is to apply to any person who is an inmate of any institution conducted in good faith for religious or charitable purposes.

In order to secure a uniform definition of "accident" throughout Australia, and thus enable statistics to be prepared on a uniform basis, the Federal and State Conference on Industrial Hygiene recommended an alteration providing for the reporting of an accident which prevented an employee returning to work within 24 hours. The Victorian Act fixed the period of absence at 48 hours. This alteration brings the Victorian law into line with the laws of most of the other States.

Formerly petitions regarding closing hours of shops required the certificate of the municipal clerk of the locality to be affected. This has been altered and this duty is now imposed on an officer of the Department of Labour.

The Act formerly required any person who employed outworkers to keep a record of work done by them and forward a copy of same whenever demanded by the Secretary for Labour. The law has been tightened up by making it necessary for the employer to send this information monthly to the Department.

Briefly stated, the hours for closing of shops in the Metropolitan District, as defined in the *Factories and Shops Act 1915*, are as follows:—From the 1st February, 1928, Hairdressers' shops and Tobacconists' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 7 p.m., on Friday at 9 p.m., and on Saturday at 1 p.m. Butchers' shops are required to close at 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 6 p.m. on Friday, and at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday. They are required to be closed till 6 a.m. on Saturday and 7.30 a.m. on other week days. All other shops (except Fourth Schedule shops) must be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday the closing hour is 9 p.m., and on Saturday 1 p.m.

The Fourth Schedule shops are :—

- Bread shops.
- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.
- Confectionery and pastry shops.
- Cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops.
- Eating-houses.
- Fish and oyster shops.
- Flower shops.
- Fruit and vegetable shops.

Shops,  
Metropolitan  
District.

The hours for closing such shops are not fixed by the Act, but the Governor in Council is given power to make Regulations for their closing. Section 2 of Act No. 3181, which came into force on 29th August, 1922, provides that such Regulations shall not apply to fruit shops in the area enclosed by Flinders, Spencer, Latrobe, Victoria, and Spring streets, Melbourne.

The following are the only cases where these Regulations have been made. The hour of closing on each day of the week is given :—

---	Regulation Gazetted.	Sun.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	F.	Saturday.
Booksellers and News Agents .. ..	18th May, 1927	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
		..	8	8	8	8	9.30	1 and may re-open from 4 to 10 p.m. 1
Cooked Meat (other than tinned meat)..	27th October, 1920	..	6	6	6	6	9	1
Fruit and Vegetable (May to September inclusive only. See previous paragraph re exempted area)..	16th October. 1918	..	7	7	7	7	..	..

Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1915 the Minister can grant permission to keepers of certain shops known as "small shops," who would ordinarily be required to close their shops at 6 p.m., to keep open till 8 p.m. Such permission can only be granted to widows and old people, or in cases of great hardship, and applies only to the Metropolitan District.

Provision is also made under the Acts for overtime and tea money for shop employees.

The shops provisions of the Acts now apply to the whole State. Previous to 1st January, 1915, they did not apply to shires or portions of shires unless the shopkeepers therein had petitioned for them to be extended, and there was little uniformity throughout the Country Districts either as to the hours

**Shops outside  
the Metropolitan  
District.**

of closing shops or the observance of a weekly half-holiday. A universal Saturday half-holiday was legalized by Act No. 2558, passed in November, 1914, the shops being allowed to remain open till 10 p.m. (now altered to 9 p.m.) on Fridays, and the Country Districts were thus brought into line with the Metropolitan District, in which the Saturday half-holiday had been observed for years. In certain cases an exemption may be petitioned for and the half-holiday fixed for a day other than Saturday. From 30th June, 1928, the portion of the section giving this power was repealed by section 10 of the *Factories and Shops Act 1927*.

The hours of closing *on other days* outside the Metropolitan District are fixed at 7 p.m., but, if a petition be received from a majority of any class of shopkeepers, they may be fixed earlier or later. The hours have been altered in accordance with this provision in a few municipalities. From 1st February, 1928, hairdressers and tobacconists in the cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Warrnambool, the Geelong District, and the Boroughs of Eaglehawk and Sebastopol are required by section 11 of the *Factories and Shops Act 1927* to close at 7 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 10 p.m. Friday, and 1 p.m. Saturday. Hairdressers and tobacconists in other parts of Victoria, outside the Metropolitan Districts may choose either Wednesday or Saturday as the day on which they will observe the half-holiday, but, if they choose Wednesday, they are required to close at 7 p.m. on Friday and 10 p.m. on Saturday. If they choose Saturday, or do not make a choice of half-holiday, they are required to close at 7 p.m. on Wednesday and 10 p.m. on Friday. Fourth Schedule shops are not affected by these provisions. Petrol may be sold at any hour to travellers to enable them to continue their journey.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st **Registration of** March, 1915. The registration fee formerly ranged from **shops.** 2s. 6d. to 63s., according to the number of persons employed, but from 1st March, 1923, it has varied from 2s. 6d. to £10 (Act 3252, Sec. 4). During the year 1915, 26,401 shops, employing 25,632 persons, were registered, whereas in 1928 the figures were 36,590 shops, with 41,387 employees.

Registered shops are divided into 27 classes. There was an increase for the year 1928 as compared with 1927 of 901 shops and

1,033 employees. Particulars of the increases and decreases in shops registered are given below:—

### INCREASES AND DECREASES IN SHOPS REGISTERED, 1928.

	Metropolitan and Provincial Cities.		Country.		Whole State.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bread .. .. .	123	..	152	..	275	..
Confectionery and Pastry	20	..	..	15	5	..
Booksellers, News Agents						
Fancy Goods Dealers						
Boot Dealers .. .. .	..	15	9	..	..	6
Boot Repairers .. .. .	37	..	..	12	25	..
Butchers .. .. .	43	..	..	10	33	..
Chemists .. .. .	14	..	26	..	40	..
Crockery .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..
Cycle and Motor .. .. .	65	..	84	..	149	..
Dairy Produce and Cooked						
Meat .. .. .	16	..	8	..	24	..
Drapery .. .. .	..	29	34	..	5	..
Fish .. .. .	57	..	..	2	55	..
Florists .. .. .	46	..	..	11	35	..
Fruit and Vegetable .. .. .	..	42	..	35	..	77
Fuel and Fodder .. .. .	49	..	13	..	62	..
Furniture .. .. .	..	33	..	1	..	34
Grocers .. .. .	58	..	48	..	106	..
Hairdressers .. .. .	83	..	49	..	132	..
Hardware .. .. .	..	4	..	3	..	7
Jewellery .. .. .	..	6	..	9	..	15
Leather Goods .. .. .	..	15	..	18	..	33
Men's Clothing .. .. .	..	23	8	..	..	15
Musical Instruments .. .. .	..	62	..	7	..	69
Tobacconists .. .. .	62	..	22	..	84	..
Mixed .. .. .	..	5	..	55	..	60
Shops not classified .. .. .	96	..	91	..	187	..
Totals .. .. .	769	235	545	178	..	..

### 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, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by an exchange under the control of the Labour Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment, principally as artisans

**Government  
Labour  
Exchange.**

and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied, when work is available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. The Exchange also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would otherwise be unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Exchange for the year 1928 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment :—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Year and Month.	Number of Applicants for Work remaining on the Register at the end of each Month in the Metropolis.	Total Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained in the Metropolis and Country.
1928—January .. ..	3,814	271
February .. ..	4,254	262
March .. ..	3,603	158
April .. ..	3,704	141
May .. ..	4,689	231
June .. ..	4,733	572
July .. ..	5,559	619
August .. ..	4,400	291
September .. ..	3,378	190
October .. ..	3,531	193
November .. ..	2,211	175
December .. ..	1,732	165
Total .. ..	..	3,268

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the Exchange during the five years ended 1928 :—

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
1924 .. ..	13,504	526	2,550
1925 .. ..	25,727	1,311	3,068
1926 .. ..	28,400	2,250	4,949
1927 .. ..	41,815	3,340	5,672
1928 .. ..	40,636	2,314	3,268

Regarding the number of distinct individuals included in the registrations and engagements effected, the officer in charge of the Exchange states that the number of men who are regular applicants at the Exchange is very considerable, especially amongst unskilled labourers, and consequently a large allowance must be made for duplication of registrations. Of the total 40,636 city registrations last year, 25,683 were effected by men registering for the first time. In connexion with the engagements effected in the course of a year, allowance must be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year and also to the fact that the figures quoted do not include the big numbers of labourers engaged "on the job" for Government earthworks in the country.

During the year 1928 the number of railway tickets advanced was 3,746, valued at £3,634, of which £3,109 has been refunded. During the past twenty-seven years 81,640 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £69,698, of which £50,122 has been refunded.

### 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. On that date the Commonwealth Government established the Department of Repatriation, with (the late) Senator the Hon. E. D. Millen as first Minister. Its objects are to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the dependants of those who have died and of those who are no longer able, in consequence of war disabilities, to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment for disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

**Organization of Department.** A description of this is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, page 369.

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.

**Administration of Department.** The administration of the Department has rested with the Repatriation Commission since 1st July, 1920, and its Head-quarters Office is at Commonwealth Offices, Post Office Place, Melbourne. The present Minister in charge of Repatriation is the Hon. Frank Anstey, M.H.R. The Victorian branch office is in St. Kilda-road. The personnel of the Commission is Colonel

J. M. Semmens, O.B.E., V.D., J.P. (Chairman), Lieut.-Colonel L. E. Tilney, D.S.O., V.D., and Major M. B. Ryan. Mr. C. B. W. Smith is secretary. The Deputy-Commissioner for Victoria is Mr. J. C. McPhee.

The operations of the Repatriation Commission are conducted under the Australian Soldiers Repatriation Act.

A Repatriation General Hospital (Caulfield), Macleod Repatriation Sanatorium (Mont Park), Anzac Hostel (Brighton), Out-patient Clinic (St. Kilda-road), and Commonwealth Artificial Limb Factory (South Melbourne) are conducted.

The activities of the Department include the administration of a wide variety of benefits, such as employment, vocational training, medical treatment, children's education, land settlement and assistance. Under "assistance" establishment in small businesses, furniture loans and grants, educational grants, equipment with tools of trade, and funeral expenses are provided. With the progress of time, the great majority of the ex-soldiers have become re-established in the community, and the benefits of assistance to establish small businesses, to secure furniture and tools of trade are now required only in very few cases. Also, vocational training is nearly completed, and with few exceptions, trainees have been absorbed in their respective callings. In co-operation with the State Governments a land settlement scheme was devised, whereby the Federal Government lent the States money to provide the required holdings and to construct railways or other works necessary to their successful operation. Under this scheme the Commonwealth Government also made available an average grant of £625 per settler. This afforded every ex-soldier possessing the natural aptitude and fitness an opportunity of ultimately owning his own farm. With the exception of South Australia, all the States agreed to extend the benefits of the Land Settlement scheme to persons who were munition or war workers, and the Commonwealth Government's advance of £625 will be available for such persons. This scheme is closed by the operation of a time limit.

In 1929 the main activities of the Repatriation Commission were confined to all matters pertaining to granting, reviewing, and assessing war pensions; medical treatment, which includes medical benefits to widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and widowed mothers of deceased unmarried soldiers, and the provision and renewal of artificial limbs and surgical aids; the granting and reviewing of Living Allowances; and the administration of the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme.

Despite the progress of time and the fact that an ex-soldier may not have previously applied for medical benefits, the Repatriation Commission at all times is ready to investigate the causation of any

physical incapacity and its attributability to war service. Treatment and artificial limbs and surgical aids are provided without cost to the ex-soldier.

Adequate arrangements still exist for the treatment of ex-soldiers of the Commonwealth suffering from disabilities who are resident in the British Isles, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and the United States of America. The Commission provides treatment in its Institutions for ex-soldiers from these countries resident in the Commonwealth, and also carries out any medical re-examinations for pension review purposes.

The Repatriation Commission acts as the agent for the Imperial Government, the Dominions of New Zealand and Newfoundland, and the Union of South Africa, for the payment of War pensions to ex-members of the Forces of these countries residing in the Commonwealth.

The following is a summary of the work of the Department in Victoria from its inauguration, 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1929 :—

Summary of  
Work of  
Department.

Employment—

Number of applications received	..	..	87,627
Number of positions filled	..	..	48,089

Assistance other than vocational training and employment—

Number of applications received	..	..	255,454
Number of applications approved	..	..	232,638

Assistance granted—

Gifts	..	..	..	..	£3,290,863
Loans	..	..	..	..	524,970
General	..	..	..	..	1,747,200

Total .. .. . £5,563,033

Vocational training statistics from 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1929 :—

Number of applications received	..	..	16,558
Number of applications approved	..	..	11,743
Completed training	..	..	5,741
In training at 30th June, 1929	..	..	6

N.B.—The above figures relate to day training only.



**War Pensions.**

Since 1st July, 1920, war pensions have been administered by the Repatriation Commission. The number of such pensions in force in Victoria on 30th June, 1929, was 90,638 and the annual liability of the Commonwealth Government in connexion therewith was £2,224,352. Of the total number of pensioners, 23,837 were incapacitated members of the Forces, and 66,801 were dependants of deceased and incapacitated members.

**Appeal Tribunals.**

It was decided by the Commonwealth Government to create as from 1st June, 1929, tribunals to hear appeals in regard to war pensions.

The War Pensions Entitlement Appeal Tribunal consists of—

Lieut-Colonel A. W. Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., B.A., LL.B.,  
(chairman),

Brig.-General T. Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.,

Lieut.-Colonel E. J. Dibdin, D.S.O., V.D.,

and 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, each to consist of one legal practitioner as chairman and two medical members with a knowledge of the nature of the disability from which the appellant is suffering, selected from a panel approved by the Minister, and they 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 has been accepted as arising out of war service. The two chairmen are :—H. H. Howard, Esq., LL.B., and N. R. Mighell, Esq.

## CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

**Charitable and reformatory institutions, &c.**

The total number of organizations throughout the State which administered relief to persons in necessitous circumstances or were of a reformatory character, and which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1928, was 233. The total receipts of all the organizations were £5,103,709, of which £4,109,104 was contributed by the Government and £994,605 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £5,160,263. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year in charitable and reformatory institutions was 17,859, and there were no less than 259,397 distinct cases of out-door relief. 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 actual cases of illness, accident, or disease; in these latter cases, unfortunately, the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

The following table gives in summarized form full particulars 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 distinct cases receiving out-door relief, together with the receipts and expenditure:—

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—  
INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1927-28.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average in-door Patients.	Out-door Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
				£	£	£	£
HOSPITALS.							
General Hospitals .. ..	55	2,863	91,181	149,656	480,804	630,460	584,655
Women's Hospital .. ..	1	207	6,263	8,039	35,989	44,028	55,235
Children's Hospital .. ..	1	270	19,942	13,331	46,192	59,523	90,260
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	1	71	9,661	2,350	18,574	20,924	55,194
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives .. ..	1	68	..	9,221	910	10,131	10,131
Heatherton Sanatorium ..	1	120	..	7,117	8,242	15,359	14,946
Janefield Sanatorium ..	1	35	..	5,726	489	6,215	6,215
Convalescent Homes ..	3	105	2,800	3,150	12,762	15,912	14,685
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions ..	4	466	19,956	6,600	65,948	72,548	88,324
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving Houses .. ..	11	6,523	..	498,875	48,494	487,369	487,369
Foundling Hospitals ..	2	314	..	8,400	9,854	18,254	18,872
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	1	357	..	27,478	32,316	59,794	68,286
Total .. ..	82	11,399	149,803	679,943	760,574	1,440,517	1,494,181

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—INMATES,  
RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1927-28—*continued.*

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average in-door Patients.	Out-door Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year)
				From Govern-ment.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
				£	£	£	£
<b>BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.</b>							
Benevolent Asylums ..	8	2,005	580	35,397	47,855	83,252	80,707
Old Colonists' Association ..	1	90	..	..	10,220	10,220	4,823
Benevolent Societies ..	88	..	23,615	28,580	32,681	61,261	61,887
Orphan Asylums ..	10	1,663	..	7,775	56,575	64,350	75,444
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>24,195</b>	<b>71,752</b>	<b>147,331</b>	<b>219,083</b>	<b>222,861</b>
<b>REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
Children's Welfare Department ..	12	637	16,190	421,598	16,477	438,075	438,075
Lara Inebriates' Institution ..	1	40	..	4,256	1,131	5,387	5,387
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ..	1	28	..	739	1,430	2,169	2,246
Female Refuges ..	10	672	..	3,370	42,138	45,508	44,593
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	3	150	..	320	8,299	8,619	8,688
Prisoners' Aid Society of Victoria	1	..	847	500	727	1,227	1,255
Gaols and Penal Establishments	12	1,044	..	111,511	..	111,511	111,511
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>17,037</b>	<b>542,294</b>	<b>70,202</b>	<b>612,496</b>	<b>611,755</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Old-age and Invalid Pensioners ..	..	..	57,040	2,813,840	..	2,813,840	2,813,840
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	131	..	850	7,580	8,430	8,187
Charity Organization Society	1	..	140	..	7,870	7,870	7,909
Free Dispensaries ..	2	..	11,182	425	1,048	1,473	1,530
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>68,362</b>	<b>2,815,115</b>	<b>16,498</b>	<b>2,831,613</b>	<b>2,831,466</b>
<b>Grand Total..</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>17,859</b>	<b>259,397</b>	<b>4,109,104</b>	<b>994,605</b>	<b>5,103,709</b>	<b>5,160,263</b>

The receipts of all charitable institutions for the year 1927-28 amounted to £2,178,358, of which £1,183,753, or 53 per cent., was contributed by the Government, and the expenditure amounted to £2,234,912. Of the Government contribution, £886,793 was expended on the Receiving House for the Insane, Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Children's Welfare Department, the Greenvale, Heatherton and Janefield Sanatoria for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions.

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1919 it was £1,042,295, and it had increased to £2,234,912 in 1928. This is equivalent to an advance of 114 per cent. The aid from Government increased by about 105 per cent., and that from other sources by about 100 per cent. in the period mentioned. Information in regard to the receipts and expenditure in each year of the period is given in the accompanying table:—

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1919 TO 1928.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			
	Government aid.	Other.	Total.	Building and extra-ordinary Repairs.	Main-tenance.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1919 ..	578,055	497,945	1,076,000	62,144	963,647	16,504	1,042,295
1920 ..	681,626	688,356	1,319,982	66,191	1,155,558	8,817	1,230,566
1921 ..	818,766	709,011	1,527,777	95,153	1,351,856	12,154	1,459,163
1922 ..	815,316	753,757	1,569,073	166,146	1,339,982	15,151	1,521,278
1923 ..	794,706	775,243	1,569,949	119,520	1,351,949	16,589	1,488,058
1924 ..	870,984	859,720	1,730,704	182,094	1,438,791	33,089	1,653,974
1925 ..	1,047,998	881,235	1,929,233	375,988	1,532,695	35,623	1,944,306
1926 ..	1,093,526	1,028,424	2,121,950	359,061	1,628,980	75,978	2,064,028
1927 ..	1,111,191	979,779	2,090,970	281,808	1,707,260	68,996	2,058,064
1928 ..	1,183,753	994,605	2,178,358	306,383	1,848,179	80,850	2,234,912



and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the wards of the Children's Welfare Department cost the State nothing—maintaining themselves at service or being supported by relatives—the cost of maintenance per head shown above is not a correct indication of the burden on the public. The true cost per head of those supported by the State is somewhat higher. The average cost per inmate of the Foundling Hospitals, Female Refuges, and Salvation Army Homes would be reduced if allowance were made for mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospitals, and for infants in the other institutions mentioned.

Of the total income of charitable institutions in 1927-28 more than half was contributed by the Government, and about 11 per cent. was collected from patients. The receipts of hospitals and other charitable institutions in the State under various headings are shown hereunder:—

**SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS  
IN VICTORIA, 1927-28.**

Receipts.	General Hospitals.	Women's Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Eye and Ear Hospital.	Queen's Memorial Hospital.	Other Hospitals.	Other Institutions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid .. ..	149,656	8,039	13,331	3,700	27,478	10,750	970,799	1,183,753
Municipal Grants .. ..	21,600	530	742	517	30,912	857	17,753	72,971
Private Contributions ..	74,886	3,165	10,232	3,004	..	4,712	73,317	169,316
Proceeds of Entertainments	29,964	2,432	1,203	11	..	2,022	16,392	52,024
Legacies, Bequests, Special Donations and Proceeds of Intestate Estates ..	179,408	9,886	22,503	4,685	4	9,717	41,687	267,800
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations .. ..	21,464	1,684	3,120	425	..	1,128	5,750	33,571
Contributions of Indoor Patients .. ..	73,334	12,757	3,532	2,016	725	3,846	106,181	202,341
Out-patients' Fees .. ..	23,017	1,516	2,726	3,366	..	2,894	765	34,284
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,608	42,608
Interest or Rent .. ..	32,400	1,000	2,099	4,652	583	2,324	28,209	71,267
Other Sources .. ..	24,871	3,019	35	827	92	928	18,761	48,333
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>630,460</b>	<b>44,028</b>	<b>59,523</b>	<b>23,203</b>	<b>59,794</b>	<b>39,178</b>	<b>1,322,172</b>	<b>2,178,358</b>

Particulars relating to the accommodation in the most important of the various classes of charitable institutions in the State are given below. The information relates to the year ended 30th June, 1928, except in the case of the

**Charitable Institutions—accommodation.**

Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Children's Welfare Department, where it relates to the calendar year 1928. Of the general hospitals, six are in Melbourne, and the remainder in country towns. The accommodation available for indoor patients was as follows :—

AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1927-28.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General Hospitals ..	55	462	5,382,538	4,160	1,294
Women's Hospital ..	1	21	265,113	233	1,138
Children's Hospital ..	1	27	219,560	222	989
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	1	14	59,021	70	843
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	1	16	89,298	105	850
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	1	50	499,098	514	971
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ..	1	8	86,388	196	441
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home ..	1	8	129,250	107	1,208
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives ..	1	13	32,671	90	363
Heatherton Sanatorium ..	1	14	133,660	124	1,078
Janefield Sanatorium ..	1	17	50,320	56	898
Receiving Houses for the Insane ..	2	22	63,782	105	607
Hospitals for the Insane ..	8	1,300	3,845,578	5,342	720
Idiot Asylum ..	1	29	172,416	371	465
Benevolent Asylums ..	8	186	2,609,368	2,272	1,148
Convalescent Homes ..	3	28	142,580	132	1,080
Blind Asylums ..	2	18	99,850	91	1,097
Deaf and Dumb, Asylum ..	1	4	98,037	115	852
Orphan Asylums ..	10	91	1,004,630	1,692	594
Children's Welfare Department ..	12	71	661,472	980	675
Female Refuges ..	10	171	653,855	797	820
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ..	3	16	84,416	173	488
Lara Inebriates' Institution ..	1	11	46,796	50	936
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ..	1	32	41,565	40	1,039
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ..	1	24	116,885	132	885
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>16,588,147</b>	<b>18,169</b>	<b>913</b>

Charitable  
Institutions  
—inmates  
and deaths.

The next statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions :—

### INMATES AND DEATHS, 1927-28.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
				per cent.
General Hospitals .. .. .	48,270	2,863	3,658	7·6
Women's Hospital .. .. .	6,861	207	117	1·7
Children's Hospital .. .. .	4,694	270	515	11·0
Eye and Ear Hospital .. .. .	2,165	78	14	·6
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children .. .. .	1,875	71	66	3·5
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .	4,661	357	110	2·4
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	227	129	15	6·6
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	255	185	3	1·2
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives .. .. .	196	68	11	5·6
Heatherton Sanatorium .. .. .	295	120	74	25·1
Janefield Sanatorium .. .. .	105	35	20	19·0
Receiving Houses for the Insane .. .. .	932	89	37	4·0
Hospitals for the Insane .. .. .	7,051	6,000	395	5·6
Idiot Asylum .. .. .	488	434	47	9·6
Benevolent Asylums .. .. .	3,824	2,005	503	13·2
Convalescent Homes .. .. .	2,247	105	4	·2
Blind Asylums .. .. .	281	258	5	1·8
Deaf and Dumb Asylum .. .. .	143	130	..	..
Orphan Asylums .. .. .	2,218	1,663	4	·2
Children's Welfare Department .. .. .	18,002	16,827	42	·2
Female Refuges .. .. .	1,233	672	18	1·5
Salvation Army Rescue Homes .. .. .	530	150	..	..
Old Colonists' Association .. .. .	98	90	8	8·2
Lara Inebriates' Institution .. .. .	231	40	..	..
Brightside Inebriates' Institution .. .. .	78	28	..	..
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. .. .	161	131	4	2·5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>107,121</b>	<b>33,005</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>5·3</b>

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 45 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 80 mothers of infants in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, 374 infants in the Female Refuges, and 219 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.



Patients  
treated, etc.,  
in hospitals.

The following statement contains particulars as to the number of beds, the number of patients treated, and the deaths which occurred in general hospitals during the year 1927-28. The receipts, distinguishing moneys received from the Government and from other sources, and the expenditure per head for maintenance (based on the average number of indoor patients) are also shown :—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN GENERAL HOSPITALS ;  
ALSO DEATHS, TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE  
PER HEAD FOR MAINTENANCE, 1927-28.

Hospital.	Number of Beds.	Total Indoor Patients treated during Year.	Average Daily Number of Indoor Patients treated.	Number of Deaths.	Receipts.			Expenditure per Head for Maintenance.
					From Government.	Other.	Total.	
					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Amherst ..	115	255	72·9	9	4,751	734	5,485	102 1 5
Ararat ..	65	590	35·2	32	950	2,919	3,869	113 9 11
Bairnsdale ..	39	540	27·3	44	750	3,546	4,296	125 10 7
Ballarat ..	192	2,136	114·5	136	7,200	10,726	17,926	113 19 8
Beechworth ..	100	240	26·3	21	900	2,442	3,342	105 4 11
Bendigo ..	262	1,963	113·6	172	7,164	11,370	18,534	154 17 0
Castlemaine ..	53	502	30·4	47	1,240	3,082	4,322	127 0 2
Colac ..	66	824	41·9	47	1,090	4,160	5,250	125 10 9
Daylesford ..	52	227	14·7	13	500	2,123	2,623	190 2 9
Echuca ..	46	851	43·1	49	1,300	6,116	7,416	78 11 8
Geelong ..	162	1,962	113·0	143	3,450	12,813	16,263	141 18 3
Hamilton ..	108	943	50·3	27	2,500	6,096	8,596	132 7 9
Horsham ..	78	746	40·2	33	1,800	6,335	8,135	117 15 9
Kyneton ..	62	393	24·9	27	700	3,344	4,044	136 5 10
Maryborough ..	80	684	36·2	29	1,100	3,963	5,063	121 7 7
Melbourne ..	358	8,230	396·1	993	30,716	117,653	148,369	268 1 8
Alfred ..	340	6,730	310·1	621	29,022	66,029	95,051	250 2 4
Austin ..	301	718	292·1	251	13,638	60,242	73,880	134 3 0
Caulfield Con- valescent ..	150	2,834	124·4	10	4,684	15,470	20,154	170 1 5
Homoeopathic ..	117	1,947	115·5	115	3,475	13,932	17,407	143 6 8
St. Vincent's ..	120	2,737	127·7	188	8,130	37,177	45,307	253 11 7
Mildura ..	82	1,032	51·0	58	2,000	6,170	8,170	149 15 8
Mooroopna ..	126	1,843	109·9	103	4,250	10,020	14,270	109 0 2
Sale ..	68	941	59·7	69	1,750	6,507	8,257	114 5 5
Stawell ..	66	475	20·8	21	600	3,342	3,942	124 7 6
St. Arnaud ..	56	614	38·6	26	1,050	3,512	4,562	101 5 11
Swan Hill ..	45	622	37·1	31	800	5,490	6,290	100 13 6
Wangaratta ..	65	899	53·5	35	1,500	4,736	6,236	89 19 3
Warragul ..	58	559	32·6	29	825	3,582	4,407	148 4 5
Warrnambool ..	98	784	44·2	57	3,575	4,639	8,214	118 7 5
Williamstown ..	30	393	22·8	15	150	5,149	5,299	100 15 9
Wonthaggi ..	24	525	24·6	40	821	4,034	4,855	161 1 2
Other Hospitals*	576	3,531	218·5	167	7,275	33,351	40,626	162 17 6
Total ..	4,160	48,270	2,862·8	3,658	149,656	480,804	630,460	169 8 9

\* 23 in number.

## HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT 1922.

An Act (No. 3260) to amend the law relating to the management of hospitals and charities in the State of Victoria was passed by the State Parliament in the year 1922. Its principal provisions are as follows :—

Part I. provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of a Board to be called the Charities Board of Victoria and consisting of 14 members, nominated or appointed as under :—

- (a) Four persons to be nominated by the body known as the Metropolitan Hospitals Association, one at least of whom is to be a legally qualified medical practitioner ;
- (b) Four persons to be nominated by the body known as the Country Hospitals Association, one at least of whom is to be a legally qualified medical practitioner ;
- (c) Two persons to be appointed from persons nominated by the committees of subsidized institutions and benevolent societies within the metropolis (other than hospitals), one at least of whom is to be a woman ;
- (d) Two persons to be appointed from persons nominated by the committees of subsidized institutions and benevolent societies outside of the metropolis (other than hospitals), one at least of whom is to be a woman ;
- (e) Two other persons, one of whom is to be appointed as a member of the Metropolitan Standing Committee and the other as a member of the Country Standing Committee to be provided for under the Act.

The duties of the Board are from time to time to make such inquiries as it thinks fit and to report to the Minister as to :—

- (a) What charitable relief is required to meet the needs of the diseased, infirm, incurable, poor, or destitute persons resident in Victoria (including children and convalescent patients) ;
- (b) What institutions or benevolent societies should in the opinion of the Board be subsidized ;
- (c) What sum of money should in the opinion of the Board be paid from the Fund, and for what purposes, to each subsidized institution or benevolent society in any financial year ; and
- (d) Any amendments of existing legislation and proposals for future legislation which are in its opinion desirable for carrying into effect any of the objects or purposes referred to in the Act, and in particular for improvement in and the prevention of overlapping in the administration of institutions and benevolent societies.

Special powers of the Board include the closing of any subsidized institution including a benevolent society (not being a separate institution) and the amalgamation of any two or more subsidized institutions (not being separate institutions). Before the Board can exercise the power of closing an institution it must be satisfied that the institution or benevolent society is seriously mismanaged or that the funds thereof are substantially applied otherwise than for affording the relief for which the institution or benevolent society exists, or that the accommodation provided is defective, insanitary, or unsuitable, or that relief can be provided more effectively and economically by some other institution or benevolent society. All institutions existing before the commencement of the Act must be registered within six months of a date to be fixed by the Board, and every institution established subsequently must register in order to participate in any grant or aid of any kind from the Consolidated Revenue or from any municipality. A non-registered charity will not be allowed to appeal or apply to any person or body of persons for any contributions towards its funds.

A fund called "The Hospitals and Charities Fund" is kept in the Treasury. To this fund the Government contributed a sum of £219,831 for the financial year 1927-28, and £227,500 for 1928-29. The salary of an Inspector of Charities, who has been appointed under the Act, together with the remuneration of other necessary officers and expenses, are paid out of the fund. Subject to these payments the fund may be applied to the establishment or maintenance of subsidized institutions or benevolent societies, the cost of the erection of new buildings or of repairs, additions, alterations, or equipment of existing buildings used for the purposes of any subsidized institution or for any other prescribed purposes. Matters to be considered in making payments out of the fund are the financial position of each institution or benevolent society, and the amount likely to be contributed to it during the next financial year otherwise than from the fund, the probable net receipts and expenditure of that financial year, also the actual number of persons relieved by it, the average number of beds (if any) occupied, the average length of stay of patients, and the average cost per bed during the preceding financial year.

Other sections relate to restrictions on certain means of raising money for institutions, the incorporation and government of hospitals and philanthropic institutions generally, the liability of patients to contribute for the relief afforded them according to their means, and the power to resume land required for institutions in the manner provided by the *Lands Compensation Act 1915*.

Since the appointment of the Board some important reforms have been given effect to. The Caulfield Military Hospital was taken over from the Defence Department in May, 1925, and is managed by the Melbourne Hospital. The whole of the Metropolitan General Hospitals are co-operating in

Operations  
of the Board.

the scheme, and have agreed, after the subsidies provided have been exhausted, to recompense the Melbourne Hospital for net expenditure on a proportionate basis of beds available to the respective institutions. The official opening took place on 13th May, 1925, when 50 beds were available. The number was afterwards increased to 150 beds, and further accommodation is being arranged.

During the year 1928-29 the Board arranged the transfer of 200 patients from metropolitan hospitals to country institutions. This was done in order to make available more beds in the metropolitan area.

A standard has been set as the minimum requirements for a base hospital in the country. The number of occupied beds is to be not fewer than 50, giving in addition to general medical and surgical accommodation, beds for midwifery and children, each at least 5 per cent. of total accommodation. Fully established and equipped Out-Patients' Department to be established, available to patients at any time in case of emergency, and with at least tri-weekly attendance of honorary medical officer. Equipped sub-departments of radiology, pathology and bacteriology, massage, and other sub-departments to be maintained as the needs arise. Honorary attending medical officers to be elected to the various positions for a fixed term; applications to be called publicly. A training school for nurses to be in operation. The hospitals raised to base grade are:—Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Mooroopna, Sale and Warrnambool. The committees of the larger provincial hospitals have adopted the Board's proposals.

When the Board commenced its operations only one country hospital had maternity wards, whereas in 1929 there are eighteen either in existence or in process of construction.

During the year the Board, in co-operation with the Government, has been active in framing regulations in regard to Community Hospitals. These regulations were gazetted on 29th May, 1929, and the provisions, in brief, are that—

- (a) Public hospitals may, on the recommendation of the Board, attach paying wards (divided into private and intermediate) to existing institutions.
- (b) That the conditions of admission to these wards will be prescribed in order to safeguard the interests of patients, the hospital, and the medical profession.
- (c) The scale of charges for accommodation will be subject to approval by the Governor in Council, and the fees chargeable by medical practitioners to patients in the intermediate section will be on an approved scale.
- (d) That no portion of the charitable funds of any public hospital shall be used in the erection, equipment, or for maintenance of the community section of the hospital.

Evidence of the importance of the policy of the Government regarding community hospitals is found in the eagerness of the majority of Committees of the institutions to take advantage of the regulations. Since the formation of the Board, there has been no decision which is more acceptable or of greater value to the Hospital System of Victoria. The Board is of the opinion that, under the Community Hospital Scheme, the benefits to the public and to the finances of the institutions will be substantial.

There are now four proposals before the Board for the erection of entirely new hospitals on community lines, viz.:—Gippsland (Sale), Stawell, Wangaratta, and Castlemaine; other Committees have signified their desire to attach private and intermediate wards to existing hospitals, but the Board recommends the immediate development at the four places named instead of attempting to deal with a greater number at once.

The progress of buildings at the new hospitals at Ouyen and Orbost marks the first stages of the development of entirely new institutions in places where settlement and growth of population has warranted this action.

It is with gratification that the Board records the formation of a Central Council of Ladies' Benevolent Societies of Victoria. Despite considerable opposition from some of the Societies, the efforts have achieved a successful result, and it is anticipated that great benefit will accrue.

The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. The *Year-Books* for 1915-16 and 1916-17 contain a statement of the circumstances associated with the foundation of the hospital in 1846, and a reference to its rebuilding in recent years.

It has always been the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain normally 358 beds. The number of in-patients treated in 1927-28 was 8,230, the daily average number being 396.1. In the out-patients' and casualty departments 56,212 persons were treated in that year. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 301,668.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1928, numbered 336,388, and the out-patients, 1,549,179.

In 1927-28 the Government grant for maintenance amounted to £30,000; government fees to £716; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £1,766; private contributions amounted to £17,917; special appeal to £36,366; revenue from entertainments in aid to £315; bequests to £15,520; Hospital Sunday collections to £2,882; payments and

contributions by indoor patients to £8,898; and out-patients' fees to £8,833; interest yielded a revenue of £16,976; and £8,180 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £148,369 and the expenditure was £107,566.

The Melbourne Hospital is also a training school for nurses, and has a nursing staff of 229. 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 is proving of valuable assistance in the many lines of research which are being conducted by an efficient and highly-trained staff.

To relieve the pressure on the City Hospitals the Convalescent Hospital at Caulfield was established in 1925. In six wards there are 150 beds open, 147 of which are occupied daily. The management is undertaken by the committee of the Melbourne Hospital. The total expenditure for the year 1927-28 was £24,633.

**Alfred  
Hospital.**

In the year 1868 a large committee of Melbourne citizens decided that the establishment of a second general hospital for Melbourne had become imperatively necessary. A site comprising 13 acres within the municipality of Prahran was secured, and the foundation stone of "The Prince Alfred Hospital" (so named in commemoration of the escape from assassination of Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh), was laid in March, 1869. In May, 1871, the hospital was opened, the buildings being added to in 1885. In 1921 an extensive scheme of building expansion was approved, subject to funds becoming available. Since then remarkable progress has taken place. The whole of the original buildings have been remodelled and enlarged, while many buildings, including new wards, operating theatres, research and investigation departments, a fine new nurses' home, and important additions to existing buildings have been erected. The cost of works carried out in this scheme of expansion up to the end of June, 1929, was £200,160. The hospital is recognized by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and is also a training school for nurses. On 30th June, 1929, there were 340 beds and cots in the Institution. The total number of in-patients who received treatment during the year 1927-28 was 6,730, and during 1928-29 the number was 6,462. In the out-patients and casualty departments, 43,865 persons were treated in 1927-28, while in 1928-29 the total was 45,498. The attendances of these patients rose in number from 243,794 in 1927-28 to 262,067 in 1928-29. The total of the receipts for the year 1928-29 in all the accounts was £69,073. The principal items of receipt were Government grants, £20,650; municipal grants, £1,596; private contributions, £5,925; revenue from entertainments in aid, £1,436; Hospital Sunday collections, £1,894; Lord Mayor's Fund, £2,008; in-door patients' fees, £8,253; out-door patients' fees, £8,058; interest, £660; visitors' contributions, £4,236; special donations and bequests, £6,168;

donations from auxiliary, £3,450; Boutique profits, £700; and miscellaneous, £3,861 (including £1,787 Government on account V.D. Clinic). The total expenditure on maintenance was £80,954, and in addition £25,328 was spent on buildings, furniture, fittings, &c. The Alfred Hospital was equipped early in 1924 with a powerful wireless receiving plant, with installation throughout the different wards, enabling the patients to receive the benefit of wireless broadcasting by means of individual head telephone sets. The Hospital is recognized by the University of Melbourne as a clinical school for gynæcology and the diseases of children. During 1925 extensive additions were made to the X-ray pavilion and a fine new building for the biochemistry department was erected and equipped. The latter is now known as the Thos. Baker, Alice Baker and Eleanor Shaw Medical Research Institute, and its maintenance is guaranteed under the will of the founder of the Institute, the late Mr. Thos. Baker. Important additions to the casualty and nurses home are in course of construction.

The Alfred Hospital has a very fine clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases, the institution being the first in this State to establish such a department.

During 1926 the Pathological Laboratory was enlarged by the addition of a museum, made possible by a generous donation from the estate of the late Mr. H. J. Stead. In the museum specimens are displayed in natural colors by an original scheme of reflected electric light.

Arrangements have been made for the teaching of students, and a screen has been provided for demonstrating lectures by lantern slides and moving pictures. The Hospital's activities in this direction are well to the fore amongst similar institutions of its kind.

The diamond jubilee of the institution was celebrated in 1929 by a fair in the Hospital grounds, the proceeds of which were used to erect a new Boutique and tea rooms for the convenience of the staff, patients, and visitors. It is also proposed to establish a community wing, a donation of £5,000, as a nucleus to such a fund, having been received from the President and Mrs. F. D. Michaelis, to commemorate the diamond jubilee year.

**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 are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 383 to 385. ●

## SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

**Greenvale Sanatorium.** The Greenvale Sanatorium at Broadmeadows for incipient and early stage cases was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. It was established by the Government, and is under the control of the Public Health Department. Females only are now admitted to the institution, and provision is made for 90 patients. During the year ended 31st December, 1928, 208 patients were treated at the sanatorium, 81 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number, 84 did very well and were discharged apparently cured or greatly benefited, and 20 were discharged not benefited or incurable. Coupled with the last-mentioned cases were other patients who were discharged either at their own request after a brief stay, or for disciplinary reasons, and some who were sent in for a short period for educational purposes, making a total of 34. Nine deaths occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 61 patients remaining under care. The benefits of treatment and education that the institution affords to cases of consumption in the early stages have now been received by 5,855 patients. Of these, 3,568 had the disease arrested or their condition much improved; 1,123 were not benefited or were incurable; 135 died; and 968 left of their own accord. A most important function of the institution is the teaching of patients how to avoid communicating the disease to others. Immediately after the admission of a patient to the sanatorium the house or room vacated is disinfected under the supervision of the municipal council of the district, a centre of infection being thus removed.

**Amherst and Heatherton Sanatoria.**

The Amherst Sanatorium, for early-stage cases, is maintained by the Government and administered by the local hospital authorities under the direction of the Public Health Department. It is now reserved for the treatment of males only, and there is, ordinarily, accommodation at the institution for 80 patients. During the year 1928, 167 patients were treated, of whom 61 were discharged with the disease arrested or their condition much improved; 13 left, not benefited; 28 left of their own accord; 10 died; and 55 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Sanatorium treatment has now been received by 2,875 patients. Of these, 2,303 were discharged cured or relieved; 129 left of their own accord; 240 were incurable; 86 died; and 55 remained on 31st December, 1928.

There is a sanatorium for intermediate and advanced cases of both sexes at Heatherton, near Cheltenham, adjacent to the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum. The sanatorium now contains 124 beds. There were on 1st January, 1928, 120 persons in the institution, and the number admitted during the succeeding twelve months was 178, making a total of 298 who received treatment during the year 1928. Of these, 105 were discharged, 70 died, and 123 were under care at the end of the year.



With regard to other cases of advanced consumption, 168 beds are provided at the Austin Hospital, and 56 beds at Janefield, which is controlled by the Austin Hospital authorities.

**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 2,401 students have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 1,264 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association, in 1883, 70,827 persons have received instruction, and 45,203 have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 3,511 students. Full information in regard to the formation of classes may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. J. Harold Lord, 217 Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. (Telephone, Central 1370.)

**Victorian Civil Ambulance Service.** This service attended to 14,215 calls, of which 2,427 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1929; the mileage travelled was 140,738. In 4,048 cases no fee was paid. Country trips, to the number of 1,229 (three of over 200 miles), were undertaken during the year. The decentralisation of the service has commenced by the inauguration of Ambulance Stations at Preston, Prahran, Hawthorn, and Footscray, with the intention of extending same to all suburban areas.

In addition, 21 Country Ambulance Stations have been successfully opened and operated since March, 1923, under the Country Division of the Service, with a view to providing ambulance facilities throughout all districts in Victoria. In addition to these stations 34 stretchers and first aid outfits have been supplied to smaller centres and placed in charge of the police officer in each district. These country stations, during the year ended 30th June, 1929, conveyed 2,496 patients, the distance covered being 34,736 miles. Since the formation of the country service in 1923, 12,042 patients have been conveyed a distance of 137,287 miles.

The registered office and head depot is situated at 217 Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. (Telephone, Central 121.)

**Charity Organization Society.** A statement of the objects of this society appears in the *Year-Book* 1916-17, page 583.

The income and outgo for the year ended 30th June, 1928, were—Administration Account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £2,687; expenditure, £2,765; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £5,047; expenditure, £4,453; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £225; expenditure, £193. The number of

separate cases dealt with during the year was 4,496, of which 2,094 had not previously come under the notice of the society. The total number of cases actually investigated was 1,466. During the year under review 96 men and women obtained temporary or permanent employment through the Society's assistance. The records of the Society now contain more than 43,000 social histories of distressed families and individuals.

**Royal  
Humane  
Society.**

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victoria Humane Society." Its objects are as follows:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures; (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia; (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful; (4) To collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes.

During the year ended 30th June, 1929, 114 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 40 certificates, 29 bronze medals, and 9 silver medals were granted. The receipts during 1928-29 amounted to £564, and the expenditure to £481. The institution has placed and maintains 343 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australian States and Fiji. The society has an honorary correspondent in the capital city of each State.

Swimming competitions have been inaugurated in the schools of the Commonwealth, and awards of medals and certificates are made to those pupils who attain proficiency in exercises which have special reference to saving life from drowning. The society makes a special feature of the development of swimming and life saving proficiency.

**Royal Life  
Saving  
Society.**

With a desire to minimize the great loss of life from drowning a society was established in Melbourne in 1904 entitled the "Royal Life Saving Society." Its objects are:—(1) To promote technical education in life saving and resuscitation of the apparently drowned; (2) To stimulate public opinion in favour of the general adoption of swimming and life saving as a branch of instruction in schools, colleges, &c.; (3) To encourage floating, diving, plunging, and such other swimming arts as would be of assistance to a person endeavouring to save life; (4) To arrange and promote public lectures, demonstrations and competitions, and to form classes of instruction, so as to bring about a widespread and thorough knowledge of the principles which underlie the art of natation.

The work done by the society has increased greatly since its inauguration, and in 1928-29 the awards granted totalled 1,764. The total income for 1928-29 was £1,217 and the expenditure £1,317. The whole of the State schools in Victoria have become affiliated to the society, and it is expected that the awards will be considerably increased as the result of this connexion.

**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, 1928, 3,381 cases were dealt with by it, of which 1,976 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 135 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 £3,199, and the expenditure to £3,216.

**Lord Mayor's Fund.** The initiation of the movement to assist in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities, which resulted in the inauguration of the Lord Mayor's Fund, is credited to the late Sir J. W. Swanson, K.B., a former Lord Mayor of Melbourne. The first definite step to make the fund a permanent one was taken in April, 1923, when a chief executive officer and organizing secretary was appointed. An important feature of the first year's work was the merging of the Hospital Saturday Fund in the Lord Mayor's Fund. No change was made in regard to the constitution or administrative functions of the Hospital Sunday committee. The receipts and disbursements of the Lord Mayor's Fund from 1st July, 1928, to 30th June, 1929, are given hereunder :—

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE LORD MAYOR'S FUND, 1ST JULY, 1928, TO 30TH JUNE, 1929.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Balance 1/7/28 .. ..	2,188	Distributions made to Institutions from General Fund .. ..	18,979
October Appeal (1928) ..	15,163	Distributions to specified donees .. ..	46,493
General donations, etc. ..	8,416	Salaries of secretary and staff	2,570
Police Carnival .. ..	1,544	Miscellaneous .. ..	888
Flower Day .. ..	2,921	Expenses of special Efforts	1,596
Donations for specified institutions .. ..	41,664	Balance 30/6/29 .. ..	1,370
Total .. ..	71,896		71,896

The amounts allocated to the various charitable institutions in 1928-29 from the Lord Mayor's Fund, including Hospital Saturday receipts, and from the Hospital Sunday Fund were as follows :—

Institution.	From Lord Mayor's Fund.	From Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital .. .. .	6,421	2,439	8,860
Alfred Hospital .. .. .	4,632	1,894	6,526
Children's Hospital .. .. .	3,345	1,167	4,512
Women's Hospital .. .. .	4,617	876	5,493
Austin Hospital .. .. .	3,589	949	4,538
St. Vincent's Hospital .. .. .	3,771	836	4,607
Melbourne Benevolent Asylum .. .. .	1,166	620	1,786
Queen Victoria Hospital .. .. .	3,460	304	3,764
Homœopathic Hospital .. .. .	2,769	478	3,247
Melbourne Ladies' Benevolent Society .. .. .	1,763	..	1,763
Eye and Ear Hospital .. .. .	1,455	430	1,885
Williamstown Hospital .. .. .	400	157	557
Melbourne District Nursing Society .. .. .	983	259	1,242
Salvation Army .. .. .	782	..	782
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. .. .	348	176	524
St. John Ambulance Association .. .. .	625	..	625
Other institutions .. .. .	25,345	896	26,241
Total distributed .. .. .	65,471	11,481	76,952

In Melbourne and suburbs the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections for the Lord Mayor's October Appeal. The following amounts were collected in each of the last ten years :—1919, £18,586 ; 1920, £19,750 ; 1921, £29,723 ; 1922, £20,368 (including a bequest of £2,461 from the estate of a deceased person) ; 1923, £24,013 ; 1924, £30,100 ; 1925, £31,100 ; 1926, £32,000 ; 1927, £38,000, and 1928, £46,000.

The total amount which has been collected since the movement was inaugurated in 1873 is £696,532.

**Wattle Day.** On a day fixed, about the middle of August in each year, ladies attired in white costumes sell sprigs of wattle blossom in the streets and elsewhere, and the amounts obtained are allotted to charities for children. The sums which have been raised each year during the last ten years are as follows :—1919, £5,393 ; 1920, £4,304 ; 1921, £5,951 ; 1922, £5,293 ; 1923, £6,674 ; 1924, £7,645 ; 1925, £5,872 ; 1926, £6,566 ; 1927, £5,783 ; 1928, £5,343 ; and 1929, £5,003.

From 1915 to 1920 the Wattle Day collection was organized and controlled by the Commonwealth Button Fund, and emblematic "buttons" and badges were sold in addition to wattle blossom. The Commonwealth Button Fund was wound up in January, 1921, and the organization of the annual Wattle Day appeal is now undertaken by the Children's Welfare Association. This association consists of all the societies participating in the appeal, and its work is carried out by a body of voluntary assistants. Since 1927 W. T. Hughes-Jones has organized the campaign in an honorary capacity. The Charities Board has approved of the movement, and the proceeds are distributed through the Lord Mayor's Fund.

### INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an act passed in 1908 and amending acts. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains, on pages 591 to 597, information relating to the amounts of pensions payable and the persons entitled to receive them. The amounts have since been increased.

The maximum pension, whether old-age or invalid, is £1 per week. This rate was paid from 8th October, 1925. 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 number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1929, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 16,713; women, 26,082; total, 42,795. Invalid pensioners—men, 7,779; women, 9,778; total, 17,557.

Of the persons living in Victoria at or above the ages at which old-age pensions commence, 36·7 per cent. were receiving pensions on 30th June, 1929.

The State system of old-age pensions came into force on 18th January, 1901, and the highest number of pensioners was reached in November, 1901, when 16,300 were on the register. Alterations in the Act in the direction of compelling relatives, when in a position to do so, to support applicants for pensions had the effect of reducing the number to 10,732 in 1907. On 1st July, 1909, when the Federal Act came into operation, there were 12,368 old-age pensioners in Victoria. Thereafter the number rapidly increased, and on 30th June, 1929, it had reached a total of 42,795 (exclusive of invalid pensioners). The number of old-age and invalid

Federal  
Invalid and  
Old-age  
Pensions Act.

Pensioners,  
1901 to  
1928-29.

pensioners at the end of each financial year from the inception of the system and the amount expended each year are shown in the following statement:—

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA,  
1901 TO 1929.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
13th January to 30th June, 1901 (under State Act)	16,275	...	16,275	£ 129,338
1901-2	14,570	...	14,570	292,432
1902-3	12,417	...	12,417	215,973
1903-4	11,609	...	11,609	205,150
1904-5	11,209	...	11,209	200,464
1905-6	10,990	...	10,990	189,127
1906-7	10,732	...	10,732	187,793
1907-8	11,288	...	11,288	233,573
1908-9	12,368	...	12,368	270,327
1909-10 (under Federal Act)...	20,218	...	20,218	470,656
1910-11 " " ...	23,722	2,272	25,994	573,699
1911-12 " " ...	24,449	3,162	27,611	672,593
1912-13 " " ...	25,434	3,918	29,352	715,924
1913-14 " " ...	27,150	4,844	31,994	795,449
1914-15 " " ...	28,365	6,054	34,419	839,718
1915-16 " " ...	28,446	6,869	35,315	908,159
1916-17 " " ...	29,064	7,921	36,985	1,070,386
1917-18 " " ...	29,159	8,901	38,060	1,168,498
1918-19 " " ...	29,179	9,337	38,516	1,199,787
1919-20 " " ...	29,565	10,277	39,842	1,348,100*
1920-21 " " ...	30,355	11,174	41,559	1,533,430*
1921-22 " " ...	30,958	11,444	42,402	1,581,898*
1922-23 " " ...	31,248	11,707	42,955	1,589,362*
1923-24 " " ...	32,603	12,220	44,823	1,947,069*
1924-25 " " ...	33,845	12,950	46,795	2,027,202*
1925-26 " " ...	36,800	14,062	50,862	2,348,571*
1926-27 " " ...	38,702	15,327	54,029	2,666,470*
1927-28 " " ...	40,642	16,398	57,040	2,813,840*
1928-29 " " ...	42,795	17,557	60,352	2,972,581*

\* This includes payments of pensions of 2s. per week (increased to 3s. per week from 13th September, 1923, to 4s. per week from 8th October, 1925, and to 5s. 6d. per week from 4th October, 1928) to inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. There were respectively 1,225 and 351 such pensions in force on 30th June, 1929.

An act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912. The number of claims

Maternity Allowance.

granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1929, was 584,134 and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £2,920,670.

For the year ended 30th June, 1929, the number of claims granted was 34,132, and the amount paid in allowances, £170,660.

**LUNACY DEPARTMENT.**

**Lunacy Department.** The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1927 and 1928 :—

**INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE LUNACY DEPARTMENT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1927 AND 1928.**

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1927.	1928.	
In State Hospitals .. .. .	5,552	5,644	+ 92
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals .. .. .	684	737	+ 53
Boarded Out .. .. .	124	120	- 4
In Licensed Houses .. .. .	69	62	- 7
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses .. .. .	22	24	+ 2
<b>Total Number of Registered Insane .. .. .</b>	<b>6,451</b>	<b>6,587</b>	<b>+ 136</b>
<b>In Receiving Institutions .. .. .</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>+ 4</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,540</b>	<b>6,680</b>	<b>+ 140</b>
Voluntary Boarders .. .. .	52	92	+ 40
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	169	183	+ 14

The number of admissions to Hospitals for Insane for each of the years 1924 to 1928 is given below :—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1924	349	314	663	53	93	146	809
1925	370	283	653	29	64	93	746
1926	384	345	729	50	62	112	841
1927	387	318	705	43	77	120	825
1928	441	303	744	42	91	133	877

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in, the Hospitals for the Insane for each of the years 1924 to 1928 are given below :—

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1924 ..	142	151	293	254	176	430	723
1925 ..	147	145	292	198	158	356	648
1926 ..	141	151	292	208	195	403	695
1927 ..	154	180	334	268	180	448	782
1928 ..	132	156	288	248	194	442	730

The variation in the numbers annually admitted over a period of years into the State Hospitals and Receiving Houses is comparatively small, and the same may be said of the number of deaths and discharges, but the general result is that a small annual increase occurs in the total number of the registered insane. In the year 1928, however, the increase of 136 was considerably above the average, as evidenced by the fact that there was an annual average increase of 70 in the preceding five years (1923-27). The numbers in Military Mental Hospitals and of voluntary boarders are not counted in the total number of registered insane—these have increased by 14 and 40 respectively.

The ratio of insanity in 1928 was 1 in 267 of the total population as against 1 in 270 for 1927. The highest ratio recorded in the history of the State occurred in 1916, when 1 in 238 was registered.

The use of the voluntary boarder provisions of the Lunacy Act has been considerably increased during the year.

The important point to remember with regard to the State is that the daily average number of those resident in the State Hospitals during 1928 has increased to the extent of 86 persons.

### CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

**Neglected and reformatory children.**

There were at the end of 1928 two industrial and four 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, 1928, numbered 7,496—7,319 neglected and 177 reformatory children—and there were 25 others, free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the last five years :—

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN,  
1924 TO 1928.

Year.	NUMBER OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Neglected Children *
	Boarded Out.	Placed with friends on Probation.	Maintaining themselves at Service or Apprenticed.	In Institutions (including Hospitals)	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1924 ...	4,123	1,263	480	495	2	6,363
1925 ...	4,212	1,355	501	508	1	6,577
1926 ...	4,263	1,497	470	533	9	6,772
1927 ...	4,367	1,599	431	585	15	6,997
1928 ...	4,473	1,793	424	617	12	7,319

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.	
1924 ...	75	30	19	...	1	125
1925 ...	86	29	19	1	...	135
1926 ...	83	45	13	...	...	141
1927 ...	98	46	19	1	...	164
1928 ...	111	49	17	...	...	177

\* 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 1928 there were 9,904 such children.

Children boarded out, &c.

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send to the Department reports as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 12s. 6d. per week for children under 18 months, and 8s. per week for those over that age. These rates have been payable since 1st December, 1921. For the previous twelve months the rates were 11s. 6d. per week for children under 12 months, and 8s. per week for those of an older age. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

Children  
committed to  
the care of the  
State, 1928.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1928 were as follows :—

Cases in which Parents were held to be—	Number.
<b>Blameable—One Parent—</b>	
Father deserted and mother dead .. ..	50
"    "    "    in asylum .. ..	1
"    "    "    invalid .. ..	10
"    "    "    poor .. ..	293
"    drunkard .. ..	4
"    in gaol .. ..	8
"    "    "    poor .. ..	15
"    unknown .. ..	11
"    "    "    invalid .. ..	2
"    "    "    mental .. ..	1
"    "    "    poor .. ..	33
Mother deserted and father dead .. ..	9
"    "    "    invalid .. ..	2
"    "    "    poor .. ..	10
"    drunkard .. ..	1
"    of doubtful character and father dead .. ..	8
"    "    "    poor .. ..	4
<b>Both Parents—</b>	
Father deserted and mother in gaol .. ..	1
"    "    "    of doubtful character .. ..	21
"    drunkard .. ..	3
"    in gaol .. ..	1
"    unknown .. ..	15
"    "    "    of doubtful character .. ..	4
Parents deserted .. ..	34
"    drunkards .. ..	6
"    in gaol .. ..	6
"    of doubtful character .. ..	10
"    unknown .. ..	21
Total .. ..	584
<b>Blameless—Both Parents—</b>	
Father dead and mother insane .. ..	4
"    "    "    invalid .. ..	9
"    "    "    poor .. ..	66
"    in asylum and mother in hospital .. ..	5
"    "    "    poor .. ..	4
"    in hospital and mother dead .. ..	2
"    invalid .. ..	54
"    "    "    poor .. ..	19
"    poor .. ..	9
"    "    "    in asylum .. ..	34
"    "    "    dead .. ..	45
Parents dead .. ..	2
"    in asylum .. ..	2
"    invalids .. ..	103
"    poor .. ..	358
Total .. ..	942
<b>Total number of children placed under control during the year</b>	<b>942</b>

## CHILDREN'S MAINTENANCE ACT 1919, No. 3001.

A statement of the principal provisions of this Act is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 395 and 396. For the twelve months ended 31st December, 1928, assistance was granted under the Children's Maintenance Act in respect of 3,251 children, and 9,904 children were boarded out to their mothers at the end of the year, an increase of 810 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 9,094.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1911 to 1928 inclusive :—

## WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1911 TO 1928.

Year.	Number boarded out to Foster Mothers at end of Year.	Number boarded out with Mothers at end of Year†	Total number boarded out at end of Year.	Total Cost of maintenance of boarded out Children.	Other Wards of State.	Total Wards of State and Children boarded out with Mothers.
				£		
1911 ..	2,958	2,358	5,316	74,719	1,865	7,181
1912 ..	2,991	2,978	5,969	83,327	1,815	7,784
1913 ..	3,090	3,696	6,786	93,509	1,767	8,553
1914 ..	3,342	4,144	7,486	102,051	1,853	9,339
1915 ..	3,359	4,681	8,040	127,898*	2,136	10,176
1916 ..	3,817	4,984	8,801	140,752	1,979	10,780
1917 ..	3,979	5,151	9,130	147,794	2,013	11,143
1918 ..	3,981	5,324	9,305	153,350	2,042	11,347
1919 ..	3,989	6,206	10,195	161,944*	2,142	12,337
1920 ..	4,128	6,928	11,056	210,457*	2,098	13,154
1921 ..	4,281	7,534	11,815	249,555*	1,945	13,760
1922 ..	4,189	7,651	11,840	264,257	1,979	13,819
1923 ..	4,133	7,641	11,774	268,255	2,227	14,001
1924 ..	4,123	7,660	11,783	274,628	2,365	14,148
1925 ..	4,212	8,154	12,366	284,384	2,500	14,866
1926 ..	4,263	8,532	12,795	308,250	2,650	15,445
1927 ..	4,367	9,094	13,461	339,028	2,794	16,255
1928 ..	4,473	9,904	14,377	385,036	3,023	17,400

\* Payment for children over the age of two years was increased from 5s. to 6s. per week from 1st April, 1915, and from 6s. to 7s. per week from 1st December, 1919. On 1st November, 1920, payment was increased from 10s. to 11s. 6d. per week for children under the age of 12 months, and from 7s. to 8s. per week for all over that age. From 1st December, 1921, the rate of pay for children under the age of 12 months was increased from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per week, and for those between 12 and 18 months from 8s. to 12s. 6d. per week.

† Prior to the year 1919 these children were wards of the State.

**Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children.** The governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1928 to £411,269, and that for reformatory school children to £5,069; the expenses of administration amounted to £17,500, making a total gross expenditure of £433,838. A sum of £16,210 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £267 from other sources, making the net expenditure £417,361. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1928, was 7,319; of this total, 4,473 were maintained in foster homes, 241 were in Government receiving dépôts, 337 were in other institutions, 424 were at service earning their own living, 39 were in hospitals, 12 were on a visit, and 1,793 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1928, was 177. Of this number 111 were maintained in private schools, 17 were in service earning their own living, and 49 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children has increased greatly during the past ten years, as is shown by the statement which follows:—

NET COST TO THE STATE OF NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1919 TO 1928.

Year.			Net Expenditure.	Year.			Net Expenditure.
			£				£
1919	..	..	181,385	1924	..	..	312,943
1920	..	..	238,448	1925	..	..	322,710
1921	..	..	282,380	1926	..	..	348,868
1922	..	..	295,440	1927	..	..	368,172
1923	..	..	299,456	1928	..	..	417,361

**Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.** Part VIII. of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1915 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council, and also provides for the wardship of the children, and for their transference, if there be sufficient cause, to the control of the Children's Welfare Department. The following return shows the societies and persons registered under the provisions of this part of the Act, and gives particulars respecting the children under their care during 1928:—

**WORK OF SOCIETIES AND PERSONS REGISTERED UNDER  
PART VIII. OF THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE ACT.**

Name of Society or Person.	Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.27.	Admissions during 1928.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.28.
		Court Committals.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Melbourne Orphanage Asylum, Brighton	279	..	..	93	303
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Society	273	5	17	21	264
Victorian Children's Aid Society	126	..	4	29	125
Church of England Mission..	104	2	7	42	99
Methodist Homes, Cheltenham	226	2	8	63	210
Gordon Institute ..	59	5	..	11	60
Burwood Boys' Home ..	41	1	..	30	35
Methodist Boys' Home (Central Mission Training Farm) ..	75	..	..	42	66
Presbyterian Girls' Home, Elsternwick ..	36	..	10	..	36
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	140	3	98	85	127
Sutherland Homes ..	157	..	3	50	148
Minton Boys' Home, (Ragged Boys' Home) ..	47	..	11	..	49
Church of England Boys' Home, Auburn and Canterbury ..	59	2	4	5	51
Kilmany Park Boys' Home, Sale ..	47	2	2	7	52
Seaside Garden Home for Boys, Newhaven ..	117	7	..	75	112
Mrs. Emily Dare, 56 Francis-street, Yarraville ..	47	5	1	3	34
Church of England Home, Clarendon-street, East Melbourne ..	54	..	28	42	56
St. Agnes' Home for Girls, Glenroy ..	57	..	1	20	61
St. Nicholas' Home for Boys, Glenroy ..	60	..	2	22	61
Central Mission, 47 Lang-street, South Yarra	18	3	..	13	17
Total ..	2,022	37	196	653	1,966

The number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies on 31st December, 1928, reached the large total of 21,212, viz., 7,521 (7,496 State wards and 25 incapacitated) under the control of the Children's Welfare Department, 9,904 boarded out with mothers, 1,966 under the supervision of societies registered under Part VIII. of the Children's Welfare Act, 360 in Foundling Hospitals, and 1,461 in Orphan Asylums.

**Infant Life Protection Act.** With the view generally of exercising more efficient supervision over unprotected child life, and of lessening the excessive mortality amongst boarded-out children, the State Legislature passed an act No. 2102 (which came into force on 31st December, 1907), to amend the Infant Life Protection Act of 1890. These acts are now incorporated in the *Infant Life Protection Act 1915 (No. 2670)*.

On 31st December, 1928, there were 337 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of this Act. The

deaths during the year numbered 15. In addition, 127 children became wards of the Children's Welfare Department by the operation of section 15 of the Act. Twenty-two cases of adoption of children were notified during the year. Five female inspectors are engaged in the work of inspection.

### RELIEF FUNDS.

#### VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

**Victorian  
Mining  
Accident  
Relief Fund.**

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in the New Australasian Company's mine at Creswick caused the deaths of 22 miners. Consequent on this disaster 79 persons, comprising 18 widows and 61 children, were left in destitute circumstances. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives, and a fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances. On 31st December, 1928, there remained on the fund five widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each. In addition to the amounts paid to these recipients, grants of surplus moneys are made annually to deserving cases. In 1928, the sum so allotted was £1,031. The amount at credit of the fund on that date was £24,620, of which £9,500 was a mortgage on freehold premises in Queen-street, Melbourne, £9,500 was invested in Commonwealth bonds, £5,607 was in Victorian Government inscribed stock and debentures, and £13 was cash in hand.

#### VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND.

**Victorian  
Coal Miners'  
Accidents  
Relief Fund.**

A provision of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1909* (No. 2240)—now the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1915* (No. 2630)—relates to the constitution of a Fund called the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund, to which every person employed in a coal mine is compelled to contribute 4½d. per week, the mine-owners paying an amount equal to one-half of that deducted from the miners' wages, and the Government of Victoria a sum equal to the payment by the owners. The Board held its first meeting on 4th April, 1910, and decided that the employers' contributions should commence from 2nd April, 1910. Committees were formed at the collieries (numbering 8 in 1928), their principal functions being to collect contributions and, subject to the approval of the Board, to allot the allowances.

During the year 1928 the contributions from employees amounted to £1,642, and the allowances paid at the mines totalled £924. For the year ended 31st December, 1928, the total revenue was £3,740—remittances from committees at the mines amounting to £764, interest to £1,240, and miscellaneous to £13, and the balance being contributed by the mine-owners (£852) and the Government (£871). The expenditure included £1,429 paid in allowances in addition to the amounts paid at the mines, and £303 cost of administration. The accumulated

funds amounted to £27,670—£8,700 invested in Victorian Government 3½ per cent. inscribed stock, £1,300 in Victorian Government 6 per cent. inscribed stock, £3,950 in Victorian Government 5¼ per cent. inscribed stock, £13,600 in Commonwealth inscribed stock, and £120 bank balance. Relief was given in 415 non-fatal cases. In respect to non-fatal accidents, there are 26 persons on the permanently disabled list, the number of children dependent upon such persons being 12. Two fatal accidents occurred during the year. There are 16 widows, 2 mothers, and 24 children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities during 1928 and previous years.

#### WATSON SUSTENTATION FUND

**The Watson  
Sustentation  
Fund.**

This fund was inaugurated as the result of an offer made by the late Mr. J. B. Watson to the Bendigo Miners' Association about the year 1889. Information in relation to its establishment is given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 612. Payments to beneficiaries were first made in 1891 at the rate of 5s. per week, and this rate was maintained for about two years, when the sick pay was increased to 7s. 6d. per week. Further changes were afterwards made as necessity arose.

The following are the particulars of members of the Fund relieved, &c., and of receipts and expenditure :—From the inception of the Fund in 1891 to the end of 1928 the total expenditure was £40,670, of which £36,301 represented sick pay and £3,427 donations to members and wives and families of deceased members. During 1928, 27 members were relieved and 3 died, and 22 were on the funds at the end of the year. The receipts for the year were £682. Sick pay for 1928 amounted to £422, donations to members and wives and families of deceased members to £57, and expenses of administration to £59; the total expenditure being £538. The balance in hand at the end of the year 1927 was £914, and at the end of 1928, £1,058.

#### QUEEN'S FUND.

**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 arranged that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1928-29 was 64, to whom £576 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £116. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1929, was £17,623. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund for the year 1928-29 (£930) an amount of £260 was received from the trustees of the Walter and Elizabeth Hall Trust for distribution to governesses, nurses, and ladies in similar positions who from age, misfortune, or infirmity were unable to earn their living. A sum of £260 was distributed in this manner, £3 was expended on management, and £12 remained in the bank at the date of balancing.

### PATRIOTIC FUNDS.

**Patriotic Funds.** The *Year-Book* for 1918-19 contains, on pages 391 and 392, a statement of the collections in money and the value of the goods contributed in the State of Victoria to the various Patriotic Funds from the outbreak of hostilities to the 31st December, 1918. The total amount for the State, including contributions received after the last-mentioned date, is estimated to have been well over £4,000,000.

### IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

**Immigration Bureau.** The Immigration Bureau, which is a branch of the Public Works Department, deals with the subject of assisted immigration to Victoria.

On 1st March, 1921, a joint Commonwealth and State Scheme of Immigration came into operation, and from that date the Government of the Commonwealth assumed responsibility for the booking of passages for nominated and other settlers proceeding to Australia, and took over all administrative work in London, including advertising and the medical inspection of prospective settlers.

Approval of nominations is dealt with by the State authorities, who also indicate the classes and numbers of persons who it is considered may be absorbed in the population without detriment to local artisans and other residents, and for whom it is desired that passages be arranged. To the States is also intrusted the matter of settling on the land or providing employment for new arrivals.

The Government, through this Bureau and in other ways, affords all advice and assistance possible to prospective settlers arriving from overseas, whether desiring to take up land or to obtain employment. In the cases of private purchases of land by new arrivals, valuations on their behalf will, if desired, be made by expert officers free of charge. Nominated passages may be arranged from Great Britain, also under special conditions from Canada and other British Dominions and the United States of America. The Government contributes from £16 10s. upwards towards the fares of approved nominees from Great Britain, special concessions being available in the cases of domestics, married couples, widows and widowers with young families.

Nomination forms and all particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application to the Officer-in-Charge, Immigration Bureau, Exhibition Buildings, Rathdown-street, Carlton, with whom nominations should be lodged. Inquiries in Great Britain should be addressed to the Director, Commonwealth Migration and Settlement Office, Australia House, Strand, London.



## 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, and 3rd December, 1914. The present Tariff which also very materially altered previous duties came into operation on 25th March, 1920, and was assented to on 16th December, 1921. Amendments affecting a large number of the duties of that Tariff have since been made. There are three scales of duties—British Preferential, Intermediate, and General. 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 any of the British Dominions. The Intermediate Tariff may be applied to any part of the British Dominions, or to any foreign country.

**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 is taken to represent the value in the principal markets of the State in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term.

Oversea  
Imports and  
Exports.

The total values and the values per head of population of imports from and exports to oversea countries for the ten years 1919-20 to 1928-29 are set forth hereunder:—

VALUE OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,  
1919-20 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Merchandise.	Specie and Bullion.*	Total.	Per Head of Population.		
IMPORTS (OVERSEA).						
	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
1919-20 .. .. .	33,785,847	2,440	33,788,287	22	9	6
1920-21 .. .. .	57,607,798	979	57,608,777	37	14	0
1921-22 .. .. .	36,343,061	8,995	36,352,056	23	8	10
1922-23 .. .. .	46,724,379	4,721	46,729,100	29	7	8
1923-24 .. .. .	49,566,219	26,424	49,592,643	30	10	3
1924-25 .. .. .	49,747,319	4,542,371	54,289,690	32	15	3
1925-26 .. .. .	50,279,350	47,705	50,327,055	29	17	8
1926-27 .. .. .	55,420,734	140,202	55,560,936	32	9	2
1927-28 .. .. .	47,663,768	247,363	47,911,131	27	10	3
1928-29 .. .. .	45,849,841	155,809	46,005,650	26	2	6
EXPORTS (OVERSEA).						
1919-20 .. .. .	42,117,153	1,007,787	43,124,940	28	13	9
1920-21 .. .. .	34,868,871	3,090	34,871,961	22	16	5
1921-22 .. .. .	34,633,478	10,704	34,644,182	22	6	10
1922-23 .. .. .	33,766,820	1,881	33,768,701	21	4	8
1923-24 .. .. .	29,611,749	799	29,612,548	18	4	5
1924-25 .. .. .	41,471,464	170,515	41,641,979	25	2	7
1925-26 .. .. .	33,251,037	66,264	33,317,301	19	15	8
1926-27 .. .. .	34,981,662	5,211	34,986,873	20	8	9
1927-28 .. .. .	31,639,958	88,600	31,728,558	18	4	5
1928-29 .. .. .	38,151,538	1,285,687	39,437,225	22	7	11

\* Includes gold, silver, and bronze specie, and gold and silver bullion.

The aggregate trade of the year 1929 (£85,442,875) represents a decrease in imports of £1,905,481, and an increase in exports of £7,708,667, as compared with the totals of the preceding year.

Percentage  
of Common-  
wealth Trade.

Victoria's portion of the value of Commonwealth trade for each of the last ten years is shown in the table which follows:—

Year.	Commonwealth Trade—			Victoria's Portion of Commonwealth Trade—		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	%	%	%
1919-20 ..	98,974,292	149,823,509	248,797,801	34·1	28·8	30·9
1920-21 ..	163,801,826	132,158,912	295,960,738	35·2	26·4	31·2
1921-22 ..	103,066,436	127,846,535	230,912,971	35·3	27·1	30·7
1922-23 ..	131,757,835	117,870,147	249,627,982	35·5	28·6	32·2
1923-24 ..	140,618,293	119,487,164	260,105,457	35·3	24·8	30·4
1924-25 ..	157,143,296	162,030,159	319,173,455	34·5	25·7	30·1
1925-26 ..	151,638,178	148,771,934	300,410,112	33·2	22·4	27·8
1926-27 ..	164,716,594	145,140,367	309,856,961	33·7	24·1	29·2
1927-28 ..	147,944,970	143,213,070	291,158,040	32·4	22·2	27·4
1928-29 ..	143,647,881	144,850,452	288,498,333	32·0	27·2	29·6

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.

Principal  
imports.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIA DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1925-26 TO 1928-29.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, BUT EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.</b>				
Butter .. .. .	166,382	204,269	113,664	34
Cheese .. .. .	35,375	52,079	60,789	12,469
Fish—				
Preserved in Tins ..	335,419	414,628	289,655	307,896
All other .. .. .	106,332	105,922	124,112	112,070
Meats .. .. .	173,739	189,749	166,006	156,858
All other Animal Foodstuffs	11,405	15,071	15,146	12,078
<b>Total, Class I. ..</b>	<b>828,652</b>	<b>981,718</b>	<b>769,372</b>	<b>601,405</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO 1928-29—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<b>CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.</b>	£	£	£	£
Caramel, Caramel Paste, Cocoa Butter, &c. .. ..	82,821	79,327	93,078	49,546
Cocoa and Chocolate .. ..	139,706	83,731	129,801	102,932
Coffee and Chicory .. ..	80,507	60,569	64,925	59,123
Confectionery .. ..	31,272	42,350	41,916	42,571
Fruits, Dried .. ..	41,262	47,709	47,853	39,391
Fruits, Fresh .. ..	533	8,469	9,347	1,933
Fruits &c., Preserved .. ..	43,192	60,604	17,968	18,682
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice .. ..	145,026	96,554	58,719	10,599
All other.. ..	152,223	105,983	70,675	31,235
Hops .. ..	5,788	2,839	13	551
Mustard .. ..	28,434	23,266	20,938	24,510
Nuts, Edible .. ..	182,808	154,315	152,673	119,032
Pickles and Sauces .. ..	16,389	18,269	16,585	17,186
Sago and Tapioca .. ..	17,866	20,957	19,375	21,096
Spices .. ..	75,061	94,077	90,475	113,954
Tea .. ..	1,128,547	1,166,783	986,456	949,569
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	121,714	139,722	151,293	128,371
<b>Total, Class II.</b> .. ..	<b>2,293,149</b>	<b>2,205,524</b>	<b>1,972,090</b>	<b>1,730,281</b>
<b>CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.</b>				
Ale, Beer, and Porter, &c. ..	61,813	64,840	58,958	60,061
Spirits (Beverages)—				
Brandy .. ..	33,593	33,059	32,101	34,352
Gin .. ..	47,095	40,941	83,287	87,960
Whisky .. ..	325,066	197,184	192,688	196,193
Other .. ..	10,995	12,868	10,044	10,576
Wine (Fermented)—				
Sparkling .. ..	25,197	23,666	17,023	18,476
Other .. ..	12,710	9,783	10,446	11,036
<b>Total, Class III.</b> .. ..	<b>516,469</b>	<b>382,341</b>	<b>404,547</b>	<b>418,654</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.</b>				
Tobacco—				
Manufactured .. ..	24,197	25,894	33,154	25,956
Unmanufactured .. ..	447,619	568,368	591,658	382,888
Cigars .. ..	40,879	35,735	32,110	32,833
Cigarettes .. ..	123,919	144,726	152,738	172,802
Snuff .. ..	375	708	267	568
<b>Total, Class IV.</b> .. ..	<b>636,989</b>	<b>775,431</b>	<b>809,927</b>	<b>615,047</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO 1928-29—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS</b> ..	72,523	57,322	30,411	33,705
<b>CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES</b> (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Gelatine and Glue of all kinds	17,255	22,841	15,850	15,867
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, and Horse)	336,118	309,105	219,413	332,007
Other .. .. .	107,678	143,071	185,572	210,123
Silk, Raw .. .. .	*	98,439	121,329	130,232
Wool .. .. .	118,547	405,954	823,047	360,091
All other Animal Substances ..	52,899	54,581	44,378	41,360
<b>Total, Class VI.</b> ..	<b>632,497</b>	<b>1,033,991</b>	<b>1,409,589</b>	<b>1,089,680</b>
<b>CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUB-</b> <b>STANCES AND FIBRES.</b>				
Fibres—				
Flax and Hemp .. .. .	225,787	209,191	215,359	186,895
Kapok .. .. .	106,971	117,451	102,525	119,318
All other .. .. .	109,509	115,310	114,530	109,884
Grass or Straw, for hatmaking, furniture, mats, &c. ..	42,214	32,472	7,825	11,631
Gums and Resins .. .. .	116,514	107,162	98,004	90,418
Pulp for Papermaking .. .. .	70,412	54,751	125,846	93,547
Seeds .. .. .	201,753	135,412	174,134	197,211
Tanning Substances .. .. .	48,858	57,737	36,461	23,451
All other Vegetable Substances	45,084	43,867	46,141	42,648
<b>Total, Class VII.</b> ..	<b>967,102</b>	<b>873,353</b>	<b>920,825</b>	<b>875,003</b>
<b>CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b)</b> <b>TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFAC-</b> <b>TURED FIBRES.</b>				
<i>(a) Apparel.</i>				
Apparel—				
Blouses, Skirts, Costumes, &c.	174,990	188,275	162,692	140,004
Boots and Shoes .. .. .	175,927	175,220	163,028	166,577
Corsets .. .. .	51,122	37,037	26,193	26,516
Furs and other Skins—Dressed	215,733	386,557	452,225	244,398
Gloves .. .. .	259,445	257,560	234,775	253,206
Hats and Caps .. .. .	278,193	361,097	384,308	409,674
Hosiery and Knitted Apparel (including Socks and Stock-				
ings) .. .. .	727,421	727,571	621,531	433,474
Men's and Boys' Outer				
Garments .. .. .	69,852	73,289	63,271	63,935
Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. ..	22,821	14,358	15,576	20,754
Trimmings .. .. .	468,312	577,748	448,452	449,637
Other .. .. .	324,272	347,678	289,063	330,207

\* Not itemized prior to 1926-27.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO 1928-29—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<b>CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES—<i>continued.</i></b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<i>(b) Textiles.</i>				
Piece Goods—				
Canvas and Duck .. .. .	389,821	345,517	275,133	273,054
Cotton and Linen .. .. .	3,731,006	3,855,789	3,293,499	2,939,427
Hessians and other Jute Piece Goods .. .. .	282,018	223,608	216,410	232,287
Lace for Attire, Lace Flouncings, &c. .. .. .	167,369	205,715	176,154	207,996
Silk .. .. .	2,083,050	2,746,452	2,252,915	2,498,226
Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, &c. .. .. .	156,589	259,820	185,967	242,862
Woollen .. .. .	962,761	1,114,725	1,041,740	703,082
Other .. .. .	366,521	453,385	428,210	386,333
Floor Coverings—Carpets, Linoleums, Mats, &c. .. .. .	877,882	991,024	893,024	841,523
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c. .. .. .	337,181	362,700	253,554	293,669
All other Textiles .. .. .	516,574	706,917	744,478	620,559
<i>(c) Manufactured Fibres.</i>				
Bags and Sacks—				
Bran, Chaff, and Compressed Fodder .. .. .	128,703	123,937	158,580	132,692
Corn and Flour .. .. .	970,043	1,089,429	870,176	1,071,695
All other .. .. .	156,211	307,694	173,438	178,485
Cordage and Twines (excluding Metal Cordage) .. .. .	52,815	62,125	68,205	41,679
Yarns—				
Cotton .. .. .	285,850	548,394	433,177	522,672
Wool .. .. .	221,712	361,820	186,591	168,458
Other .. .. .	234,892	167,787	314,588	370,388
<b>Total, Class VIII. .. .. .</b>	<b>14,689,076</b>	<b>17,073,228</b>	<b>14,826,953</b>	<b>14,263,469</b>
<b>CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.</b>				
Oils (in bulk)—				
Kerosene, &c. .. .. .	229,859	312,823	269,281	326,238
Lubricating (Mineral) .. .. .	307,306	349,803	292,122	389,890
Petroleum Spirit .. .. .	2,076,763	1,861,476	1,494,582	1,786,336
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes .. .. .	564,708	680,470	538,082	492,840
<b>Total, Class IX. .. .. .</b>	<b>3,178,636</b>	<b>3,204,572</b>	<b>2,594,067</b>	<b>2,995,304</b>
<b>CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES</b>	<b>241,218</b>	<b>275,419</b>	<b>263,173</b>	<b>248,998</b>
<b>CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES .. .. .</b>	<b>197,594</b>	<b>262,564</b>	<b>298,351</b>	<b>282,067</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO 1928-29—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MACHINERY.</b>				
<i>(a) Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Electrical Machinery and Appliances—				
Cable and Wire, Covered ..	396,787	336,358	350,580	312,903
Dynamo Machines ..	250,102	322,203	249,527	145,484
Telephones and Switchboards ..	426,952	240,074	154,079	80,010
N.E.I. ..	797,254	1,394,022	1,117,355	916,577
Implements and Machinery (Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural) ..	237,658	219,094	210,077	173,013
Engines ..	426,706	446,684	518,643	489,549
All other Machines and Machinery ..	1,748,045	2,033,841	1,823,570	1,641,775
<i>(b) Metals and Metal Manufactures, other than Machinery.</i>				
Alloys ..	135,476	146,300	120,455	125,587
Gas Appliances ..	26,148	44,830	41,622	28,940
Iron and Steel—				
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Ingots, Blooms, &c. ..	350,283	561,426	407,564	281,424
Girders, Beams, Channels, Joists, &c. ..	114,181	87,529	170,352	54,801
Pig and Scrap ..	62,513	44,594	44,889	23,203
Pipes and Tubes ..	375,795	474,652	398,214	409,654
Plate and Sheet ..	1,525,400	1,773,398	1,523,997	1,387,963
Railway and Tramway Material ..	22,019	19,170	47,957	7,258
Wire ..	269,992	278,107	225,653	189,105
Lamps and Lampware ..	153,647	183,552	117,937	154,860
Tools of Trade (not being Machines) ..	306,411	375,646	273,832	297,655
Vehicles—				
Motor Cycles, Tricycles, &c. ..	200,423	242,393	146,635	175,131
Bodies for Motor Cars, &c. ..	381,998	432,842	314,170	456,648
Chassis for Motor Cars, &c. ..	3,098,031	3,580,237	1,917,654	2,725,967
Other, and Parts ..	735,031	737,595	606,235	878,853
All other Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery ..	1,868,631	1,725,568	1,489,913	1,462,977
<b>Total, Class XII. ..</b>	<b>13,909,483</b>	<b>15,700,115</b>	<b>12,270,910</b>	<b>12,419,337</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO 1928-29—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS XIII. — RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.</b>				
(a) <i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures.</i>				
Rubber, Crude, Powdered or Reclaimed .. ..	1,474,312	1,525,646	1,244,346	687,308
Rubber Manufactures .. ..	770,770	650,053	395,766	335,936
(b) <i>Leather and Manufactures of Leather and Substitutes therefor.</i>				
Patent and Enamelled .. ..	47,472	41,844	16,480	5,849
All other .. ..	105,045	193,110	171,460	206,304
Total, Class XIII. ..	2,397,599	2,410,653	1,828,052	1,235,397
<b>CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.</b>				
Timber—				
Dressed .. ..	763,072	745,668	507,083	548,770
Undressed .. ..	1,314,271	976,054	957,203	826,852
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, including Furniture .. ..	192,789	225,052	215,577	196,253
Total, Class XIV. ..	2,270,132	1,946,774	1,679,863	1,571,875
<b>CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE.</b>				
Cement (Portland) .. ..	13,020	11,417	10,846	7,263
Earthenware, China, &c. .. ..	246,801	261,387	237,238	232,838
Glass and Glassware .. ..	392,358	379,530	322,335	357,540
All other Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass, and Stoneware .. ..	85,477	123,371	90,472	99,208
Total, Class XV. ..	737,656	775,705	660,891	696,849



VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO 1928-29—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<b>CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.</b>	£	£	£	£
<b>(a) Paper—</b>				
Cardboard and other Paper Boards .. ..	74,964	92,065	95,900	99,324
Printing .. ..	1,064,736	1,175,117	1,061,242	974,110
Wrapping of all Colours ..	111,631	137,085	119,824	128,122
Writing and Typewriting ..	197,673	233,823	227,313	208,487
All other .. ..	188,617	224,733	203,713	204,323
<b>(b) Stationery and Paper Manufactures—</b>				
Books (Printed), Directories, &c. .. ..	420,468	408,457	422,350	406,125
Price Lists, Catalogues, &c. ..	65,131	70,812	78,221	78,218
Pens and Pencils .. ..	71,752	67,733	62,563	63,285
All other.. ..	254,606	297,464	337,004	287,573
<b>Total, Class XVI. ..</b>	<b>2,449,578</b>	<b>2,707,289</b>	<b>2,608,130</b>	<b>2,449,567</b>
<b>CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIMEPIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.</b>				
Fancy Goods .. ..	429,194	434,153	376,684	400,130
Jewellery, including Cameos, &c. .. ..	227,531	252,739	223,663	280,883
Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, &c. .. ..	199,504	225,777	189,819	184,337
<b>Total, Class XVII. ..</b>	<b>856,229</b>	<b>912,669</b>	<b>790,166</b>	<b>865,350</b>
<b>CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.</b>				
Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c. .. ..	106,797	134,545	133,351	118,034
Talking Machines — Phonographs, &c. .. ..	188,574	125,806	61,536	53,048
All other Optical and Scientific Instruments .. ..	143,658	140,256	157,498	167,171
<b>Total, Class XVIII. ..</b>	<b>439,029</b>	<b>400,607</b>	<b>352,385</b>	<b>338,253</b>
<b>CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.</b>				
Acids .. ..	41,890	50,267	60,751	75,187
Cream of Tartar .. ..	68,287	65,728	75,671	49,850
Dyes .. ..	85,103	125,746	89,288	95,664
Fertilizers .. ..	344,550	528,605	489,010	621,378
Oils, Essential (Non-spirituous)	42,028	56,923	43,363	51,026

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO 1928-29—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<b>CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS—<i>continued.</i></b>	£	£	£	£
Perfumery and Toilet Prepara- tions .. .. .	96,164	128,125	104,769	122,329
Proprietary Medicines .. .. .	57,787	69,924	68,246	70,414
Sodium Salts .. .. .	135,678	159,930	147,214	144,669
Spirits and Spirituous Prepara- tions .. .. .	112,582	110,281	104,373	99,521
Sulphur (Brimstone).. .. .	148,090	184,735	218,381	175,711
All other Drugs and Chemicals	369,309	418,338	346,712	375,144
<b>Total, Class XIX.</b> .. .. .	<b>1,501,468</b>	<b>1,898,602</b>	<b>1,747,778</b>	<b>1,881,493</b>
<b>CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Arms, Ammunition, and Explo- sives .. .. .	376,589	327,246	353,793	347,535
Bags, Baskets, Trunks, &c. .. .. .	115,004	130,825	116,182	101,994
Brushware .. .. .	110,397	177,939	133,948	121,748
Matches and Vestas.. .. .	65,789	45,198	39,156	28,332
Musical Instruments, &c.—				
Pianos and Parts .. .. .	307,678	382,936	208,132	123,558
Other and Parts .. .. .	62,834	75,953	66,110	53,345
Soap .. .. .	28,195	33,160	30,665	32,408
All other Articles .. .. .	397,785	369,600	478,302	429,187
<b>Total, Class XX.</b> .. .. .	<b>1,464,271</b>	<b>1,542,857</b>	<b>1,426,288</b>	<b>1,238,107</b>
<b>CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.</b>				
Gold .. .. .	29,944	134,549	234,414	147,485
Silver .. .. .	17,734	5,583	12,757	8,197
Bronze—Specie .. .. .	27	70	192	127
<b>Total, Class XXI.</b> .. .. .	<b>47,705</b>	<b>140,202</b>	<b>247,363</b>	<b>155,809</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .	<b>50,327,055</b>	<b>55,560,936</b>	<b>47,911,131</b>	<b>46,005,650</b>

The articles imported were mainly manufactured goods. Apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres, machinery, and manufactures of metal amounted to 57 per cent. of the total value of imports in the last five years. Excluding gold and bullion, &c., the imports for 1929 showed a decrease of £1,813,927, as compared with the previous year. The items showing the largest decreases were as follows:—rubber, etc., £616,868; iron and steel, £465,218; wool, £462,956; electrical machinery and appliances, £416,567; textiles, £345,912; apparel, £322,732; manufactured fibres, £281,314; and tobacco, £215,968. The chief increases were in the following items, viz.:—motor cars, £950,791; other vehicles, £301,114; and petroleum spirit, £291,754.

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 1925-26 TO 1928-29.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<b>CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, BUT EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.</b>	£	£	£	£
Butter .. .. .	2,542,626	2,611,855	2,447,774	3,157,722
Cheese .. .. .	14,406	6,358	7,032	12,916
Eggs .. .. .	30,174	46,397	25,795	54,660
<b>Meats—</b>				
Bacon and Hams .. .. .	18,206	11,090	8,383	12,517
Preserved by Cold Process—				
Beef .. .. .	53,066	60,949	32,564	29,328
Lamb .. .. .	1,263,511	1,053,502	639,486	1,096,891
Mutton .. .. .	145,261	141,998	117,200	431,440
Rabbits and Hares .. .. .	53,423	44,999	44,563	136,273
Preserved in Tins .. .. .	65,639	27,601	23,780	19,640
Sausage Casings .. .. .	186,213	189,127	147,359	171,839
Other .. .. .	13,107	21,347	10,650	37,607
Milk and Cream .. .. .	1,433,925	1,066,655	1,174,436	1,412,229
All other Animal Foodstuffs .. .. .	4,263	4,589	4,886	5,590
<b>Total, Class I. .. .. .</b>	<b>5,823,820</b>	<b>5,286,467</b>	<b>4,683,908</b>	<b>6,578,652</b>
<b>CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.</b>				
Biscuits .. .. .	100,761	66,519	65,247	50,149
Fruits, Dried .. .. .	961,587	1,205,534	1,232,915	1,580,023
Fruits, Fresh .. .. .	304,630	27,529	403,342	47,318
Fruits, Preserved in liquid .. .. .	218,779	191,835	355,178	340,473
<b>Grain and Pulse—</b>				
Unprepared—				
Wheat .. .. .	3,132,983	6,976,711	1,489,426	5,969,821
Other .. .. .	23,031	50,592	63,709	35,395
Prepared—				
Flour (Wheaten) .. .. .	2,177,935	2,123,361	2,115,398	2,260,895
Other .. .. .	32,326	39,116	42,699	63,718
Jams and Fruit Jellies .. .. .	18,310	13,105	12,195	8,680
Tea .. .. .	40,232	28,063	42,467	34,135
<b>All other Vegetable Foodstuffs</b>	<b>130,112</b>	<b>133,707</b>	<b>139,398</b>	<b>101,884</b>
<b>Total, Class II. .. .. .</b>	<b>7,140,686</b>	<b>10,856,072</b>	<b>5,961,974</b>	<b>10,492,491</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO 1928-29—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.. ..	£ 100,377	£ 135,025	£ 203,617	£ 84,756
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.. ..	363,563	256,277	241,192	215,665
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS .. ..	24,961	35,383	53,431	92,201
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, Horse) ..	121,322	161,222	264,213	114,221
Opossum .. ..	163,028	161,190	135,356	132,057
Rabbit and Hare .. ..	579,000	381,334	549,802	604,842
Sheep .. ..	1,340,173	1,317,783	1,848,248	1,989,172
Other .. ..	70,440	84,594	85,164	97,928
Wool—				
Greasy .. ..	13,552,856	12,779,536	13,407,193	13,877,161
Scoured and Washed .. ..	1,533,187	1,266,412	1,687,505	1,399,756
Tops .. ..	316,757	259,998	148,637	66,309
All other Animal Substances ..	21,878	16,524	15,523	16,446
Total, Class VI. .. ..	17,698,641	16,428,593	18,141,641	18,297,892
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES .. ..	50,068	41,237	57,362	63,207
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.				
Boots and Shoes .. ..	2,363	5,111	3,394	2,473
All other Apparel .. ..	31,347	41,564	47,589	54,540
All other Textiles, including Bags, Cordage, Yarns, &c. ..	76,330	90,115	109,014	96,496
Total, Class VIII. .. ..	110,040	136,790	159,997	153,509
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
Tallow—Unrefined .. ..	399,783	355,498	224,643	463,438
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	110,590	43,484	41,453	81,573
Total, Class IX. .. ..	510,373	398,982	266,096	545,011
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES .. ..	3,869	6,365	4,494	3,938
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES .. ..	21,365	10,366	15,426	13,256

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO 1928-29—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<b>CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MACHINERY.</b>	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Machines and Machinery—</i> Machines and Machinery ..	136,484	161,664	163,805	188,182
(b) <i>Metal and Metal Manufactures</i> <i>other than Machinery—</i>				
Iron and Steel .. ..	15,802	14,701	26,653	33,610
Lead—Pig and in Matte ..	1,827	418	18	4,563
Tin Ingots .. ..	55,532	66,206	48,969	45,568
Zinc—Bars, Blocks, &c. ..	194	16,549	23,545	313
All other Metals and Manufactures thereof ..	225,776	158,250	179,397	174,713
<b>Total, Class XII. ..</b>	<b>435,615</b>	<b>417,788</b>	<b>442,387</b>	<b>446,949</b>
<b>CLASS XIII.—RUBBER AND LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.</b>				
Indiarubber and Manufactures	85,559	29,781	36,277	29,573
Leather and Manufactures ..	180,397	149,227	155,870	125,886
<b>Total, Class XIII. ..</b>	<b>265,956</b>	<b>179,008</b>	<b>192,147</b>	<b>155,459</b>
<b>CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED ..</b>	<b>25,950</b>	<b>27,236</b>	<b>32,882</b>	<b>34,275</b>
<b>CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONWARE .. ..</b>	<b>13,823</b>	<b>9,550</b>	<b>14,394</b>	<b>16,551</b>
<b>CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.</b>				
Paper .. ..	23,871	20,443	13,639	9,605
Stationery .. ..	39,335	45,345	50,109	50,628
<b>Total, Class XVI. ..</b>	<b>63,206</b>	<b>65,788</b>	<b>63,798</b>	<b>60,233</b>
<b>CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.</b>				
Precious Stones, Unset ; Pearls, Cameos, &c. ..	6,713	7,610	29,790	18,418
All other Jewellery, Time-pieces, and Fancy Goods ..	17,761	17,926	20,691	34,352
<b>Total, Class XVII. ..</b>	<b>24,474</b>	<b>25,536</b>	<b>50,481</b>	<b>52,770</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1925-26 TO 1928-29—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<b>CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS..</b>	£ 63,598	£ 60,754	£ 61,689	£ 66,235
<b>CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.</b>				
Casein .. .. .	34,609	34,803	32,804	69,623
Fertilizers—				
Ammonium Sulphate ..	10,230	10,941	4,359	643
Other .. .. .	7,208	3,270	2,838	9,180
Medicines .. .. .	38,141	146,020	5,391	2,663
Oil—Eucalyptus .. ..	61,742	54,245	81,089	71,131
All other Drugs and Chemicals	37,362	31,914	36,813	32,868
<b>Total, Class XIX.</b> ..	<b>189,292</b>	<b>281,193</b>	<b>163,294</b>	<b>186,108</b>
<b>CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Soap .. .. .	204,163	206,865	211,081	212,234
All other Articles* .. ..	117,197	116,387	618,667	380,146
<b>Total, Class XX.</b> ..	<b>321,360</b>	<b>323,252</b>	<b>829,748</b>	<b>592,380</b>
<b>CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.</b>				
Gold .. .. .	60,466	4,521	87,488	1,281,467
Silver .. .. .	5,798	690	1,112	4,220
<b>Total, Class XXI.</b> ..	<b>66,264</b>	<b>5,211</b>	<b>88,600</b>	<b>1,285,687</b>
Australian produce .. ..	32,855,314	34,560,673	30,907,649	38,599,668
Other produce .. .. .	461,987	426,200	820,909	837,557
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .	<b>33,317,301</b>	<b>34,986,873</b>	<b>31,728,558</b>	<b>39,437,225</b>

\* Including "Vessels transferred abroad," £519,200 in 1927-28, and £215,912 in 1928-29.

The export trade consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The value of wool, wheat, flour, butter, skins, fruits (all kinds), meats, and milk and cream exported during the last five years amounted to about 92 per cent. of the total Australian produce exported for that period—wool alone represented 42 per cent. There was an increase of £7,708,667 in the exports of 1929, as compared with the previous year. The items showing the chief increases were:—wheat, £4,480,395; gold £1,193,979; meats, £911,550; butter, £709,948; dried fruits, £347,108; tallow (unrefined), £238,795; and milk and cream, £237,793. The largest decreases occurred in the following articles:—fresh fruits, £356,024; and vessels transferred abroad, £303,288.

The value of Victorian trade with various overseas countries and the surplus of imports or exports in each case, during the year ended 30th June, 1929, are given below. In the following tables information relating to imports have been assigned to the country of origin.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES,  
1928-29.

Country.	Value of Imports into Victoria of the Produce of the Country mentioned.	Value of Exports from Victoria to the Country mentioned.	Excess of Imports (-) Exports (+).
	£	£	£
<b>BRITISH.</b>			
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	19,014,408	16,654,059	- 2,360,349
Canada .. .. .	1,595,998	309,224	- 1,286,774
Ceylon .. .. .	588,359	249,026	- 339,333
Hong Kong .. .. .	427	165,114	+ 164,687
India .. .. .	1,999,305	2,523,546	+ 524,241
Irish Free State .. .. .	1,375	61,840	+ 60,465
Malaya (British) .. .. .	637,851	1,164,703	+ 526,852
New Zealand .. .. .	967,745	1,018,951	+ 51,206
Pacific Islands .. .. .	454,415	119,759	- 334,656
South African Union .. .. .	106,224	585,665	+ 479,441
Other British Possessions .. .. .	189,796	203,506	+ 13,710
<b>Total British Possessions .. .. .</b>	<b>25,555,903</b>	<b>23,055,393</b>	<b>- 2,500,510</b>
<b>FOREIGN.</b>			
Belgium .. .. .	325,336	1,154,896	+ 829,560
China .. .. .	186,882	626,833	+ 439,951
Czecho-Slovakia .. .. .	240,858	2,436	- 238,422
Egypt .. .. .	12,092	834,512	+ 822,420
Finland .. .. .	41,260	12,692	- 28,568
France .. .. .	1,457,469	3,664,286	+ 2,206,817
Germany .. .. .	1,876,509	1,216,684	- 659,825
Italy .. .. .	619,577	1,253,526	+ 633,949
Japan .. .. .	1,387,016	2,779,580	+ 1,392,564
Netherlands .. .. .	298,556	320,123	+ 21,567
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	1,656,516	1,307,296	- 349,220
Norway .. .. .	438,935	3,078	- 435,857
Persia .. .. .	160,661	152	- 160,509
Peru .. .. .	60	155,780	+ 155,720
Philippine Islands .. .. .	67,773	33,601	- 34,172
Russia .. .. .	41,812	487,634	+ 445,822
Spain .. .. .	52,290	3,147	- 49,143
Sweden .. .. .	459,941	84,414	- 375,527
Switzerland .. .. .	779,292	5,468	- 773,824
United States of America .. .. .	9,767,973	1,985,545	- 7,782,428
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	578,939	450,149	- 128,790
<b>Total Foreign Countries .. .. .</b>	<b>20,449,747</b>	<b>16,381,832</b>	<b>- 4,067,915</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>46,005,650</b>	<b>39,437,225</b>	<b>- 6,568,425</b>

The value of the trade with the leading countries of the world in each of the last five years was as specified hereunder:—

**IMPORTS (CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN)  
FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, AND EXPORTS DIRECT  
THERE TO, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.**

Country.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Imports of Products or Manufactures of—					
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. .. .	23,867,972	22,100,081	23,680,151	20,728,602	19,014,408
Canada .. .. .	1,022,490	1,198,663	1,209,914	947,607	1,595,998
India and Ceylon .. .. .	2,580,414	2,637,029	2,943,629	2,420,247	2,587,664
Malaya (British) .. .. .	379,777	1,260,622	1,304,047	1,144,386	637,851
New Zealand .. .. .	1,057,004	1,118,750	1,295,657	1,652,838	967,745
South African Union .. .. .	4,684,875	238,080	195,643	121,622	106,224
Other British Possessions .. .. .	454,981	472,681	584,923	563,146	646,013
Belgium .. .. .	348,799	307,225	335,785	372,649	325,336
China .. .. .	265,830	231,662	228,401	209,064	186,882
Egypt .. .. .	6,191	3,694	3,594	4,179	12,092
France .. .. .	1,886,480	1,600,236	2,126,822	1,613,219	1,457,469
Germany .. .. .	939,372	1,107,158	1,794,727	1,849,422	1,876,509
Italy .. .. .	688,968	639,878	695,232	579,222	619,577
Japan .. .. .	1,310,104	1,360,650	1,519,972	1,195,129	1,387,016
Netherlands .. .. .	257,474	324,224	434,232	314,081	298,556
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	1,769,793	1,749,867	1,693,954	1,356,164	1,656,516
Norway .. .. .	696,126	548,192	514,493	303,955	438,935
Philippine Islands .. .. .	77,760	127,199	127,595	92,806	67,773
Russia .. .. .	18,302	14,064	25,724	38,074	41,812
Sweden .. .. .	520,071	636,220	667,413	692,679	459,941
Switzerland .. .. .	1,008,153	817,705	1,093,549	887,023	779,292
United States of America .. .. .	9,806,692	10,868,473	12,087,684	9,770,167	9,767,973
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	745,282	964,702	1,052,795	1,054,850	1,074,068
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>54,289,690</b>	<b>50,327,055</b>	<b>55,560,936</b>	<b>47,911,131</b>	<b>46,005,650</b>
Exports to—					
United Kingdom .. .. .	18,781,126	14,082,439	13,844,874	13,025,453	16,654,059
Canada .. .. .	63,395	84,663	104,520	151,208	309,224
India and Ceylon .. .. .	635,364	556,243	494,238	549,087	2,772,572
Malaya (British) .. .. .	819,192	1,160,822	1,027,076	1,133,774	1,164,703
New Zealand .. .. .	1,589,996	1,787,777	1,478,166	1,154,390	1,018,951
South African Union .. .. .	1,004,077	365,522	399,519	333,808	585,665
Other British Possessions .. .. .	428,703	378,669	402,084	371,889	550,219
Belgium .. .. .	970,792	494,392	968,640	1,038,664	1,154,896
China .. .. .	145,171	141,592	115,790	114,503	626,833
Egypt .. .. .	944,210	661,974	1,145,212	565,575	834,512
France .. .. .	5,205,757	3,855,842	3,551,518	3,409,356	3,664,286
Germany .. .. .	1,043,907	725,505	1,882,772	1,978,994	1,216,684
Italy .. .. .	2,575,374	1,042,467	1,942,458	972,462	1,253,526
Japan .. .. .	1,825,592	2,343,115	2,905,735	2,483,649	2,779,580
Netherlands .. .. .	340,228	37,280	186,008	57,535	320,123
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	1,348,037	1,115,521	1,098,811	1,177,483	1,307,296
Norway .. .. .	17,015	83,198	2,501	13,066	3,078
Philippine Islands .. .. .	35,649	25,923	34,059	38,602	33,601
Russia .. .. .			948	740,125	487,634
Sweden .. .. .	67,885	27,505	26,060	73,759	84,414
Switzerland .. .. .	517	2,371	8,008	4,871	5,468
United States of America .. .. .	3,208,812	3,934,687	2,908,782	2,062,513	1,985,545
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	591,180	409,994	459,094	277,793	624,356
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>41,641,979</b>	<b>33,317,301</b>	<b>34,986,873</b>	<b>31,728,558</b>	<b>39,437,225</b>



Slightly more than 42 per cent. of the total value of the exports in 1929 were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whilst 41 per cent. of the imports were their products or manufactures. 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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of United Kingdom origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Whisky .. .. .	253,091	324,532	196,270	192,369	195,905
Cigarettes .. .. .	78,644	118,560	140,085	146,784	167,547
Apparel and Attire .. .. .	1,100,614	864,723	752,040	584,240	456,172
Trimmings and Ornaments .. .. .	136,359	143,810	134,821	94,811	77,612
Piece Goods—					
Cotton and Linen .. .. .	3,627,899	3,295,167	3,319,207	2,898,547	2,605,936
Woolen .. .. .	1,251,429	850,302	911,848	868,888	564,585
Silk .. .. .	305,073	338,884	452,376	438,681	525,304
Canvas and Duck .. .. .	323,381	342,110	321,758	269,590	268,008
Velvets, and Lace for Attire .. .. .	256,746	136,547	149,737	142,558	215,813
Other .. .. .	355,205	357,441	436,994	432,160	379,145
Floor Coverings .. .. .	1,000,075	338,998	933,786	824,461	764,448
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c. .. .. .	408,052	293,138	312,949	218,496	258,635
Yarns .. .. .	1,049,626	635,240	954,411	775,903	805,201
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	2,192,286	2,083,474	2,346,755	2,092,712	1,668,934
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Iron and Steel .. .. .	2,748,131	2,401,098	2,727,763	2,563,403	2,090,052
Vehicles and Parts .. .. .	1,065,681	1,284,278	1,548,185	803,800	958,322
Other .. .. .	1,534,781	1,540,597	1,459,511	1,265,502	1,239,562
Rubber and Rubber Goods .. .. .	296,834	280,703	288,423	144,799	118,469
Crockery and Household Ware .. .. .	229,805	180,083	184,806	163,385	165,997
Glass and Glassware .. .. .	155,845	144,113	147,553	133,458	148,345
Paper .. .. .	1,195,431	1,122,409	1,200,936	1,004,891	954,892
Books .. .. .	321,068	381,442	360,833	370,220	359,562
Fancy Goods .. .. .	232,893	231,475	222,926	194,229	188,273
Drugs and Medicinal Preparations .. .. .	138,345	128,208	149,892	101,196	110,991
Dyes .. .. .	92,909	73,915	94,873	76,637	74,522
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives .. .. .	214,115	238,143	245,887	284,699	297,371
All other Articles .. .. .	3,373,154	3,410,691	3,685,526	3,642,183	3,354,805
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>23,867,972</b>	<b>22,100,081</b>	<b>23,680,151</b>	<b>20,728,602</b>	<b>19,014,408</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	3,442,588	1,934,801	2,012,500	1,806,740	2,470,892
Meats—					
Beef, Mutton and Lamb .. .. .	1,075,596	1,417,784	1,206,875	741,005	1,396,269
Rabbits and Hares .. .. .	4,526	52,177	44,350	43,345	134,792
Preserved in tins .. .. .	17,767	52,636	4,041	13,027	9,217
Milk and Cream .. .. .	111,667	31,922	28,535	11,082	27,348
Fruits—all kinds .. .. .	1,588,458	1,242,905	1,157,932	1,669,278	1,618,745
Wheat and Flour .. .. .	4,536,944	1,301,400	2,483,284	981,397	1,355,737
Hides and Skins .. .. .	1,124,305	1,159,554	1,019,000	1,323,717	1,128,699
Wool .. .. .	5,973,351	6,061,382	4,888,821	5,092,864	6,285,869
Tallow, unrefined .. .. .	131,926	128,918	139,190	52,745	126,123
Tin Ingots .. .. .	17,565	39,075	65,399	48,365	42,427
Leather, &c. .. .. .	90,140	37,699	38,593	50,595	36,655
Bullion and Specie .. .. .	50,240	7,460	1,297	1,268	1,253,848
All other Articles .. .. .	616,053	614,726	754,977	1,290,025*	767,443
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>18,781,126</b>	<b>14,082,439</b>	<b>13,844,874</b>	<b>13,025,453</b>	<b>16,654,059</b>

\* Including "Vessels transferred abroad," £500,000.

The value of the trade with India and Ceylon was £5,360,236 in 1929, and was more than in the previous year by £2,390,902. There was an increase in imports of £167,417, and also in exports of £2,223,485—the latter increase being due chiefly to the large export of wheat, which was greater than that of the previous year by £2,171,459. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH INDIA AND CEYLON, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Indian and Cingalese origin).</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Cocoa Beans .. .. .	14,323	11,822	11,027	12,982	12,976
Coffee .. .. .	21,672	19,618	19,677	23,732	11,874
Rice .. .. .	55,451	131,302	86,116	49,260	392
Nuts .. .. .	38,337	85,869	41,925	36,541	35,219
Tea .. .. .	479,091	572,558	762,314	575,280	626,488
Hides and Skins .. .. .	14,646	7,069	26,731	49,774	37,405
Fibres .. .. .	45,246	39,442	44,217	30,663	49,474
Gums and Resins .. .. .	30,701	29,788	13,503	19,664	18,953
Seeds .. .. .	120,261	76,556	44,245	59,932	82,122
Hessians .. .. .	223,469	247,393	186,969	149,800	181,279
Floor Coverings .. .. .	10,548	9,314	11,530	10,635	12,264
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	1,367,833	1,249,427	1,412,160	1,195,646	1,374,578
Oils in Bulk .. .. .	8,352	10,329	8,542	7,652	2,499
Waxes .. .. .	3,647	6,895	6,523	2,300	5,709
Rubber, &c. .. .. .	40,560	65,452	152,576	67,145	40,317
All other Articles .. .. .	106,277	122,195	115,569	129,241	96,115
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,580,414</b>	<b>2,637,029</b>	<b>2,943,629</b>	<b>2,420,247</b>	<b>2,587,664</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	10,842	12,463	12,497	16,890	20,314
Meats .. .. .	14,762	9,026	19,990	8,693	17,061
Milk and Cream .. .. .	159,010	215,103	30,019	36,490	44,545
Biscuits .. .. .	5,872	6,888	7,518	5,815	4,786
Hay and Chaff .. .. .	10,326	10,294	14,080	7,300	5,242
Fruits (preserved in liquid) .. .. .	2,537	2,546	860	1,898	1,802
Wheat, Flour, and Oatmeal .. .. .	121,759	130,207	262,712	207,895	2,379,854
Jams and Jellies .. .. .	2,828	5,612	3,260	2,667	1,752
Horses .. .. .	12,090	12,012	16,082	28,076	43,540
Wool .. .. .	103,884	14,790	23,480	50,075	106,668
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	33,377	29,611	31,966	13,859	55,896
Leather, &c. .. .. .	3,228	3,168	2,428	2,821	1,246
Soap .. .. .	4,949	6,830	6,490	6,637	6,963
Specie and Bullion .. .. .	108,639	53,804	500	87,532	31,119
All other Articles .. .. .	41,261	43,889	62,367	73,109	52,284
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>635,364</b>	<b>556,243</b>	<b>494,238</b>	<b>549,087</b>	<b>2,772,572</b>

The value of the trade with New Zealand for the year ended 30th June, 1929, was £1,986,696. The exports thereto amounted to £1,018,951, and represented 2·6 per cent. of the total oversea exports. The principal articles of trade during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF CHIEF IMPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND ORIGIN  
AND OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED DIRECT TO  
THAT COUNTRY, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria (of New Zealand origin).</i>					
Butter .. .. .	9	166,371	204,260	113,622	1
Fish .. .. .	39,360	32,372	37,870	52,391	45,861
Milk and Cream .. .. .	2,551	3,021	5,458	6,565	6,098
Meats .. .. .	16,437	17,435	29,275	33,694	21,772
Grain and Pulse .. .. .	9,104	18,120	38,708	49,149	16,950
Hops .. .. .	1,510	5,002	2,833	..	551
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs) .. .. .	7,722	15,597	23,968	11,062	13,043
Hides and Skins .. .. .	328,150	315,788	263,617	212,936	277,446
Wool .. .. .	142,317	25,011	182,742	590,986	131,787
Flax and Hemp .. .. .	78,595	67,183	86,005	60,743	63,889
Oakum and Tow .. .. .	36,214	25,687	24,219	18,932	18,335
Seeds .. .. .	63,246	55,193	33,736	34,084	40,830
Timber .. .. .	262,561	273,792	145,067	123,027	123,996
All other Articles .. .. .	69,228	97,678	212,899	345,587	207,186
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,057,004</b>	<b>1,118,750</b>	<b>1,295,657</b>	<b>1,652,838</b>	<b>967,745</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.</i>					
Fruits, all kinds .. .. .	189,486	166,101	170,083	156,514	133,864
Grain and Pulse—					
Wheat .. .. .	108,379	435,943	199,772	133,188	3,800
Flour .. .. .	30,117	86,861	276,890	30,358	19,973
Barley .. .. .	4,854	2,634	893	..	56
Oats .. .. .	26,429	6,141	7,992	634	1,823
Rice and Rice Meal .. .. .	17,645	14,427	13,521	16,742	7,324
Tea .. .. .	51,069	39,761	26,312	39,855	33,669
Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors .. .. .	18,980	22,559	18,311	14,145	11,969
Tobacco manufactured .. .. .	284,727	361,429	253,908	236,02	210,240
Apparel .. .. .	13,734	14,223	19,693	22,705	22,366
Piece Goods .. .. .	34,508	24,233	25,516	35,421	40,397
Oils .. .. .	114,650	79,733	7,959	3,984	5,851
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	76,008	46,058	71,895	55,169	78,204
Metal manufactures .. .. .	62,873	57,652	50,564	44,990	41,528
Rubber manufactures .. .. .	92,150	84,601	27,277	22,124	15,273
Leather, &c. .. .. .	30,046	16,456	7,388	9,726	9,764
Books .. .. .	21,070	15,159	15,992	10,100	9,512
Drugs and Chemicals .. .. .	40,935	26,006	27,236	35,829	28,435
Photographic goods and materials .. .. .	41,780	49,117	47,758	46,204	46,103
All other Articles .. .. .	330,496	338,683	209,206	285,690	298,800
Australian produce .. .. .	1,230,261	1,542,859	1,309,090	961,837	733,067
Other produce .. .. .	359,735	244,918	169,076	192,553	285,884
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,589,996</b>	<b>1,787,777</b>	<b>1,478,166</b>	<b>1,154,390</b>	<b>1,018,951</b>

The trade with Belgium was suspended in 1918 and 1919, and has not yet recovered its pre-war proportion, which was 3 per cent. of the total oversea trade of Victoria. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH BELGIUM, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Belgian origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Furs and other Skins, dressed ..	5,429	2,116	19,061	17,947	19,343
Gloves .. .. .	12,371	20,322	16,379	17,119	15,890
Piece Goods .. .. .	30,991	30,601	39,566	38,841	54,503
Electrical Machinery, &c. ..	5,249	5,922	13,058	24,569	4,820
Copper .. .. .	3,377	2,873	8,197	6,720	4,789
Iron and Steel .. .. .	18,707	14,001	17,728	6,432	8,850
Vehicles .. .. .	29,875	19,198	19,080	1,630	980
Glass and Glassware .. .. .	126,015	123,844	80,595	55,312	76,016
Paper .. .. .	34,627	25,886	25,787	24,711	16,366
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	15,036	6,425	3,663	10,556	1,027
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	9,550	11,496	13,545	17,267	13,523
All other Articles .. .. .	57,072	44,541	73,626	151,545	104,229
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>348,799</b>	<b>307,225</b>	<b>335,785</b>	<b>372,649</b>	<b>325,336</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to Belgium.</i>					
Wheat .. .. .	434,464	53,688	334,226	69,579	42,440
Hides and Skins .. .. .	45,309	53,928	38,840	106,306	73,454
Wool .. .. .	417,542	358,462	528,594	798,616	991,035
Tallow .. .. .	19,755	17,838	22,624	13,239	17,409
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	2,198	1,189	3,167	2,888	1,106
All other Articles .. .. .	51,524	9,287	41,189	48,036	29,452
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>970,792</b>	<b>494,392</b>	<b>968,640</b>	<b>1,038,664</b>	<b>1,154,896</b>

In 1929 the value of the trade with France was £5,121,755, or 6 per cent of the oversea total. 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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of French origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Brandy .. .. .	40,038	32,701	32,777	32,074	34,310
Wine .. .. .	33,593	23,716	26,974	20,549	22,387
Gums and Resins .. .. .	7,353	23,321	37,996	29,014	30,141
Apparel—					
Trimmings and Ornaments .. .. .	139,077	124,613	154,315	104,866	84,344
Gloves .. .. .	23,571	31,249	36,245	18,605	19,055
Other .. .. .	231,896	203,580	339,052	344,601	184,798
Piece Goods .. .. .	722,235	611,104	865,495	612,859	641,331
Oils .. .. .	11,529	14,594	16,041	18,513	20,470
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	15,354	16,087	24,900	13,170	3,690
Motor Cars and Parts .. .. .	162,254	94,046	105,175	28,637	16,786
Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	61,980	63,185	61,963	38,174	43,828
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	19,160	26,455	37,937	48,204	23,778
Pipes (smoking) .. .. .	22,652	13,044	16,552	16,240	11,755
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	22,385	23,797	15,488	16,937	15,948
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations ..	24,983	23,538	34,902	23,092	27,227
All other Articles .. .. .	343,420	265,226	321,010	247,684	271,621
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,886,480</b>	<b>1,600,236</b>	<b>2,126,822</b>	<b>1,613,219</b>	<b>1,457,469</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to France.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	14,717	1,835	4,200	62	8,440
Wheat and Flour .. .. .	2,175,197	6,274	474,062	81,053	76,696
Hides and Skins .. .. .	532,139	536,182	493,749	784,029	768,964
Wool .. .. .	2,453,911	3,279,225	2,563,910	2,516,682	2,787,804
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	11,393	3,032	2,697	11,381	1,400
All other Articles .. .. .	18,400	29,294	12,900	16,148	20,982
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,205,757</b>	<b>3,855,842</b>	<b>3,551,518</b>	<b>3,409,355</b>	<b>3,664,286</b>

The trade with Germany in 1928-29 amounted to 3·6 per cent. of the total with oversea countries, in the year prior to the war (1913) the percentage was 8·4. Wool was the chief item exported to Germany, and during the past five years accounted for 69·1 per cent. of the total exports to that country—the percentage for 1928-29 being 76·1.

The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH GERMANY, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Articles.	Value in year ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of German origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel—					
Gloves .. .. .	143,177	120,339	107,136	89,135	97,919
Other .. .. .	75,264	109,893	269,891	335,611	283,674
Piece Goods .. .. .	56,899	71,021	191,517	188,121	167,669
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	98,254	133,545	202,513	262,993	346,041
Metals and Metal Manufac- tures—					
Vehicles .. .. .	17,087	8,752	12,659	23,101	49,977
Platedware and Cutlery .. .. .	19,298	24,305	33,293	26,011	21,272
Other .. .. .	57,766	132,698	266,467	180,168	192,416
Glass and Glassware .. .. .	8,222	15,563	23,769	28,269	29,289
Paper .. .. .	9,265	22,764	44,812	48,836	48,549
Stationery and Paper Manufac- tures .. .. .	13,064	14,457	23,518	29,261	29,420
Fancy Goods .. .. .	63,160	70,662	81,997	72,984	82,707
Timepieces .. .. .	30,202	37,077	38,148	39,341	32,780
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments .. .. .	21,549	26,565	43,858	50,557	40,901
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fer- tilizers .. .. .	31,961	46,096	90,079	78,479	92,905
Bags, Baskets, &c. .. .. .	8,715	17,107	24,291	27,659	21,471
Brushware .. .. .	2,532	5,945	30,166	24,104	14,744
Musical Instruments .. .. .	178,824	112,659	106,163	66,865	47,201
All other Articles .. .. .	104,133	137,710	204,450	277,927	277,574
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>939,372</b>	<b>1,107,158</b>	<b>1,794,727</b>	<b>1,849,422</b>	<b>1,876,509</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to Germany.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	3,565	7,806	4,362	217	13,303
Sausage Casings .. .. .	1,789	15,315	5,858	3,088	5,872
Fruits (all kinds) .. .. .	20,351	35,483	321	98,377	154
Wheat and Flour .. .. .	512,410	54,481	325,186	83,585	3,052
Wool .. .. .	315,892	507,601	1,321,404	1,482,222	812,573
Hides and Skins .. .. .	111,112	60,405	162,605	228,310	308,239
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	26,279	..	16,559	1,828	4,878
Casein .. .. .	16,773	8,501	5,659	14,387	13,653
Eucalyptus Oil .. .. .	7,719	10,314	21,142	30,889	18,688
All other Articles .. .. .	28,017	25,599	19,676	36,091	36,272
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,043,907</b>	<b>725,505</b>	<b>1,882,772</b>	<b>1,978,994</b>	<b>1,216,684</b>

The value of Japanese goods received in 1928-29 represented only 3 per cent. of the total oversea imports, as compared with 8·8 per cent. in 1918-19. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH JAPAN, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Japanese origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish .. .. .	1,159	3,452	7,657	6,029	8,806
Silk, Raw .. .. .	*	*	95,037	116,252	130,189
Grass or Straw, &c. .. .. .	11,016	6,302	5,833	2,580	4,630
Hosiery and Knitted Articles .. .. .	21,405	6,643	1,200	1,377	153
Socks and Stockings .. .. .	5,439	9,477	8,820	9,887	258
Buttons, Buckles, &c. .. .. .	15,388	21,485	18,817	15,504	18,220
Hats and Caps .. .. .	2,551	16,774	13,722	7,353	35,242
Piece Goods—Silk .. .. .	782,184	762,429	931,104	726,377	885,362
"    "    Cotton and Linen .. .. .	211,441	222,444	165,300	109,995	66,777
"    "    Other .. .. .	6,347	24,171	21,767	3,276	8,485
Oils .. .. .	5,914	5,197	4,696	10,718	11,461
Timber .. .. .	35,736	34,798	44,759	39,280	40,347
China ware .. .. .	18,235	26,156	28,688	29,174	31,234
Glass and Glassware .. .. .	15,822	19,590	20,347	16,303	17,004
Fancy Goods .. .. .	22,153	25,809	20,300	15,870	19,222
Jewellery and Precious Stones .. .. .	3,586	8,214	14,410	12,791	6,434
Camphor .. .. .	2,738	3,648	5,963	3,684	4,346
All other Articles .. .. .	148,990	164,091	111,052	68,679	98,846
Total .. .. .	1,310,104	1,360,650	1,519,972	1,195,129	1,387,016
<i>Exported from Victoria to Japan.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	939	564	95	65	948
Milk and Cream .. .. .	162,462	105,630	61,095	58,499	68,786
Grain and Pulse .. .. .	323,666	1,054,784	842,297	128,897	640,565
Wool .. .. .	1,259,470	1,094,858	1,899,254	2,205,030	1,857,225
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	30,318	45,895	42,765	55,280	112,979
Casein .. .. .	16,543	23,070	24,474	14,759	52,125
Fertilizers .. .. .	1,130	8,115	13,323	4,100	1,588
All other Articles .. .. .	31,064	10,199	22,432	17,019	45,364
Total .. .. .	1,825,592	2,343,115	2,905,785	2,483,649	2,779,580

\* Not itemized for these years.

Trade with  
Netherlands  
East Indies.

The Netherlands East Indies accounted for 3·5 per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in 1929. The chief articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH  
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Netherlands East Indies origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee and Chicory .. .. .	23,615	32,757	26,450	24,410	22,106
Sago and Tapioca .. .. .	6,751	4,555	1,131	3,365	6,362
Spices .. .. .	9,292	9,559	4,771	8,093	10,687
Tea .. .. .	777,466	532,442	379,425	393,744	311,902
Tobacco—unmanufactured .. .. .	13,851	27,780	30,342	62,856	45,715
Hides and Skins .. .. .	2,191	2,852	16,242	13,083	33,248
Fibres .. .. .	130,368	135,274	162,755	168,023	165,782
Seeds .. .. .	19,900	16,567	15,619	11,401	17,717
Oils .. .. .	718,147	846,966	884,528	569,913	902,988
Rubber, crude .. .. .	33,920	99,053	135,188	79,445	94,093
All other Articles .. .. .	34,292	42,062	37,503	31,831	45,916
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,769,793</b>	<b>1,749,867</b>	<b>1,693,954</b>	<b>1,356,164</b>	<b>1,656,516</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to the Netherlands East Indies.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	413,730	451,169	415,862	454,913	488,019
Meats .. .. .	14,131	17,722	10,292	4,923	2,674
Milk and Cream .. .. .	448,128	95,233	106,974	107,857	208,202
Biscuits .. .. .	40,419	74,608	45,388	43,512	31,890
Fruits, and fruit juices .. .. .	22,155	28,230	31,329	35,600	40,575
Grain and Pulse .. .. .	308,051	360,590	401,264	425,595	446,940
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	2,298	2,378	4,124	2,871	2,722
Leather, &c. .. .. .	48,151	39,474	38,895	53,315	32,328
Ammonium Sulphate .. .. .	9,733	4,640	..	..	..
All other Articles .. .. .	41,241	43,477	44,683	48,887	53,946
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,348,037</b>	<b>1,115,521</b>	<b>1,098,811</b>	<b>1,177,483</b>	<b>1,307,296</b>



**Trade with United States of America.** The value of the trade with the United States in 1929 was £11,753,518, or 13·8 per cent. of the value of the Victorian oversea trade. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States in the last five years were as follows:—

**VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.**

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria (of United States origin).</i>					
Fish, Preserved in Tins .. .. .	45,175	55,610	96,719	19,809	45,282
Sausage Casings .. .. .	65,169	107,003	82,285	65,815	63,146
Tobacco, &c. .. .. .	541,201	423,658	526,777	549,859	344,402
Gums and Resins .. .. .	22,619	34,170	27,382	23,829	19,043
Apparel—					
Socks and Stockings .. .. .	83,279	114,922	144,964	150,687	149,654
Gloves .. .. .	17,532	10,215	7,193	5,613	4,533
Other .. .. .	204,042	156,048	177,712	154,626	148,871
Textiles—					
Piece Goods .. .. .	176,594	274,545	396,768	326,530	337,991
Other .. .. .	75,560	74,212	123,933	93,143	101,871
Manufactured Fibres and Yarns .. .. .	59,471	84,244	165,266	88,762	179,134
Oils .. .. .	1,603,232	1,855,778	1,760,771	1,650,951	1,693,750
Paints and Varnishes .. .. .	42,580	61,791	61,381	71,587	74,737
Asphalt, Bitumen, and Natural Pitch .. .. .	28,204	31,688	40,079	32,503	71,982
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	1,276,774	1,583,024	1,948,895	1,584,608	1,364,069
Metals and Metal manufactures—					
Vehicles and parts .. .. .	2,602,346	2,564,476	2,823,542	1,959,538	2,377,217
Iron and Steel .. .. .	179,838	175,252	308,954	114,257	127,545
Tools of Trade .. .. .	166,647	138,403	171,423	116,237	130,667
Other .. .. .	378,403	422,218	453,507	373,727	384,955
Rubber, &c. .. .. .	268,563	338,134	231,142	130,936	87,862
Leather, &c. .. .. .	90,329	64,668	116,419	87,547	115,898
Timber .. .. .	633,594	929,071	764,990	748,170	645,735
Glass and Glassware .. .. .	46,222	45,239	47,767	40,041	34,166
Paper .. .. .	79,734	76,374	86,404	81,301	99,309
Stationery .. .. .	121,694	122,540	132,813	130,078	140,215
Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods .. .. .	72,649	84,380	112,293	83,021	84,711
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments .. .. .	155,350	149,475	156,217	142,719	128,885
Sulphur (Brimstone) .. .. .	89,155	138,816	183,968	217,096	161,653
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives .. .. .	32,518	70,292	63,177	44,607	28,179
Instruments—Musical .. .. .	198,859	192,191	289,770	149,715	93,773
All other Articles .. .. .	449,359	490,036	585,173	532,855	528,738
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>9,806,692</b>	<b>10,868,473</b>	<b>12,087,684</b>	<b>9,770,167</b>	<b>9,767,973</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to the United States.</i>					
Sausage Casings .. .. .	45,049	159,187	168,441	139,435	162,486
Hides and Skins .. .. .	281,777	427,086	362,618	392,643	612,412
Wool .. .. .	2,808,723	3,193,089	2,304,047	1,419,526	1,039,700
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	.. .. .	21,690	.. .. .	17,993	44,840
Platinum—Bars, Blocks, &c. .. .. .	16,256	50,914	12,177	3,895	.. .. .
Eucalyptus Oil .. .. .	16,489	13,713	14,064	22,404	25,668
All other Articles .. .. .	40,518	69,058	47,445	66,617	100,439
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,208,812</b>	<b>3,934,687</b>	<b>2,908,782</b>	<b>2,062,513</b>	<b>1,985,545</b>

Wool, wheat and flour, butter, hides and skins, fruits (all kinds), and meats were the six principal articles exported from Victoria in 1929—their value being equal to nearly 85 per cent. of the total exports. The countries which received these products are shown in the following statement:—

DESTINATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED  
IN 1928-29.

Destination.	Wool.	Wheat and Flour.	Butter.	Hides and Skins.	Fruits (all kinds).	Meats.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6,285,869	1,355,737	2,470,892	1,123,699	1,618,745	1,572,362
Aden .. .. .	..	13,294	20	..	52	..
Canada .. .. .	26,082	..	2,100	11,512	171,847	76,102
Hong Kong .. .. .	..	30,718	7,106	..	3,306	342
India and Ceylon .. .. .	106,668	2,379,354	20,314	15	5,812	17,061
Irish Free State .. .. .	..	61,591	..	..	..	..
Malaya (British) .. .. .	..	159,363	75,880	..	8,249	24,499
Malta .. .. .	..	19,855	..	..	..	7,269
Mauritius .. .. .	..	86,822	7,166	..	85	172
New Zealand .. .. .	4,678	23,773	..	674	133,864	309
Pacific Islands (British) .. .. .	..	2,640	734	..	1,919	3,725
South African Union .. .. .	2,013	374,221	8,177	..	3,934	462
Sudan .. .. .	..	27,120	518	..	4	..
Other British Countries .. .. .	..	18,822	723	..	320	2,339
Africa, Portuguese East .. .. .	..	45,721	987	..	..	48
Africa, Portuguese West .. .. .	..	18,462	22	..	7	..
Belgium .. .. .	991,035	42,440	5,305	73,454	..	10,414
Canary Islands .. .. .	..	88,514	14	..	4	..
China .. .. .	507	494,750	16,151	..	1,202	130
Egypt .. .. .	..	804,825	10,687	..	255	16,588
Finland .. .. .	5,173	..	..	7,519	..	..
France .. .. .	2,787,804	76,696	8,440	768,964	97	2,791
French Indo-China .. .. .	..	17,465	304	..	..	..
Germany .. .. .	812,573	3,052	13,303	308,239	154	6,810
Greece .. .. .	..	65,379	..	..	..	..
Italy .. .. .	890,735	326,203	10,080	14,762	..	..
Japan .. .. .	1,857,225	640,516	948	3,076	..	5,591
Netherlands .. .. .	21,013	276,012	..	5,695	..	..
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	..	445,187	488,019	..	16,869	2,674
Norway .. .. .	74	..	..	..	4	..
Peru .. .. .	..	155,777	3	..	..	..
Philippine Islands .. .. .	662	10,400	2,559	..	426	1,726
Russia .. .. .	487,629	..	..	..	..	..
Siam .. .. .	..	50,470	5,779	..	81	..
Sweden .. .. .	21,359	49,963	..	70	250	..
Syria .. .. .	..	46,365	..	..	..	..
United States of America .. .. .	1,039,700	..	..	612,412	..	184,007
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	2,427	19,209	1,491	3,129	328	114
Total .. .. .	15,343,226	8,230,716	3,157,722	2,938,220	1,967,814	1,935,535

The value of the above-mentioned six articles added to that of the next principal item (milk and cream) represented 88·7 per cent. of the total exports. The value of milk and cream exported amounted to £1,412,229, of which £780,928 was sent to British Malaya, £208,202 to Netherlands East Indies, and £94,158 to the South African Union.

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 1928-29 :—

OVERSEA TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED  
AT VICTORIAN PORTS AND INLAND STATIONS, 1928-29.

Heading.	Melbourne.	Geelong.	Portland.	Warrnam- bool.	Inland Sta- tions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oversea Trade—						
Imports ..	44,446,014	1,449,618	62,977	47,041	..	46,005,650
Exports ..	34,321,608	3,141,361	887,363	1,086,893	..	39,437,225
Total ..	78,767,622	4,590,979	950,340	1,133,934	..	85,442,875
Gross Revenue—						
Customs ..	8,754,102	274,668	3,570	9,958	..	9,042,298
Excise ..	2,895,128	13,824	..	670	13,545	2,923,167
Other sources	31,110	8,367	..	42	..	39,519
Total ..	11,680,340	296,859	3,570	10,670	13,545	12,004,984*

\* After deducting £320,282 for Drawbacks, &c., the net revenue was £11,684,702.

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 West Australia and Tasmania (where schemes for collecting Interstate trade statistics are already in force), with a view to obtaining a record of the principal items of Interstate trade.

Monthly returns of twelve specified articles (quantities only) interchanged between Victoria and the other States, have been received

from the Harbor Trusts, Railways Department, Ports and Harbors Department, Warrnambool Harbor Board, and the Department of Agriculture. The tabulated totals of these items for the year 1928-29, excluding all oversea cargo interchanged, are shown in the following table :—

### INTERSTATE TRADE OF 12 SPECIFIED ARTICLES (QUANTITIES ONLY).

Imported into Victoria from other States during 1928-29, and recorded by—						
Article.	Department of Agriculture (Live Stock by Land and Sea).	Victorian Railways. <sup>1</sup>	Port of Melbourne. <sup>2</sup>	Port of Geelong.	Ports of Portland and Warrnam- bool.	Total.
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter .. ..	..	460	1,802	..	..	2,262
Coal .. ..	..	4	711,758	131,725	18,312	861,799
Flour .. ..	..	9,865	205	..	..	10,070
Fruit, fresh ..	..	20,447 <sup>3</sup>	11,720	..	..	32,167
Fruits, dried ..	..	401	427	..	..	828
Oats .. ..	..	2,023	206	..	..	3,129
Onions .. ..	..	80	5	..	..	85
Potatoes .. ..	..	257	48	..	..	305
Wheat .. ..	..	49,227	4	..	..	49,231
Wool .. ..	..	27,563	4,436	..	..	31,999
Cattle .. ..	No. 105,979	..	..	..	..	105,979
Sheep .. ..	2,260,837	..	..	..	..	2,260,837
Exported from Victoria to other States during 1928-29, and recorded by—						
Article.	Department of Agriculture (Live Stock by Land and Sea).	Victorian Railways. <sup>1</sup>	Port of Melbourne. <sup>4</sup>	Port of Geelong.	Ports of Portland and Warrnam- bool.	Total.
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter .. ..	..	165	2,395	..	..	2,560
Coal .. ..	..	729	67	..	..	796
Flour .. ..	..	5,537	7,817	..	..	13,554
Fruit, fresh ..	..	20,503	6,379	..	..	26,882
Fruit, dried ..	..	1,130	4,412	..	..	5,542
Oats .. ..	..	2,767	7,129	166	..	10,062
Onions .. ..	..	8,481	14,100	4,723	266	27,576
Potatoes .. ..	..	44,513	28,447	320	446	73,726
Wheat .. ..	..	772	16,393	575	..	17,740
Wool .. ..	..	1,017	6,157	224	..	7,398
Cattle .. ..	No. 44,178	..	..	..	..	44,178
Sheep .. ..	834,570	..	..	..	..	834,570

<sup>1</sup> New South Wales and South Australia only.

<sup>2</sup> Including interstate imports transhipped to Victorian ports, but excluding interstate imports transhipped to oversea and interstate ports.

<sup>3</sup> Including 7,161 tons from Queensland re-waybilled at Wallangarra.

<sup>4</sup> Including coastal cargo transhipped to interstate ports.

The foregoing table refers to the quantities of twelve 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 five of the aforementioned items. These consist of butter, flour, wheat, cattle, and sheep, and information relating to the importing and exporting State of these articles is given below:—

**INTERSTATE TRADE OF FIVE SPECIFIED ARTICLES,  
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STATE OF IMPORT  
AND EXPORT, 1928-29.**

Article.	Imported into Victoria from—					
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	West Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter .. ..	2,020	26	17	..	199	2,262
Flour .. ..	9,913	4	150	..	3	10,070
Wheat .. ..	44,791	..	4,436	4	..	49,231
	No.	..	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle .. ..	99,405	..	1,224	1	5,349	105,979
Sheep .. ..	2,172,409	..	85,510	..	2,918	2,260,837

Article.	Exported from Victoria to—					
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	West Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter .. ..	553	145	835	482	545	2,560
Flour .. ..	3,671	846	2,954	..	5,883	13,354
Wheat .. ..	1,288	115	53	22	16,262	17,740
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle .. ..	21,996	1	22,167	1	13	44,178
Sheep .. ..	646,453	23	166,996	6	21,092	834,570

## 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 472) and at the port of Melbourne (page 476) 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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<b>Vessels Entered—</b>					
Number .. ..	2,577	2,470	2,667	2,589	2,474
Tons .. ..	6,807,357	6,485,561	7,187,147	6,844,809	6,798,092
Average tonnage ..	2,642	2,626	2,694	2,644	2,748
<b>Vessels Cleared—</b>					
Number .. ..	2,605	2,447	2,666	2,608	2,466
Tons .. ..	6,876,355	6,494,779	7,180,748	6,869,313	6,815,305
Average tonnage ..	2,640	2,654	2,693	2,634	2,764

For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1929, steamers numbered 2,464 of the vessels entered, and 2,457 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 6,791,667 and 6,808,960 respectively. The inward shipping included 76 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 226,325, whilst the outward shipping included 258 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 438,401.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1928-29 are set out in the following statement :—

Shipping with principal countries.

## SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1928-29.

Countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.
Australian States .. ..	1,697	3,416,364	7	560	1,811	3,919,544	6	480
United Kingdom .. ..	184	1,292,615	..	..	180	1,232,036	3	5,865
New Zealand .. ..	54	108,911	..	..	46	91,728	..	..
India .. ..	26	92,704	..	..	47	166,493	..	..
Straits Settlements .. ..	40	176,845	..	..	30	139,621	..	..
Other British .. ..	87	268,807	..	..	79	240,385	..	..
<b>Total British Countries</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>5,356,246</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>5,789,807</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6,345</b>
Japan .. ..	58	204,455	..	..	63	222,960	..	..
Dutch East Indies .. ..	22	69,150	..	..	25	86,153	..	..
United States .. ..	164	644,302	..	..	55	224,426	..	..
Other Foreign .. ..	132	517,454	3	5,865	121	485,614	..	..
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>1,435,421</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5,865</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>1,019,153</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>6,791,667</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6,425</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>6,808,960</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6,345</b>

Nationality of vessels.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports for the year 1928-29 was as shown hereunder:—

## NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1928-29.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
<b>British—</b>				
Australian .. ..	1,417	1,788,486	1,411	1,798,354
United Kingdom .. ..	631	3,512,954	628	3,505,915
Canadian .. ..	34	125,862	34	124,292
Hong Kong .. ..	19	49,750	18	46,886
New Zealand .. ..	50	84,671	51	86,601
South African .. ..	6	16,279	4	10,958
Other British .. ..	6	7,476	7	11,966
<b>Total British</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>5,585,478</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>5,584,972</b>
<b>Foreign—</b>				
Danish .. ..	6	19,753	7	22,866
Finnish .. ..	3	7,336	3	7,336
French .. ..	7	33,130	8	37,510
German .. ..	48	209,430	47	205,257
Holland .. ..	30	146,388	33	163,837
Italian .. ..	25	106,135	25	106,735
Japanese .. ..	61	222,323	61	222,169
Norwegian .. ..	49	174,657	48	171,383
Swedish .. ..	27	83,520	26	79,675
United States .. ..	54	209,942	55	213,565
<b>Total Foreign</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>1,212,614</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1,230,333</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>6,798,092</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>6,815,305</b>

Shipping  
entered at  
Victorian  
Ports.

Particulars of shipping—Oversea, Interstate, and Coast-wise—which entered at each port of Victoria are given in the following statement for the year ended 30th June, 1929 :—

VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH OF THE VICTORIAN PORTS, 1928-29.

Direction.	Melbourne.		Cunning- hame (Lakes Entrance).		Geelong.		Portland.		Warrnam- bool.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Oversea—										
Steam	710	3,188,380	..	..	47	149,366	10	37,557	..	..
Sailing	3	5,865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inter-State—										
Steam	1,578	3,180,208	..	..	99	211,624	4	9,998	16	14,534
Sailing	7	560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oversea via Ports—										
Steam	21	73,249	..	..	48	180,560	8	34,691	..	..
Inter-State via Ports—										
Steam	35	98,586	..	..	14	21,479	6	30,818	1	954
Local (within the State)—										
Steam	1,045	323,950	41	4,018	288	130,646	69	15,914	113	26,831
Sailing	147	7,519	..	..	15	3,405	..	..	..	..
Total—										
Steam	3,389	6,869,373	41	4,018	496	693,675	97	128,978	130	42,319
Sailing	157	13,944	..	..	15	3,405	..	..	..	..
Grand Total..	3,546	6,883,317	41	4,018	511	697,080	97	128,978	130	42,319

NOTE.—“ Ports ” mean Victorian ports.

Vessels on  
Victorian  
register.

The number of vessels on the Victorian register at 31st December, 1928, their net tonnage, and the ports of registration are given in the statement which follows :—

VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1928.

Port of Registration.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Melbourne ..	249	168,469	112	30,111	361	198,580
Geelong ..	3	432	2	36	5	468
Port Fairy ..	1	274	..	..	1	274
Total ..	253	169,175	114	30,147	367	199,322



During 1928 there were added to the register 12 steamers with net tonnage of 2,931, and 6 sailing vessels with a net tonnage of 152; whilst 23 steamers having net tonnage of 28,507, and 27 sailing vessels having a net tonnage of 1,775, were taken off the register.

The Williamstown City Council owns one steamer which is engaged in the transport of passengers between Port Melbourne and Williamstown. It is licensed to carry 342 passengers. During the year 1928-29 the approximate number of passengers carried was 190,000, whilst the total revenue and expenditure amounted to £3,573 and £7,838 respectively. There were 10 persons employed, and the total mileage was 9,100.

Statistics relating to the tonnage of cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1929, are shown hereunder. 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 1928-29.**

Port.	Discharged.		Shipped.	
	Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Melbourne .. .. .	1,473,833	1,758,421	686,685	879,299
Geelong .. .. .	139,786	129,092	24,050	271,188
Portland .. .. .	..	7,983	300	36,561
Warrnambool .. .. .	23,204	..	4,925	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,636,823</b>	<b>1,895,496</b>	<b>715,960</b>	<b>1,187,048</b>

**TONNAGE OF OVERSEA CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED  
IN VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR 1928-29, ACCORDING  
TO THE NATIONALITY OF THE VESSELS  
IN WHICH SUCH CARGO WAS CARRIED.**

Nationality of Vessels Carrying Cargo.	Tonnage.	
	Discharged.	Shipped.
Australian .. .. .	23,009	628
Great Britain .. .. .	1,178,394	741,004
Canadian .. .. .	45,102	32,518
Hong Kong .. .. .	7,984	10,400
New Zealand .. .. .	51,417	26,386
South African .. .. .	26,888	4,100
Other British .. .. .	10,966	3,137
Total British .. .. .	1,343,760	818,173
Danish .. .. .	19,324	7,087
Finnish .. .. .	13,389	7,260
French .. .. .	3,999	210
German .. .. .	63,228	20,398
Holland .. .. .	33,893	50,308
Italian .. .. .	10,001	17,318
Japanese .. .. .	70,069	104,597
Norwegian .. .. .	131,463	80,073
Swedish .. .. .	64,545	43,096
United States of America .. .. .	141,825	38,528
Total Foreign .. .. .	551,736	368,875
Grand Total .. .. .	1,895,496	1,187,048

**PORT OF MELBOURNE.**

**Port of Melbourne.** The Port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which had 11·55 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay at 31st December, 1928. During the year 1929 the wharfage above Spencer-street equalling 79 miles was divested from the Trust, owing to the building of the Spencer-street Bridge, leaving a balance of 10·76 miles. The area of these wharfs, &c., is 73·55 acres, of which 27·73 acres are under sheds. The constitution of the Trust and the revenue and expenditure are shown in part "Municipal Statistics."

**Port Improvement.** The widening of the Yarra between the Middle swinging basin and Victoria Dock entrance is now practically completed. The total estimated cost for this work is £430,000, and £381,576 had been expended by 31st December, 1928.

Station Pier, Port Melbourne, is almost completed, the total amount spent up to 31st December, 1928, being £566,559, out of the total estimated cost of £602,000.

The Victoria Dock River Berths, together with the necessary dredging in the widened entrance to Victoria Dock, have been completed at a total cost of £280,436.

The reinforced concrete wharf—1,008 feet long on the south side of the River Yarra, opposite Appleton Dock entrance—has been completed at a total cost of £66,470 (excluding dredging), and a contract is well under way for the continuation downstream of the wharf for another 1,500 feet, at a contract price of £74,140.

The reconstruction of Nelson Pier, Williamstown, has been practically completed, the estimated cost of this reconstruction (including dredging) being £90,000. Ann-street Pier reconstruction is also well under way, the price being £13,553, exclusive of dredging.

Owing to the construction of the Spencer-street Bridge, with its resultant curtailment of Trust wharfs and sheds, new sheds are being constructed at Nos. 11, 12, and 13, south side; at No. 11, a cargo shed 100 feet by 30 feet; and at Nos. 12 and 13, a cargo shed 740 feet by 50 feet. The contract price for these sheds was £35,354. The North Wharf is also being re-aligned and lengthened at a total contract price of £20,967, and 1,770 feet of open shed at North Wharf is to be converted into closed shed by means of roller shutters at a contract price of £14,390. The reclamation for the coal berths at the Maribyrnong River is also progressing. No. 1 Victoria Dock has been widened for the length of 330 feet at a contract price of £10,892. The improvements to roads have been continued, and contracts aggregating £47,282 have been entered into for the reconstruction in concrete and bituminous concrete of Pitt-street. In addition to this, the Trust's proportion of the cost of the new Footscray-road is estimated at £135,850. A new Port Authority building is to be built on the site of the old Harbor Trust building, at an estimated cost of £250,000. Victoria Dock has been completely surrounded by a compound wall, with three entrance gates, and further areas are being enclosed as speedily as possible.

**Dredging.** The material dredged and disposed of during 1928 amounted to 3,656,114 barge yards, viz., 1,437,731 barge yards from the Bay within the Trust's boundary, and 2,218,383 barge yards from the River Yarra, Victoria and Appleton Docks. Since the establishment of the Trust, the river dredgings have amounted to 51,314,904 barge yards, and the Bay dredgings to 44,234,863 barge yards, making a total of 95,549,767 barge yards. Of the dredgings, 73,868,676 barge yards were deposited in deep water, and 21,616,533 barge yards were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1928 was 17·16 pence per barge yard.

**Berthing Accommodation.** There is berthing space of 50,083 feet, the whole of which has a good depth of water ranging from 13 feet to 37 feet—7,700 feet at Williamstown, 6,160 feet at Port Melbourne, 19,602 feet in the River Yarra (which includes 3,552 feet of wharfage).

above the Spencer-street Bridge divested from the Trust as from 17th January, 1929), 13,156 feet in the Victoria Dock, 250 feet in the Appleton Dock River Berths, and 3,215 feet in the Maribyrnong River.

**Trade of the Port.** In the year 1928, vessels to the number of 3,712 (3,437 steamers, 10 oversea sailing vessels, and 265 other sailing vessels), with registered gross tonnage aggregating 11,713,340, berthed within the Port. The tonnage of imports in 1928 was 3,399,701, and that of exports 1,331,049. These figures include Interstate and Coastal tonnage, which amounted to 1,653,289 in the case of imports and 656,145 in the case of exports. Coal forms a great part of the Interstate imports, and, excluding 86,544 tons transhipped to vessels and used mainly for their own consumption, the quantity imported during 1928 amounted to 887,848 tons.

### POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

**Rates of postage.**

The following are the principal postal charges within the Commonwealth, as from 1st October, 1923:—

Letters	..	..	..	..	..	1½d. per ounce
Letter-cards	..	..	..	..	..	Single, 1½d. each
Post-cards	..	..	..	..	..	Single, 1d. each
Printed papers (other than newspapers)	..	..	..	..	..	1d. per 4 ounces
Books printed in Australia	..	..	..	..	..	1d. per 8 ounces
Books printed outside Australia	..	..	..	..	..	1d. per 4 ounces
Magazines printed and published in Australia	..	..	..	..	each	1d. per 8 ounces
Magazines printed and published outside Australia	..	..	..	..	each	1d. per 4 ounces
Commercial papers, patterns, samples, and merchandise as prescribed	..	..	..	..	..	1d. per 2 ounces
Newspapers printed and published in Australia	..	..	..	..	each	1d. per 10 ounces
Newspapers printed and published outside Australia	..	..	..	..	each	1d. per 4 ounces

The rate of postage on letters to all places within the British Empire is the same as applies to places within the Commonwealth, viz., 1½d. per ounce. To the United States of America and all foreign countries the rate of postage is 3d. for the first ounce, and 1½d. for each additional ounce.

**Cable rates.** The ordinary rate for cabling to the United Kingdom is 2s. per word, and the deferred rate is 1s. per word. Deferred cablegrams are transmitted only after the despatch of non-urgent private cablegrams and press cablegrams. In January, 1913, the Pacific Cable Board instituted a tariff for week-end cable letters which is available between Australia and the United Kingdom. The rate is now 7½d. per word, with a minimum charge of 12s. 6d. Week-end messages may be lodged up to midnight on Saturday, and are deliverable on Tuesday morning, or if practicable on Monday. These concessions are now applicable to "Eastern Extension" route. These messages are also available to Canada at a charge of 5¾d. per word, with a minimum charge of 9s. 7d. per message. A new service via either "Pacific" or "Eastern" has been instituted, and is known as "Daily Letter Telegram." The rate to the United

Kingdom is 9d. per word, with a minimum charge of 15s. per message. Messages by this service are accepted any day except Sunday, and are subject to a normal delay of 48 hours.

Wireless communication with the United Kingdom was established via "Beam" on 8th April, 1927. The ordinary rate is 1s. 8d. per word, and the deferred rate is 10d. per word. For daily letter telegrams the charge is 6d. per word with a minimum charge of 10s., and for week-end letter telegrams the charge is 5d. per word with a minimum charge of 8s. 4d.

Particulars of the estimated number of letters, post and letter cards, newspapers, and packets dealt with are not available in respect of either of the years 1927-28 and 1928-29, as an investigation into the system under which these figures have been compiled has not yet been completed. Statistics for each of the years 1922-23 to 1926-27 are given in the following table:—

## POSTAL RETURNS: 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Service.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Number of Post Offices open (exclusive of Receiving and Telephone Offices)	1,736	1,774	1,785	1,792	1,821

## LETTERS AND POSTCARDS.

Posted for Delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth..	157,552,117	169,736,677	177,065,374	182,858,200	197,549,400
Outside the Commonwealth	5,246,566	7,253,801	8,323,470	9,660,600	9,680,800
Total .. ..	162,798,683	176,990,478	185,388,844	192,518,800	207,230,200
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	14,102,942	16,263,751	18,485,872	19,311,500	19,755,000

## REGISTERED LETTERS AND ARTICLES.

Posted for Delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth..	1,566,130	1,689,094	1,706,602	1,714,752	2,362,500
Outside the Commonwealth	81,966	91,757	112,499	111,905	118,596
Total .. ..	1,648,096	1,780,851	1,819,101	1,826,657	2,481,096
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	132,574	131,560	125,321	162,796	176,073

## NEWSPAPERS.

Posted for Delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth..	33,120,157	35,042,439	37,986,920	38,865,700	38,914,400
Outside the Commonwealth	1,368,343	1,413,324	2,085,108	2,826,000	3,044,000
Total .. ..	34,488,500	36,455,763	40,072,028	41,691,700	41,958,400
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	2,775,606	3,785,421	4,756,226	4,860,700	4,870,700

POSTAL RETURNS : 1922-23 TO 1926-27—*continued.*

Service.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
<b>PACKETS.</b>					
<b>Posted for Delivery—</b>					
<b>Within the Commonwealth..</b>	11,947,310	12,831,486	15,382,190	17,437,100	17,678,400
<b>Outside the Commonwealth</b>	310,219	333,601	413,053	423,100	489,200
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>12,257,529</b>	<b>13,165,087</b>	<b>15,795,243</b>	<b>17,860,200</b>	<b>18,167,600</b>
<b>Received from—</b>					
<b>Outside the Commonwealth</b>	588,805	796,493	1,068,803	1,206,400	1,141,500
<b>PARCELS.</b>					
<b>Posted for delivery—</b>					
<b>Within the Commonwealth..</b>	2,072,153	2,007,259	2,324,398	2,320,200	2,416,000
<b>Outside the Commonwealth</b>	53,504	69,783	44,595	46,600	50,500
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,125,657</b>	<b>2,077,042</b>	<b>2,368,993</b>	<b>2,366,800</b>	<b>2,466,500</b>
<b>Received from—</b>					
<b>Outside the Commonwealth</b>	122,929	122,566	128,506	135,000	161,000

N.B.—Particulars relating to the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 have not been compiled.

The number of letters and other postal articles dealt with by the Dead Letter Office in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1929, was as follows :—

<b>Dead Letters, &amp;c.</b>					
<b>1. Returned direct to the sender or delivered—</b>					
(a) Letters, lettercards, and postcards addressed—					No.
(i) Within the Commonwealth .. .. .					354,256
(ii) Beyond the Commonwealth .. .. .					11,349
<b>Total .. .. .</b>					<b>365,605</b>
(b) Packets and circulars addressed—					
(i) Within the Commonwealth .. .. .					167,486
(ii) Beyond the Commonwealth .. .. .					1,817
<b>Total .. .. .</b>					<b>169,303</b>
<b>2. Destroyed in accordance with the Act—</b>					
(a) Letters, lettercards, and postcards addressed—					
(i) Within the Commonwealth .. .. .					63,699
(ii) Beyond the Commonwealth .. .. .					3,352
<b>Total .. .. .</b>					<b>67,051</b>
(b) Packets and circulars addressed—					
(i) Within the Commonwealth .. .. .					17,749
(ii) Beyond the Commonwealth .. .. .					118,479*
<b>Total .. .. .</b>					<b>136,228</b>
<b>3. Returned as unclaimed to other countries—</b>					
(a) Letters, lettercards, and postcards .. .. .					30,111
(b) Packets and circulars .. .. .					23,687
<b>Total .. .. .</b>					<b>53,798</b>

\* Including newspapers.

Money and valuables to the amount of £42,234 were found in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable. Postal articles (25,881) were posted without address, and of that number 151 contained money and valuables to the extent of £1,486.

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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.**

Heading.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Number of Money Order Offices open	640	661	680	695	709
<b>Money Orders Issued—</b>					
Inland ..	{ Number .. 441,152	{ Number .. 459,172	{ Number .. 478,621	{ Number .. 495,407	{ Number .. 494,732
	{ Amount £ 2,338,892	{ Amount £ 2,424,209	{ Amount £ 2,513,771	{ Amount £ 2,593,090	{ Amount £ 2,612,542
Inter-State ..	{ Number .. 82,854	{ Number .. 84,568	{ Number .. 87,362	{ Number .. 86,932	{ Number .. 84,227
	{ Amount £ 498,011	{ Amount £ 511,899	{ Amount £ 496,273	{ Amount £ 499,437	{ Amount £ 471,370
International ..	{ Number .. 73,966	{ Number .. 76,101	{ Number .. 82,729	{ Number .. 84,522	{ Number .. 86,772
	{ Amount £ 250,643	{ Amount £ 256,432	{ Amount £ 281,719	{ Amount £ 280,349	{ Amount £ 286,976
Total ..	{ Number .. 597,972	{ Number .. 619,841	{ Number .. 645,712	{ Number .. 666,871	{ Number .. 665,731
	{ Amount £ 3,087,546	{ Amount £ 3,192,630	{ Amount £ 3,291,763	{ Amount £ 3,372,376	{ Amount £ 3,370,888
<b>Money Orders Paid—</b>					
Inland ..	{ Number .. 444,721	{ Number .. 463,582	{ Number .. 475,011	{ Number .. 488,738	{ Number .. 495,276
	{ Amount £ 2,346,425	{ Amount £ 2,431,019	{ Amount £ 2,520,942	{ Amount £ 2,595,093	{ Amount £ 2,618,878
Inter-State ..	{ Number .. 138,514	{ Number .. 139,044	{ Number .. 145,105	{ Number .. 151,088	{ Number .. 148,090
	{ Amount £ 712,855	{ Amount £ 736,803	{ Amount £ 754,694	{ Amount £ 787,883	{ Amount £ 760,638
International ..	{ Number .. 37,100	{ Number .. 36,566	{ Number .. 35,233	{ Number .. 37,368	{ Number .. 37,364
	{ Amount £ 149,429	{ Amount £ 139,566	{ Amount £ 130,916	{ Amount £ 137,881	{ Amount £ 135,220
Total ..	{ Number .. 620,335	{ Number .. 639,132	{ Number .. 655,349	{ Number .. 677,194	{ Number .. 680,730
	{ Amount £ 3,208,709	{ Amount £ 3,307,388	{ Amount £ 3,406,552	{ Amount £ 3,520,357	{ Amount £ 3,514,736
<b>Postal Notes—</b>					
Sold ..	{ Number .. 4,346,270	{ Number .. 4,619,497	{ Number .. 4,589,488	{ Number .. 4,715,578	{ Number .. 4,759,531
	{ Amount £ 1,447,297	{ Amount £ 1,572,587	{ Amount £ 1,665,216	{ Amount £ 1,704,911	{ Amount £ 1,720,553
Inland, Issued and Paid ..	{ Number .. 2,796,744	{ Number .. 2,935,129	{ Number .. 2,904,339	{ Number .. 3,013,348	{ Number .. 3,106,130
	{ Amount £ 998,214	{ Amount £ 1,049,904	{ Amount £ 1,089,324	{ Amount £ 1,137,816	{ Amount £ 1,169,662
Victorian—Paid in other States ..	{ Number .. 1,532,740	{ Number .. 1,684,368	{ Number .. 1,687,734	{ Number .. 1,696,586	{ Number .. 1,645,406
	{ Amount £ 444,328	{ Amount £ 522,683	{ Amount £ 570,909	{ Amount £ 565,855	{ Amount £ 549,106
Of other States—Paid in Victoria ..	{ Number .. 331,525	{ Number .. 397,546	{ Number .. 393,681	{ Number .. 432,192	{ Number .. 441,366
	{ Amount £ 142,718	{ Amount £ 151,953	{ Amount £ 156,366	{ Amount £ 164,025	{ Amount £ 166,406

Of the orders issued in 1928-29, 6,966 for £24,018 were payable in New Zealand, and 60,458 for £176,250 were payable in the United Kingdom. The orders paid included 18,328 for £56,130 issued in New Zealand, and 13,339 for £57,440 issued in the United Kingdom.

There are 2,409 telegraph offices in the State, 109 of which are attached to the railway service. The number of telegrams sent from Victorian offices, and the number received by them, in each of the last five years, were as follows :—

**Telegraphs and Telegrams.**

**TELEGRAMS DESPATCHED AND RECEIVED, 1924-25  
TO 1928-29.**

Heading.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Telegrams despatched—</b>					
Inland .. .. .	2,910,978	4,244,806*	4,219,656*	3,999,927*	3,874,173*
Inter-State .. .. .	1,336,764				
<b>International—</b>					
Cable .. .. .	214,048	230,408	227,832	162,072	143,730
Wireless (Beam) .. .. .	..	..	12,954	80,919	112,437
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,461,790</b>	<b>4,475,214</b>	<b>4,460,442</b>	<b>4,242,918</b>	<b>4,130,340</b>
<b>Telegrams received—</b>					
Inter-State .. .. .	1,302,067	4,198,437†	4,066,662†	3,857,209†	3,871,812†
<b>International—</b>					
Cable .. .. .	216,734	221,879	217,229	168,483	155,436
Wireless (Beam) .. .. .	..	..	9,154	56,047	74,857
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,518,801</b>	<b>4,420,316</b>	<b>4,293,045</b>	<b>4,081,739</b>	<b>4,102,105</b>

\* Signifies "Within the Commonwealth."

† Includes "Inland."

**Telephones.** The connexion of one subscriber to a telephone office constitutes an exchange. There were 1,620 telephone exchanges on 30th June, 1929, as compared with 1,573 in the previous year. The actual number of subscribers' lines on the date mentioned was 114,603, with 155,841 instruments connected, which represented 8·82 to every 100 persons in the State. Telephone bureaux for the use of the public are placed in prominent positions in or near public buildings, post offices, railway stations, &c. The number of these on 30th June, 1929, was 2,256.

**Wireless Licences issued.** Details of wireless licences issued in Victoria for the year ended 30th June, 1929, are shown hereunder. The licences issued to broadcast listeners in Victoria represented 47 per cent. of the total for Australia.



## WIRELESS LICENCES ISSUED IN VICTORIA, 1923-29.

Class of Licence.	Number.
Coast .. .. .	1
Ship .. .. .	59
Land .. .. .	3
Broadcasting A .. .. .	2
Broadcasting B .. .. .	2
Broadcast Listeners—	
Ordinary .. .. .	142,534
Experimental—	
Transmitting and Receiving .. .. .	184
Receiving only .. .. .	32
Portable .. .. .	2
Special .. .. .	6

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department in Victoria for the years 1923-24 to 1927-28 are contained in the following table:—

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN VICTORIA, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Particulars.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
<i>Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Postage .. .. .	1,256,509	1,230,737	1,306,183	1,388,227	1,404,827
Money Order Commission .. .. .	46,454	49,175	51,381	59,646	60,872
Poundage on Postal Notes .. .. .	9,778	10,598	11,511	12,376	12,701
Private Boxes and Bags .. .. .	118,269	112,478	96,277	96,383	149,740
Miscellaneous .. .. .					
Total Postal .. .. .	1,431,010	1,402,988	1,465,352	1,551,632	1,628,140
Telegraph .. .. .	*311,621	335,640	339,033	345,896	344,525
Telephones .. .. .	943,595	1,033,242	1,143,906	1,310,880	1,412,763
Grand Total† .. .. .	2,686,226	2,771,870	2,948,291	3,208,408	3,385,428
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries .. .. .	1,270,996	1,438,088	1,390,080	1,444,929	1,644,354
Conveyance of Mails .. .. .	220,780	239,415	258,157	267,345	276,503
Contingencies .. .. .	427,111	501,435	558,568	549,305	593,267
Miscellaneous .. .. .	17,607	21,844	20,639	20,057	24,411
Pensions and Retiring Allowances .. .. .	46,840	49,476	51,621	52,108	52,793
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c. .. .. .	32,928	31,001	35,186	32,845	41,981
Supervision of Public Works .. .. .	403	382			
Proportion of Audit Expenses .. .. .	3,014	2,999	2,813	2,902	3,114
Unforeseen Expenditure .. .. .	15	53			
New Works—					
Telegraph and Telephone .. .. .	918,824	1,030,482	1,533,577	1,088,911	897,240
New Buildings, &c. .. .. .	93,197	109,951	127,685	58,349	49,634
Interest on Transferred Properties .. .. .	43,194	43,241	42,957	42,779	61,362
Total Expenditure‡ .. .. .	3,079,909	3,468,367	4,021,283	3,569,030	3,644,859

\* Excluding Radio receipts.

† Actual collections.

‡ Actual payments, which includes loan expenditure as follows:—£787,323 in 1923-24, £1,140,433 in 1924-25, £1,661,262 in 1925-26, £1,147,260 in 1926-27, and £947,074 in 1927-28.

## RAILWAYS.

Victorian  
Railways,  
length and  
cost.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the two exceptions referred to on page 492, 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 Road Motor Services, and the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways—all of which are under the control of the Railways Commissioners. The operations of the tramways mentioned are also shown separately on page 489. The usual motive power is steam, but electric traction is used on the suburban lines (with the exception of a small section of the Outer Circle line between East Camberwell and Deepdene), and on the 9.79 miles of tramways referred to above. 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 4.61 miles (2.21 miles double and 2.40 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,  
1924-25 to 1928-29.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Length of Lines opened to 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles) .. ..	336.28	336.28	336.28	336.28	338.72
Single Lines (miles) .. ..	4,200.60	4,344.25	4,355.50	4,412.81	4,411.94
Total .. ..	4,536.88	4,680.53	4,691.78	4,749.09	4,750.66
Cost of Construction .. ..	£ 41,967,054	£ 43,102,954	£ 43,693,034	£ 44,432,267	£ 45,298,221
Average Cost per mile .. ..	9,250	9,209	9,313	9,356	9,535

In addition to the lines embraced in this table the following were in course of construction at 30th June, 1929:—

	5 ft. 3 in. Gauge.	Miles.
Albion to Broadmeadows .. ..	.. ..	8½
*Yarrowonga to Oaklands .. ..	.. ..	37
East Malvern to Glen Waverley .. ..	.. ..	5
Nowingi to Millewa South .. ..	.. ..	35½
*Euston to Lette .. ..	.. ..	30¼
Total .. ..	.. ..	116¼

\* Under Border Railways Act No. 3194.

The following lines had been authorized, but their construction had not been commenced :—

5 ft. 3 in. Gauge.	Miles.
*Mildura to Gol Gol .. .. .	22
La La Siding to Big Pat's Creek .. .. .	2½
Orbost to Brodribb .. .. .	6
Casterton to Nangeela .. .. .	9
Total .. .. .	39½

\*Under Border Railways Act No. 3194.

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 at 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows :—

#### TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC., AND EQUIPMENT, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year Ended 30th June—	Railways.		Electric Tramways.		Road Motor Services.	Total Capital Cost.
	Lines Opened.*	Lines in Progress of Construction.	Lines Opened.	Lines in Progress of Construction.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925 ..	67,176,049	563,042	294,732	61	..	68,033,884
1926 ..	68,911,902	175,260	295,984	26,162	16,749	69,426,057
1927 ..	70,301,304	419,824	329,426	..	37,931	71,088,485
1928 ..	72,297,261	501,818	336,215	..	25,502	73,160,796
1929 ..	73,075,876	894,375	335,987	..	26,208	74,332,446

\* Including at 30th June, 1929, the cost of surveys for lines not constructed (£442,482), and cost of lines now closed for traffic (£293,190).

The loan liability of the Railways Department at 30th June, 1929, is represented by stock and debentures outstanding to the nominal amount of £74,306,497 on which the annual interest payable is £3,504,790, or at the average rate of 4·716 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £2,735,149—the cost of flotation, together with the discount at time of flotation. It has been

computed that, whilst the nominal rate of interest on loans outstanding was 4·716 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds of current loans available for railway construction, &c., was 4·897 per cent.

In addition to the proceeds from loans, contributions amounting, at 30th June, 1929, to £4,278,489 (on which no interest is charged) have been made from Consolidated Revenue for capital purposes.

**Railway  
traffic.**

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1924, are given in the following table :—

**RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Miles Constructed ..	4,536·88	4,680·53	4,691·78	4,749·09	4,750·66
„ Dismantled ..	36·14	36·14	36·14	36·14	36·14
„ Closed to Traffic ..	11·62	11·62	11·62	6·40	5·71
„ Open for Traffic ..	4,489·12	4,632·77	4,644·02	4,706·55	4,708·81
Train Mileage ..	18,172,188	18,267,000	18,781,264	19,302,971	19,022,771
Passenger Journeys ..	173,656,504	175,354,111*	177,102,686*	172,350,327*	168,440,449*
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ..	8,959,556	8,728,496	9,234,923	8,117,961	8,187,088

\* Including 17,504 in 1925-26, 198,362 in 1926-27, 497,314 in 1927-28, and 450,799 in 1928-29, by the Road Motor Services.

The mileage given in preceding tables relates to lines of railway, irrespective of the number of tracks, the actual length of which had been opened for traffic at 30th June, 1929, was 5,076·17 miles of main tracks, and 1,023·32 miles of sidings.

The number of passengers carried in 1928-29 was 168,440,449. Compared with the previous year there were decreases of 3,863,363 and 19,341 in metropolitan-suburban and in country passenger journeys respectively. Several Road Motor Coach services have been inaugurated, and these accounted for 450,799 passengers, which have been omitted from the above comparisons. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried (8,187,088) was 69,127 more than in 1927-28. The items of goods carried in 1928-29 showing greatest tonnage were stone, gravel, and sand, 1,283,407 tons; wheat, 1,153,538 tons; firewood, 659,697 tons. Live stock carried in the same year had an aggregate weight of 607,323 tons, and comprised 39,935 horses, 480,445 cattle, 9,043,285 sheep, and 321,008 pigs.

**Flinders-street  
Station  
Traffic.**

A barrier tally of passengers leaving and entering the three metropolitan stations was taken under normal conditions early in February, 1927. The average daily number of passengers who travelled to and from Flinders-street and Prince's-bridge—which are connected and may be considered as one station—was 317,393, while the highest daily figure recorded for both stations combined was 332,254. In the following table is given an approximation to the average number of passengers who travelled daily to and from the three metropolitan stations in certain specified years from 1909 to 1927 :—

Year.	Average Number of Passengers per Week-day at Stations—				
	Flinders-street.	Prince's-bridge.	Total for Flinders-street and Prince's-bridge.	Spencer-street (Suburban only).	Total for Three Stations.
1909 ..	129,449	20,099	149,548	14,546	164,094
1911 ..	145,257	20,740	165,997	20,670	186,667
1914 ..	182,870	27,403	210,273	21,636	231,909
1918 ..	161,363	26,033	187,396	21,836	209,232
1922 ..	209,181	31,958	241,139	44,469	285,608
1924 ..	238,303	44,548	282,851	42,564	325,415
1927 ..	269,372	48,021	317,393	40,634	358,027

The figures for Flinders-street and Prince's-bridge include both suburban and country travellers, but only suburban passengers are included in the numbers for Spencer-street.

The number of trains handled on an ordinary week-day at Flinders-street is approximately 2,800, and at Prince's-bridge 400.

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows :—

**Railway  
receipts and  
expenditure.**

**RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1924-25 TO 1928-29.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Receipts—</b>					
Passenger, &c.,					
Business—					
Passenger Fares	5,450,444	5,497,109	5,748,514	5,488,652	5,303,122
Parcels, &c. ..	501,109	513,842	532,900	525,569	518,302
Other ..	99,448	132,109	131,303	131,713	131,255
Goods, &c., Business—					
Goods ..	5,070,969	4,777,686	5,519,649	4,894,706	5,432,815
Live Stock ..	550,060	636,326	649,743	711,909	664,729
Minerals ..	154,493	151,439	174,704	158,515	159,132
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services ..	407,848	439,543	476,631	471,928	454,018
Sale of Electrical Power ..	218,797	145,026	58,157	35,204	38,574
Rentals ..	124,883	156,546	141,503	145,089	149,118
Other ..	252,232	293,940	327,665	389,754	411,322
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>12,830,283</b>	<b>12,743,566</b>	<b>13,760,769</b>	<b>12,953,039</b>	<b>13,262,387</b>
<b>Working Expenses—</b>					
Way and Works ..	1,976,968	1,941,699	2,289,580	2,119,381	1,932,618
Rolling-stock ..	3,512,573	3,604,566	3,757,319	3,671,092	3,588,627
Transportation ..	3,121,115	3,184,207	3,384,729	3,273,646	3,144,911
Electrical Engineering Branch ..	564,264	466,770	410,671	355,770	357,010
Stores Branch ..	*	80,162	90,180	111,706	141,094
Pensions and Gratuities ..	215,087	219,396	215,105	213,080	209,129
Payment to the Superannuation Fund ..	..	18,712	78,575	122,870	157,770
Other ..	314,448	317,728	294,873	298,591	302,300
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9,704,455</b>	<b>9,833,240</b>	<b>10,521,032</b>	<b>10,166,136</b>	<b>9,833,459</b>
<b>Net Receipts ..</b>	<b>3,125,828</b>	<b>2,910,326</b>	<b>3,239,737</b>	<b>2,786,903</b>	<b>3,428,928</b>
<b>Percentage of Expenses to Receipts</b>	<b>75·64</b>	<b>77·16</b>	<b>76·45</b>	<b>78·48</b>	<b>74·15</b>

\* Included in other Branches.

The receipts for 1928-29 were £309,348 more than those received in 1927-28. Passenger business decreased by £193,255, and goods, &c., business increased by £491,546. Working expenses showed a decline on the previous year of £332,677.

The amount of interest on current loans allocated to railways, together with the expenditure incurred by the Treasury in connexion with the payment of such interest, is compared with the net revenue of the Department for the last five years in the following statement:—

**RAILWAY INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES AND NET REVENUE, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.**

Year.	Interest, &c.	Net Revenue.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
	£	£	£
1924-25 .. ..	3,099,885	3,125,828	+ 25,943
1925-26 .. ..	3,092,695	2,910,326	- 182,369
1926-27 .. ..	3,287,277	3,239,737	- 47,540
1927-28 .. ..	3,340,612	2,786,903	- 553,709
1928-29 .. ..	3,491,757	3,428,928	- 62,829

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per average mile of railway worked for each of the last five years were as follows:—

**RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.**

Heading.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic .. ..	4,455	4,534	4,636	4,671	4,708
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings per Mile .. ..	2,880	2,811	2,968	2,773	2,817
Expenses per Mile .. ..	2,178	2,169	2,269	2,176	2,089
Net Profits per Mile .. ..	702	642	699	597	728

This table does not take account of the interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying the same, which are given in the preceding table.

**Railway Rolling-stock.** Particulars of the rolling-stock at 30th June, 1929, are shown in the next statement :—

### RAILWAY ROLLING-STOCK AT 30TH JUNE, 1929.

Vehicles.	Broad-Gauge.	Narrow-Gauge.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
Locomotives—			
Steam .. ..	632	17	649
Electric .. ..	4	..	4
Steam Cranes .. ..	15	..	15
Rail Motors .. ..	79	..	79
Steam Coaching Stock .. ..	1,731	55	1,786
Electric Coaching Stock .. ..	862	..	862
Electric Tramway Stock .. ..	36	..	36
Goods Stock .. ..	19,700	242	19,942
Service Stock .. ..	794	1	795
Road Motor Vehicles .. ..	21	..	21

The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £13,454,237, of the narrow-gauge stock £110,667, of the electric street tramway stock £100,738, and of the road motor coaches and trucks £26,208.

**Railway 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 :—

### RAILWAY STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Year.	Number of Employees at end of Year.			Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
	Permanent.	Supernumerary.	Total.	
1924-25 ..	18,798	10,354	29,152	£ 6,969,519
1925-26 ..	19,091	9,834	28,925	7,273,485
1926-27 ..	21,982	7,468	29,450	7,792,554
1927-28 ..	21,401	6,705	28,106	7,551,103
1928-29 ..	20,877	6,768	27,645	7,277,902

*Note.*—Particulars relating to the Construction Branch employees are not included above.



St. Kilda-  
Brighton and  
Sandringham-  
Beaumaris  
Electric  
Tramways.

The results of operating the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways for 1928-29 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, 1928-29.  
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	St. Kilda-Brighton Electric Tramway.	Sandringham- Beaumaris Electric Tramway.
Average Mileage of Tramway Worked ..	5.18	4.61
Car Mileage .. .. .	561,593	188,366
Number of Passengers Carried .. ..	5,380,698	1,606,685
	£	£
Gross Revenue .. .. .	56,513	25,765*
Working Expenses .. .. .	49,728	13,102
Interest Charges .. .. .	9,644	6,800
Net Result .. .. .	<i>Loss</i> 2,859	<i>Profit</i> 5,863
Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1929—	£	£
Construction of Line .. .. .	133,012	102,237
Rolling-stock .. .. .	68,896	31,842

\* Including £5,110 recouped from the Treasury; and £5,668 representing the guarantee by the Sandringham City Council for the period 1st September, 1926, to 30th June, 1929, and which amount has not yet been paid.

The provisions of the *Motor Omnibus (Urban and Country) Act 1927* limited the scope of activity of the Road Motor Services. At 30th June, 1929, the following routes were in operation:—Geelong and Queenscliff, Upper Ferntree Gully and Belgrave and Monbulk, Lilydale and Warburton, East Camberwell and Deepdene and East Kew, and a goods service between Melbourne and Geelong. Particulars relating to the Road Motor Services operating during 1927-28 and 1928-29 are given in the following table:—

## ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, 1927-28 and 1928-29.

(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.				1927-28.	1928-29.
Car Mileage	..	..	No.	852,015	293,593
Passenger Journeys	..	..	No.	497,314	450,799
Gross Revenue	..	..	£	61,702*	15,136†
Working Expenses	..	..	£	78,812	31,237
Interest Charges	..	..	£	2,751	1,738
Net Result	..	..	£	Loss 19,861	Loss 17,839
Capital Expenditure at end of year	..	..	£	25,502	26,208

\* Including passenger fares, £60,246; and other revenue, £1,456.

† Including passenger fares, £10,132; and other revenue, £5,004.

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 1927-28 and 1928-29 :—

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1927-28 and 1928-29.

Nature of Accident.	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Train Accidents—				
Passengers	..	15	..	53
Accidents on Line (other than Train Accidents)—				
Passengers	9	148	4	139
Employees	1	13	5	17
Shunting Accidents—				
Passengers	..	1	..	..
Employees	12	25	4	28
Other Persons	1	8	2	2
Employees proceeding to and from Duty	..	..	..	2
Accidents to Persons at Crossings	17	22	18	35
Trespassers	20	6	13	4
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1
Total	60	238	46	281
Compensation, Damages, &c., Paid	£ 11,223		£ 15,836	

A statement of freight rates, operative on 1st October, 1929, in respect of commodities affecting rural producers, has been supplied by the General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Victorian Railways, and is appended hereto. The rates shown are the lower rates provided for carriage at owners' risk.

## VICTORIAN RAILWAY GOODS RATES.

Commodities.	50 Miles.		100 Miles.		150 Miles.		200 Miles.		250 Miles.		300 Miles.		350 Miles.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Rate per Ton.														
Agricultural Produce, in specified truck loads*	6	8	10	3	12	2	13	7	14	7	15	7	16	9
Dairy Produce, consisting of Butter, Milk, Cream, Cheese (boxed), (minimum, 1 ton), and Eggs	12	9	23	10	31	10	40	0	45	8	51	2	56	11
Hams and Bacon (minimum, 1 ton)	14	2	26	4	35	3	44	5	50	8	56	10	63	2
Milk, in 4-ton lots	11	2	20	2	26	6	32	8	37	2	41	11	46	6
Fresh Fruit	8	6	15	2	19	10	24	7	27	11	31	6	35	0
Fresh Meat, in 5-ton lots; Fencing Wire, in trucks loaded to full carrying capacity, less 5 per cent.; Woolpacks and Cornsacks, in truck loads of 8 or 12 tons	12	5	22	5	29	5	36	3	41	4	46	7	51	8
Poultry (living)	17	9	32	11	44	1	55	6	63	5	71	1	78	11
Wool (greasy or scoured)	25	9	50	3	64	9	73	9	83	6	92	9	102	3
Binder Twine, in truck loads of 8 tons	22	4	43	2	62	10	77	8	92	10	100	0	107	2
Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Binder Twine	27	0	52	3	78	3	97	3	116	6	129	0	142	3
Fencing Wire, in truck loads of 6 and 8 tons	17	10	34	6	50	3	62	2	74	3	80	0	85	9
Wire Netting, in specified truck loads	6	6	11	5	15	9	18	5	21	6	23	10	26	1
Manures, in trucks loaded to full carrying capacity, less 5 per cent.	3	8	5	7	7	0	8	3	9	8	11	0	11	7
Rate per Truck.														
Live Stock (other than pigs)	60	6	116	6	186	6	179	6	224	0	267	0	311	0
Pigs (One tier consignment)	54	5	104	10	122	10	161	7	201	7	240	4	279	11

\* Agricultural Produce includes Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Beet, Onions, Hay, Straw, Chaff, Compressed Fodder, Flour, Bran, Pollard, Peas, Potatoes, Sharps, Pig Feed, and Malt; also Wine and Fruit, if produced in the Commonwealth and consigned direct for export.

Fares on  
Victorian  
railways.

A summary of passenger fares, operative on 1st October, 1929, has been obtained from the Railway Department, and is given in the following table:—

VICTORIAN RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES.

Distance.	Single.		Return.		Return.*	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class Ordinary.	2nd Class Ordinary.	1st Class Holiday Excursion.	2nd Class Holiday Excursion.
Miles.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
50 .. ..	10 3	6 10	20 6	13 8	17 1	11 5
100 .. ..	19 10	13 3	39 8	26 6	33 2	22 2
150 .. ..	29 5	19 7	58 10	39 2	49 3	32 10
200 .. ..	39 8	26 5	79 4	52 10	66 4	44 2
250 .. ..	49 6	33 1	99 0	66 2	82 8	55 2
300 .. ..	55 5	36 11	110 10	73 10	92 8	61 8
350 .. ..	61 4	40 10	122 8	81 8	102 2	68 2

\*Tickets issued only at week-ends and on dates specially advertised.

Cheap excursion tickets, at the rate of 2½d. per mile for first class return and 1½d. per mile for second class return, are issued to and from Melbourne and the various country stations as may be advertised from time to time.

From the 1st October to the 30th April each year return tourist tickets are issued to various holiday resorts from all stations throughout Victoria at holiday excursion fares, and are available for two months from date of issue.

**Municipal railway.** A railway between Kerang and Koondrook, owned and worked by the municipality of the Shire of Kerang, is open for general traffic. This railway, which has a 5-ft. 3-in. gauge, is 13 miles 75 chains in length, and, up to the end of 1928, cost £38,311 for construction and equipment. For the year 1928 the gross receipts were £7,194 and the working expenses, including interest, £6,314. The train mileage for the same year was 9,094, the number of passenger-journeys was 9,739, and the tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 18,959.

**Private railway.** Another railway in Victoria, not belonging to the State system, is one of 3-ft. gauge and 12 miles in length between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It was constructed principally for private use, but, in addition to serving its immediate purpose, it is engaged in the general business of transportation of passengers and goods. Up to 30th June, 1929, the cost of construction was £80,133, and for the year ended on the same date the receipts and working expenses (exclusive of depreciation and interest

on capital) were £7,615 and £8,832 respectively. The above construction and maintenance cost includes the cost of about 8 miles of steel tramway continuation beyond Powelltown. This tramway 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 freights on the extension line are included in the above receipts. The train mileage for the year between Powelltown and Yarra Junction was 16,262, and the passenger-journeys numbered 13,527.

## TRAMWAYS.

Victorian  
tramways  
(excl.  
Railways).

The various tramway systems in the State comprise 30·060 miles of cable lines, double track, and 142·163 miles of electric lines, of which 107·922 miles are double, and 34·241 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 489, and "All Victorian Tramways," page 498.

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria (with the above exceptions) for each of the last five years:—

## VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

(Exclusive of St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Street Tramways.)

Financial Year.	Miles of Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
1924-25	111·686	40·562	25,052,876	236,899,796	£ 2,019,391	£ 1,737,317	1,571	5,986
1925-26	120·716	39·619	24,424,938	235,350,941	2,128,689	1,745,528	1,444	5,989
1926-27	126·511	39·076	24,564,284	227,419,311	2,507,676	1,751,797	1,284	5,965
1927-28	135·711	35·986	25,133,548	225,192,156	2,517,786	1,756,777	1,299	5,761
1928-29	137·982	34·241	25,388,243	221,616,033	2,497,214	1,783,790	1,297	5,575

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.

Melbourne and  
Metropolitan  
Tramways  
Act.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £4,750,000 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, 1929, the Board had fully exercised its borrowing power, viz., £4,750,000.

The Board prepared a general scheme for the future development of tramways in the metropolis, which was approved by the Railways Standing Committee. The scheme includes provision for the construction of about 100 single track miles of electric tramway, but, before the Board can actually construct any of such tramways, a "Special construction scheme" dealing with the proposed route must be approved by the Railways Standing Committee and authorized by Parliament. Authority has, however, been given to the Board to construct certain tramways already approved by the Governor in Council or Parliament, without further formality.

The Act provides that the Board shall pay to the Consolidated Revenue each year a sum equivalent to the Government's contributions to the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and certain specified municipalities pursuant to the *Licensing Act* 1916. The payments under this obligation for the year ended 30th June, 1929, amounted to £118,368. The surplus on the operations of any year, after transferring not less than 4 per cent. nor more than 6 per cent. of the capital cost of the undertaking to Reserve Funds and carrying to the credit of the succeeding year such sum, not exceeding £10,000, as the Board thinks fit, is to be distributed amongst 29 constituent Metropolitan Councils in accordance with a scheme of distribution to be adopted by the Board. Any sum received by a municipality in pursuance of this arrangement is to be applied only to such purposes as the Governor in Council shall approve. No distribution to the Municipalities has been made since 30th June, 1920.

Pursuant to the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act* 1923, municipal councils may require the Board to submit a special construction scheme to the Railways Standing Committee dealing with any route included in the general scheme. In the event of such route being approved by the Committee, and its construction being authorized by Parliament, the Board shall construct the line under a guarantee against loss on operation from the council or councils concerned for a period of five years. The council or councils shall pay each year from the Municipal fund any losses in respect of which a guarantee has been given, and a council may, if not forbidden by the ratepayers, recoup itself by the levy of a "tramway betterment rate" over the whole or a portion of the district served.

## MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1928-29.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways.

The following table contains detailed particulars of the operations of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for the year 1928-29:—

Interchange.

Tramway.	Track Open—		Vehicle Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.*	Working Expenses.	Rolling Stock.	Persons Employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
<b>Cable—</b>								
Melbourne .. ..	27·810	..	7,631,382	72,365,966	743,003	558,795	676	1,684
Northcote .. ..	2·250	..	520,010	5,564,269	43,098	38,077	34	87
<b>Total Cable .. ..</b>	<b>30·060</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8,151,392</b>	<b>77,930,235</b>	<b>786,101</b>	<b>596,872</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>1,771</b>
<b>Electric—</b>								
Eastern system† ..	72·910	2·698	11,324,121	98,795,075	1,188,890	786,979	373	2,389
Northern system‡ ..	12·481	2·158	2,420,907	20,379,054	245,316	167,545	63	604
Footscray .. ..	3·568	·879	378,366	3,852,604	34,314	26,993	18	56
Essendon§ .. ..	11·453	2·826	1,517,071	10,805,169	149,369	105,430	64	457
<b>Total Electric .. ..</b>	<b>100·412</b>	<b>8·531</b>	<b>15,640,465</b>	<b>133,831,902</b>	<b>1,617,889</b>	<b>1,086,947</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>3,506</b>
<b>Grand Total (Tramways)</b>	<b>130·472</b>	<b>8·531</b>	<b>23,791,857</b>	<b>211,762,137</b>	<b>2,403,990</b>	<b>1,683,819</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>5,277</b>
	Route Mileage.							
<b>Motor Omnibuses ..</b>	<b>6·110</b>		<b>251,240</b>	<b>1,085,928</b>	<b>12,922</b>	<b>20,858</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>31</b>

\* Gross revenue from tramways amounted to £2,422,591, and from motor omnibuses to £12,956.

† Prahran and Malvern (including St. Kilda and South Melbourne), and Hawthorn tramways.

‡ Coburg and Preston tramways.

§ Including "West Brunswick."

In addition to traffic receipts (£2,416,912), there was revenue from advertising, rents, &c., of £7,020 from cable tramways, £11,581 from electric tramways, and £35 from motor buses, making a gross revenue for the year of £2,435,547.

The gross surplus on the year's operations, including motor omnibuses, was £730,870. Out of this had to be paid interest on loans, rates, &c., leaving available for appropriation an amount of £384,985. As this sum was insufficient to meet all statutory payments, the sum of £116,875 had to be transferred from General Reserve Account to meet the deficit. After this was done, the following appropriations were made:—Consolidated Revenue, £118,368; Fire Insurance Reserve Account, £7,000; Renewals Reserve Account, £190,000; General Reserve Account, £116,942; and Loan Redemption and Sinking Fund Accounts, £69,550.

Up to 30th June, 1929, the capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board, including stores on hand, amounted to £7,719,026, of which £1,668,563 was expended on cable, £5,941,319 on electric tramways, and £109,144 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 1928-29:—

System.	Average Traffic Receipts.			Percentage of Working Expenses to Total Revenue.	Average 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 ..	23·145	13,075	2·419	75·25	17·574	1·015
Electric ..	24·826	7,728	2·902	66·70	16·679	·810
Bus .. ..	12·848	1,057	2·856	160·99	19·925	·600



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, 1924-25  
TO 1928-29.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.						
1924-25	106·306	16·172	23,712,432	223,752,078	1,935,098	1,661,274	1,493	5,764
1925-26	115·336	15·229	23,051,639	226,900,053	2,045,014	1,663,280	1,365	5,762
1926-27	121·031	14·736	23,205,337	218,837,383	2,424,170	1,666,307	1,218	5,743
1927-28	128·561	10·236	23,626,224	215,810,431	2,428,546	1,665,127	1,231	5,471
1928-29	130·472	8·531	23,791,857	211,762,137	2,403,990	1,683,819	1,228	5,277

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 8·79 miles of electric lines (1·79 double and 7·00 single track); and Geelong, with 10·58 miles of electric lines (4·30 double and 6·28 single track).

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the last five years are summarized below :—

COUNTRY TRAMWAYS, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.						
1924-25	5·380	24·390	1,340,444	8,147,718	84,293	76,043	78	222
1925-26	5·380	24·390	1,373,299	8,450,888	83,675	82,248	79	227
1926-27	5·480	24·290	1,358,947	8,581,928	83,506	85,490	66	222
1927-28	7·150	25·750	1,507,324	9,381,725	89,240	91,650	68	290
1928-29	7·510	25·710	1,596,386	9,853,896	93,224	99,971	69	298

Summary of  
All Victorian  
Tramways.

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 appended :—

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1927-28 AND 1928-29.

Heading.		1927-28.	1928-29.
Route Mileage Open—Double .. miles		143·101	145·372
Single .. miles		38·386	36·641
Total .. miles		181·487	182·013
Cost of Construction and Equipment	£	7,602,225	7,978,971
Interest Payable on Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment ..	£	319,103	327,263
Gross Revenue—			
Traffic Receipts .. ..	£	2,587,417	2,567,980
Other .. ..	£	19,481	31,381
Total Revenue	£	2,606,898	2,599,361
Working Expenses .. ..	£	1,818,272	1,846,620
Net Earnings .. ..	£	788,626	752,741
Net Profit or Loss after Paying Working Expenses and Interest ..	£	Profit 469,523	Profit 425,478
Tram Miles Run .. ..	miles	25,889,576	26,138,202
Passenger Journeys .. ..	No.	232,470,299	228,603,416
Staff Employed—			
Salaried .. ..	No.	714	801
Wages .. ..	No.	5,172	4,905
Total Staff .. ..	No.	5,886	5,706
Rolling Stock .. ..	No.	1,335	1,333

## LICENSED VEHICLES.

**Licensed vehicles in Melbourne.** The licensing and regulating of vehicles used as hackney carriages plying for hire within the City of Melbourne and within the distance of eight miles from the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne is controlled by the Melbourne City Council.

The appended statement contains details of vehicles licensed annually during the last five years.

## LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1925 TO 1929.

Heading.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>					
Waggonettes, Drags (4 wheel) ..	286	203	158	142	122
Hansom Cabs .. ..	61	31	20	14	11
Motor Cars (Taxicabs, Service Cars, and Motor Cabs) ..	842	994	1,114	949	1,063
Motor Omnibuses .. ..	170	175	152	127	149
„ Chars-a-bancs .. ..	85	115	101	66	32
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>1,377</b>
<i>For Conveyance of Goods within the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne only.</i>					
Drivers licensed .. ..	3,226	2,922	2,960	2,694	2,327

**Motor vehicles, etc., registrations.** The use of motor cars, motor vehicles, and traction engines engaged in haulage on any highway in Victoria is regulated by the following Acts, viz.:—Motor Car Act No. 2702; Motor Omnibus Acts Nos. 3378, 3439, 3555, 3570, and 3851; and the Highways and Vehicles Acts Nos. 3379, 3448, and 3575.

All Motor Vehicles and Traction Engines must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police, and the registrations renewed annually. All motor vehicles plying for hire in the City of Melbourne are also required to be licensed by the Melbourne City Council, and motor omnibuses operating in urban and country districts are likewise licensed by the respective municipal authorities.

The annual registration fee for motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles and omnibuses) is calculated on the power-weight unit, i.e., the sum of the horse-power and the weight in hundredweights of the motor car unladen and ready for use. Fees chargeable under the above-mentioned Acts are as follows :—

Vehicle, &c.	Rate Chargeable for Annual Registration—
(a) Ordinary Motor Cars ..	3s. per power-weight unit, with a minimum fee of £3 each.
(b) Motor Cycles ..	Flat rate of £1 each.
(c) Trailers and Side Cars attached to Motor Cycles .. ..	Flat rate of 10s. each.
(d) Trailers attached to Motor Cars	From £1 to £4 each, according to unladen weight and type of tires.
(e) Motor Vehicles for Hire and Commercial Use	From 4s. per power-weight unit to 8s. 9d. per power-weight unit, according to the number of wheels, unladen weight, and type of tires and wheels. Special rates are levied on vehicles used by primary producers solely for carrying their produce, &c. Rates on commercial vehicles are less 10 per cent. where the vehicle is wholly of British or Australian manufacture, or both.
(f) Motor Omnibuses ..	Flat rate of £5 each, plus additional fees ranging from £1 5s. to £4 10s. per passenger seat, if running on certain defined routes in the Melbourne District. For omnibuses running on routes prescribed as "developmental routes" the additional fee is 10s. per seat.
(g) Traction Engines ..	From £6 to £15 each, according to weight and if used for haulage purposes on any highway. Those owned by municipalities are exempted.
(h) Drivers' and Riders' Licences, Dealers' Licences, &c.	Drivers' and Riders' licences, 5s. each; Dealers' licences, £5 each; Transfers, 2s. 6d. each; and Duplicates, 1s. each.

The total registrations of motor vehicles, &c., and the revenue received therefrom by the Police Department during 1928-29, are shown in the appended table:—

## REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC., 1928-29.

Heading.	Registrations.	Revenue.
	No.	£
<b>Motor Cars—</b>		
Private .. .. .	116,880	711,976
Commercial and Hire .. .. .	26,527	284,884
Motor Cycles .. .. .	24,554	24,553
Omnibuses .. .. .	437	3,796
Traction Engines .. .. .	207	1,838
Side Cars .. .. .	7,735	3,867
Trailers .. .. .	357	935
<b>Total Vehicle Registrations .. .. .</b>	<b>176,877</b>	<b>1,031,849</b>
<b>Drivers' and Riders' Licences .. .. .</b>	<b>212,228</b>	<b>53,053</b>
<b>Dealers' Licences .. .. .</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>1,860</b>
<b>Transfers .. .. .</b>	<b>46,053</b>	<b>5,757</b>
<b>Duplicates .. .. .</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Total Other Registrations .. .. .</b>	<b>262,304</b>	<b>60,853</b>
<b>Total All Registrations .. .. .</b>	<b>439,181</b>	<b>1,092,702*</b>

\* This amount, less cost of collection and refunds, has been credited to the Country Roads Board Fund, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 2702.

## TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN VICTORIA, 1928.

Cause of Traffic Accident.	Total Accidents.			Persons Affected.				Total Killed and Injured (Victoria).
	Metro-politan Area.	Remainder of State.	Total.	Metropolitan Area.		Remainder of State.		
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
<b>Vehicles—</b>								
Aeroplane .. ..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2
Bicycle .. ..	66	23	89	4	60	1	14	79
Motor Bus .. ..	72	19	91	3	58	..	14	75
Motor Car .. ..	4,474	1,143	5,617	150	1,909	67	782	2,908
Motor Cycle .. ..	426	112	538	34	375	15	116	540
Train .. ..	42	20	62	20	14	13	16	63
Tram (Cable and Electric) ..	276	19	295	14	143	1	2	160
Other Vehicles .. ..	58	39	97	..	31	8	31	70
Horses—Bolting .. ..	30	24	54	6	13	3	22	44
Improper riding upon or getting on or off trams or other vehicles in motion ..	96	35	131	4	80	4	34	122
<b>Total Traffic Accidents—</b> (Vehicle, Horse, and Improper Riding) ..	5,542	1,434	6,976*	237	2,683	112	1,031	4,063
						Total for Victoria.		
						Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.
<b>Ages of Persons killed or injured—</b>								
Under 10 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	57	198	255
10 to 14 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	35	129	164
Over 14 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	257	3,387	3,644
<b>Total .. ..</b>	..	..	..	..	..	349	3,714	4,063

\* Of the 6,976 traffic accidents shown above, 1,520 occurred in the City of Melbourne, 4,022 in the Suburbs, and 1,434 in the Country Districts; and 4,810 occurred during the hours of daylight.

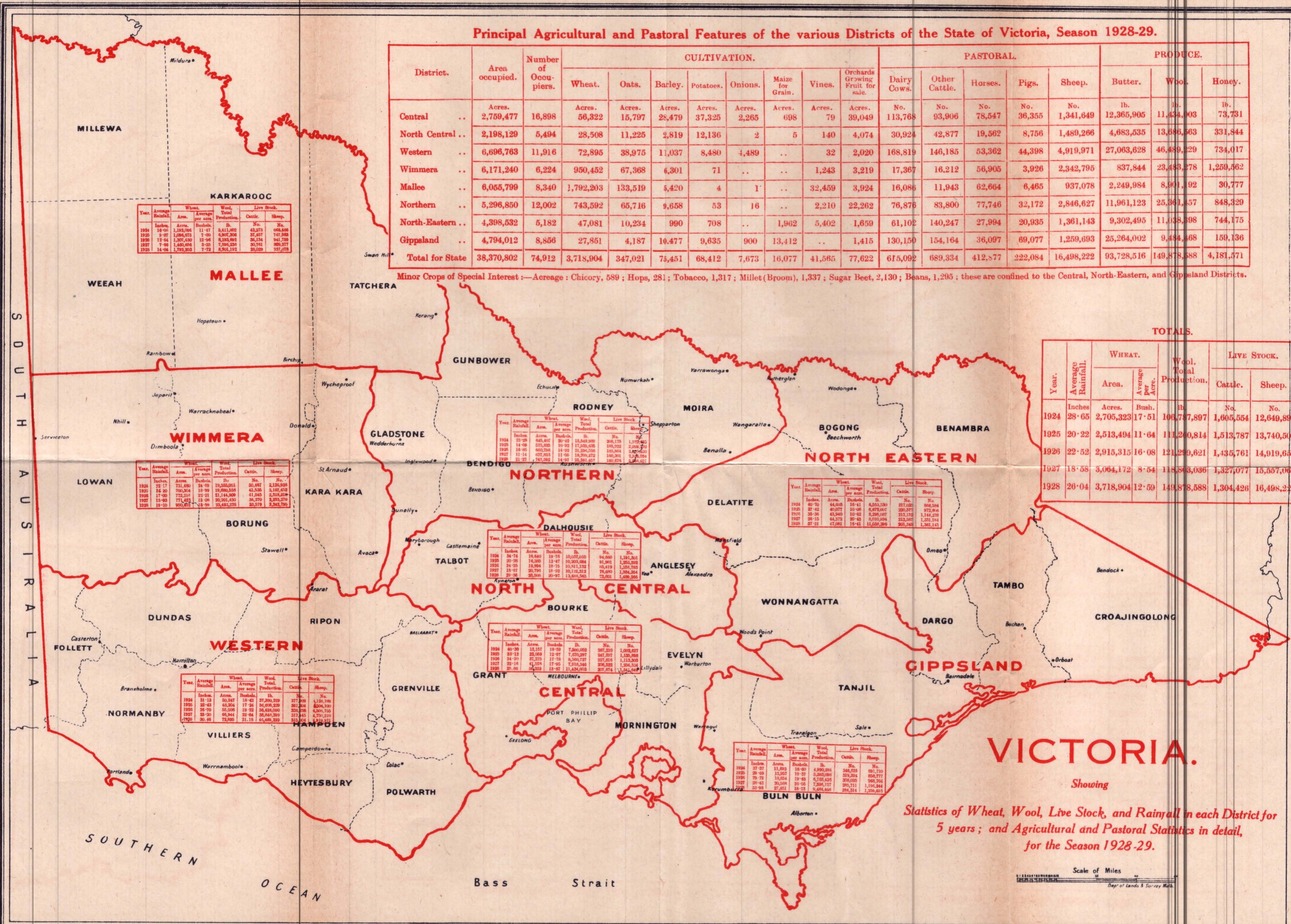
The Police Department has tabulated a return of the traffic accidents (vehicle, horse, and improper riding) known to the Police, which occurred in the public streets of Victoria, during the calendar year 1928. Details showing total accidents, and number of persons killed and injured, are as follows:—

Principal Agricultural and Pastoral Features of the various Districts of the State of Victoria, Season 1928-29.

District.	Area occupied.	Number of Occupiers.	CULTIVATION.							PASTORAL.					PRODUCE.			
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Maize for Grain.	Vines.	Orchards Growing Fruit for sale.	Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Butter.	Wool.	Honey.
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
Central ..	2,750,477	16,898	56,322	15,797	28,479	37,325	2,265	698	79	39,049	113,768	93,906	78,547	36,355	1,341,649	12,365,905	11,434,903	73,731
North Central ..	2,198,129	5,494	28,508	11,225	2,819	12,136	2	5	140	4,074	30,924	42,877	19,562	8,756	1,489,266	4,683,535	13,886,563	331,844
Western ..	6,696,763	11,916	72,895	38,975	11,037	8,480	4,489	..	32	2,020	168,819	146,185	53,362	44,398	4,919,971	27,063,628	46,489,229	734,017
Wimmera ..	6,171,240	6,224	950,452	67,368	6,301	71	..	..	1,243	3,219	17,367	16,212	56,905	3,926	2,342,795	837,844	23,483,278	1,250,562
Mallee ..	6,055,799	8,340	1,792,203	133,519	5,420	4	1	..	32,459	3,924	16,086	11,943	62,664	6,465	937,078	2,249,984	8,901,192	30,777
Northern ..	5,296,850	12,002	743,592	65,716	9,658	53	16	..	2,210	22,262	76,876	83,800	77,746	32,172	2,846,627	11,961,123	25,361,457	848,329
North-Eastern ..	4,398,532	5,182	47,081	10,234	990	708	..	1,962	5,402	1,659	61,102	140,247	27,994	20,935	1,361,143	9,302,495	11,033,998	744,175
Gippsland ..	4,794,012	8,856	27,851	4,187	10,477	9,635	900	13,412	..	1,415	130,150	154,164	36,097	69,077	1,259,693	25,264,002	9,484,468	159,136
<b>Total for State</b>	<b>38,370,802</b>	<b>74,912</b>	<b>3,718,904</b>	<b>347,021</b>	<b>75,451</b>	<b>68,412</b>	<b>7,673</b>	<b>16,077</b>	<b>41,565</b>	<b>77,622</b>	<b>615,092</b>	<b>689,334</b>	<b>412,577</b>	<b>222,084</b>	<b>16,498,222</b>	<b>93,728,516</b>	<b>149,878,588</b>	<b>4,181,571</b>

Minor Crops of Special Interest:—Acreage: Chicory, 589; Hops, 281; Tobacco, 1,317; Millet (Broom), 1,337; Sugar Beet, 2,130; Beans, 1,295; these are confined to the Central, North-Eastern, and Gippsland Districts.

Year.	Average Rainfall.	WHEAT.		Wool Total Production.	LIVE STOCK.	
		Area.	Average per Acre.		Cattle.	Sheep.
	Inches	Acres.	Bush.	lb.	No.	No.
1924	28·65	2,705,323	17·51	106,747,897	1,605,554	12,649,898
1925	20·22	2,513,494	11·64	111,208,814	1,513,787	13,740,500
1926	22·52	2,915,315	16·08	121,289,621	1,435,761	14,919,653
1927	18·58	3,064,172	8·54	118,363,036	1,327,077	15,557,067
1928	26·04	3,718,904	12·59	149,878,588	1,304,426	16,498,222



**VICTORIA.**

Showing Statistics of Wheat, Wool, Live Stock, and Rainfall in each District for 5 years; and Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics in detail, for the Season 1928-29.

Scale of Miles  
Dept. of Lands & Survey Mels.

**PRODUCTION.**

**LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.**

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. This comprises—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee simple .. .. .	26,017,176
Lands in process of alienation .. .. .	8,759,668
Crown lands .. .. .	21,468,916
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	56,245,760
	<hr/>

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	3,569,226
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	736,355
State forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act) .. .. .	329,385
Water reserves .. .. .	314,368
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	87,062
Reserves in the Mallee .. .. .	410,000
Other reserves .. .. .	349,153
Roads .. .. .	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c.; (unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs)	2,160,028
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases .. .. .	91,460
Other leases and licences .. .. .	55,940
Temporary grazing licences .. .. .	7,862,817
Unoccupied .. .. .	3,708,904
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	21,468,916
	<hr/>



Alienation  
of land.

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee simple during the last three 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 1926 TO 1928

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.	£
1926 ..	2,832	388,559	93,469	125,765	87,740
1927 ..	3,824	214,609	85,409	214,173	203,414
1928 ..	5,807	344,571	68,686	213,519	188,339

Amount  
realized by  
sale of Crown  
lands.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1928 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £35,115,215, which represents an average of £1 Os. 2d. per acre for all lands alienated or in process of alienation. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Lands  
remaining for  
disposal.

The next table shows the whole of the unalienated lands of the Crown remaining for disposal :—

CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON 31st  
DECEMBER, 1928.

Location.	Classification.					Auri-ferous.	Total.
	Agricultural and Grazing.						
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Un-classed.		
County.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bulu Bulu ..	5,099	29,718	75,782	..	..	..	110,599
Croajlongong ..	2,510	1,756	560,915	..	837,400	13,850	1,416,431
Dargo ..	..	..	99,765	..	431,900	72,000	603,665
Tambo ..	..	..	216,010	..	364,450	900	581,360
Tanjil ..	..	..	108,090	..	361,650	67,000	536,740
Wonnangatta ..	..	89	150,992	..	942,100	..	1,093,181
Bogong ..	838	11,749	140,530	..	158,724	97,112	408,953
Benambra ..	..	403	283,884	..	318,684	87,920	685,891
Delatite ..	350	17,569	184,737	13,000	295,750	60,849	572,255
Motra ..	546	149	9,801	..	..	..	10,496
Anglesey ..	..	3,823	58,689	..	..	3,040	65,552
Bourke ..	..	162	..	..	..	..	162
Dalhousie ..	..	233	1,234	..	..	1,055	2,572
Eveilyn ..	19	5,110	391	..	..	993	6,513
Mornington ..	..	897	3,584	..	..	..	9,481
Bendigo ..	176	837	3,312	..	..	4,135	8,460
Rodney ..	..	88	..	..	..	2,234	2,322
Borong ..	..	502	63,966	..	..	4,303	69,271
Gladstone ..	905	1,736	2,258	..	..	12,915	17,814
Lowan ..	..	699	197,995	35,005	10,343	..	244,042
Kara Kara ..	86	166	2,757	..	..	3,640	6,649
Talbot ..	297	751	561	..	..	41,047	42,656
Tatchera ..	20	70	..	..	..	..	90
Heytesbury ..	..	830	158,017	..	..	..	158,847
Polwarth ..	16,252	16,236	27,928	142	..	..	60,558
Grant ..	..	175	26,195	..	..	8,744	35,114
Grenville ..	..	311	..	..	..	8,547	8,858
Ripon ..	..	380	23,526	..	..	3,546	27,452
Normanby ..	..	..	111,985	..	8,810	..	120,795
Dundas ..	..	..	89,472	4,799	15,754	..	110,025
Villiers ..	..	..	1,268	..	..	..	1,268
Follett ..	..	1,871	145,317	..	29,436	..	176,624
Karkarooe ..	..	89	..	..	..	..	89
Gunbower ..	158	..	..	..	..	..	158
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>27,256</b>	<b>96,349</b>	<b>2,753,961</b>	<b>52,946</b>	<b>3,770,001</b>	<b>494,330</b>	<b>7,194,843</b>
Throughout the State ..	Swamp or reclaimed lands ..					..	1,073
" " ..	Lands which may be sold by auction ..					..	6,877
" " ..	Mallee lands available for selection ..					..	103,302
The north-western portion of the State	{ " " (such as are suitable to be eventually classified for selection)					..	4,265,626
<b>Total area remaining for disposal</b> ..	..					..	<b>11,571,721</b>

Much of the land included in the above statement is temporarily leased under grazing licences.

Pastoral occupation of Crown lands. The particulars of Crown lands for which licences had been issued for pastoral occupation on 31st December, 1928, are as follows:—

Number of Licences ..	..	..	..	5,622
Area (acres) ..	..	..	..	7,862,817
Annual Rental ..	..	..	..	£28,260

**Persons who may select land.** Any person of the age of 18 years or upwards is eligible to apply to select under the Land Acts a prescribed area varying according to the classification of the land—less the area of previous selections.

**Concessions to land seekers.** The Lands Inquiry Branch gives information to intending applicants and issues concession warrants for half fares on Victorian Railways to persons travelling to make inspection or take possession of land.

**Area that may be selected.** An applicant may select in the Mallee, under Selection Purchase Lease, 640 acres of first class, 1,000 acres of second class, 1,280 acres of third class, 1,600 acres of fourth class land, or 4,000 acres of land classed 4A; and, in addition, may acquire privately an area equivalent to that which he selects from the Crown.

**Grazing licences.** Grazing licences are renewable annually, and are only granted for waste lands of the Crown until required under the principal sections of the Act.

**Transfer of Land Act.** The "Torrens System," whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transferring of land. It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and reduces the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but, to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year, application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1928 there were submitted 341 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 16,341 acres in extent, and to £655,816 in value; while the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 19,894 acres valued at £963,794. Up to the end of 1928 there had been brought under the Act 3,168,501 acres valued at £67,909,056.

**Assurance Fund.** When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of  $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 during 1928-29 comprised contributions £4,028, interest on

stock £4,992, and interest on £75,073—advanced under *The Protection of Public Buildings Act 1885*—£3,003. During the year £254 was paid out of the fund in settlement of claims, and £5,095 as interest on securities under the *Special Funds Act 1920*, No. 3067. The balance at the credit of the assurance fund on 30th June, 1929, was £187,381. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1929, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £8,664.

### CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

**Closer Settlement.** Under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Act the Closer Settlement Board is empowered to expend up to an amount of £11,250,000 in the purchase—either by voluntary or compulsory acquisition—of lands (whether privately owned or held under lease from the Crown) for subdivision into suitable allotments according to the class of the land, and for disposal by the Board to eligible applicants, also for making advances to settlers, and for the purchase of building materials, implements, live stock, seeds, plants, etc., as stated hereafter. Lands well adapted for settlement are thus made available in those portions of the State in which railways, water supply and markets are provided, and in which roads and other facilities are good. The areas purchased comprise ordinary farming lands in a more or less improved condition, and lands in irrigated districts with plentiful supplies of water for irrigation.

Every application for a Closer Settlement allotment must be accompanied by the registration fee of 5s., a lease fee of £1, and a deposit (equal to at least 3 per cent. of the capital value of the land) which is deducted from the purchase money. The applicant is required to give evidence of suitability and fitness, &c., to occupy the land. If successful, a permit giving immediate possession is issued (followed by a lease as soon as practicable), and no further payment is required for six months. If the application be refused, the amount forwarded as a deposit in respect of the purchase money and the lease fee are returned to the unsuccessful applicant, but the registration fee is retained. Only one allotment of the maximum value can be granted to any one person, and the principle of residence for eight months in each year is a condition of the lease.

In addition to the provisions for the purchase of large estates for subdivision, the Closer Settlement Act provides that any one or more persons, who are eligible to acquire a farm allotment under the Closer Settlement Act, may enter into a provisional agreement with the owner of a block of private land for the purchase thereof, and acquire it through the Closer Settlement Board—vide section 29, Act No. 3656. The value of the land must not exceed the maximum allowed under the Act. An application on the proper form must be filled in, and the agreement with full details and the application must be lodged with the Board, together with a fee of £5 towards the cost of

valuation by valuers appointed by the Board, except where the person desiring to acquire the land is a discharged soldier holding a qualification certificate, and, in the event of a valuation being obtained, such fee shall not be refunded. Should the Board decide to acquire the land, the purchaser is required to deposit an amount not exceeding four half-yearly instalments, and is otherwise subject to all the provisions of the Closer Settlement Act with regard to payments, residence, improvements, &c.

Repurchased lands are disposed of as farm allotments, agricultural labourers' allotments, and workmen's home allotments under conditional purchase lease. The principal terms of these leases, as regards farm allotments, are briefly stated herein. They are given in detail in each title as issued.

Conditional purchase leases are granted to successful applicants under the Closer Settlement Act, and are for such a term not exceeding  $36\frac{1}{2}$  years as may be agreed upon between the lessee and the Board. The purchase money is payable by 73 or a less number of half-yearly instalments. In some cases the Board has granted applications for extension of payments under a lease to  $46\frac{1}{2}$  years, the payments being by 93 half-yearly instalments. The deposit lodged with the application is credited as part of the principal, and the balance bears interest at 5 per cent. Each instalment includes interest upon the balance of purchase money remaining unpaid, and is 3 per cent. half-yearly (6 per cent. per annum) of the capital value of the allotment (less the amount of the deposit). Payments in advance may be made at any time, at the option of the lessee, and a proportionate reduction of interest secured thereby.

In special cases, when a lessee is unable to meet the instalments of purchase money as they fall due, the Board has power to suspend such payments up to an amount not exceeding 80 per cent. of the value of the improvements effected by him. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is charged on the amount in arrear or on any instalments which may have been suspended.

The lessee must reside on the allotment for eight months during each year. Personal residence by the lessee's wife, or child over 18 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may, with the approval of the Board, be considered personal residence by the lessee. A farm allotment lessee cannot transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet the whole or any part of his allotment within the first three years of the lease. The Crown grant may be issued to the lessee after the first twelve years have expired, on payment of the balance of purchase money. The residence condition is not carried into the Crown grant.

Lands for farm allotments are subdivided into suitable areas, of which none must exceed in value £2,500 except in the case of blocks mainly consisting of grazing land, when the value may be increased to £3,500; and no lease of any of these

**Farm  
allotments.**

areas can be granted to a person who at the date of application is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria (township land excepted) the value of which, together with that of the allotment applied for, exceeds the amount stated. The *Closer Settlement Act 1928*, No. 3656, empowers the Closer Settlement Board to increase the maximum value of a farm allotment to any amount not exceeding £3,000 in the case of any conditional purchase lease issued before 24th December, 1925, where, in the opinion of the Minister after consulting the Board, the lessee has a reasonable chance of success if the area of his allotment is increased. Improvements of a permanent and substantial character must be effected by the lessee of a farm allotment to the value of at least two instalments of the purchase money before the end of the first year from the date of the lease, 10 per cent. of the purchase money before the end of the third year, and a further 10 per cent. before the end of the sixth year. Improvements must thus be made to the value of at least 20 per cent. of the total purchase money payable for the allotment. If an approved deputy is fulfilling the residential condition, the value of the improvements must be at least 30 per cent. of the total purchase money. If they are made in excess of requirements during the first three years, the excess is set off against the expenditure necessary by the end of the sixth year. Where special circumstances warrant action, the Minister, upon the recommendation of the Board, may modify the improvement conditions.

**Advances to settlers.** The Closer Settlement Act provides for advances by the Closer Settlement Board to settlers who are—

- (a) Lessees under the *Closer Settlement Act 1928*.
- (b) Licensees of agricultural or grazing allotments under the *Land Act 1928*, and lessees of such allotments during the first six years of the term of their leases.
- (c) Licensees under Section 86 of the *Land Act 1928* or corresponding sections of any repealed Act.
- (d) Conditional purchase lessees under the *Land Act 1928*; or
- (e) Conditional purchase lessees under the Murray Settlements Act, now Section 245. *Land Act 1928*.
- (f) Selection purchase lessees under Sections 44, 50, and 199, *Land Act 1928*, during the first twelve years of the term of the leases.
- (g) Perpetual lessees under Section 53, *Land Act 1928*.
- (h) Discharged soldiers holding garden site licences under Section 129, *Land Act 1928*.

Advances of money to assist in effecting improvements may be granted by the Board up to 80 per cent. of the value of the permanent improvements effected, such advances to be repaid by half-yearly instalments extending over twenty years, bearing interest at 5 per cent. Advances to acquire stock and for the purchase of seed, manure, and implements

can also be made. The total advances for all purposes must not exceed £625, or in the case of a mountainous area lease, or of a Mallee allotment, or of any allotment of land which in the opinion of the Minister is mainly grazing land, £1,000; but where the whole or part of an advance is repaid the Board may make a further advance up to a total of £625 or (as the case may be) £1,000.

Advances not exceeding £250 may be made to persons holding approved share-farming or leasing agreements, which should be for a period of not less than three years, for the purchase of stock and implements, and for such other purposes as the Board thinks fit, to enable them to carry out the share-farming or leasing agreement.

The period for repaying the advances on improvements is usually limited to twenty years, and for live stock, seed, manure, and implements, to five years, interest at 5 per cent. per annum being charged on the unpaid balance of the amount advanced. On share farming and leasing agreements the period for repayment is limited to the period for which the lease or share-farming agreement is in force.

**Group Settlement in Mountainous Areas.**

Land may be acquired by the Board in mountainous areas for disposal to any group of settlers (not being less than five), and provision is made for freedom from payment of instalments for any period not exceeding ten years, subject to certain improvement conditions. Special provision is also made to enable the Board to provide road access to such areas. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the free period fixed by the Minister of Lands will be added to the capital value of the allotment, and will be repaid as part of the instalments of purchase money.

The Board may authorize an advance to be made for the purpose of clearing and improving the land, and may make progress payments to the lessee as the work for which the advance is intended progresses.

The Board will also assist in the erection of the dwelling-house and out-buildings required for the allotment. Advances made by the Board for this purpose are repayable on the same terms as those made to assist in effecting improvements which are referred to above.

**Wire netting advances.**

Advances of wire netting may be made by the Board to Crown lessees and owners of land generally under the *Wire Netting Act 1928*.

The wire netting supplied is :—

- (a) Rabbit proof—No. 17 gauge, 1½-in. mesh, 42 inches wide, "A" grade.
- (b) Dog proof—No. 16 gauge, 4-in. mesh, 42 inches wide, "A" grade.

Netting is supplied for cash or on terms, advances being repayable over a period of thirteen years with interest at 4 per cent. per annum; payment of instalments is postponed during the first three years of an

advance, and each advance is limited to a quantity sufficient for 6 miles of vermin-proof fencing. Where the netting is erected on a boundary immediately adjoining unoccupied Crown land, or separated only by a public road therefrom, a rebate of 50 per cent. of the cost thereof is allowed.

**Estates purchased.** A complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board at 30th June, 1929, 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, 1929.

A summary of the lands acquired, exclusive of estates purchased for discharged soldiers' settlement (*vide* page 514), is given in the following statement :—

**CLOSER SETTLEMENT LANDS ACQUIRED AT 30TH JUNE, 1929.**

	Area.	Purchase Money, including Discount on Stock Debentures.	Total Cost to Date.*	Number of Lessees.			Area Un-allotted.
				Farm Allotments.†	Workmen's Homes.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
	acres.	£	£	Number.	Number.	Number.	acres.
<b>Dry Areas.</b>							
Lands purchased (Farms) ..	825,111	5,633,370	5,880,650	3,171	..	149	8,827
Crown lands taken over (Farms) ..	26,383	21,287	27,192	47	..	17	1,255
Repurchased lands (Workmen's Homes)	623	63,133	94,544	..	976	..	..
Crown lands taken over (Workmen's Homes) ..	362	7,034	9,210	..	93	..	4
<b>Total Dry Areas ..</b>	<b>852,484</b>	<b>5,724,824</b>	<b>6,011,596</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>10,086</b>
<b>Irrigable Areas.</b>							
Repurchased lands (Farms) ..	174,904	2,267,921	2,423,438	} 2,206	..	} 147	8,568
Crown lands taken over (Farms) ..	922	4,397	4,543				
<b>Total Irrigable areas</b>	<b>175,826</b>	<b>2,272,318</b>	<b>2,427,981</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>8,568</b>
<b>Total acquired at 30th June, 1929</b>	<b>1,028,310</b>	<b>7,997,142</b>	<b>8,439,577</b>	<b>5,424</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>18,654</b>
<i>Less</i> area disposed of under Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts	72,828	716,029	716,029	..	..	..	..
<b>Total (net)</b> ..	<b>955,482</b>	<b>7,281,113</b>	<b>7,723,548</b>	<b>5,424</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>18,654</b>

\* Includes (a) Purchase money, £7,997,142; expenses prior to disposal, £83,143; public works, £318,679; and interest capitalized, £40,613.

† Not including 683 lessees of farm allotments disposed of under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts.

Up to 30th June, 1929, the Board and Commission had acquired 306 properties, with a total area of 1,028,310 acres, (including 27,677 acres of Crown lands), of which 18,654 acres were then unallotted.



Portions of estates amounting in the aggregate to 54,974 acres have been sold by public competition, and for public reserves without any restrictions, and are not under conditional purchase leases.

The Land Settlement Agreement of 1922 resulted in 238 approved migrants from overseas being settled. Under the agreement of 1925 between the Imperial and Commonwealth Governments (by which loan moneys are advanced at a very low rate of interest), Victoria, at 30th June, 1929, had received £857,201 for approved settlement schemes at Childers, Katandra, and Maffra-Sale.

The extent of the settlement effected by the Board up to 30th June, 1929, is given in the next statement:—

### SUMMARY OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1929.

Classification of Holdings.	Number.	Average Capital Value.	Average Area.	Total Area.
<b>Dry Areas.</b>				
Areas settled—	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Farms .. .. .	3,214	1,579	234	751,248
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	166	158	16	2,694
Workmen's Homes .. .. .	1,073	89	3	786
Allotments disposed of under Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts .. .. .	247	1,213	169	41,827
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	44,205
<b>Total area of land settled .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>840,760</b>
Area of land available for—				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments .. .. .	..	..	..	10,073
Workmen's Homes .. .. .	..	..	..	14
Public Competition, Auction, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	605
Area of land acquired but not yet available .. .. .	..	..	..	3
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.) .. .. .	..	..	..	1,029
<b>Total dry areas acquired .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>852,484</b>
<b>Irrigation Areas.</b>				
Areas settled—	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Farms .. .. .	2,206	790	54	120,151
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	147	116	6	892
Allotments disposed of under Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts .. .. .	436	955	71	31,001
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	10,769
<b>Total area of land settled .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>162,813</b>
Area of land available for—				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments .. .. .	..	..	..	8,567
Public Competition, Auction, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	481
Area of land acquired but not yet available .. .. .	..	..	..	2,364
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.) .. .. .	..	..	..	1,601
<b>Total irrigation areas acquired .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>175,826</b>
<b>TOTAL AREAS acquired to 30th June, 1929 .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,028,310</b>

Financial  
statement of  
Closer  
Settlement.

The liabilities and assets of Closer Settlement at 30th June, 1929, are shown hereunder :—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT  
30TH JUNE, 1929.

<b>Liabilities—</b>		£
For Loans, Advances, and Interest (accrued) .. .. .		9,310,737
Crown Lands taken over .. .. .		13,571
Discharged Soldiers Settlement for land taken over .. .. .		1,029,515
Sundry Creditors .. .. .		55,183
Reserves, &c. .. .. .		282,062
		<u>10,691,068</u>
<b>Assets—</b>		
Balance of purchase money not accrued due by lessees and others .. .. .		5,429,015
Land on hand .. .. .		244,749
Balance of advances on improvements not accrued due .. .. .		2,283,182
Government Securities .. .. .		100,000
Cash (including balance at credit of Closer Settlement Fund) .. .. .		408,927
Sundry assets (including Interest accrued but not yet payable) .. .. .		695,544
Arrears on land and advances (less £34,069 bad debts written off)—		
Principal—		£
Land .. .. .		273,222
Advances .. .. .		368,573
Interest—		
Land .. .. .		683,381
Advances .. .. .		204,474
		<u>1,529,650</u>
		<u>10,691,067</u>

At 30th June, 1929, payments by settlers on land and advances amounted to £6,450,236, of which amount £3,300,517 was paid on account of principal and £3,149,719 on account of interest.

Eighty per cent. of the value of the improvements can be accepted as security for arrears.

Arrears secured by improvements .. .. .	£1,006,878
Arrears secured by principal repaid on land .. .. .	73,067
Arrears secured by stock mortgage, lien on crop, or unsecured .. .. .	365,803
Deficiency on vacated allotments .. .. .	83,902
	<u>1,529,650</u>
Total .. .. .	<u>£1,529,650</u>

The sum of £7,594,570 had been paid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1929. Of that amount £3,777,630 had been transferred to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders. £125,000 had been transferred to a redemption fund to replace amounts written off estates re-valued, £103,373 had been invested in securities with the

State Treasury, and £3,193,547 had been utilized for redemption and cancellation of stock and for capital and working expenditure, the balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1929, being £395,020. The balance of unredeemed securities is now £8,819,054, on which the interest payable amounts to £379,219 per annum. Up to 30th June, 1929, 15,111 persons had received advances aggregating £3,986,818, to effect improvements, or upon improvements already effected, and 5,510 persons had received advances amounting to £226,106 for the purchase of wire netting.

The first Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act was passed in 1917. In this and subsequent Acts, now consolidated under the *Closer Settlement Act* 1928, No. 3656, provision was made for the settlement of discharged soldiers on the land and for other matters. The operation of these acts is under the control of the Closer Settlement Board, with the limitation that the closer settlement areas under irrigation conditions, and situated within an Irrigation and Water Supply District within the meaning of the *Water Act* 1928, are managed by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

Up to 30th June, 1929, the Closer Settlement Board and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission had acquired for the settlement of discharged soldiers 2,500,852 acres at a cost of £14,612,651, including 72,828 acres of Closer Settlement land taken over and disposed of under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts. Of these lands 185,735 acres were transferred to civilians under Closer Settlement Acts.

The following is a summary of the lands acquired :—

**LANDS ACQUIRED FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS  
SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1929.**

—	Area.	Cost.
	acres.	£
Land specially purchased (3,503 properties) .. .. .	1,762,547	13,355,563
Crown Lands taken over .. .. .	665,477	541,059
Closer Settlement Lands taken over .. .. .	72,828	716,029
<b>Total area and cost of purchase .. .. .</b>	<b>2,500,852</b>	<b>14,612,651</b>
Expenses prior to disposal .. .. .	..	111,679
Public Works effected .. .. .	..	862,499
Interest capitalized .. .. .	..	149,760
<b>Total cost to 30th June, 1929 .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>15,736,589</b>
Less land transferred to civilians under Closer Settlement Acts .. .. .	185,735	1,908,442
<b>Total net area and cost .. .. .</b>	<b>2,315,117</b>	<b>13,828,147</b>

**Extent of Soldier Settlement.** The extent of settlement at 30th June, 1929, is given in the table which follows :—

**SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1929.**

	Dry Areas.	Irrigation Areas.
	acres.	acres.
Area of land settled—Soldiers .. .. .	1,993,919	45,688
Area of land settled—Civilians (Closer Settlement Acts) .. .. .	163,456	22,279
Area of land available .. .. .	5,280	1,542
Area of land acquired but not yet available .. .. .	782	19,091
Sales by Auction, &c. .. .. .	220,057	28,758
<b>Total land acquired to 30th June, 1929 ..</b>	<b>2,383,494</b>	<b>117,358</b>
<b>Farms, Number of—</b>		
Soldier Settlers .. .. .	6,062	934
Civilians .. .. .	718	566
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,780</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>Average area—acres .. .. .</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Average capital value .. .. .</b>	<b>£1,685</b>	<b>£739</b>

The number of soldiers settled up to that date was as follows :—

On land purchased by the Closer Settlement Board ..	6,976
On land purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. .. .	2,113
On Crown Lands—Ordinary and Mallee Areas .. .. .	1,259
On Crown Lands—Merbein and Nyah Irrigation Areas ..	161
Soldiers receiving assistance from the Closer Settlement Board, on share farming, leasing agreements and freehold land .. .. .	768
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>11,277</b>

There were 145 blocks available under ordinary Closer Settlement, conditions, for which returned soldiers get preference.

Financial  
statement  
of Discharged  
Soldiers  
Settlement.

The liabilities and assets of Discharged Soldiers Settlement are shown hereunder :—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS  
SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1929.

	£
<b>Liabilities—</b>	
For Loans, Advances, and Interest .. .. .	24,000,242
Crown Lands taken over .. .. .	542,112
Closer Settlement for land taken over .. .. .	204,390
Sundry Creditors .. .. .	10,464
Reserves, Trust Land, &c. .. .. .	157,903
	24,915,111
<b>Assets—</b>	
Balance of purchase money not accrued due by lessees and others	12,603,631
Land on hand .. .. .	104,168
"  " (sold under Conditional Purchase Leases and subsequently vacated) .. .. .	746,216
Balance of advances on improvements not accrued due .. .. .	4,581,158
Cash (including balance at credit of Discharged Soldiers Settlement Fund) .. .. .	12,159
Concession of Interest and Administration expenses (State and Commonwealth) .. .. .	3,502,158
Sundry assets (including Interest accrued but not yet payable)	284,262
Arrears on land and advances (less £196,421 bad debts written off and £32,235 interest concessions allowed)—	
Principal—	£
Land .. .. .	205,609
Advances .. .. .	785,302
Interest—	
Land .. .. .	1,336,873
Advances .. .. .	505,146
	2,832,930
Suspense Accounts .. .. .	248,429
	24,915,111

At 30th June, 1929, payments by soldier settlers on land and advances amounted to £6,556,853, of which amount £4,184,370 was paid on account of principal and £2,372,483 on account of interest, and the amount of assistance rendered by the Board by way of advances was £9,213,346 to 11,277 soldier settlers.

Concessions granted by the State Government (£3,636,800) and the Commonwealth Government (£3,462,388)—representing interest, administration charges, and losses—have relieved the settlers to the extent of £7,099,188.

The condition of Soldier Land Settlement, in Australia, has been the subject of an inquiry by His Honour Mr. Justice Pike. He estimated that the total loss sustained by Victoria was £7,721,891, to which must be added, when ascertained, further losses due to providing home maintenance areas and to the further writing down of indebtedness.

Inquiry into  
Soldier Land  
Settlement.

Three Boards have been appointed by the Government to deal with the question of "Home Maintenance" in the following classes of farming:—

- (a) Wheat and sheep in the Mallee.
- (b) Wheat and sheep, other than the Mallee.
- (c) Grazing.

As far as practicable, blocks which became vacant in recent years were subdivided and allotted to adjoining settlers to increase their areas.

Further particulars will be found in the Report of the Closer Settlement Board for the year ended 30th June, 1929.

### WATERWORKS.

All Victorian waterworks are controlled by official bodies, either State or local. The following table, particulars of which were obtained chiefly from the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, summarizes those waterworks on which the Government has expended or advanced moneys, and includes practically all waterworks in the State other than minor works constructed by municipalities out of municipal funds:—

#### WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES BY STATE TO 30TH JUNE, 1929.

Controlling Bodies.	Purposes of Supply.	Capital Expenditure and Advances by State.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—		£
Coliban System .. .. .	Domestic and Mining	1,561,860
Broken River Works .. .. .	Stock and Domestic	14,853
Goulburn-Waranga (including Goulburn main channels) .. .. .	Irrigation, &c. ..	3,050,162
Eildon Reservoir .. .. .	" " ..	1,496,497
Kow Swamp Works .. .. .	" " ..	187,944
Loddon River Works .. .. .	" " ..	167,636
North-west (Kerang) Lakes .. .. .	" " ..	22,996
Long Lake Pumping Works .. .. .	Stock and Domestic	27,346
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir .. .. .	" " ..	49,054
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works .. .. .	" " ..	8,558
Wimmera Storages .. .. .	" " ..	430,548
Bellarine Peninsula Scheme .. .. .	" " ..	145,557
Maffra-Sale Scheme (including Glenmaggie Reservoir and channels) .. .. .	Irrigation, &c. ..	1,104,097
Bacchus Marsh and Werribee Scheme .. .. .	" " ..	224,901
Red Cliffs Scheme .. .. .	" " ..	763,410
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (distributary works) .. .. .	" " ..	3,604,833
Carried forward .. .. .	.. .. .	12,860,252

WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES BY STATE TO  
30TH JUNE, 1929—continued.

Controlling Bodies.	Purposes of Supply.	Capital Expenditure and Advances by State.
		£
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—		
Brought forward .. .. .	.. .. .	12,860,252
Millewa Waterworks Scheme .. .. .	Stock and Domestic	480,886
Waterworks Districts (distributary works)	.. .. .	3,231,878
Flood Protection Districts .. .. .	.. .. .	419,115
Surveys, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .	253,499
Other expenditure .. .. .	.. .. .	184,933
River Murray Agreement Works (Commission the constructing authority) ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	1,927,440
Total State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. .. .	.. .. .	19,358,003
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust and Mildura Urban Trust ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	119,782
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8) .. .. .	.. .. .	32,754
Waterworks Trusts .. .. .	Stock and Domestic	1,917,780
Municipal Corporations .. .. .	.. .. .	809,118
Free Grants to Local Authorities .. .. .	.. .. .	147,046
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	Domestic .. .. .	9,673,168
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	.. .. .	854,511
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	32,912,162

NOTE.—For capacities of storages, vide page 525.

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, £3,189,934 represents money borrowed by the State, all of which had been redeemed at 30th June, 1924—£800,000 out of consolidated revenue, and £2,389,934 by payments from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, to which body the waterworks were transferred in 1891. Further particulars relating to this Board will be found on page 167, Part IV., of this volume.

The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust in 1908 for £265,000. The expenditure shown in the above table includes, in addition to this amount, the outstanding State loan liability on account of the works, viz., £159,358, and the capital expenditure by the Trust since acquiring the works, viz., £430,153.

The next table summarizes the amounts disbursed on State works and those granted and lent to local bodies by the State on account of waterworks. In addition to their receiving free grants large sums have been written off the liabilities of the local bodies.

State  
Expenditure  
on  
Waterworks.

## STATE EXPENDITURE ON WATERWORKS TO 30TH JUNE, 1929.

	Expenditure by State.	Capital Written Off.	Payments towards Redemption.	Free Headworks and Advances.	Amount standing at Debit, 30th June, 1929.
<b>State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Free Headworks .. .. .	1,217,939	..	420	1,217,519	..
Other Main Supply Works (including Coliban) .. .. .	8,518,366	..	1,602	..	8,516,764
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts .. .. .	3,604,833	575,152	31,156	..	2,998,525
Waterworks Districts .. .. .	3,231,878	175,055	49,762	..	3,007,061
Flood Protection Districts .. .. .	419,115	..	..	..	419,115
Surveys, &c. .. .. .	253,499	..	..	..	253,499
Other expenditure .. .. .	184,933	..	..	36,139	148,794
	17,430,563	750,207	82,940	1,253,658	15,343,758
River Murray Agreement Works ..	1,927,440	..	..	..	1,927,440
<b>Total State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. .. .</b>	<b>19,358,003</b>	<b>750,207</b>	<b>82,940</b>	<b>1,253,658</b>	<b>17,271,198</b>
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust and Mildura Urban Trust .. .. .	119,782	..	8,745	..	111,037†
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8) .. .. .	32,754	32,724	30	..	..
Waterworks Trusts .. .. .	1,917,780*	316,537	271,607	..	1,329,636
Municipal Corporations .. .. .	809,118‡	163,760	132,373	..	512,985
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	459,593	..	300,235	..	159,358
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>26,034,010</b>	<b>1,263,228</b>	<b>3,985,864</b>	<b>1,400,704</b>	<b>19,384,214</b>

\* Amount includes £6,871 representing Interest Capitalized.

† " " £43,979 " " "

‡ " " £700 liability transferred to S.R. and W.S. Commission.

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, arrears of interest amounting to £579,786 (*vide* Act No. 1625 of 1899) have been written off certain liabilities to the State, viz., £342,773 from the liabilities of what were originally Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, £85,556 from the liabilities of Waterworks Trusts, and £151,457 from the liabilities of Municipal Corporations. Thus the amount which has actually been written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,843,014. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1929, amounted to £24,296, viz., £17,438 against the First Mildura Trust, £5,541 against Waterworks Trusts and £1,317 against Municipal Corporations.



## IRRIGATION.

Prior to 1905 the management of irrigation in Victoria was in the hands of various Irrigation Trusts, which were financed by the State. These Trusts drifted into financial difficulties and the State was compelled to assume control. In the year mentioned, by the authority of Parliament, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted and 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*. The chief difficulties under which the Irrigation Trusts laboured were sparse settlement, and the absence of powers to make compulsory charges on the properties commanded by the irrigation channels. Since the assumption of control by the Commission a policy of closer settlement on the lands served by the irrigation channels has been inaugurated and vigorously pushed on, and a system of compulsory rating enforced along with which there has been the allotment of water as a right to properties in channelled areas.

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 in Victoria under its administration; also of the value of an efficient water supply to country lands, whether for domestic and stock purposes only, or for the addition of irrigation to lands already so supplied :—

	At 30th June, 1907.	At 30th June, 1929.
<b>Irrigation Districts—</b>		
Number of Districts administered .. ..	10	33
Number of Districts having Water Rights .. ..	Nil	25
Total of such Water Rights .. ..	Nil	398,000 ac. ft
Area under Irrigated Culture .. ..	108,000 acres	472,000 acres.
Valuation for Rating purposes .. ..	£196,000	£763,000
<b>Rural Waterworks Districts—</b>		
Number of Districts administered (excluding Coliban) .. ..	3	30
Valuation for Rating purposes .. ..	£125,000	£1,729,000
<b>Urban Districts—</b>		
Number of Districts administered .. ..	1	68
Valuation for Rating purposes .. ..	£5,600	£523,000

An illustration of the influence of closer settlement and the allotment of water rights in extending irrigation is contained in the following table, which shows, for the districts having water rights, most of which are directly affected by the Commission's Closer Settlement policy,

the areas irrigated in 1909-10—the year in which these two factors were first put into operation—and the average areas for the last five years:—

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION IN CLOSER SETTLEMENT AREAS.

District (having allotted Water Rights).	Area Irrigated.	
	1909-10.	Average for last Five Years.
Supplied from the Goulburn—	Acres.	Acres.
Shepparton .. ..	..	15,387
South Shepparton .. ..	..	3,698
Rodney .. ..	32,356	56,104
Stanhope .. ..	2,000	12,044
Tongala .. ..	3,006	17,242
Rochester .. ..	500	37,973
Echuca North .. ..	..	3,937
Dingee .. ..	..	3,417
Tragowel Plains .. ..	20,000	45,705
Supplied from the Murray—		
Leitchville (four years) .. ..	..	3,749
Cobuna .. ..	12,000	18,613
Gannawarra .. ..	7,825	19,065
Koondrook .. ..	5,029	16,733
Swan Hill .. ..	5,410	17,558
Nyah .. ..	569	2,731
Red Cliffs (one year) .. ..	..	10,270
Merbein .. ..	202	7,522
Third Lake (three years) .. ..	..	3,176
Mystic Park .. ..	..	1,945
Tresco .. ..	..	1,389
Fish Point (two years) .. ..	..	1,942
Supplied from the Werribee—		
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	31	2,551
Werribee .. ..	..	6,783
Supplied from the Macallister—		
Maffra (one year) .. ..	..	6,349
Sale (one year) .. ..	..	2,660
Total .. ..	88,922	318,543

The area under irrigated culture in the whole State, in 1928-29, for all kinds of crop, was 471,695 acres. Although this area is 5,805 acres less than the area irrigated in the previous year, it is 86,139 acres above the average of the previous five years, and 121,460 acres above the average of the previous ten years. The area irrigated last year

includes 17,700 acres watered under yearly permits granting authority to divert water from streams throughout the State.

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State in 1909-10 and each of the last five years, and the purposes for which the land was utilized :—

#### IRRIGATED AREAS : HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals .. ..	23,715	45,215	57,987	40,655	91,538	60,880
Lucerne .. ..	24,124	103,200	116,753	119,721	121,540	122,441
Sorghum and other annual fodders ..	8,094	30,683	37,340	29,476	60,104	41,130
Pastures .. ..	50,541	119,563	51,345	131,725	118,153	154,459
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	66,780	69,108	69,042	71,043	70,681
Fallow .. ..	4,988	4,863	5,102	9,992	6,727	11,120
Miscellaneous ..	785	5,199	6,050	5,921	8,395	10,984
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>129,771</b>	<b>375,503</b>	<b>343,685</b>	<b>406,532</b>	<b>477,500</b>	<b>471,695</b>

NOTE.—In 1909-10, 8,000 acres, details of which are not available, were irrigated by private diversions, making a total area for that year of 137,771 acres.

Of the total area irrigated in 1928-29—471,695 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows :—Pastures, 33 ; cereals, 13 ; lucerne, 26 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 15 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 9 ; fallow, 2 ; and miscellaneous, 2.

It is undoubted that, during 1927, many thousands of acres of cereal crops, suffering from the lack of winter and spring rains, were saved by the water made available by the Commission in response to early demands for this purpose. The decrease in the area watered in 1928-29 was almost entirely in the irrigation of cereal and other annual crops ; the position in regard to permanent crops under irrigated culture being maintained, and even increased.

During 1928-29 the Commission approved of 261 applications, as compared with 241 in the previous year, and 239 in 1926-27. Those successful included 137 local applicants, 27 discharged soldiers, and 6 oversea settlers, for new allotments, and 91 established settlers (55 of whom were discharged soldiers), who were granted additional areas from vacated allotments.

Portion of the new Calivil Settlement, comprising 3,780 acres, was made available to 26 applicants, 940 acres being held in reserve for future subdivision. Applicants were greatly in excess of the allotments available, and those approved were experienced men with an average capital of £1,000 each. At Katandra, 1,640 acres were allotted to 25 applicants, and, at Hallam Valley, 1,440 acres are being held pending the completion of reclamation works.

Applications for transfers of holdings in old districts numbered 104.

**Closer Settlement in Irrigation Districts.**

The following statement shows the land purchased and subdivided by the State, and the extent of settlement on each estate :—

Closer Settlement Estates.	Area of Lands purchased by the State in Acres.	Properties Subdivided.							
		Area in Acres.	Number.	Number of Families thereon when Purchased.	Subdivided in:—			Number of Closer Settlement Blocks now occupied.	Present Increase in Number of Families.
					Number of Closer Settlement Blocks.	Average Area in Acres.	Number of Closer Settlement Blocks now occupied.		
Shepparton .. .. .	14,170	14,170	33	29	384	34	369	340	
East Goulburn .. .. .	13,400	13,400	21	20	162	74	160	140	
Rodney .. .. .	3,230	3,230	8	5	55	57	43	38	
Stanhope .. .. .	21,500	21,500	7	13	279	66	264	251	
Kyabram .. .. .	4,600	4,600	10	12	69	62	63	51	
Tongala .. .. .	19,090	19,090	41	36	309	60	296	260	
Koyuga .. .. .	4,200	4,200	} Pt. 1	..	54	73	52	52	
Cornella Creek .. .. .	2,500	2,500			19	161	19	19	19
Nanneella .. .. .	9,040	9,040	18	8	124	70	119	111	
Echuca .. .. .	3,600	3,600	8	4	30	105	30	26	
Bamawm .. .. .	13,400	13,400	28	21	192	65	192	171	
Dingee .. .. .	500	500	3	1	20	23	17	16	
Calivil .. .. .	4,800	3,860	8	6	26	149	26	20	
Cohuna .. .. .	12,000	12,000	29	10	142	80	120	110	
Koondrook .. .. .	9,060	9,060	14	10	129	64	88	78	
Swan Hill .. .. .	12,500	12,500	34	16	325	36	312	296	
Nyah .. .. .	3,800	3,800	8	1	236	15	232	231	
Merbein (Crown) .. .. .	8,300	8,300	..	..	418	20	413	413	
Red Cliffs .. .. .	33,000	18,000	1	3	689	17	679	676	
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	70	70	1	..	2	36	2	2	
Werrabee .. .. .	10,000	10,000	1	11	229	36	224	213	
Hallam .. .. .	3,300	1,860	7	4	96	19	89	85	
Maffra-Sale .. .. .	10,570	8,970	23	22	175	48	173	151	
Properties acquired under Section 29, <i>Closer Settlement Act 1928</i> , outside above Estates, <i>vide page 507</i>	216,630	197,650	304	232	4,164	59	3,982	3,750	
	19,540	..	..	..	..	..	203	..	
	236,170								

Closer Settlement in irrigation areas commenced in 1909, and, under the *Closer Settlement Act 1912*, administration in these areas was placed under the direct control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. At 30th June, 1929, 236,170 acres had been purchased, and 4,185 families settled, or over 17 times as many as resided thereon prior to their subdivision for Closer Settlement.

With the extension of the areas there has been created an increased and more uniform demand for water. An increasing proportion of the total irrigated areas being devoted to lucerne and other fodder crops (35 per cent.) and to vines and fruits (15 per cent.), which require watering to a great extent, irrespective of wet or dry seasons, has further helped to stabilize the settlements. The extension of the lucerne area, in particular, has resulted in a much greater carrying capacity per acre. Consequently, farmers on these areas have been enabled to increase their flocks and herds at a time when, in the remainder of the State, they have either remained stationary or decreased.

During 1928-29, in the dried fruit irrigation districts, despite the vines having been severely damaged by frosts, an average yield of grapes.

of nearly 2 tons per acre was obtained, and the total yield for Victoria was over 48,000 tons, exclusive of spirit or grapes sold fresh in the open market. A campaign towards obtaining better grades was eminently successful at Red Cliffs, but not to so great an extent at Nyah or Woorinen, owing to a poorer drying season at those places.

The outlook for canned fruits has greatly improved following its successful introduction into Canada. It is estimated that about 40,000,000 tins of canned fruit is now produced in Australia each year, and, of this, it is estimated that 60 per cent. is processed by co-operative canneries in irrigation districts. The pioneer cannery, at Shepparton, has arranged to pay off its debt to the Government, and, in future, to carry on without any Government guarantee.

During the year the Department of Agriculture purchased a block of 100 acres at Tatura to establish an irrigation experimental orchard, and this should greatly assist fruit growers in the Goulburn Valley.

Severe frosts experienced throughout the whole State caused a setback to citriculturists, and, in many cases, growers lost heavily. Settlers at Gonn Crossing are carrying out experiments with the object of evolving a method of preventing damage by frost; the Commission and the Meteorological Bureau are assisting.

Progress in the poultry industry, which has been rapid during the last few years, was retarded somewhat by the fall in egg prices last year. Prices have again been stabilized, and further progress reported.

The Irrigation Research Committee, comprising representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, has continued manurial and other experiments at Cohuna, Stanhope, Rochester, and Tongala, and experimental plots have been laid out at Murrabit. Special work on salted land at Tresco has been continued and the improvements maintained.

In addition to waterworks for purposes of irrigation, 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 23,953 square miles—about 27 per cent. of the total area of the State. The major portion so supplied is in the Mallee and Wimmera districts.

The number of towns supplied with water, exclusive of the City of Melbourne and its suburbs, is as follows:—89 towns of a total population of 119,200 supplied by the Commission, 111 towns with a total population of 192,600 supplied by Waterworks Trusts, and 18 towns with a total population of 75,000 supplied by Local Governing Bodies.

### STORAGE AND SUPPLY SCHEMES.

In 1902 the total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre feet. The present capacity under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission is 1,267,520 acre feet, and, when the Wimmera Storages and Glenmaggie

Supply of  
water for  
domestic and  
stock purposes.

Total Storages  
in State.

and Pykes Creek Reservoirs are complete, the total capacity will be about 1,350,920 acre feet. The Hume Reservoir, in course of construction will also contain 2,000,000 acre feet (*vide* page 532), half of which can, subject to the provisions of the River Murray Agreement, be credited to the State of Victoria. The following statement sets out the capacities of the various storages in the State:—

EXISTING STORAGES.						Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Goulburn System—</i>						
Goulburn Weir	..	..	..	..	..	20,700
Waranga	..	..	..	..	..	333,400
Eildon (200,000 acre feet during repair)	..	..	..	..	..	306,000
						660,100
<i>Murray-Loddon System—</i>						
Hume Reservoir (part of 2,000,000 acre feet—half share)	..	..	..	..	..	50,000
Kow Swamp	..	..	..	..	..	40,860
Laanecoorie	..	..	..	..	..	14,000
Kerang North-west Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	92,000
Lake Boga	..	..	..	..	..	28,000
Long Lake	..	..	..	..	..	3,820
						228,680
<i>Wimmera-Mallee System—</i>						
Lake Lonsdale	..	..	..	..	..	45,480
Wartook	..	..	..	..	..	23,800
Fyans Lake	..	..	..	..	..	17,100
Taylor's Lake	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
Pine Lake (part of 62,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	52,000
Lower Wimmera Weirs	..	..	..	..	..	2,870
Batyo Catyo (Avon Regulator)	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Lake Whitton	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
Earthen Storages, Township Reservoirs, and Mallee Tanks	..	..	..	..	..	5,530
						183,080
<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>						
Glenmaggie Reservoir (part of 150,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	104,500
<i>Coliban System—</i>						
Upper Coliban	..	..	..	..	..	25,700
Malmsbury	..	..	..	..	..	12,300
Subsidiary Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	6,910
						44,910
<i>Werribee System—</i>						
Pykes Creek (part of 21,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	16,200
Melton	..	..	..	..	..	17,000
						33,200
<i>Bellarine Peninsula System—</i>						
Wurdee Boluc	..	..	..	..	..	9,500
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	260
						9,760
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>						
Beaconsfield, Frankston, and Mornington Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	1,560
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	180
						1,740
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Wonthaggi	..	..	..	..	..	1,550
Total capacity of existing Storages						1,267,520

ADDITIONAL STORAGES BEING PROVIDED BY WORKS IN COURSE  
OF CONSTRUCTION.

	Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Wimmera-Mallee System—</i>	
Pine Lake (balance of 62,000 acre feet) .. .. .	10,000
Green Lake .. .. .	20,000
	30,000
<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>	
Glenmaggie Reservoir (balance of 150,000 acre feet) .. .. .	45,500
<i>Werribee System—</i>	
Pykes Creek (balance of 21,000 acre feet) .. .. .	4,800
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>	
Eumemmerring Valley Reservoir (first stage) .. .. .	3,100
<i>Murray System—</i>	
Hume Reservoir, at junction with Mitta River, half-share of balance of 2,000,000 acre feet .. .. .	950,000
Total capacity of storages when works in hand are com- pleted .. .. .	2,300,920

**Goulburn  
Irrigation  
System.**

The storage and regulation headworks of the Goulburn System, the largest of the State's irrigation schemes, comprise the Eildon Reservoir on the Upper Goulburn River (capacity 306,000 acre feet), the Goulburn Weir at Nagambie—mainly for diversion purposes (capacity 20,700 acre feet), the Waranga Reservoir (capacity 333,400 acre feet), and the Goulburn-Waranga Main Channel (capacity 3,434 acre feet per day, length 23½ miles) from the Goulburn Weir to the Waranga Reservoir.

The Eildon Reservoir is situated on the Goulburn River below its junction with the Delatite River, about 18 miles from Alexandra. The dam consists of a diaphragm of concrete, built from bed-rock (which, in places, is 75 feet below ground surface) to crest level (140 feet above the river bed), a wall of clayey material on the upstream side of the diaphragm, and supporting masses of rock on both sides. The reservoir was first filled to full capacity on 21st August, 1927.

The State Electricity Commission has proceeded with its scheme of hydro-electric works at the Eildon Reservoir (*vide* page 632), in connexion with which the Water Commission provided a separate outlet for emergency or power purposes. Generally, the regulated flow from the reservoir, required for water supply purposes, can be discharged through this pipe, thus enabling it, in whole or part, to be passed through the turbines on its way to the river.

The Goulburn Weir, commenced in 1887 and completed in 1891, was, for some 30 years, the headwork of the system. It is built of concrete masonry, backed with coursed granite blocks, and, including channel regulators, is 925 feet long. It raises the summer level of the river 45 feet. Two main channels take off from the river above this weir.

The East Goulburn main channel, with a capacity of 666 acre feet per day and a length of 32 miles to the Broken River, has supplied the

Shepparton Irrigation District of about 25,000 acres—mainly Closer Settlement areas—since its inception in 1912, and is now being enlarged to 1,100 acre feet per day, and extended to a total length of 51 miles to supply also the recently constituted Irrigation Districts of South Shepparton (34,000 acres), North Shepparton (64,000 acres), and Katandra (14,500 acres). These districts will be gradually extended as required to include additional areas served by further distributary channels completed from time to time, until the whole of the suitable area, bounded by the East Goulburn main channel on the east, the Goulburn River on the West, and the Nine-Mile Creek on the north, has been supplied.

The Goulburn-Waranga main channel serves the eastern portion of the old-established Rodney District of 268,000 acres, by four main distributary channels, and fills Waranga Reservoir, the storage for the irrigation districts west of the river. This reservoir was formed by the construction of an earthen embankment  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, across a natural depression 6,000 acres in extent, and 6 feet deep. The work was commenced in 1902, and completed in 1905 to a capacity of 201,300 acre feet. The reservoir was subsequently enlarged by increasing the length of the embankment to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, with a mean depth of 23 feet, thus giving a submerged area of 23 square miles, and a capacity of 333,400 acre feet. The bank has been strengthened by the construction of a reinforced concrete core wall for its whole length.

Two main channels issue from the Waranga Reservoir, the Waranga-Rodney (capacity 500 acre feet per day, length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles) for the service of the western portion of the Rodney District, and the Waranga-Western main channel with a capacity of 2,000 acre feet per day—reducing to 400 acre feet per day at the Loddon River (100 miles westward)—which carries supplies for Deakin, Stanhope, Tongala, Echuca North, and Rochester Irrigation Districts, containing an aggregate area of 432,100 acres. This channel has been extended westward to supplement the northern portion of the Wimmera-Mallee System. The Tandarra-Calivil channel, which branches off from the Waranga-Western just beyond the Rochester District, serves the Tragowel Plains Irrigation District (212,750 acres), formerly dependent on the uncertain and insufficient supplies available from the Loddon River, the Dungee Irrigation District (6,000 acres), and the recently constituted district of Calivil (46,000 acres).

**Wimmera Storages.** Progress was made with the works for supplementing the domestic and stock supplies to the districts served by the Wimmera-Mallee system. The earthwork of the embankment for the second stage of Pine Lake Reservoir, the construction of the valve tower and outlet structures, and the beaching of the present embankment have been completed, and the reservoir is ready for filling to 52,000 acre-feet capacity. The ultimate holding capacity of this storage will be 62,000 acre-feet.



The storage provision of the Wimmera-Mallee Supply Scheme now reaches 183,050 acre-feet as against 69,000 acre-feet a few years ago. Storage works now in course of construction will carry the capacity to 213,050 acre-feet. The water is distributed throughout a total area of about 11,000 square miles by main and distributary channels aggregating 5,720 miles in length (exclusive of an approximately equal length of farmers' connecting branches). Full supplies are furnished to five urban Waterworks Trusts within the Wimmera-Mallee areas, in addition to the reticulated systems of 36 towns directly controlled by the Commission.

The rainfall on the Wimmera catchment during the last few years has been so light that the watering has had to be commenced from partially depleted storages. There has been a considerable increase in the quantity of water used in both urban and rural districts, as the average capacity of farmers' storages has doubled during the last 15 years, and the consumption in urban districts has risen to 80 gallons per head per day, as compared with a consumption of 56 gallons per head for Melbourne.

The Commission, after serious consideration of these important facts, has extended the Waranga Western Main Channel north-westerly for about 130 miles west of the Loddon River to near the Yarriambiack Creek, in order to supplement the Wimmera-Mallee supplies, from the more permanent streams to the eastward, during winter periods when water could be made available without affecting irrigation supplies. This extension commands practically the whole of the area served by the Wimmera-Mallee System north of the 36th Parallel, thus leaving the Wimmera catchment available for the southern portion of the area dependent on the system.

In the Walpeup portion of the Northern Mallee, comprising an area of about 1,250,000 acres, which adjoins the Wimmera-Mallee districts, but is generally too high for inclusion in the gravitation channel system, the Commission has met the water supply needs of settlers by sinking bores, and excavating large public tanks. There are now 99 successful public bores in this area with an average depth of 460 feet, and 260 tanks with a total storage capacity of 1,210,000 cubic yards.

The Commission has further assisted settlers in this area by clearing and grubbing 5,704 miles of roads.

A scheme (constituted the Coreena Waterworks District) to supply an area of 204 square miles between Tyntynder Waterworks District and the River Murray, but too high to be commanded by the Wimmera-Mallee Irrigation System, has been put in operation. The works comprise a pumping plant on the River Murray, 20 miles below Euston, to deliver 15 cusecs through a 27-in. diameter steel rising main, 60 chains in length, to a high ridge

from which 107 miles of main and distributary channels will distribute supplies for domestic and stock purposes. The maximum lift will be 91 feet.

**Millewa Water Supply.** The extensive domestic and stock supply scheme for the supply of water by pumping to an area of about 1,000,000 acres in the extreme north-western portion of the State (opened up by the 55 miles of railway from Red Cliffs), comprises a lift of 19 feet from the River Murray to Lake Cullulleraine (a depression on the river flats), a second lift of 113 feet, and a third lift of 19 feet, to command the whole of the lower level channel system which supplies the Millewa Waterworks District, and a fourth lift, of 145 feet, to command the higher level channel system which supplies the Central Millewa Waterworks District of 205,000 acres. The length of channels actually constructed is 670 miles. The total area served (at present wholly within the Millewa Waterworks District) is 600,000 acres, all of which has been allotted to settlers. The balance of the lands in the whole system can be served expeditiously, as soon as they are made available for settlement.

**Carwarp Waterworks Districts.** The Carwarp Waterworks District, of 200,000 acres, lying to the south-east of Millewa District, and served by a system of channels 141 miles in length, is supplied from the Red Cliffs pumping station. The high lands surrounding the Carwarp Railway Station are supplied by a pump, a rising main, and 13 miles of distributary channels; and these lands comprising 14,800 acres, form a separate district—called "Carwarp Central."

**Mornington Peninsula Scheme.** The important scheme of reticulated supply to the Naval Base, the inland towns of Berwick, Beaconsfield, Pakenham, Noble Park, Spring Vale, Dandenong, Somerville, Cranbourne, and Bittern, and the bayside towns of Mornington, Frankston, South Frankston, Seaford, Carrum, Chelsea, Edithvale, Aspendale, Hastings, and Mount Martha is in full working order. Extensions of services in all directions are being applied for. The reservoirs at Beaconsfield, Dandenong (Heywood's Hill), Frankston, South Frankston, Mornington, and Bittern are kept fully supplied.

The construction of a storage reservoir in the Eumemmerring Valley, three miles north-east of Dandenong, was commenced. It is proposed to build the first stage of this reservoir to a capacity of 3,100 acre feet. Provision has been made to enable future enlargement of the reservoir being carried out to a maximum final capacity of 60,000 acre feet.

The main race has now been extended 33 miles from Toomuc Creek, to tap the Cannibal Creek and River Bunyip, as outlined in the original scheme. This will ensure adequate supplies to meet the increasing demands of reticulations already connected, and to provide when required, for the townships of Garfield, Bunyip,

Kooweerup, and the bayside towns of Dromana, Rosebud, Rye, Sorrento, and Portsea. A full supply of water is now available for the irrigation, by pressure pipes, of small blocks suitable for market gardening and intensive culture. In this connexion the estates in the Hallam Valley, comprising 3,300 acres, purchased by the Commission for Closer Settlement purposes, are being subdivided and allotted to settlers for intensive culture under irrigation. Extensive works for the systematic drainage and reclamation of the portions of the above estates not yet subdivided have been carried out, and about 1,300 acres, between Berwick and Dandenong, have been settled.

**Bellarine  
Peninsula  
Scheme.**

The dry conditions prevailing during the last few years have focussed attention on the question of an adequate water supply for the Bellarine Peninsula, including the town of Drysdale and the seaside towns of Portarlington, Queenscliff, Point Lonsdale, Ocean Grove, Barwon Heads, Torquay, and Anglesea.

At the unanimous request of representatives of all interests concerned, full investigation was made of a scheme tentatively prepared by the Commission, which provided for the utilization of the headwaters of the Upper Barwon River and tributaries, the catchments of which lie in the well-watered Otway Ranges. A complete scheme was prepared, to provide for reticulated supplies to all the towns mentioned above, domestic and stock supplies for rural districts traversed, irrigation supplies by pipes under pressure to selected areas, especially in the southern environs of Geelong, and an ample supplementary supply for Geelong itself, at present dependent on the limited catchment of the Eastern Moorabool River. The scheme, which was submitted for consideration by the various bodies concerned, and accepted by them, comprises a main storage basin at the natural depressions known as Wurdee Boluc and Lake Gherang, with an ultimate capacity of 60,000 acre feet, inlet channels tapping the various tributaries of the Upper Barwon River, a main outlet channel, 17 miles in length, to a pipe-head basin of 250 acre feet capacity, at Waurm Ponds, a pipe main thence to Geelong, and to the main distribution basin on the Bellarine Peninsula near Drysdale, and channels and pipe mains thence to local service basins for the Peninsula towns. The towns of Anglesea and Torquay will have separate channels from the main outlet channel, near Moriac, to service basins in the vicinity of each place.

The construction of the first stage of Wurdee Boluc Reservoir (capacity 10,000 acre feet) is completed. The main inlet channel has also been completed for a length of 42 miles, including 12 miles of subsidiary channels and 2 miles 40 chains of 54-in. diameter steel pipe syphons. This inlet channel will be extended upstream so that supplies from the large and more permanent tributaries of the Upper Barwon may be made available as the demands on the main reservoir increase. The recent laying of 3 miles of 24-in. pipe main from the Waurm Ponds Pipe-head Basin to the branch main which serves Geelong has made supplies available for that city.

**Goulburn  
Irrigation  
Areas.**

Following the completion of the Eildon Reservoir and the Waranga Reservoir enlargement and improvement works, considerable expansion of the whole Goulburn system is taking place. The main Eastern channel is being enlarged and extended for 17 miles, and, with distributary channels in course of construction, is supplying a continually increasing area, including 34,000 acres south of the Broken River, now included in South Shepparton Irrigation District; 64,000 acres, now constituted the North Shepparton Irrigation District; and 14,500 acres of Closer Settlement lands constituted the Katandra Irrigation District. In addition, these new channels will serve large areas further north, which will eventually be added to the districts.

On the west of the Goulburn River, the Tandarra-Calivil main channel and distributaries are supplying a new area of 46,000 acres, lying north-west of Dingee Irrigation District; and which has now been constituted the Calivil Irrigation District. Many requests for further extensions are under consideration.

On the west of the Loddon River, the Waranga-Western main channel is being extended to supplement the supply to Boort Irrigation District, hitherto dependent entirely on the uncertain quantities of water obtainable from that river. This extension will be known as the Loddon-Avooca Channel, which is being extended beyond the Avooca River, to supplement the Wimmera-Mallee system (*vide* page 528).

In the districts administered from the Cohuna and **Loddon-Murray  
Irrigation  
Areas.** Kerang centres, the abnormally dry conditions during the last few years have created an exceptionally heavy demand for water, which has been met entirely by gravitation from the Torrumbarry Weir.

In many places the old timber structures and iron flumes have been replaced by modern reinforced concrete head checks, syphons, and culverts, and channels cleaned and treated to prevent leakage. The work of replacement is being steadily pursued, and (in the Kerang District) the re-conditioning and extension of the distribution system is being carried out in conjunction therewith.

Drainage works, comprising about 25 miles of main and branch drains, to serve the Murrabit Closer Settlement Estates and other lands of an area of about 5,000 acres, are in operation, and Barr Creek was converted from an irrigation channel to act in its natural capacity as a drain, and, in combination with the Cohuna and Leitchville drainage systems generally, is proving of distinct benefit to these districts.

**Maffra-Sale  
District  
Irrigation  
Scheme.**

The construction of the Glenmaggie Weir on the Macalister River has been so far advanced that 104,500 acre feet of water can now be stored, and arrangements can be made to increase this to the full capacity of 150,000 acre feet during the coming season, if required. The Maffra Irrigation District

includes a total area of 23,000 acres, and Sale, 15,000 acres. The channel system is being further extended, and many requests for inclusion in those irrigation districts have been received.

**Red Cliffs  
Irrigation  
District.**

At Red Cliffs, the scheme, which ranks first in importance among the pumping systems of the State, supplies water to an area totalling 18,000 acres, including the township and 700 occupied soldier settlement blocks. The plant is capable of delivering 500 acre feet of water per day, lifted 105 feet. The total length of channels constructed to date is 124 miles. Channels having a total length of 114 miles have been lined with concrete, with the result that 99 per cent. of the total number of blocks in the settlement are protected from seepage from channels. The area now planted to vines and citrus is 10,000 acres practically all of which is in bearing. The yield of dried fruit for 1929 was 15,000 tons.

**Flood  
Protection  
Schemes.**

The Commission has carried out a comprehensive scheme of works for the reclamation of the extensive swamps in West Gippsland, known as Kooweerup and Cardinia, and for the protection from periodical flooding of the surrounding low-lying lands, aggregating in all 100,000 acres. These areas have been constituted Flood Protection Districts under the provisions of the Water Acts. The main drains, feeders and subsidiary works which have been completed provide the landholders with protection from all but abnormal floods, and flood protection charges have been levied accordingly.

Flood protection works at Loch Garry (below Shepparton) for the regulation of Goulburn flood waters have effectively served their purpose. The area benefited—about 40,000 acres—is known as the "Loch Garry" Flood Protection District. Further down the Goulburn (at Kanyapella) works constructed for the relief from flooding of an area of about 13,500 acres have similarly been effective. This area is called the "Kanyapella" Flood Protection District.

The levee works for the protection of the Echuca district continues to prove effective. The scheme for the protection of lands in the Carrum areas is now well advanced.

**River Murray  
Waters.**

The scheme of works provided in the River Murray Waters Acts passed by the Governments of the Commonwealth and of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia comprises storages on the Upper River Murray and at Lake Victoria, locks and weirs in the course of the River Murray from its mouth to Echuca, and also locks and weirs on the lower part of the River Darling or the River Murrumbidgee, as may be decided by the Government of New South Wales. The Acts provide that for

purposes of construction the Minister for Public Works of New South Wales shall be the Constructing Authority for that State; that, for the State of South Australia, the Commissioner of Public Works shall be the Constructing Authority; and that the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission shall be the Constructing Authority for Victoria.

Under the River Murray Agreement of 1914 the estimated total cost of the whole of the works is set down at £4,663,000. It is now clear, from the experience gained in connexion with the works which have been put in hand to date, that the total cost of the works will be more than double that amount. The four contracting Governments have agreed to share equally in the total cost of the works. The total expenditure incurred up to 30th June, 1929, on the portion of the scheme completed and in course of construction was £7,118,513.

The site of the Hume Reservoir is a little below the junction of the Rivers Murray and Mitta Mitta. Originally it was designed to provide for a capacity of 1,100,000 acre feet, but it was subsequently decided to provide for a total capacity of 2,000,000 acre feet. (*Vide Victorian Year-Book*, 1926-27, pages 500 and 501.)

A conference of representatives of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian Governments was held at Canberra on 27th and 28th February, 1928, when the question of the future development of the Murray Valley and the works of Water Conservation and Distribution necessary therefor was discussed. The conference decided that the programme of works to be constructed under the River Murray Agreement during the period ending June, 1932, be limited to the following and be carried out by the present constructing authorities.

- (1) The completion of the Hume Reservoir to 2,000,000 acre feet capacity.
- (2) The completion of the Lake Victoria Storage.
- (3) The completion of all weirs and locks from the mouth of the River Murray up to No. 11 (Mildura); and
- (4) The construction of weir and lock No. 15 (Euston).

This conference also decided that, in order to co-ordinate present and future development of irrigation and production in the basin of the River Murray and its tributaries, an Advisory Committee (now termed the River Murray Advisory Committee) be appointed, consisting of two representatives of each of the States of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, and a representative of the Commonwealth Government, and of the Development and Migration Commission, the last of whom was to be Chairman.

The duties assigned to this Committee were (1) the collation of information regarding production in all States, and the areas and suitability of lands available for settlement in the basin of the River Murray and its tributaries; (2) the investigation of markets for irrigable products in Australia and abroad; (3) the advising on the

co-ordination of production and future development in existing and new areas; and (4) the bringing under the notice of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, problems requiring scientific investigation. This Committee was duly appointed, and, at the request of the Commonwealth Government, is considering the question of the most economic capacity for the Hume Dam, and will report to that Government, the Federal Loan Council, and the interested States. In the meantime expenditure has been curtailed, and arrangements made for a part storage of, at least, 100,000 acre-feet until the ultimate capacity has been determined.

The work is being carried out by the Constructing Authorities for the States of New South Wales and Victoria. On the New South Wales section the main work carried out has been the installation of the valves and the raising of the main wall to make possible the storage of 100,000 acre-feet of water. On the Victorian side the construction of the main embankment was continued by the Water Commission. The height of the embankment, extending from the Victorian bank of the river for about 1,000 feet, is now about 43 feet above the flats. The remaining portion of the embankment to the high ground on the Victorian side is approximately 75 feet above the natural surface level. The concrete bridge over the River Murray for Bethanga District is now being constructed.

The Torrumbarry Weir and Lock (near Echuca) has been in successful operation since December, 1923, and water has been diverted for the various irrigation districts benefited.

Weir and Lock No. 11—situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile downstream from Mildura—now completed, forms a lock pool for about 40 miles upstream, providing a local reserve storage of great value and reducing the suction lift at the Mildura and Red Cliffs Pumping Stations. The Weir and Lock No. 10, at Wentworth, has been completed by the New South Wales Constructing Authority, and is now in operation. As a result of the reduction of the estimated annual expenditure, the New South Wales Authority found it necessary to suspend operations on the Weir and Lock No. 15 at Euston. In the South Australian section, Weir and Locks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9 have been completed, and good progress has been made with the work on No. 6. The storage works at Lake Victoria were fully completed by the Constructing Authority for South Australia, and maintenance work was carried out during the year.

During last year, proposals for regulating the output from Hume Reservoir during the sixteen years ending 1943 as set out in a report by the Gauging Officers of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Victoria, and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, New South Wales, were generally approved, conditionally on the definite understanding that the use of the water for irrigation must always be paramount to its use for the generation of electricity.

**Artesian Bores.** The following particulars relating to artesian boring have been supplied by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission :—

**ARTESIAN AND SUB-ARTESIAN BORING (MALLEE).**

Number of Bores Sunk.*		Total Depth of Bores.*	
State.	Private.	State.	Private.
100	280	Feet. 46,700	Feet. 54,500

\* At 31st December, 1928.

**Mildura Irrigation Settlement.** 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 following particulars are an indication of the prosperity of the settlement :—

**POPULATION OF MILDURA SHIRE, 1891 TO 1929.\***

1891	April (Census)	..	2,321	1924	December	..	..	14,250
1901	March (Census)	..	3,325	1925	"	..	..	14,450
1911	April (Census)	..	6,119	1926	"	..	..	15,000
1921	April (Census)	..	13,183	1927	"	..	..	15,100
1922	December	..	13,760	1928	"	..	..	15,200
1923	"	..	13,950	1929	"	..	..	15,300

\* Including the population of the town of Mildura, which up to 1920 was part of the shire.

The capital value of property in the Shire of Mildura in 1913 was £1,294,160. In 1929 in the same area it had risen to £6,492,660. The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1929, were as follows :—

**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1928-29.**

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	<i>Payments.</i>		£
Horticultural Rates	..	40,779	Wages and Salaries	..	17,375
Special Waterings, &c.	..	3,939	Firewood	..	9,532
Miscellaneous	..	4,227	Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation	..	1,891
			Miscellaneous	..	7,444
Total	..	48,945	Total	..	36,242

The extent of watering done represented 22,876 water acres in 1917-18, 39,212 acres in 1924-25, 42,230 acres in 1925-26, 42,134 acres in 1926-27, 48,536 acres in 1927-28, and 52,726 acres in 1928-29.



## 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 1926, 1927, and 1928, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1928, 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, 1928.
	1926.	1927.	1928.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	27.13	22.33	29.86	26.34
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	27.76	24.11	28.10	27.98
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek..	24.04	19.45	28.53	24.83
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	20.42	19.91	28.17	25.74
Cape Otway Forest ..	38.52	34.36	42.28	39.18
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	19.00	17.05	25.92	23.86
Werribee and Maribyrnong Rivers ..	18.47	16.53	24.77	23.30
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	30.68	25.22	33.71	33.94
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	29.09	25.82	34.18	35.75
South Gippsland ..	33.24	31.69	41.66	38.83
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	34.72	30.84	40.68	38.17
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	21.64	20.37	24.64	24.34
Mitchell River ..	22.48	24.21	29.29	26.11
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	22.93	25.22	27.80	27.47
Snowy River ..	31.08	35.18	35.79	34.44
Murray River ..	17.46	10.43	20.88	16.80
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	36.47	30.29	33.45	33.34
Ovens River ..	37.29	25.97	37.98	33.60
Goulburn River ..	24.66	18.14	29.62	26.30
Campaspe River ..	18.83	14.77	27.56	22.74
Loddon River ..	17.40	12.94	23.98	20.11
Avoca River ..	14.48	11.28	18.92	17.02
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	13.84	11.41	16.73	15.31
Eastern Wimmera ..	20.70	15.82	21.71	21.26
Western Wimmera ..	17.73	16.09	20.09	19.85
Mallee ..	11.79	6.85	12.79	12.56
Weighted Averages ..	22.52	18.58	26.04	24.17

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 it averages 12.56 inches per annum, as compared with 24.17 inches for the whole State.

An estimate of the areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall was first made in 1910. More comprehensive data has since become available, and in 1925 the Commonwealth Meteorologist issued the following revised figures :—

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 1928 and the quarterly averages up to 1928 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.
	points	points	points	points	points	points	points	points
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers	838	366	699	785	748	898	701	585
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	773	431	704	822	633	934	700	611
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	987	425	711	705	518	775	637	578
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	1,023	463	688	701	462	800	644	610
Cape Otway Forest	1,042	601	1,057	1,158	978	1,317	1,151	842
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers	1,240	480	510	641	338	678	504	587
Werribee and Maribyrnong Rivers	1,401	521	466	591	215	625	395	593
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	1,222	696	837	865	508	926	804	907
Koo-wee-rup Swamp	986	687	952	977	516	1,000	964	911
South Gippsland	1,325	794	956	1,067	840	1,129	1,045	893
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers	1,092	731	967	972	932	1,108	1,077	1,006
Macallister and Avon Rivers	1,491	646	411	542	231	595	331	651
Mitchell River	1,507	686	571	582	318	677	533	666
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers	1,454	719	579	645	283	669	464	714
Snowy River	1,540	822	1,067	891	401	905	571	826
Murray River	1,123	332	466	488	280	483	219	377
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers	1,476	622	693	892	623	1,034	553	786
Ovens River	1,545	566	967	984	687	1,087	599	723
Goulburn River	1,236	479	766	749	488	796	472	606
Campaspe River	1,269	425	701	671	368	709	418	469
Loddon River	1,126	366	547	593	347	618	378	434
Avon and Richardson Rivers	804	290	364	516	336	538	298	358
Avoca River	851	258	301	457	292	495	229	321
Eastern Wimmera	780	302	517	646	443	714	467	464
Western Wimmera	462	252	541	617	539	693	467	423
Mallee District	631	232	279	360	208	383	161	281
The whole State	1,033	449	621	676	456	733	494	559

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 .. ..	29·969	29·923	30·080	30·077
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0·893	0·767	0·817	0·978
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57·7	66·6	59·3	50·0
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr. .. ..	18·7	21·1	17·3	13·9
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	66	60	70	76
Mean rainfall in inches .. ..	7·24	5·92	6·53	5·76
Mean number of days of rain .. ..	38	24	34	42
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches .. ..	10·29	17·33	7·89	3·65
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	6	12

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1928 and for the last 73 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 1928.	Average for 73 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 73 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches)..	29·989	30·012	30·106	29·945
Highest „ „ „ ..	30·603	30·606	30·770	30·488
Lowest „ „ „ ..	29·113	29·250	29·495	28·942
Range (inches) .. ..	1·490	1·356	1·719	1·104
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.) .. ..	59·7	58·4	59·9	57·3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	68·4	67·3	69·0	65·4
Mean daily minimum .. „	50·9	49·6	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum .. „	104·0	105·1	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum .. „	31·7	30·8	34·2	27·0
Mean daily range .. ..	17·5	17·7	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range .. ..	72·3	74·3	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) ..	*	117·8	127·6	106·0
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) .. (°Fahr.)	44·1	43·9	46·8	39·5
Rainfall (in inches) .. ..	24·09	25·45	38·04	15·61
Number of wet days .. ..	151	138	171	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) .. ..	45·40	39·16	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation =100) .. ..	63	68	76	61
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear) .. ..	5·6	5·9	6·4	4·8
Number of days of fog .. ..	29	20	48	5

\* No observations.

## 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. 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.

The staff consists of a Professor of Agriculture and about fifteen lecturers, some of whom are whole-time University officers, while the others are senior officers of the State Agricultural Department.

By Act of Parliament graduates of the School may be appointed by the appropriate Ministers to probationary positions in the Departments of Agriculture and Education, and in the service of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

A number of free places for this course for the degree in Agricultural Science (B.Ag.Sc.) are awarded annually by the State Government.

**Government Experimental Farms.** The great expansion in our rural industries during recent years has been largely brought about by the general adoption of better methods of farming and by the introduction of more prolific wheats.

The Department of Agriculture conducts research and experimental work at the State Research Farm at Werribee (1912), the Rutherglen Experimental Farm (1911), the Longerenong Agricultural College, and at the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley. In addition, there are experiments and demonstrations conducted on 43 selected farms throughout the State.

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.

The area sown in Victoria in 1929-30 to wheats bred at the Research Farm, Werribee, totalled 1,600,000 acres, representing 41 per cent. of the total acreage sown. The irrigation section of the Werribee Research Farm is the centre of research for the various irrigation districts of the State.

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. At the substation at Longerenong experiments are conducted on wheat and oat cultivation for 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, the cultivation of wheat, oats, potatoes, maize, broom millet and vegetables, and horticultural problems.

The pasture experiments are largely responsible for recent rapid advances made in pasture improvement throughout Victoria, in which, approximately 1,000,000 acres are now annually topdressed with an estimated increase of approximately 50 per cent. in carrying capacity.

**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, 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.

In addition to the college and farm lands, provision was made by the Act of 1884 to permanently reserve from sale an area of not more than 150,000 acres of Crown lands, and to vest it in trustees to be appointed, who should hold it in trust for the benefit of and by way of an endowment for State agricultural colleges and experimental farms. The land so reserved now amounts to 71,412 acres, and is let for grazing and agricultural purposes.

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, 1928.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Ruther- glen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agri- cultural College.	Longer- enong Agri- cultural College.	Burnley School of Primary Agricul- ture, &c.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Professional Staff .. .. .	1	2	14	8	4
Hands employed .. .. .	40	37	35	18	7
Students .. .. .	..	10	98	45	148
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of plant and machinery .. .. .	3,152	2,413	8,230	6,599	160
Value of produce for year .. .. .	7,340	2,833	10,875	5,226	1,200
Receipts—					
Government Grant .. .. .	11,464	5,778	8,210*	6,410*	2,272*
Fees .. .. .	..	..	5,325	2,527	118
Sale of produce, &c. .. .. .	7,340	2,833	9,482	3,898	1,019
Other .. .. .	133	32	..	..	1
Total receipts .. .. .	18,937	8,643	23,017	12,835	3,410
Expenditure—					
Salaries—					
Professional Staff .. .. .	372	779	5,558	2,909	1,361
General Staff .. .. .	6,663	4,857	5,349	2,820	1,340
Buildings and maintenance .. .. .	2,398	1,731	12,110	7,106	709
Other .. .. .	1,997	1,033	..	..	..
Total expenditure .. .. .	11,430	8,400	23,017	12,835	3,410
Area under—	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals for Grain .. .. .	400	265	635	509	..
Hay .. .. .	350	115	203	296	1
Fruit trees, &c. .. .. .	..	1½	14	20	9
Vines .. .. .	..	101	..	5	½
Green fodder .. .. .	110	2	72	123	3
Other crops .. .. .	100	12	..	..	½
Total area under crop .. .. .	960	496½	924	953	14
Area of land in fallow .. .. .	780	183½	540	472	3
Area under artificially sown grasses .. .. .	350	180	..	32	5
Area resting .. .. .	60	218	836	470	..
New ground broken up .. .. .	..	..	..	50	2
Total area of arable land .. .. .	2,150	1,078	2,300	1,977	24
Balance of area .. .. .	61	275	3,655	409	9
Total area of farm .. .. .	2,211	1,353	5,955	2,386	33
Live Stock—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses .. .. .	120	47	94	49	2
Dairy cows .. .. .	134	18	60	27	3
All other cattle .. .. .	22	22	79	27	7
Sheep .. .. .	1,400	697	4,041	691	..
Pigs .. .. .	..	32	180	98	..

\* Including grant received from the Council of Agricultural Education.

**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 infected orchards are destroyed.

The Department has purchased fumigating outfits for the purpose of fumigating citrus trees for the control of scale insects, and is performing the work for citrus growers at cost price. Much satisfaction has been expressed by growers at this being done.

Special attention is being paid to the grading and packing of fruit; packing classes have been established and are successfully conducted by departmental officers in a number of fruit districts throughout the State. In addition to this, individual growers receive personal instruction.

Lectures and demonstrations are given on the various other phases of horticulture; experiments are carried out in the treatment of diseases; and sites are selected on the farms of intending fruit-growers, to whom advice is given as to the most suitable varieties to be planted and their subsequent treatment.

The fear of introducing the fruit-flies *Tephritis tryoni* and *Halterophora capitata* and diseases arising from other causes has necessitated a thorough examination of fruit from Queensland, New South Wales, and elsewhere. The fruit-fly question is a very grave one, and, should either of the above-named insects obtain a footing in Victoria, a great portion of the large and important fruit industry of our State will be practically ruined.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are fumigated if a certificate that they have been treated at the port of shipment does not accompany the consignment. Even when they have been thus certified the Senior Fruit Inspector has the right of examination, and, if necessary, of ordering a second fumigation.

**Forestry.** The State forests are controlled by a Commission of three, which was appointed in 1919. The State has a wooded area of about 13,987,000 acres, of which about 4,330,450 acres are set aside as permanent State forests and timber reserves. The wooded area consists of—

1. 6,481,500 acres of merchantable forest, mainly situated along the Dividing Range with its spurs and foothills and also including the red gum forests of the northern river basins and of the River Glenelg in the south-western district.

2. 7,206,500 acres of forest in the more rugged portions of the mountain region. These forests are not at present accessible for practical working, owing to difficulties of transport; their protection, however, is essential for the maintenance of streams and springs.

3. 299,000 acres in the north-west of the State, known as Mallee, bearing at intervals a thick growth of stunted eucalypts and interspersed with belts of cypress pine and belar.

The forests of Victoria may be divided into four main classes which are referred to hereunder:—

- (a) The coastal region, extending from the shore line some fifty miles northward, carries chiefly messmate and three species of stringybark. In Cape Otway district, however, bluegum, mountain ash, and mountain grey gum predominate; whilst, in the extreme south-east of the State, silvertop, small-fruited bluegum, bastard mahogany, bloodwood, and Gippsland grey box are found.
- (b) The mountain region. In the western half of the State the predominant species in the hill forests are messmate, bluegum, manna gum, brown and red stringybarks, and yellow box. In the eastern half of the State the prevailing species are mountain ash, spotted gum, messmate, peppermint, red ash or woollybutt, and bluegum, with stunted snow gums on the steep granitic slopes near the mountain summits.
- (c) The foothills, stretching from the Dividing Range northward down to the plains, bear three valuable species, red ironbark, white ironbark or yellow gum, and grey box.
- (d) The river basins of the Murray and the streams flowing over the northern plain, and of the River Glenelg in the south-western district, bear broad belts of river redgum.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number about twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. In addition, there are a number of woods of fine grain, many of them, however, being small trees confined to limited areas.

With careful conservation and management Victoria's forests are capable of yielding considerable amounts of timber for all time, despite the ravages made upon them in the past by bush fires, settlement, and mining.

The State is notably deficient in softwoods or conifers, though over extensive areas the conditions are suitable for their growth once they are introduced. To encourage their growth, both in State and in private plantations, three large nurseries have been established, at Creswick, Macedon, and Broadford, and a number of plantations have been formed, the principal ones being situated at Creswick, Mount Macedon, Frankston, Anglesea, Port Campbell, Bright,



Castlemaine, Harcourt, Scarsdale, Mount Disappointment, and Mt. Difficult. 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.

A Forest School for training cadets is maintained at Creswick. The Commission also controls a State sawmill in the Warburton district (ceased operations, 31st August, 1928), and Timber Seasoning Works at Newport, from which seasoned weatherboards, cabinet stock, floorings and linings are supplied, largely for use in the building of State schools and for other public works.

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 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.

During the financial year 1924-25, authority was given by Act No. 3386 to raise the sum of £500,000 over a period of six years from 1st January, 1925, for the development of State forests.

The revenue derived from forest sources during the financial year 1928-29 was £129,684, and the expenditure was £240,191—£106,075 of which was paid out of the Consolidated Revenue, £59,124 under the Forests Loan Act No. 3386, and the balance—£74,992—from the Forestry Fund. The balance at the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1929, was £14,292.

The various Acts relating to forests are now consolidated under the Forests Act 1928, No. 3685.

It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough, from Crown Lands, in 1928-29 was 7,528,924 cubic feet. In addition, 293,270 tons measurement (11,750,820 cubic feet) of fuel timber was produced.

Particulars of sawn timber and firewood, from all sources, will be found on page 619 of this volume.

**Agriculture—  
expenditure  
and revenue  
connected  
with.** The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The appended table summarizes for the last five years the items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue in this direction, and shows the amount of revenue

received by the Department of Agriculture, which consists chiefly of payments by exporters for packing produce for export, and from State Forests and Nurseries, consisting chiefly of Royalties:—

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH  
AGRICULTURE, ETC., 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Administrative Branch ..	13,240	14,093	14,620	13,770	13,142
Agricultural Branch ..	17,625	21,412	31,270	38,018	36,330
Horticultural Branch ..	27,938	30,168	32,984	31,763	31,740
Stock and Dairy Branch	53,527	69,210	85,853	89,077	99,232
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	105,680	85,825	55,891	89,941	73,288
Technical Agricultural and Viti- cultural Education, &c. ..	30,570	31,461	29,418	27,294	27,009
Development of Export Trade	50,679	48,362	60,875	60,946	62,625
Rabbit and Vermin Extermina- tion .. .. .	84,368	88,874	91,929	85,200	81,377
Advances to Settlers for losses by bush fires, floods, &c. ..	1,190	18,587	32,987	21,150	14,004
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. . .	875	675	675	675	675
Miscellaneous .. .. .	6,239	5,369	12,355	488	2,222
State Forests and Nurseries ..	179,278	95,555†	101,380†	122,232†	106,075†
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>571,209</b>	<b>509,591</b>	<b>550,237</b>	<b>580,554</b>	<b>547,719</b>
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Department of Agriculture—					
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	129,732	137,997	79,435	58,900	84,183
Victoria Dock Cool Stores ..	29,365	27,886	32,455	28,205	52,558
All Other .. .. .	52,322	49,661	52,985	50,432	58,908
State Forests and Nurseries ..	162,786	161,608	156,700	140,715	129,684
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>374,205</b>	<b>377,152</b>	<b>321,575</b>	<b>278,252</b>	<b>325,333</b>

† Vide expenditure out of Forestry Fund and State Forests Loan Act.

Included in the expenditure on State Forests and Nurseries, in 1926-27, was a net payment of £6,333 into the Forestry Fund. In 1924-25, 1925-26, 1927-28, and 1928-29, owing to increased expenditure, £21,968, £91,619, £11,602, and £14,162 respectively—not included in the above statement—were paid out of the Fund, and, in 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28, and 1928-29, amounts of £87,527, £151,633, £86,601, and £59,124, were expended out of the State Forests Loan Act 1924, No. 3386.

In addition to the expenditure shown, various sums have been advanced from loans and votes for the purpose of aiding closer settlement, for the resumption of mallee lands, for relief to farmers on account of bush fires and flood losses, and for purchase of seed wheat and fodder. These advances are gradually being repaid.

The expenditure from Loan Funds in 1928-29 was £1,422,113—£458,127 having been expended on discharged soldiers' land settlement, £785,069 on closer settlement, £55,198 on wire netting, £122,716 on cultivation advances, £3 on the Maffra Beet Sugar Factory, and £1,000 on Agricultural Colleges.

### AGRICULTURE.

**Progress of  
cultivation.**

All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation, but the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern are the principal wheat-growing districts and furnish about 94 per cent. of the total area under this crop. In recent years the chief extensions of the wheat-growing areas have been in the Mallee. In this district, which has a rainfall at one time thought wholly inadequate, wheat growing was rendered practicable by the introduction of machinery specially suited to the conditions, the extension of railway lines, and storage of water for domestic and stock supplies; and, with more of these facilities being made available each year, further areas are gradually being brought under cultivation. An indication of the growing importance of the Mallee is afforded by recent figures, which show that, of the wheat produced in the State in the last five seasons, the proportion obtained from the Mallee was 29 per cent., as against slightly less than 5 per cent. in 1891-92. The area under cultivation in the Mallee in 1928-29 for all purposes was 3,272,464 acres.

The area cultivated in the State in 1928-29 was 8,189,113 acres, as against an annual average of 7,156,446 acres for the previous five seasons, 5,032,359 acres for the seasons 1905-15, and 3,547,111 acres for the seasons 1895-1905. Notwithstanding the great increase in the area cultivated, the dairying and pastoral industries show a considerable expansion. This is evidenced by a comparison of the exports of the principal products to oversea countries in the year 1900 with the annual average in the last five seasons. The values have risen as follows:—Butter and cheese from £1,252,277 to £2,983,490; milk and cream from £5,455 to £1,341,463; and meats from £502,285 to £1,498,279.

The increase in cultivation has been associated with new and improved farming methods. The chief of these are the practice of fallowing, the use of fertilizers, the selection of suitable seeds, and the increasing attention given to crop rotation. The more general adoption of improved methods in recent years has contributed greatly to

the production of the State. The following table shows the progress of cultivation from period to period during the last 74 years :—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 to 1929.

Period or Year (ending in March).	Annual Average.		
	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
1915-20 .. .. .	4,523,308	1,567,258	6,090,566
1920-21 .. .. .	4,489,503	1,935,747	6,425,250
1921-22 .. .. .	4,530,312	2,052,964	6,583,276
1922-23 .. .. .	4,862,548	2,186,881	7,049,429
1923-24 .. .. .	4,682,144	2,294,297	6,976,441
1924-25 .. .. .	4,761,394	2,215,270	6,976,664
1925-26 .. .. .	4,433,492	2,457,136	6,890,628
1926-27 .. .. .	4,735,173	2,569,021	7,304,194
1927-28 .. .. .	4,942,258	2,692,044	7,634,302
1928-29 .. .. .	5,505,651	2,683,462	8,189,113

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and hay. The average annual acreage of these for periods from 1855 to 1920 and the acreage for each of the last nine seasons are given in the next table :—

ANNUAL ACREAGE OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 to 1929.

Period or Year (ending in March).	Average Annual Area of—				
	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	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
1915-20 .. .. .	2,725,728	398,232	84,973	60,606	1,015,585
1920-21 .. .. .	2,295,865	443,636	93,954	62,687	1,333,397
1921-22 .. .. .	2,611,198	318,681	100,127	63,895	1,159,135
1922-23 .. .. .	2,644,314	492,356	102,773	61,741	1,261,408
1923-24 .. .. .	2,454,117	520,654	56,564	59,306	1,277,606
1924-25 .. .. .	2,705,323	517,229	63,764	61,295	1,120,312
1925-26 .. .. .	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	63,369	1,013,613
1926-27 .. .. .	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	66,185	1,080,993
1927-28 .. .. .	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	77,649	908,804
1928-29 .. .. .	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	68,412	1,005,063

\* For grain.

**Production of principal Crops.**

The average annual production of the five principal crops for periods, from 1855 to 1920, and the production for each of the last nine seasons were as follows:—

**ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1929.**

Period or Year (ending in March).	Average Annual Production of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	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
1915-20 ..	37,503,989	7,127,504	1,812,447	165,486	1,376,142
1920-21 ..	39,468,625	10,907,191	2,495,762	171,628	1,984,854
1921-22 ..	43,867,596	6,082,258	2,336,246	173,660	1,548,453
1922-23 ..	35,697,220	8,093,459	2,442,041	148,354	1,665,089
1923-24 ..	37,795,704	9,366,205	1,455,435	238,520	1,541,287
1924-25 ..	47,364,495	9,572,003	1,444,823	139,043	1,492,588
1925-26 ..	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	160,729	929,068
1926-27 ..	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	162,909	1,387,971
1927-28 ..	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	230,348	1,001,251
1928-29 ..	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	140,158	1,267,437

**Principal crops in Districts.**

The percentage in each district of the total area under each principal crop during last season was as given below:—

**PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL AREA UNDER EACH PRINCIPAL CROP, 1928-29.**

Districts.	Percentage in each District of Area under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Central ..	1·51	4·55	38·10	54·57	14·25	30·65
North-Central ..	0·77	3·23	3·74	17·74	5·57	2·35
Western ..	1·96	11·23	14·63	12·39	12·92	6·27
Wimmera ..	25·56	19·41	8·35	0·10	19·35	1·73
Mallee ..	48·19	38·48	7·18	0·01	23·27	15·14
Northern ..	19·99	18·94	12·80	0·08	15·64	17·99
North-Eastern ..	1·27	2·95	1·31	1·03	3·71	6·17
Gippsland ..	0·75	1·21	13·89	14·08	5·29	19·70

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 552.

The area under the principal crops in proportion to the total area under crop in each district during last season was as follows :—

RELATIVE AREAS DEVOTED TO DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH DISTRICT, 1928-29.

Districts.	Percentage of Area under all Crops devoted to—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Central .. .. .	15·20	4·26	7·76	10·07	38·66	24·05
North-Central .. .. .	24·27	9·56	2·40	10·33	47·62	5·82
Western .. .. .	26·08	13·94	3·95	3·03	46·48	6·52
Wimmera .. .. .	77·67	5·50	0·51	0·01	15·90	0·41
Mallee .. .. .	81·13	6·04	0·25	0·00	10·59	1·99
Northern .. .. .	72·30	6·39	0·94	0·00	15·28	5·09
North-Eastern .. .. .	41·21	8·96	0·86	0·62	32·64	15·71
Gippsland .. .. .	17·13	2·57	6·45	5·92	32·70	35·23
Total for Victoria .. .. .	67·55	6·30	1·37	1·24	18·26	5·28

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 552.

The area and produce of the principal crops per head of population are given in the next table for each of the last five years :—

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1924-25 to 1928-29.

Year ended March—	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Area per Head of Population.				
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1925 .. .. .	1·63	·31	·04	·04	·68
1926 .. .. .	1·49	·26	·06	·04	·60
1927 .. .. .	1·70	·18	·05	·04	·63
1928 .. .. .	1·76	·30	·04	·04	·52
1929 .. .. .	2·11	·20	·04	·04	·57
Produce per Head of Population.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1925 .. .. .	28·58	5·77	·87	·08	·90
1926 .. .. .	17·37	2·97	1·05	·10	·55
1927 .. .. .	27·39	2·85	1·12	·10	·81
1928 .. .. .	15·02	2·69	·89	·13	·57
1929 .. .. .	26·59	3·18	·88	·08	·72

Except in the three seasons 1895-96, 1902-03, and 1914-15, the wheat produced during each year since 1870 has been more than sufficient to supply home consumption.

The following table gives the annual value of each of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized upon farms, also the value of each crop per acre for each of the last five years:—

### VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Year ended March.	Annual Value of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£	£	£	£	£
1924-25 .. ..	11,993,546	934,538	354,006	682,878	3,639,496
1925-26 .. ..	6,665,150	684,320	290,166	1,309,470	3,497,253
1926-27 .. ..	9,546,812	653,291	295,739	671,673	4,719,925
1927-28 .. ..	4,724,369	688,804	297,327	388,537	3,683,272
1928-29 .. ..	8,364,675	627,521	222,504	1,189,349	3,502,862
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value per acre 1924-25	4 8 8	1 16 2	5 11 0	11 2 10	3 5 0
.. .. 1925-26	2 13 0	1 11 3	2 16 1	20 13 3	3 9 0
.. .. 1926-27	3 5 6	2 3 1	3 6 6	10 3 0	4 7 4
.. .. 1927-28	1 10 10	1 6 0	3 17 6	5 0 1	4 1 1
.. .. 1928-29	2 5 0	1 16 2	2 19 0	17 7 8	3 9 8

The value of the five principal crops was £13,906,911 in 1928-29, as against £9,782,309 in 1927-28, £15,887,440 in 1926-27, £12,446,359 in 1925-26, and £17,604,464 in 1924-25.

**Wheat production.**

On the experience of the last five seasons the area under wheat for grain represented 61 per cent. of the total under all crops. The acreage, the total production, and the yield

per acre are given in the next table for decennial periods from 1860 to 1920, and for each of the last nine seasons :—

WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1860 TO 1929.

Period or Season (ending in March).	Annual Average.		
	Area under Crop.	Production.	Yield per Acre.
	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1860-70 .. .. .	194,714	3,480,765	17·87
1870-80 .. .. .	431,444	5,510,125	12·77
1880-90 .. .. .	1,077,575	10,793,936	10·02
1890-1900 .. .. .	1,563,403	12,610,595	8·07
1900-10 .. .. .	1,983,874	19,242,402	9·70
1910-20 .. .. .	2,570,540	30,632,514	11·92
1921 .. .. .	2,295,865	39,468,625	17·19
1922 .. .. .	2,611,198	43,867,596	16·80
1923 .. .. .	2,644,314	35,697,220	13·50
1924 .. .. .	2,454,117	37,795,704	15·40
1925 .. .. .	2,705,323	47,364,495	17·51
1926 .. .. .	2,513,494	29,255,534	11·64
1927 .. .. .	2,915,315	46,886,020	16·08
1928 .. .. .	3,064,172	26,160,814	8·54
1929 .. .. .	3,718,904	46,818,833	12·59

Although a large area in districts of limited rainfall has been brought under cultivation for wheat growing during late years, the yield per acre for the State on the average of the last ten seasons was 13·72 bushels, which is better than the corresponding averages for decennial periods of earlier date back to 1870. This satisfactory result is largely due to the use of more prolific varieties of seed and to the more general practice of fallowing and fertilizing. In addition to the area shown for grain, 135,718 acres of wheat were cut for hay last season, so that the total area under wheat in 1928-29 was 3,854,622 acres.

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1928-29 was as follows :—New South Wales, 49,182,600 bushels; South Australia, 26,826,094 bushels; Western Australia, 33,790,040 bushels; Queensland, 2,515,561 bushels; and Tasmania, 524,000 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 159,657,128 bushels.



Wheat growing in counties.

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 production of wheat for grain in different counties for each of the last three seasons is shown in the following table:—

### WHEAT YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE LAST THREE SEASONS.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
<b>Central—</b>									
Bourke ..	15,266	15,440	17,569	261,510	270,998	187,705	17·13	17·55	10·68
Grant ..	19,787	21,931	28,473	348,533	372,044	334,394	17·61	16·96	11·74
Mornington ..	1,989	3,939	9,796	47,312	97,177	241,735	23·79	24·67	24·68
Evelyn ..	233	268	484	5,432	5,993	5,906	23·31	22·38	12·20
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>37,275</b>	<b>41,578</b>	<b>56,322</b>	<b>662,787</b>	<b>746,217</b>	<b>769,740</b>	<b>17·78</b>	<b>17·95</b>	<b>13·67</b>
<b>North-Central—</b>									
Anglesey ..	1,142	1,006	1,233	19,076	23,420	21,712	16·70	23·28	17·61
Dalhousie ..	2,239	2,376	2,778	39,292	49,020	44,360	17·56	20·63	15·97
Talbot ..	16,613	17,414	24,497	316,494	320,930	531,674	19·05	18·43	21·70
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>19,994</b>	<b>20,796</b>	<b>28,508</b>	<b>374,862</b>	<b>393,370</b>	<b>597,746</b>	<b>18·75</b>	<b>18·91</b>	<b>20·97</b>
<b>Western—</b>									
Grenville ..	8,632	11,741	14,393	165,902	265,754	222,574	19·22	22·63	15·46
Polwarth ..	172	182	192	4,080	3,919	3,855	23·72	21·53	20·08
Heytesbury ..	19	37	129	350	769	2,882	18·42	20·78	22·34
Hampden ..	11,305	13,945	15,208	178,105	317,640	304,866	15·75	22·78	20·05
Ripon ..	29,973	34,601	35,315	621,057	798,140	858,593	20·72	23·07	24·31
Villiers ..	1,514	2,279	2,286	28,834	53,072	47,695	19·04	23·29	20·86
Normanby ..	1,315	1,432	1,689	23,928	32,178	34,227	18·20	22·47	20·26
Dundas ..	1,766	2,348	3,227	28,567	51,060	62,232	16·18	21·75	19·28
Follett ..	312	379	456	6,512	6,706	7,296	20·87	17·69	16·00
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>55,003</b>	<b>66,944</b>	<b>72,895</b>	<b>1,057,335</b>	<b>1,529,238</b>	<b>1,544,220</b>	<b>19·22</b>	<b>22·34</b>	<b>21·18</b>
<b>Wimmera—</b>									
Lowan ..	185,638	194,984	244,527	3,805,448	3,058,292	4,987,673	20·50	15·68	20·40
Borong ..	440,049	430,174	535,993	10,384,649	4,936,717	9,733,168	23·60	11·48	18·16
Kara Kara ..	146,529	146,267	169,932	2,962,471	2,097,317	2,942,627	20·22	14·34	17·32
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>772,216</b>	<b>771,425</b>	<b>950,452</b>	<b>17,152,538</b>	<b>10,092,326</b>	<b>17,663,768</b>	<b>22·21</b>	<b>13·08</b>	<b>18·58</b>
<b>Mallee—</b>									
Millewa ..	45,636	116,028	182,497	544,269	16,991	626,812	11·93	0·15	3·43
Weeah ..	181,342	196,772	229,109	2,277,975	829,774	1,893,443	12·56	4·22	8·26
Karkaroo ..	678,484	708,307	848,101	8,711,989	2,826,285	6,608,066	12·84	3·99	7·79
Tatchera ..	401,968	439,549	532,496	5,415,076	1,224,703	4,706,895	13·47	2·79	8·84
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,307,430</b>	<b>1,460,656</b>	<b>1,792,203</b>	<b>16,949,309</b>	<b>4,897,753</b>	<b>13,835,216</b>	<b>12·96</b>	<b>3·35</b>	<b>7·72</b>
<b>Northern—</b>									
Gunbower ..	42,923	56,904	50,859	579,318	204,945	500,229	13·50	3·60	9·84
Gladstone ..	129,554	121,205	151,151	2,200,078	1,327,972	2,303,107	16·98	10·96	15·24
Bendigo ..	143,968	133,796	160,727	2,093,201	1,133,701	2,516,889	14·54	8·47	15·66
Rodney ..	95,944	81,599	98,644	1,377,819	858,107	1,643,890	14·36	10·52	16·66
Moirs ..	243,409	244,329	282,211	3,608,748	3,524,600	4,166,493	14·53	14·43	14·76
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>660,793</b>	<b>637,833</b>	<b>743,592</b>	<b>9,859,164</b>	<b>7,049,225</b>	<b>11,130,598</b>	<b>14·92</b>	<b>11·05</b>	<b>14·97</b>

WHEAT YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE LAST THREE SEASONS—continued.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	8,686	8,623	9,091	113,805	170,842	137,554	13·10	19·81	15·13
Bogong ..	34,874	35,488	37,698	348,040	729,722	630,317	9·98	20·56	16·72
Benambra ..	380	261	281	4,828	5,864	4,469	12·71	22·47	15·90
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	11	..	..	240	..	..	21 82
Total ..	43,940	44,372	47,081	466,673	906,428	772,580	10·62	20·43	16·41
Gippsland—									
Croajingolong	3	9	5	58	134	70	19·33	14·39	14·00
Tambo ..	80	146	493	1,328	3,435	8,533	16·60	23·53	17·31
Dargo ..	538	1,141	1,562	11,251	27,281	30,391	20·91	23·91	19·46
Tanjil ..	16,379	16,845	21,109	314,749	456,906	380,310	19·22	27·12	18·02
Buln Buln ..	1,654	2,427	4,682	35,936	58,401	85,661	21·73	24·06	18·30
Total ..	18,654	20,568	27,851	363,322	546,157	504,965	19·48	26·55	18·13
Total (State)	2,915,315	3,064,172	3,718,904	46,886,020	26,160,814	46,818,833	16·08	8·54	12·59

The table which follows gives the average yield of wheat per acre in the principal wheat growing counties for each of the last ten years :—

AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN WHEAT GROWING COUNTIES, 1919-20 to 1928-29.

Districts and Counties.	Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March—									
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Western District—										
Ripon ..	16·26	21·74	19·63	19·62	15·33	19·37	17·18	20·72	23·07	24·31
Wimmera District—										
Lowan ..	13·47	20·94	21·53	21·17	17·48	22·87	17·71	20·50	15·68	20·40
Borong ..	15·76	23·79	28·05	22·72	23·65	26·23	20·68	23·60	11·48	18·16
Kara Kara ..	14·10	21·25	22·05	19·12	18·10	22·60	15·43	20·22	14·34	17·32
Mallee District—										
Weeah ..	3·43	14·28	8·89	8·75	10·49	11·23	7·80	12·56	4·22	8·26
Karkaroc ..	3·29	13·42	10·88	8·14	12·36	11·12	6·92	12·84	3·99	7·79
Tatchera ..	4·60	13·65	13·13	7·41	13·01	12·33	6·91	13·47	2·79	8·84
Northern District—										
Gumbower ..	8·96	15·27	15·76	10·71	12·58	16·72	10·60	13·50	3·60	9·84
Gladstone ..	12·08	18·72	18·65	14·66	13·07	21·68	9·79	16·98	10·96	15·24
Bendigo ..	9·30	14·56	17·25	12·59	13·82	18·76	9·76	14·54	8·47	15·66
Rodney ..	6·85	15·79	15·77	13·65	14·68	20·29	11·29	14·36	10·52	16·66
Moirs ..	4·79	17·46	16·83	12·34	16·13	21·15	11·92	14·53	14·43	14·76
Total State ..	7·75	17·19	16·80	13·50	15·40	17·51	11·64	16·08	8·54	12·59

**Analysis of Grain Production.**

For the season 1926-27 an analysis of the number of acres producing a given yield per acre was made for counties typical of the three important wheat growing districts of Victoria. The resultant classification is shown in previous issues of this work.

**Varieties of Wheat, etc., and Manure used.**

Australian wheat is noted for its hard, white, and dry qualities, and, on account of the whiteness of the flour made therefrom, it is much sought after by oversea millers for the purpose of mixing with other wheats.

Enquiries in regard to the area sown under each variety of wheat, the quantity of seed sown, and the manure used, per acre, during the last four seasons, were made with the view of enabling the Agricultural Department to advise growers as to the most suitable varieties and the quantities to use in a particular district.

Analyses of the replies of the growers (approximately 70 per cent. replied) are given in the appended tables:—

## VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN VICTORIA.

Variety.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Relative Order of Importance.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.
Free Gallipoli ..	14	1'33	5	5'47	2	10'56	1	22'20
Federation ..	1	44'76	1	38'42	1	33'41	2	19'80
Ranee ..	13	1'39	3	5'95	3	10'10	3	12'74
Currawa ..	2	9'89	2	9'51	4	7'76	4	7'02
Major ..	3	6'49	4	5'62	6	4'52	5	5'38
Penny ..	4	5'42	6	4'44	5	4'58	6	4'22
Nizam ..	22	'33	16	1'41	7	3'28	7	3'69
Sepoy ..	43	'03	21	'31	17	'88	8	2'95
Joffre ..	11	2'37	10	2'66	10	2'69	9	2'48
Rajah ..	7	3'06	7	3'46	8	2'95	10	2'44
Yandilla King ..	8	2'76	9	2'77	13	2'00	11	1'90
Bald Early ..	5	3'51	8	3'14	9	2'80	12	1'75
Wannon ..	15	1'18	14	2'01	11	2'19	13	1'63
Gluyas ..	6	3'16	11	2'47	12	2'05	14	1'61
Mac's White ..	9	2'57	12	2'15	15	1'42	15	1'57
Nabawa ..	38	'07	29	'17	19	'47	16	1'34
Huf's Imperial ..	10	2'45	15	1'96	14	1'85	17	1'13
Turvey ..	12	1'70	13	2'09	16	1'30	18	'94
Strongbolt ..	31	'15	25	'23	27	'15	19	'40
Waratah ..	45	'04	22	'25	18	'47	20	'48
Ghurka ..	46	'04	32	'16	31	'13	21	'29
Bena ..	91	'01	43	'05	25	'18	22	'29
Graham ..	21	'45	18	'45	22	'32	23	'25
Yanward ..	19	'51	19	'44	21	'35	24	'23
Sultan ..	56	'02	33	'12	26	'17	25	'22
Other Varieties ..	..	6'31	..	4'29	..	3'42	..	2'96
Total ..	..	100'00	..	100'00	..	100'00	..	100'00

In all, over 130 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.

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA UNDER WHEAT,  
AND SEED AND MANURE USED, 1929-30.

District.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Weight per acre of—	
		Seed Sown.	Manure Used.
Central .. .. .	per cent. 1·68	lbs. 92	lbs. 101
North Central .. .. .	1·05	89	95
Western .. .. .	2·85	86	129
Wimmera .. .. .	24·41	76	94
Mallee .. .. .	48·14	57	67
Northern .. .. .	19·87	70	87
North Eastern .. .. .	1·20	73	88
Gippsland .. .. .	0·80	84	90
Total State .. .. .	100·00	67	81

The rate of sowing, in the principal wheat growing counties, ranged from 44 lbs. of seed per acre in the County of Millewa to 90 lbs. in Talbot. Manure used varied from 45 lbs. per acre in Millewa to 139 lbs. in Ripon.

The weight of an imperial bushel of wheat is 60 lbs., but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat of the fair average quality standard annually fixed by the Chamber of Commerce was 61·425 lbs. on the average of the last ten years. The following statement shows the variation in the f.a.q.

**Wheat  
standard.**

standard weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat for each season since 1918-19 :—

F.A.Q. WHEAT STANDARD, 1920 TO 1929.

Season ended March—			Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).	Season ended March—			Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).
			lbs.				lbs.
1920	..	..	62	1925	..	..	62½
1921	..	..	60½	1926	..	..	61½
1922	..	..	60	1927	..	..	61¾
1923	..	..	61¼	1928	..	..	61¾
1924	..	..	61	1929	..	..	62

Stocks of  
wheat and  
flour.

It is estimated that about 13,500,000 bushels of wheat are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour in the State were as follows :—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 1925 TO 1929.

Year.	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
1925 (31st October) .. ..	1,446,240	2,955,640	4,401,880
1926 .. ..	1,629,124	472,750	2,101,874
1927 .. ..	3,595,800	1,406,600	5,002,400
1928 .. ..	2,995,000	995,400	3,990,400
1929 .. ..	4,362,300	1,090,100	5,452,400

**Oats.** In 1928-29 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 347,021 acres, from which a yield of 5,602,409 bushels was obtained, giving an average of 16·14 bushels to the acre. The appended statement shows the harvest results for this crop for each of the last nine seasons, and for periods prior thereto back to 1865 :—

## OATS PRODUCTION, 1865 to 1929.

Period or Year (ending in March).	Annual Average.		
	Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1865-75 .. .. .	129,384	2,636,747	20·38
1875-85 .. .. .	147,343	3,297,468	22·38
1885-95 .. .. .	210,901	4,649,393	22·05
1895-1905 .. .. .	340,957	6,649,453	19·50
1905-15 .. .. .	390,643	7,342,468	18·79
1915-20 .. .. .	398,232	7,127,504	17·90
1921 .. .. .	443,636	10,907,191	24·59
1922 .. .. .	318,681	6,082,258	19·09
1923 .. .. .	492,356	8,093,459	16·44
1924 .. .. .	520,654	9,366,205	17·99
1925 .. .. .	517,229	9,572,003	18·51
1926 .. .. .	437,696	4,998,165	11·42
1927 .. .. .	303,424	4,884,006	16·10
1928 .. .. .	529,392	4,682,724	8·85
1929 .. .. .	347,021	5,602,409	16·14

In addition to the area for grain shown for last season there were 845,731 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats was 1,192,752 acres. During 1928-29 there were exported from Victoria to oversea countries 43,792 bushels of oats and 61,639 lbs. of oatmeal, etc.

Enquiries in regard to the different kinds of oats sown for the 1929-30 season showed that, of those growers who supplied the information, 91 per cent. planted principally Algerian, and 5 per cent. Mortgage Lifter oats.

**Barley.** The area under barley in 1928-29 was 75,451 acres, of which 49,345 were under malting, and 26,106 under other barley. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production, and yield per acre, for each of the last five years :—

## BARLEY PRODUCTION, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year ended March—	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1925 ..	42,217	21,547	971,532	473,291	23·01	21·97	22·66
1926 ..	72,244	31,151	1,189,081	585,882	16·46	18·81	17·17
1927 ..	59,935	28,961	1,186,733	733,989	19·80	25·34	21·61
1928 ..	50,005	26,763	866,213	685,896	17·32	25·63	20·22
1929 ..	49,345	26,106	945,865	610,253	19·17	23·38	20·62

During 1928-29, 1,949,480 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,936,820 bushels of malt.

The area planted with potatoes in 1928-29 was 68,412 acres, and the production was 140,158 tons, which represented a yield of 2·05 tons per acre, as compared with 2·97 tons in the previous season, 2·46 tons in 1926-27, 2·54 tons in 1925-26, and 2·27 tons in 1924-25. The following table shows the potato returns for the last thirty-nine years :—

## POTATO PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1929.

Period or Year (ending in June).	Annual Average.		
	Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
	acres.	tons.	tons.
1890-1900 .. .. .	47,738	155,432	3·26
1900-10 .. .. .	48,857	142,307	2·91
1910-20 .. .. .	60,127	166,677	2·77
1921 .. .. .	62,687	171,628	2·74
1922 .. .. .	63,895	173,660	2·72
1923 .. .. .	61,741	148,354	2·40
1924 .. .. .	59,306	238,520	4·02
1925 .. .. .	61,295	139,043	2·27
1926 .. .. .	63,369	160,729	2·54
1927 .. .. .	66,185	162,909	2·46
1928 .. .. .	77,649	230,348	2·97
1929 .. .. .	68,412	140,158	2·05

The estimated value of the potatoes produced last season was £1,189,349 as against £388,537 in 1927-28, £671,673 in 1926-27, £1,309,470 in 1925-26, and £682,878 in 1924-25.

In 1929 the production of hay amounted to 1,267,437 tons, as against 1,001,251 tons in 1928, 1,387,971 tons in 1927, 929,068 tons in 1926, and 1,492,588 tons in 1925. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1928-29 was 26,014 tons as against 31,118 tons for the previous year. The hay returns for decennial periods from 1890 to 1920, and each of the last nine seasons, are shown in the table which follows :—

HAY PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1929.

Period or Year (ending in March).	Annual Average.		
	Area cut for Hay.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
	acres.	tons.	tons.
1890-1900 .. .. .	467,668	576,618	1·23
1900-10 .. .. .	664,387	894,108	1·35
1910-20 .. .. .	984,797	1,269,767	1·29
1921 .. .. .	1,333,397	1,984,854	1·49
1922 .. .. .	1,159,135	1,548,453	1·34
1923 .. .. .	1,261,408	1,665,089	1·32
1924 .. .. .	1,277,606	1,541,287	1·21
1925 .. .. .	1,120,312	1,492,588	1·33
1926 .. .. .	1,013,613	929,068	0·92
1927 .. .. .	1,080,993	1,387,971	1·29
1928 .. .. .	908,804	1,001,251	1·10
1929 .. .. .	1,005,063	1,267,437	1·26

The estimated value of the hay crop was £3,502,862 for 1929, as compared with £3,683,272 for 1928, £4,719,925 for 1927, £3,497,253 for 1926, and £3,639,496 for 1925. Of the total hay produced in 1929, 1,076,128 tons were oaten, 153,285 tons were wheaten, and 38,024 tons were made from lucerne and other crops; the yields per acre of these varieties of hay were 1·27, 1·13, and 1·61 tons respectively.

Information is obtained direct from growers, in February or March of each year, in regard to the prices of the leading agricultural products other than the main crop of potatoes, the price of which is ascertained in June or July. The following table gives the average price of each product for each of the last ten years :—

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1920 TO 1929.

Year.	Average Price in February and March.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.	
			Malting.	Other.		Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March).
	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1920 ..	7 8½	5 7½	6 7½	5 8	134 0	219 0	178 0
1921 ..	7 3	2 4½	4 0½	3 1	53 0	101 0	64 0
1922 ..	4 9½	3 0½	4 0½	2 11	57 0	94 0	60 0
1923 ..	4 6	3 6	3 11	3 0	76 0	170 0	136 0
1924 ..	4 3	3 1½	3 9½	3 2½	72 0	111 0	53 0
1925 ..	5 0½	1 11½	5 3½	4 0½	48 9	121 0	94 0
1926 ..	4 6½	2 9	3 4½	3 0	75 3	194 0	158 0
1927 ..	3 9½	2 5½	3 0	2 6½	64 9	170 0	69 0
1928 ..	3 1½	2 5½	4 0½	3 1½	70 0	84 0	28 0
1929 ..	3 3	2 0	3 0	2 1½	52 0	158 0	169 0

NOTE.—Prior to 1925, only freight and handling charges were deducted; but, for 1925 to 1929, the cost for bags and seed, and, for 1927 to 1929, manure also, was deducted from the F.O.B. charges.



The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1926, are shown in the subjoined table:—

## OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1926-27 TO 1928-29.

Crop.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Area. acres.	Production. bushels.	Area. acres.	Production. bushels.	Area. acres.	Production. bushels.
Maize, for grain	20,046	685,407	17,645	757,780	16,077	679,810
Rye .. ..	864	10,443	791	11,122	711	10,994
Peas .. ..	10,431	198,947	10,615	139,621	6,743	108,607
Mangel-wurzel ..	690	6,715 tons.	588	9,451 tons.	429	5,301 tons.
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips and Turnips	286	1,994	207	1,629	243	2,079
Onions .. ..	8,471	43,928	7,659	32,936	7,673	29,700
Green Forage ..	87,241	..	94,895	..	107,351	..
Grass and Clover Seeds ..	854	bushels. 5,876	758	bushels. 4,852	1,486	bushels. 20,844
Hops .. ..	196	cwt. 1,169	294	cwt. 3,843	281	cwt. 3,676
Tobacco .. ..	1,154	3,454	1,176	9,055	1,317	†
Vines—Grapes	40,612	3,587,224	40,988	2,275,770	41,565	4,117,757
Flax .. ..	388	†	46	cwt. 100 fibre 83 tow	109	cwt. 826 seed 236 fibre 239 tow
Gardens and Orchards ..	83,215	..	81,397	..	79,322	..
Minor Crops .. ..	8,161*	..	9,450*	..	8,863*	..
Land in Fallow	2,569,021	..	2,692,044	..	2,683,462	..
Lucerne† .. ..	117,190	..	118,461	..	127,175	..
Artificial Grasses†	835,049	..	887,052	..	1,027,543	..

\* For details see page 568.

† Not available.

‡ Not cut for seed or hay.

**Maize.** The area under maize for grain in 1928-29 was 16,077 acres, and the production was 679,810 bushels, which represented a yield of 42.28 bushels per acre, as compared with 42.95 bushels in 1927-28, 34.19 bushels in 1926-27, 35.08 bushels in 1925-26, and 38.57 bushels in 1924-25. Of the total production for last season 90 per cent. was obtained from the Gippsland district. The area, total production, and produce per acre are given in the next table for each of the last nine seasons and for periods prior thereto back to 1890:—

## MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1929.

Period or Year (ending in June).	Annual Average.		
	Area under Maize for Grain.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1890-1900 .. .. *	8,688	452,907	52·13
1900-10 .. ..	12,082	716,158	59·27
1910-20 .. ..	20,811	922,461	44·33
1921 .. ..	24,149	1,065,880	44·14
1922 .. ..	23,227	951,960	40·99
1923 .. ..	25,846	879,915	34·04
1924 .. ..	29,104	1,464,731	50·33
1925 .. ..	23,126	891,987	38·57
1926 .. ..	21,913	768,761	35·08
1927 .. ..	20,046	685,407	34·19
1928 .. ..	17,645	757,780	42·95
1929 .. ..	16,077	679,810	42·28

On the average of the last five seasons the yield per acre was 38·29 bushels, as against 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.

**Rye.** The area under rye in 1928-29 was 711 acres, from which 10,994 bushels of grain were obtained. The production was 11,122 bushels in 1927-28, 10,443 bushels in 1926-27, 10,788 bushels in 1925-26, and 13,000 bushels in 1924-25. Rye was grown principally in the counties of Bogong, Dalhousie, Delatite, and Talbot last season. The area under this crop in the four counties mentioned was about 57 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

**Peas.** The area under peas in 1928-29 was 6,743 acres, and the return, 108,607 bushels, as compared with 10,615 acres and 139,621 bushels for the previous year. Last season peas were grown to some extent in all districts. The counties from which the largest returns were obtained and the yields of these counties were as follows:—Grant, 28,539 bushels; Buln Buln, 21,191 bushels; Mornington, 15,354 bushels; and Bourke, 12,113 bushels. The production of peas in the four counties mentioned was equal to 71 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

**Mangel-wurzel.** In 1928-29 there were 429 acres under mangel-wurzel, as against 568 in 1927-28, 690 in 1926-27, 1,046 in 1925-26, and 736 in 1924-25. The production last year was 5,301 tons, as compared with an annual average of 10,018 tons for the preceding five-year period. Mangolds are grown principally in the Gippsland, Western, and Central districts.

**Beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips.** The cultivation of beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, exclusive of those grown in market gardens, showed an increase in area of 36 acres as compared with the previous season. In 1928-29 the extent of land sown was 243 acres, as against 207 acres in 1927-28, 286 acres in 1926-27, 624 in 1925-26, and 238 in 1924-25. The produce for last year was 2,079 tons, as compared with 1,629 tons in 1927-28, 1,994 tons in 1926-27, 2,758 in 1925-26, and 1,847 in 1924-25.

**Onions.** Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Villiers, the yield was 7,285 tons from 1,560 acres; in Bourke, 5,478 tons from 961 acres; in Grenville, 5,263 tons from 1,766 acres; in Polwarth, 4,883 tons from 1,078 acres; in Buln Buln, 3,161 tons from 878 acres; in Mornington, 1,661 tons from 355 acres; and in Grant, 1,581 tons from 947 acres. The following statement shows the area and yield for each of the last five years:—

#### ONION PRODUCTION, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year ended March—				Area.	Produce.
				acres.	tons.
1924-25	..	..	..	4,504	26,555
1925-26	..	..	..	5,379	21,728
1926-27	..	..	..	8,471	43,928
1927-28	..	..	..	7,659	32,936
1928-29	..	..	..	7,673	29,700

The value of onions grown was £187,233 in 1928-29, as compared with £188,186 in 1927-28, £110,839 in 1926-27, £267,793 in 1925-26, and £209,803 in 1924-25.

**Green forage.** The area devoted to green forage in 1928-29 was 107,351 acres, 94,895 in 1927-28, 87,241 in 1926-27, 107,873 in 1925-26, and 99,531 in 1924-25.

**Ensilage.** The practice of preserving forage in a green state has existed in Victoria for many years, but only a small number of farmers have adopted it. The returns for the last five seasons are given in the next table:—

#### ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year ended March—				Number of Farms on which made.	Number of Silos (Pits and Stacks).	Materials used.
						tons.
1925	..	..	..	106	149	6,667
1926	..	..	..	113	150	6,092
1927	..	..	..	94	110	6,132
1928	..	..	..	75	97	6,037
1929	..	..	..	89	116	7,775

**Grass and clover seed.** The area harvested for grass and clover seed last season was 1,486 acres, as compared with 758 in 1927-28, 854 in 1926-27, 1,290 in 1925-26, and 1,424 in 1924-25. The production in 1928-29 was 20,844 bushels, as against 4,852 in 1927-28, 5,876 in 1926-27, 7,330 in 1925-26, and 8,597 in 1924-25.

**Hops.** The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in 1883-84, when 1,758 acres yielded 15,717 cwt. In 1928-29 the return from 281 acres was 3,676 cwt. Delatite, Bogong, and Polwarth were the only counties in which hops were grown last season.

**Flax.** Since the winding up of the Commonwealth Flax Committee in 1924, various efforts have been made to place the growing of flax, and the treatment thereof, on a satisfactory basis. Up to date, these have not been very successful. The areas sown in the last five years were as follows:—130 acres in 1924; 154 acres in 1925; 388 acres in 1926; 46 acres in 1927; and 109 acres in 1928. For particulars of New Zealand flax, *vide* page 568.

**Tobacco.** Tobacco production reached its maximum in 1880-81, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced. Subsequent years were marked by great variations in area and produce, but since 1922-23 the area planted each year has remained fairly constant. The area devoted to this product last year was 1,317 acres, of which 696 were in Delatite, and 496 in Bogong. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for each of the last five years are as follows:—

TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1924-25 to 1928-29.

Year ended June—				Area.	Produce.
				acres.	cwt. (dry).
1924-25	..	..	..	1,228	3,199
1925-26	..	..	..	1,179	7,871
1926-27	..	..	..	1,154	3,454
1927-28	..	..	..	1,176	9,055
1928-29	..	..	..	1,317	*

\* Not available.

**Vine Production.** During the period 1904 to 1915 the area under vines decreased by 6,712 acres, or by nearly 24 per cent., and the number of growers decreased by 521, or by 23 per cent. Since 1915 there has been a fairly large increase in the area and

the number of growers. Vineyards are distributed fairly well over the State, and there are certain districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing. The Shire of Mildura produced last season 3,439,253 cwt. of grapes; Swan Hill, 478,575 cwt.; Rutherglen, 92,468 cwt.; and Rodney, 17,206 cwt. At Mildura the crop is principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of five years' operations are given below :—

## VINE PRODUCTION, 1925 to 1929.

Year ended June—	Number of Growers.	Area.		Produce.				
		Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Raisins made.		Currants made.
						Lexias.	Sultanas.	
		acres.	acres.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1925 ..	2,999	31,723	10,744	2,142,349	1,368,765	70,695	296,304	104,948
1926 ..	2,876	36,091	4,621	2,253,884	1,637,274	54,021	297,485	123,733
1927 ..	2,832	37,340	3,272	3,587,224	2,346,314	75,296	582,418	135,464
1928 ..	2,774	37,974	3,014	2,275,770	2,353,890	75,672	326,649	73,101
1929 ..	2,746	38,689	2,876	4,117,757	1,942,701	94,520	676,599	189,985

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1929, it is estimated that 275,929 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 3,763,654 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 78,174 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 676,599 cwt. of sultanas made, 576,458 cwt. were from Mildura, and 97,180 cwt. from Swan Hill.

Raisins are produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of the State's requirements. It is estimated that a year's consumption of raisins is about 88,000 cwt.; consequently, about 683,000 cwt. of the production in 1929 were available for interstate or oversea export. A year's consumption of currants is about 30,000 cwt., which would enable approximately 160,000 cwt. of last season's production to be exported to other States or oversea.

The total number of persons in the State growing fruit Orchards. for sale was 7,119 in 1928-29, as against 7,209 in 1927-28, 7,425 in 1926-27, 7,673 in 1925-26, and 7,414 in 1924-25. The area under orchards in each of these years was 77,622, 79,293, 81,301, 80,251, and 83,369, acres respectively. The orchards are distributed over the whole State. The counties having the largest areas last season were as follows:—Mornington, 14,915 acres; Bourke, 11,732 acres; Evelyn, 10,813 acres; Rodney, 9,738 acres; Moira, 8,114 acres; Talbot, 3,903 acres; and Bendigo, 3,134 acres.

The following is a statement of the number of bearing and not-bearing fruit trees and plants for the seasons 1925-26 and 1928-29 :—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS,  
ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS  
GROWN FOR SALE, 1925-26 AND 1928-29.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1925-26.			1928-29.		
	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.
Apples ..	2,281,817	751,046	3,032,863	2,358,422	740,772	3,099,194
Pears ..	803,344	247,341	1,050,685	814,847	200,517	1,015,364
Quinces ..	77,950	15,733	93,683	83,991	7,875	91,866
Plums ..	305,348	64,826	370,174	306,585	57,438	364,023
Prunes ..	74,118	46,019	120,137	83,292	23,343	106,635
Cherries ..	112,324	29,228	141,552	93,408	34,118	127,526
Peaches ..	876,635	222,333	1,098,968	926,060	270,587	1,196,647
Apricots ..	397,402	67,532	464,934	406,864	51,628	458,492
Nectarines ..	13,539	3,570	17,109	16,676	4,318	20,994
Oranges ..	338,290	259,710	598,000	411,502	154,650	566,152
Lemons ..	130,634	64,881	195,515	141,895	47,246	189,141
Limes ..	360	58	418	*	*	*
Grapefruit ..	1,597	5,959	7,556	*	*	*
Pomelo - Shad- dock ..	350	114	464	*	*	*
Loquats ..	3,346	1,092	4,438	3,334	963	4,297
Medlars ..	71	15	86	*	*	*
Figs ..	31,967	6,050	38,017	28,834	5,725	34,559
Guavas ..	68	67	135	*	*	*
Pomegranates ..	69	59	128	*	*	*
Persimmons ..	535	205	740	581	135	716
<b>Total Large Fruits ..</b>	<b>5,449,764</b>	<b>1,785,838</b>	<b>7,235,602</b>	<b>5,676,291</b>	<b>1,599,315</b>	<b>7,275,606</b>
Raspberries ..	351,201	..	351,201	319,425	..	319,425
Loganberries ..	147,901	..	147,901	218,168	..	218,168
Strawberries ..	3,662,153	..	3,662,153	4,574,587	..	4,574,587
Gooseberries ..	196,494	20,114	216,608	160,776	..	160,776
Mulberries ..	858	259	1,117	896	135	1,031
Olives ..	1,576	300	1,876	1,244	38	1,282
Currants (Red, White, and Black) ..	36,369	7,444	43,813	25,627	1,118	26,745
Passion-fruit ..	54,245	35,019	89,264	82,041	32,593	114,634
Almonds ..	23,272	16,287	39,559	30,176	7,024	37,200
Walnuts ..	7,382	4,481	11,863	6,287	3,680	9,967
Filberts ..	259	502	761	157	423	580
Chestnuts ..	462	254	716	443	330	773
<b>Total Nuts ..</b>	<b>31,375</b>	<b>21,524</b>	<b>52,899</b>	<b>37,063</b>	<b>11,457</b>	<b>48,520</b>

\* Not collected.

In 1926, a special census was taken to ascertain the number of trees of each variety of each kind of fruit planted in Victoria, in order to facilitate consideration of the problems of marketing. The Department of Agriculture, Victoria,

Census of  
Fruit Trees.

published a detailed statement of each variety in each county in the State, and copies be had on application thereto. Briefly summarized results will be found in previous issues of this work.

The area of orchards growing fruit for sale in 1928-29—77,622 acres—showed a decrease of 1,671 acres as compared with the area for the previous year. Details of the produce from such orchards in the last five years are given in the subjoined statement:—

**ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE,  
1924-25 TO 1928-29.**

Year ended March—	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area of Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.					
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.	Prunes.	Cherries.
1925	7,414	83,369	bushels. 2,233,230	bushels. 910,915	bushels. 81,160	bushels. 308,638	bushels. *	bushels. 51,299
1926	7,673	80,251	2,063,214	840,113	81,365	203,334	50,408	69,639
1927	7,425	81,301	543,106	500,995	42,695	172,724	37,060	29,817
1928	7,209	79,293	3,712,350	1,053,481	115,606	231,728	79,481	47,795
1929	7,119	77,622	626,294	772,218	76,868	165,658	76,237	51,765

Large Fruits Gathered—continued.								
	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Nectarines.	Passion.	Other.
1925	bushels. 990,683	bushels. 350,778	bushels. 310,890	bushels. 128,889	bushels. 25,658	bushels. 16,545	bushels. 30,866	bushels. 1,211
1926	1,221,582	247,600	286,216	131,154	22,568	15,289	10,495	860
1927	925,353	440,423	276,407	112,570	16,474	9,274	22,289	6,311
1928	1,350,701	416,277	378,101	162,860	18,125	23,142	22,072	3,608
1929	1,043,840	468,536	†	†	18,776	12,451	38,105	1,656

	SMALL FRUITS GATHERED.					NUTS GATHERED.			
	Rasp-berries.	Straw-berries.	Goose-berries.	Logan-berries.	Other.	Almonds.	Walnuts.	Filberts.	Chest-nuts.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1925	3,665	5,856	4,281	4,527	2,808	70,217	23,199	615	14,469
1926	3,548	4,022	4,675	3,653	2,557	71,480	61,845	201	16,793
1927	1,283	1,877	1,322	1,364	346	68,315	31,254	59	15,495
1928	3,295	4,953	4,449	4,859	1,760	66,783	30,236	148	26,066
1929	2,210	6,522	3,038	3,403	1,269	115,835	47,094	205	22,965

\* Included in Plums. † As the season for citrus fruits ends later than that for other fruits details are not yet available.

The effects of the dry season and the ravages of the "thrip" pest, during 1926-27, are shown in the above table, except in the yields

of apricots and passion fruit. In 1927-28, the yield for all fruits was exceptionally heavy; that for pome and citrus fruits constituting a record. In most cases, the yield for 1928-29 was very low, the apple crop, in particular, being little more than that for the 1926-27 season.

In addition to the fruits shown, large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes were produced in the orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1928-29:—Melons, 8,048 cwt.; rhubarb, 11,425 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 119,473 bushels. There were also 1,700 acres laid down in gardens growing fruit for private use; the value of the produce from these was estimated at about £8,500.

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £1,091,508 in 1924-25, £1,247,700 in 1925-26, £970,831 in 1926-27, £1,189,356 in 1927-28, and £1,093,434 in 1928-29. This, of course, does not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, as large quantities are privately consumed in various ways. No very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared, but it may be set down at about £40,000.

The area under market gardens in the year 1928-29 was 18,630 acres. As these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, 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 £931,500. 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.

The quantity of dried fruit (weight after drying) was first collected in 1895-96, when 179,460 lbs. were returned. During 1928-29 the quantity produced was 1,568,128 lbs., which was 30 per cent. more than the quantity for the previous year. The production of the various kinds of dried fruit, with the exception of raisins and currants, the particulars of which appear on page 564, is shown in the following statement for each of the last five seasons:—

DRIED FRUIT, 1924-25 to 1928-29.

Year ended June—	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Nectarines.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1925 ..	8,087	638,302	153,235	328,643	16,945	102,792	10,354	1,258,358
1926 ..	4,569	307,377	232,170	213,764	29,301	89,025	8,163	884,369
1927 ..	2,840	313,390	107,933	278,796	9,966	43,333	66	756,324
1928 ..	3,351	610,073	305,984	188,085	10,245	85,396	4,424	1,207,558
1929 ..	2,194	760,216	136,033	586,140	7,685	71,591	4,269	1,568,128



Features of the returns for the season 1928-29, as compared with those for the previous year, are the large increase in apricots and the large decrease in peaches.

The following is a return of the minor crops for the last two seasons. The items do not in all cases represent the whole of the respective crops grown, but refer only to such as were taken cognisance of by the collectors. The return, therefore, indicates the nature of the crops rather than the full extent of their cultivation:—

MINOR CROPS, 1927-28 AND 1928-29.

Crop.	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	acres.		acres.	
Artichokes .. ..	†	..	4	12 tons
Beans .. ..	1,561	20,894 bushels	1,295	17,353 bushels
Chicory .. ..	576	646 tons (dry)	589	353 tons (dry)
Flowers .. ..	226	..	358	..
Garlic .. ..	42	43 tons	28	43 tons
Flax—New Zealand ..	90	*	70	*
Herbs and Scent Plants ..	†	..	3	..
Millet—Broom .. ..	2,059	{ 9,341 cwt. fibre 11,532 cwt. seed }	1,337	{ 4,465 cwt. fibre 3,729 cwt. seed }
"   Japanese .. ..	30	500 " "	370	1,840 " "
Nurseries .. ..	906	..	1,216	..
Pumpkins .. ..	1,401	9,303 tons	1,204	5,416 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and Garden .. ..	64	..	119	..
Sugar Beet .. ..	2,353	{ 25,438 tons clean beet, pro- ducing 2,352 tons market- able sugar }	2,130	{ 15,237 tons clean beet, pro- ducing 2,108 tons market- able sugar }
Sunflowers .. ..	142	1,057 cwt.	140	1,451 cwt.
Total .. ..	9,450	..	8,863	..

\* Only cut every third year. † Not collected.

Land in  
fallow.

The practice of fallowing has become very popular in recent years. This is no doubt due to the more enlightened methods adopted, especially in wheat farming, where results have justified the introduction of extensive fallowing in conjunction with heavy manuring. The acreage in fallow in the years

1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921, and each of the last four years was as follows :—

LAND IN FALLOW.

Year ended March—			Acres.	Year ended March—			Acres.
1901	..	..	602,870	1926	..	..	2,457,136
1906	..	..	1,049,915	1927	..	..	2,569,021
1911	..	..	1,434,177	1928	..	..	2,692,044
1916	..	..	1,358,343	1929	..	..	2,683,462
1921	..	..	1,935,747				

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 2,683,462 acres in fallow last season, 824,556 were in the Wimmera, 1,063,367 in the Mallee, and 560,748 in the Northern District. The total for these three districts represented 91 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The increase in the proportion of farmers using manure **Manure used.** indicates the popularity and the value of this method of treating the soil. Last year the number of farmers who used manure was 43,962, as compared with 37,835 in 1921, 26,159 in 1911, 11,439 in 1901, and 7,318 in 1898. The following table shows the number of farmers using manure, and the quantity used, in 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921, and each of the last three years:—

MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1901 TO 1928.

Year.	Farmers using.	Area used on.	Manure used—		
			Natural.	Artificial.	
		acres.	tons.	tons.	
1901	.. ..	11,439	556,777	153,611	23,535
1906	.. ..	23,072	1,985,148	205,906	60,871
1911	.. ..	26,159	2,676,408	205,739	82,581
1916	.. ..	33,165	3,870,742	181,268	117,812
1921	.. ..	37,835	3,848,184	161,683	150,012
1926	.. ..	41,795	4,601,239	142,334	214,234
1927	.. ..	43,682	5,148,144	140,410	240,715
1928	.. ..	43,962	5,753,116	114,345	257,498

NOTE.—The average weight of manure used per acre in each district will be found on page 555.

Portion of the increase in the area on which manure is used is accounted for by the increasing practice of treating pastures with artificial fertilizers. During 1928-29 the quantity of fertilizers imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 252,004 tons valued at £621,578. This included 242,013 tons of rock phosphates valued at £564,630, most of which came from the Pacific Islands.

**Characteristics of Victorian soils.** This subject is fully dealt with in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, page 740.

Persons employed on Farming, Dairying, and Pastoral Holdings.

Information is obtained by the collectors of agricultural statistics each year as to the number of persons ordinarily employed upon the land occupied. For the last five years the numbers were as follows :—

### NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS, 1924 TO 1928.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1924 .. ..	103,013	33,954	136,967
1925 .. ..	98,059	19,124	117,183
1926 .. ..	96,791	17,619	114,410
1927 .. ..	95,639	13,841	109,480
1928 .. ..	98,296	14,508	112,804

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. Prior to 1925, females who were only partly engaged in work on the holdings were included in the figures given, whereas, in that year, only those wholly employed 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 1928-29. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

### WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1928-29.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Ploughmen .. ..	30s. to 70s. per week ..	45s. per week
Farm labourers .. ..	25s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week
Threshing machine hands .. ..	1s. to 1s. 6d. per hour..	1s. 3d. per hour
Harvest hands .. ..	10s. to 15s. per day ..	13s. per day
Milkers .. ..	25s. to 60s. per week ..	35s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	7d. to 12d. per bag ..	8d. per bag
Married couples .. ..	50s. to 90s. per week ..	60s. per week
Female servants .. ..	20s. to 40s. per week ..	27s. 6d. per week
Shearers, hand (without rations)	35s. to 45s. per 100 sheep	40s. per 100 sheep
„ machine (without rations) .. ..	40s. to 50s. per 100 sheep	40s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week
„ orchard .. ..	35s. to 70s. per week ..	40s. per week
Vineyard hands .. ..	35s. to 80s. per week ..	40s. 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, despite the larger areas devoted to cultivation, indicates that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The progress of stock breeding is shown in the next table, which gives the numbers of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs, and their numbers per head of population and per square mile, in each of the last seven census years, also in the year 1929 :—

**LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 to 1929.**

Year ended 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
1929 .. ..	412,877	615,092	689,334	16,498,222	220,084
<i>Per Head of Population.</i>					
1861 .. ..	.14	.37	.97	10.70	.11
1871 .. ..	.29	.29	.77	14.32	.25
1881 .. ..	.32	.38	1.11	12.01	.28
1891 .. ..	.38	.35	1.22	11.13	.25
1901 .. ..	.33	.43	.90	9.03	.29
1911 .. ..	.36	.51	.67	9.79	.25
1921 .. ..	.32	.41	.63	7.99	.12
1929 .. ..	.23	.35	.39	9.37	.13
<i>Per Square Mile.</i>					
1861 .. ..	.87	2.25	5.97	65.78	.70
1871 .. ..	2.38	2.41	6.42	119.22	2.05
1881 .. ..	3.14	3.75	10.89	117.88	2.75
1891 .. ..	4.97	4.50	15.79	144.43	3.21
1901 .. ..	4.46	5.94	12.30	123.36	4.00
1911 .. ..	5.37	7.61	10.00	146.59	3.79
1921 .. ..	5.55	7.05	10.87	138.49	1.99
1929 .. ..	4.70	7.00	7.84	187.73	2.53

By reducing horses and cattle to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep, interesting comparisons of the stock carried on the land at different periods may be instituted. Calculations made on this basis show that each square mile carried an equivalent of 324 sheep in 1929, as compared with 302 in 1921, 306 in 1911, and 237 in 1881.

Size of holdings, showing areas cultivated and grazed.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon was collected in March, 1929. The land privately owned was summarized according to different sized holdings, and in the instances where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith these were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached. The details, as well as the particulars of the total holdings in which only Crown land was held, are given in the two succeeding tables:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION AND PASTURE, MARCH, 1929.

Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—		
Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.			Cultivation.	Pasture, &c.	
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
1 and under	5	2,595	7,047	3,614	10,661	1,513	9,148
5 "	15	6,038	54,491	33,372	87,863	16,533	71,330
15 "	30	6,458	132,343	53,187	185,530	51,461	134,069
30 "	50	4,700	180,796	12,257	193,053	56,928	136,125
50 "	100	8,388	601,533	105,603	707,136	165,172	540,964
100 "	200	10,999	1,552,901	214,434	1,767,335	327,664	1,439,671
200 "	300	6,146	1,489,885	246,301	1,736,186	320,178	1,416,008
300 "	321	2,478	777,744	368,922	1,146,666	207,213	939,453
321 "	400	3,041	1,088,035	173,868	1,261,903	251,771	1,010,132
400 "	500	3,315	1,476,201	267,126	1,743,327	390,869	1,352,458
500 "	600	2,653	1,448,722	306,687	1,755,409	410,771	1,344,638
600 "	641	2,473	1,550,460	230,891	1,781,351	726,148	1,055,203
641 "	700	1,414	944,839	114,554	1,059,393	397,067	662,326
700 "	800	2,568	1,922,683	234,052	2,156,735	792,575	1,364,160
800 "	900	1,839	1,544,365	209,151	1,753,516	562,783	1,190,733
900 "	1,000	1,502	1,417,019	241,156	1,658,175	487,997	1,170,178
1,000 "	1,500	3,742	4,512,546	928,671	5,441,217	1,482,517	3,958,700
1,500 "	2,000	1,534	2,609,534	533,624	3,143,158	650,934	2,492,224
2,000 "	2,500	670	1,480,604	205,053	1,685,657	310,577	1,375,080
2,500 "	3,000	398	1,077,167	159,037	1,236,204	174,627	1,061,577
3,000 "	4,000	402	1,370,095	486,490	1,856,585	166,276	1,690,309
4,000 "	5,000	183	808,873	237,727	1,046,600	76,008	970,592
5,000 "	7,500	196	1,179,529	146,491	1,326,020	73,352	1,252,668
7,500 "	10,000	101	867,752	61,283	929,035	24,190	904,845
10,000 "	15,000	69	837,808	40,709	878,517	21,159	857,358
15,000 "	20,000	21	358,661	50,129	408,790	7,756	401,034
20,000 "	30,000	14	344,786	2,139	346,925	2,628	344,297
30,000 "	40,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
40,000 "	50,000	1	46,090	380	46,470	1,160	45,310
Total Privately-owned Land	..	73,938	31,682,459	5,666,908	37,349,367	8,157,827	29,191,540
Crown Land not held in conjunction with that privately owned	..	974	..	1,021,435	1,021,435	159,575	861,860
Grand Total	..	74,912	31,682,459	6,688,343	38,370,802	8,317,402	30,053,400

Size of holdings and live stock thereon.

The previous table shows the areas devoted to cultivation and grazing on different-sized holdings in March, 1929, while the next table gives the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs on these holdings, and the total numbers on Crown lands that are not held conjointly with privately-owned land, at the same date.

## SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND LIVE STOCK THEREON, MARCH, 1929.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)			Live Stock on Land Occupied.				
			Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
				Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.		
1 and under	5	..	2,079	2,687	1,307	1,504	783
5	15	..	6,427	8,500	4,463	5,420	2,823
15	30	..	9,894	12,034	6,223	13,418	4,755
30	50	..	9,433	19,170	9,888	25,329	6,989
50	100	..	23,177	70,758	37,291	140,374	30,274
100	200	..	40,312	146,547	87,179	489,760	59,352
200	300	..	28,838	88,720	63,922	610,500	32,949
300	321	..	13,334	27,670	24,533	337,900	11,395
321	400	..	17,953	38,591	35,068	556,783	12,912
400	500	..	21,860	37,764	39,113	751,984	12,302
500	600	..	18,609	25,519	32,270	750,745	7,807
600	641	..	20,907	13,642	17,414	539,794	4,347
641	700	..	11,802	9,600	12,887	373,190	3,080
700	800	..	21,187	13,786	22,116	664,249	4,824
800	900	..	16,386	12,148	22,218	598,076	3,712
900	1,000	..	14,285	8,958	17,645	651,318	2,596
1,000	1,500	..	40,971	24,007	57,008	2,315,635	8,175
1,500	2,000	..	18,371	11,578	38,491	1,524,178	2,434
2,000	2,500	..	8,796	5,715	20,872	947,606	1,168
2,500	3,000	..	5,301	4,112	15,016	702,540	1,051
3,000	4,000	..	5,603	2,665	20,708	970,488	546
4,000	5,000	..	2,962	1,705	16,613	630,645	423
5,000	7,500	..	3,959	1,927	25,080	901,049	235
7,500	10,000	..	2,195	979	13,103	690,776	176
10,000	15,000	..	1,716	816	7,654	636,579	96
15,000	20,000	..	639	370	3,138	266,158	29
20,000	30,000	..	1,195	380	15,279	270,870	15
30,000	40,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
40,000	50,000	..	128	24	612	22,880	7
Total on Privately-owned Land	..	..	368,319	590,372	667,111	16,389,748	215,255
On Crown Land not held in conjunction with privately- owned Land	..	..	4,083	3,070	4,576	81,937	1,186
In towns and travelling	..	..	40,475	21,650	17,647	26,537	5,643
Grand Total	..	..	412,877	615,092	689,334	16,498,222	222,084

The position disclosed was that 66,607 persons holding up to 1,000 acres each of private land occupied in the aggregate 16,189,014 acres of such land, or 51 per cent. of the total area in occupation, as well as 2,815,175 acres of Crown land—a total of 19,004,189 acres. Of the privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, these occupiers controlled 63 per cent. of the total cultivation and 47 per cent. of the pasture, and possessed 75 per cent. of the horses, 91 per cent. of the dairy cows, 65 per cent. of the other cattle, 93 per cent. of the pigs, and 40 per cent. of the sheep.

Size of holdings in 1913, 1919, 1925, and 1929.

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 1913, 1919, 1925, and 1929 :—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION THEREON,  
1913, 1919, 1925, AND 1929.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Year.	Privately-owned Land.		Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
		Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.			Cultivation.	Pasture, &c.
			acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1 and under 100	1913	26,113	915,493	374,511	1,290,004	245,498	1,044,506
	1919	28,902	942,775	347,377	1,290,152	241,794	1,048,358
	1925	31,289	1,063,933	370,024	1,433,957	291,220	1,142,737
	1929	28,179	976,210	208,033	1,184,243	291,607	892,636
100	1913	18,483	3,819,680	1,216,829	5,036,509	875,525	4,160,984
	1919	19,930	3,967,377	840,116	4,807,493	807,434	4,000,059
	1925	21,718	4,268,016	698,212	4,966,228	932,530	4,033,698
	1929	19,623	3,820,530	829,657	4,650,187	855,055	3,795,132
321	1913	11,212	5,475,942	1,191,890	6,667,832	1,424,020	5,243,812
	1919	11,831	5,790,225	1,480,407	7,270,632	1,490,476	5,780,156
	1925	12,397	6,013,942	872,005	6,885,947	1,842,798	5,043,149
	1929	11,482	5,563,418	978,572	6,541,990	1,779,559	4,762,431
641	1913	5,221	4,187,010	1,241,667	5,428,677	1,075,000	4,353,677
	1919	5,709	4,523,331	1,071,162	5,594,493	1,105,867	4,488,626
	1925	6,901	5,470,464	616,611	6,087,075	1,644,026	4,443,049
	1929	7,323	5,828,856	798,913	6,627,769	2,240,422	4,387,347
1,000	1913	4,544	6,748,985	1,852,529	8,601,514	1,546,611	7,054,903
	1919	5,010	7,291,675	2,300,465	9,592,140	1,379,247	8,212,893
	1925	5,521	7,958,566	1,345,581	9,304,147	1,836,928	7,467,219
	1929	5,946	8,602,684	1,667,348	10,270,032	2,444,028	7,826,004
2,500	1913	820	2,903,419	1,085,769	3,889,188	352,258	3,536,930
	1919	855	2,825,855	716,245	3,542,100	270,426	3,271,674
	1925	899	2,974,753	741,294	3,716,047	284,495	3,431,552
	1929	983	3,256,135	883,254	4,139,389	416,911	3,722,478
5,000	1913	267	1,825,862	342,848	2,168,710	111,910	2,056,800
	1919	290	1,996,006	378,877	2,375,483	83,014	2,292,469
	1925	273	1,863,708	198,969	2,062,677	90,274	1,977,403
	1929	297	2,047,281	207,774	2,255,055	97,542	2,157,513
10,000 and upwards	1913	151	2,652,966	404,710	3,057,676	39,606	3,018,070
	1919	152	2,638,307	124,045	2,762,352	35,979	2,726,373
	1925	104	1,576,042	34,869	1,611,811	17,643	1,594,168
	1929	105	1,587,345	93,357	1,680,702	32,703	1,647,999
Total of privately-owned land	1913	66,811	28,429,357	7,710,753	36,140,110	5,670,428	30,469,682
	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	6,939,014	29,132,975
	1929	73,938	31,682,459	5,666,908	37,349,367	8,157,827	29,191,540
Crown Land not held in conjunction with that privately owned	1913	1,892	..	1,078,688	1,078,688	36,151	1,042,537
	1919	1,651	..	899,289	899,289	76,783	822,506
	1925	935	..	733,335	733,335	36,800	696,535
	1929	974	..	1,021,435	1,021,435	159,575	861,860
Grand Total	1913	68,703	28,429,357	8,789,441	37,218,798	5,706,579	31,512,219
	1919	74,330	29,976,151	8,157,983	38,134,134	5,491,020	32,643,114
	1925	80,037	31,195,324	5,610,900	36,806,224	6,976,714	29,829,510
	1929	74,912	31,682,459	6,688,343	38,370,802	8,317,402	30,053,400

Features disclosed by the last classification are that, as compared with 1925, the holdings under 641 acres decreased by 6,120 in number and 985,733 in area, while those over 640 acres increased by 956 in number and 1,202,868 acres in area.

The number of holdings of privately-owned land of over 10,000 acres was 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 1,587,345 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-three years between 1906 and 1929 was equivalent to 46 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.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1913, 1919, 1925, and 1929, 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 carried by the holdings, reduced to their equivalent in sheep:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND HOW UTILIZED,  
1913, 1919, 1925, AND 1929.

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	1913	39.08	3.57	4.33	3.43	7.08	1,766,873	169
	1919	39.77	3.46	4.47	3.29	6.50	1,909,552	182
	1925	39.56	3.97	4.20	3.92	7.97	2,072,251	181
	1929	38.11	3.17	3.57	3.06	6.26	1,730,071	194
100 "	1913	27.66	13.94	15.44	13.66	17.67	4,410,283	106
	1919	27.42	12.91	14.91	12.57	17.40	5,107,256	128
	1925	27.46	13.77	13.44	13.85	19.20	4,994,010	124
	1929	26.54	12.45	10.48	13.00	17.72	4,894,426	129
321 "	1913	16.78	18.45	25.12	17.21	17.14	4,278,079	82
	1919	16.28	19.53	27.53	18.17	17.48	5,132,920	89
	1925	15.67	19.09	26.55	17.31	17.68	4,599,327	91
	1929	15.52	17.52	21.81	16.31	17.48	4,828,882	101
641 "	1913	7.82	15.02	18.95	14.29	12.15	3,031,015	70
	1919	7.85	15.03	20.43	14.11	12.37	3,630,165	81
	1925	8.72	16.88	23.69	15.25	12.63	3,285,208	74
	1929	9.90	17.74	27.47	15.03	13.18	3,639,581	83
1,000 "	1913	6.80	23.80	27.27	23.15	20.34	5,076,868	72
	1919	6.89	25.76	25.47	25.81	22.23	6,539,378	80
	1925	6.98	25.79	26.47	25.63	21.55	5,607,738	75
	1929	8.05	27.50	29.96	26.81	23.23	6,414,825	82
2,500 "	1913	1.23	10.76	6.22	11.61	9.22	2,300,276	65
	1919	1.18	9.51	5.00	10.28	8.84	2,594,808	79
	1925	1.14	10.30	4.10	11.78	9.32	2,425,033	71
	1929	1.33	11.08	5.11	12.75	10.17	2,807,247	75
5,000 "	1913	.40	6.00	1.98	6.75	6.95	1,735,240	84
	1919	.40	6.38	1.53	7.20	6.85	2,011,066	88
	1925	.34	5.73	1.30	6.79	6.26	1,628,559	82
	1929	.41	6.04	1.20	7.39	6.88	1,899,899	88
10,000 and upwards	1913	.23	8.46	.69	9.90	9.45	2,358,478	78
	1919	.21	7.42	.66	8.57	8.28	2,431,720	89
	1925	.13	4.47	.25	5.47	5.39	1,401,304	88
	1929	.14	4.50	.40	5.65	5.08	1,402,905	85
Total	1913	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	24,957,112	82
	1919						29,356,865	92
	1925						26,013,430	89
	1929						27,617,836	92

In the above table horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of the former



will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep. On this basis every 100 acres under pasture was carrying the equivalent of 92 sheep in 1929, as compared with 89 in 1925, 92 in 1919, 82 in 1913, and 78 in 1910. Dairying is carried on principally on the small holdings, and pigs are most numerous where dairying prevails. In 1929, 64 per cent. of the dairy cows and 69 per cent. of the pigs were on holdings of not more than 320 acres.

The following tables show the area of, and the land in occupation, in March, 1929, in districts, and the uses to which the land was applied:—

### AREA OF AND LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1929.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

Districts.	Area of Districts.	Number of Occupiers.	Acres Occupied.				Total.
			For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Other Purposes and Unproductive.	
				Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
	acres.						
Central ..	4,065,280	16,898	448,671	237,655	1,860,313	217,838	2,759,477
North-Central ..	2,929,920	5,494	141,519	26,133	1,915,839	114,638	2,198,129
Western ..	8,775,040	11,916	375,552	294,098	5,453,675	573,438	6,696,763
Wimmera ..	7,394,560	6,224	2,048,239	7,015	3,496,252	619,734	6,171,240
Mallee ..	10,784,000	8,340	3,272,464	16,324	2,156,066	610,945	6,055,799
Northern ..	6,337,280	12,002	1,589,256	133,104	3,466,231	108,259	5,296,850
North-Eastern ..	7,220,480	5,182	143,872	10,723	3,884,814	359,123	4,398,532
Gippsland ..	8,789,200	8,856	174,540	429,666	2,793,653	1,396,153	4,794,012
Total ..	56,245,760	74,912	8,189,113	1,154,718	25,026,843	4,000,128	38,370,802
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.							
Central ..	..	..	16'08	8'61	67'42	7'89	100'00
North-Central ..	..	..	6'44	1'19	87'16	5'21	100'00
Western ..	..	..	5'61	4'39	81'44	8'56	100'00
Wimmera ..	..	..	33'19	0'11	56'66	10'04	100'00
Mallee ..	..	..	54'04	0'27	35'60	10'09	100'00
Northern ..	..	..	30'00	2'51	65'44	2'05	100'00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	3'27	0'24	88'32	8'17	100'00
Gippsland ..	..	..	3'64	8'96	58'27	29'13	100'00
Total ..	..	..	21'34	3'01	65'22	10'43	100'00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.							
Central ..	..	22'56	5'42	20'58	7'43	5'45	7'19
North-Central ..	..	7'33	1'73	2'26	7'66	2'87	5'73
Western ..	..	15'91	4'58	25'47	21'79	14'33	17'45
Wimmera ..	..	8'31	25'01	0'61	13'97	15'49	16'08
Mallee ..	..	11'13	39'96	1'41	8'62	15'27	15'78
Northern ..	..	16'02	19'41	11'53	13'85	2'71	13'81
North-Eastern ..	..	6'92	1'76	0'93	15'52	8'98	11'46
Gippsland ..	..	11'82	2'13	37'21	11'16	34'90	12'50
Total ..	..	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

It will be seen from these tables that the largest areas under cultivation and the largest proportions of cultivation to land occupied are

found in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern districts. Of the occupied land, 54 per cent. in the Mallee, 33 per cent. in the Wimmera, and 30 per cent. in the Northern districts are devoted to agriculture, and these divisions supply over 84 per cent. of the cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing; in Gippsland considerable attention is given to the cultivation of grasses, 37 per cent. of all the sown grasses in the State being found in that district.

**Areas occupied and stock thereon, in districts.** The next table contains particulars of the distribution of horses, cattle, and sheep on agricultural and pastoral lands in March, 1929:—

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1929.

Districts.	Area Occupied for—		Number of—		
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	acres.	acres.			
Central .. ..	443,671	2,097,968	78,547	207,674	1,341,649
North-Central .. ..	141,519	1,941,972	19,562	73,801	1,489,266
Western .. ..	375,552	5,747,773	53,362	315,004	4,919,971
Wimmera .. ..	2,048,239	3,503,267	56,905	33,579	2,342,795
Mallee .. ..	3,272,464	2,172,390	62,664	28,029	937,078
Northern .. ..	1,589,256	3,599,335	77,746	160,676	2,846,627
North-Eastern .. ..	143,872	3,895,537	27,994	201,349	1,361,143
Gippsland .. ..	174,540	3,223,319	36,097	284,314	1,259,693
Total .. ..	8,189,113	26,181,561	412,877	1,304,426	16,498,222

The area occupied does not include 4,000,128 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state.

**Live stock in Victoria, 1925 to 1929.** The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last five years. Tables showing the stock classified in conjunction with holdings and sheep classified in different-sized flocks in March, 1929, are given on pages 573, 581-582, and 586-588 of this volume:—

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1925 to 1929.

Live Stock.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Horses (including foals) .. ..	473,236	463,051	447,988	428,666	412,877
Cattle—					
Dairy Cows .. ..	760,207	727,940	673,089	626,139	615,092
Other (including calves) .. ..	845,347	785,847	762,672	700,938	689,334
Sheep .. ..	12,649,898	13,740,500	14,919,653	15,557,067	16,498,222
Pigs .. ..	288,509	339,601	284,271	212,785	222,084

Comparing 1929 with 1928, sheep increased by 6.5 per cent., while horses decreased by 3.7 per cent., and cattle by 1.7 per cent.

The peak period for horses was 562,331 in 1914, since when, owing to the increased use of motor vehicles for transport and tractors on farms, there has been a fairly constant decrease in the number each year. The decline in the last ten years amounted to 21 per cent.

The number of sheep in the State in 1929 established a record.

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices ruling in Melbourne during the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the *Melbourne Stock and Station Journal*:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1927-28 AND 1928-29.

Stock.	Prices in 1927-28.			Prices in 1928-29.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Horses.</i>						
Extra heavy draught	38 15 0	37 0 0 to	40 10 0	42 16 6	39 10 0 to	47 10 0
Medium draught ..	28 15 0	27 10 0 to	30 0 0	29 15 0	27 10 0 to	31 10 0
Delivery cart ..	14 5 0	13 0 0 to	15 0 0	16 17 6	15 0 0 to	19 10 0
Indian Remounts ..	19 12 6	19 0 0 to	20 10 0	15 14 0	12 0 0 to	17 5 9
Saddle and harness	5 2 6	4 10 0 to	6 0 0	8 3 6	7 0 0 to	11 5 0
Ponies ..	8 0 0	7 10 0 to	8 10 0	9 18 6	9 0 0 to	11 10 0
Order cart ..	9 5 0	8 0 0 to	10 0 0	11 12 6	10 0 0 to	13 10 0
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>						
<b>Bullocks—</b>						
Extra prime ..	24 7 1	19 6 8 to	29 6 0	19 14 10	17 2 2 to	25 16 0
Prime ..	21 1 8	17 6 0 to	25 5 0	17 9 2	15 4 0 to	21 15 0
Good ..	18 1 7	16 3 6 to	21 6 0	15 8 1	13 7 6 to	19 10 0
Good light and handy weights	16 1 7	14 5 0 to	19 0 0	14 5 6	11 7 6 to	17 17 0
<b>Cows—</b>						
Best ..	14 16 6	13 6 0 to	17 7 0	12 18 8	11 0 9 to	15 11 9
Others ..	8 6 4	7 7 6 to	8 19 0	9 15 8	8 17 6 to	10 15 0
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
<b>Wethers (cross)—</b>						
Extra prime ..	1 13 4	1 4 9 to	2 2 7	1 12 4	1 3 7 to	1 19 9
Prime ..	1 9 9	1 2 0 to	1 18 7	1 9 4	1 1 5 to	1 16 5
Good ..	1 5 10	0 18 11 to	1 13 7	1 6 1	0 18 0 to	1 13 0
<b>Ewes (cross)—</b>						
Extra prime ..	1 7 0	1 0 2 to	1 14 1	1 5 8	0 16 6 to	1 14 0
Prime ..	1 4 2	0 17 7 to	1 10 11	1 2 11	0 14 9 to	1 11 6
Good ..	1 0 5	0 13 3 to	1 6 11	0 19 1	0 12 0 to	1 8 0
<b>Wethers (merino)—</b>						
Extra prime ..	1 12 5	1 2 5 to	2 3 5	1 11 1	1 2 6 to	2 0 4
Prime ..	1 9 0	0 19 5 to	1 19 1	1 7 6	1 0 4 to	1 17 3
Good ..	1 4 11	0 16 7 to	1 14 7	1 3 8	0 16 10 to	1 13 0
Ewes (merino) best	1 1 4	0 15 8 to	1 9 10	0 19 6	0 14 1 to	1 7 9
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 8 9	1 4 1 to	1 17 6	1 6 9	0 19 10 to	1 13 2
Prime ..	1 6 0	0 19 9 to	1 14 3	1 4 3	0 17 9 to	1 11 0
Good ..	1 2 3	0 17 2 to	1 9 5	1 1 2	0 14 6 to	1 7 8
<i>Pigs.</i>						
<b>Back Fatters—</b>						
Extra heavy prime	12 8 3	10 4 10 to	14 0 0	13 12 4	10 16 3 to	16 9 4
Extra prime and weighty ..	9 12 6	8 7 0 to	10 15 0	10 10 7	8 17 6 to	12 10 0
<b>Baconers—</b>						
Extra prime ..	5 7 8	4 11 10 to	6 17 5	5 11 3	5 1 4 to	6 1 10
Prime ..	4 11 11	4 0 10 to	5 9 5	5 1 8	4 10 0 to	5 13 1
Forkers ..	2 15 9	2 6 6 to	3 4 9	3 0 10	2 15 11 to	3 8 3

NOTE.—Prices for dairy cattle are not available.

**Stock Slaughtered.** The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs, during the years ended 30th June, 1928 and 1929 :—

STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1927-28 AND 1928-29.

Year ended June—	Number Slaughtered.		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1928 .. ..	4,732,494	469,610	358,135
1929 .. ..	5,286,642	466,576	354,339

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED, 1927-28 AND 1928-29.

Year ended June—	For Butcher and Private Use.*			For Export.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1928 .. ..	3,800,938	460,668	147,224	915,545	4,877	81
1929 .. ..	3,681,251	456,829	156,049	1,590,573	6,297	..

Year ended June—	For Preserving and Salting.			For Boiling Down.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1928 .. ..	2,830	2,353	210,547	13,181	1,712	283
1929 .. ..	6,470	1,298	198,131	8,348	2,152	159

\* Including carcasses held in Cool Stores at end of year.

Of the 5,286,642 sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria in 1928-29, 1,590,573, or 30 per cent., as compared with 19 per cent. in 1927-28, were frozen. In 1928-29 the oversea exports included 21,288,776 lbs. of mutton, valued at £431,440, and 37,564,594 lbs. of lamb, valued at £1,096,891.

**Mutton and Lamb frozen for Export.** The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both mutton and lamb, and, as there is practically no limit to the demand for these products in Europe, the possibilities for those engaged in raising sheep for export

are very great, especially as the number of sheep in the world is not keeping pace with the increase in population. The importance of this export trade to Victorian sheep owners is evidenced by the figures in the appended statement showing the particulars of exports in each of the last fifteen years. In the four years 1915-16 to 1918-19 the quantity exported was small in comparison with earlier years. The chief reasons for this were, in 1915-16, a drought in the preceding year, and, in the three following years, the lack of shipping space. In the year 1919-20 the exports were much greater than in any previous year, due mainly to the accumulations of the previous three years. The quantities exported in 1920-21 were below the average, owing to the dry condition which had prevailed in the previous year. After a world-wide fall in values, the season 1922-23 was marked by exceptionally heavy exports of both mutton and lamb at improved prices. In the 1923-24 season the export of mutton practically ceased, while the number of lambs exported was only about 40 per cent. of that for the previous year. The abnormal activity in 1922-23 was, to some extent, responsible for the great reduction in exports in 1923-24. Other reasons were a tendency among owners to retain their flocks in expectation of high prices for wool, and the demand for breeding ewes from New South Wales, where a drought had depleted the flocks. Seasonal influences were responsible for fluctuations in the subsequent years.

### FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED.

Year ended June.	Carcasses Exported.					
	Mutton.			Lamb.		
	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.
		lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1914-15 ..	653,329	48	557,409	1,056,823	33	690,676
1915-16 ..	..	..	..	47,546	36	47,348
1916-17 ..	52,724	56	64,568	365,694	36	329,476
1917-18 ..	48,743	55	57,985	147,524	34	129,748
1918-19 ..	649,082	53	727,750	19,889	36	18,143
1919-20 ..	2,468,091	48	2,470,354	1,533,411	34	1,287,528
1920-21 ..	372,916	44	362,296	413,170	32	483,359
1921-22 ..	314,564	49	306,199	872,140	33	751,077
1922-23 ..	980,456	44	880,472	1,668,059	30	1,493,156
1923-24 ..	12,945	43	13,757	678,685	32	656,438
1924-25 ..	87,767	51	95,022	948,032	31	905,743
1925-26 ..	171,803	47	145,261	1,309,021	33	1,263,511
1926-27 ..	149,358	49	141,998	1,197,067	33	1,053,502
1927-28 ..	137,484	44	117,200	778,064	28	639,486
1928-29 ..	422,215	50	431,440	1,168,358	32	1,096,891

**Dairying.** The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce in 1929 was £11,959,500, as compared with £11,186,070 in 1928, £10,483,760 in 1927, £10,364,790 in 1926, and £10,381,175 in 1925. 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, 1924-25 to 1928-29.

Year ended March—			Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Butter made.*	Cheese made.*
					lbs.	lbs.
1925	..	..	61,549	760,207	100,849,382	6,193,135
1926	..	..	58,933	727,940	81,747,291	5,279,009
1927	..	..	56,935	673,089	81,995,815	5,997,648
1928	..	..	55,356	626,139	84,270,812	5,621,945
1929	..	..	54,814	615,092	93,728,516	5,505,932

\* Year ended 30th June.

**Areas of holdings and numbers and sizes of dairy herds.** For the first time in Victoria, a classification has been made of the sizes of dairy herds on various holdings. The following table shows the numbers and sizes of dairy herds, and the percentages of each, on holdings of various areas:—

AREAS OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBERS AND SIZES OF DAIRY HERDS THEREON, 1929.

Area of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Number and Size of Dairy Herds.									
	Under 5 Cows.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.	
	Herds.	Dairy Cows.	Herds.	Dairy Cows.	Herds.	Dairy Cows.	Herds.	Dairy Cows.	Herds.	Dairy Cows.
1 and under 50	8,936	15,907	1,653	10,722	610	7,079	215	3,582	166	3,811
50 " 100	2,384	5,194	1,186	8,135	940	11,205	668	11,298	956	22,358
100 " 200	2,545	5,853	1,291	8,747	1,018	12,132	833	14,070	1,471	35,556
200 " 321	2,342	5,378	1,185	7,850	691	8,131	453	7,509	776	18,627
321 " 641	4,545	10,714	1,800	11,781	732	8,512	396	6,641	528	12,550
641 " 1,000	3,625	8,056	1,029	6,554	278	3,209	124	2,091	171	4,103
1,000 " 2,500	3,028	7,581	1,256	7,930	316	3,596	113	1,868	129	3,035
2,500 and upwards	501	1,387	430	2,864	143	1,651	64	1,057	48	1,122
Total	27,906	60,070	9,830	64,583	4,728	55,515	2,866	48,206	4,245	101,162
Percentage each group	50·91	10·12	17·93	10·88	8·63	9·36	5·23	8·12	7·74	17·05

AREAS OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBERS AND SIZES OF DAIRY HERDS  
THEREON, 1929—*continued.*

Area of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Number and Size of Dairy Herds— <i>continued.</i>									
	30 and under 50.		50 and under 100.		100 and upwards.		Total.		Percentage in each Area Group.	
	Herds.	Dairy Cows.	Herds.	Dairy Cows.	Herds.	Dairy Cows.	Herds.	Dairy Cows.	Herds.	Dairy Cows.
1 and under 50	50	1,744	3	160	..	..	11,633	43,005	21·22	7·25
50 " 100	327	11,344	22	1,360	1	200	6,484	71,034	11·82	11·98
100 " 200	1,358	49,245	336	20,374	11	1,350	8,863	147,327	16·17	24·83
200 " 321	807	30,354	545	35,153	31	3,634	6,830	116,726	12·46	19·67
321 " 641	523	19,681	480	32,653	108	13,252	9,110	115,784	16·63	19·51
641 " 1,000	156	5,845	131	8,943	42	5,896	5,556	44,697	10·14	7·52
1,000 " 2,500	107	3,985	92	6,026	45	7,727	5,036	41,748	9·28	7·04
2,500 and upwards	36	1,219	19	1,281	11	2,480	1,252	13,061	2·28	2·20
Total ..	3,364	123,417	1,628	105,950	247	34,539	54,814	593,442	100·00	100·00
Percentage in each group ..	6·14	20·80	2·97	17·85	0·45	5·82	100·00	100·00	..	..

\* Exclusive of 21,650 travelling and in cities and towns.

It will be observed that 64 per cent. of the dairy cows were on holdings of under 321 acres, and 83 per cent. on holdings of under 641 acres.

Twenty-eight per cent. of the dairy cows were in the Western district, 22 per cent. in the Gippsland district, and 18 per cent. in the Central district.

**Butter and cheese made on farms.** The quantities of butter and cheese made on farms in the last five years were as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE ON FARMS, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year ended June—				Butter.	Cheese.
				lbs.	lbs.
1925	..	..	..	5,395,087	228,779
1926	..	..	..	4,734,669	389,893
1927	..	..	..	3,887,324	516,063
1928	..	..	..	3,592,264	217,495
1929	..	..	..	3,464,539	246,854

**Butter and cheese made in factories.** The quantities of butter, cheese, and concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk, casein, and milk sugar made, and of cream sold, in factories during the last five years were as follows:—

**BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC., MADE IN FACTORIES, 1924-25 to  
1928-29.**

Year ended June—	Butter made.	Cream sold.	Cheese made.	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk made	Casein made.	Milk Sugar made.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1925	95,454,295	495,458	5,964,356	45,693,120	2,716,042	415,753
1926	77,012,622	388,235	4,889,116	43,646,852	1,503,369	152,783
1927	78,108,491	344,605	5,481,585	48,186,040	1,803,049	350,570
1928	80,678,548	381,794	5,404,450	53,876,662	2,619,855	213,119
1929	90,263,977	471,729	5,259,078	53,948,559	3,340,171	310,426

The quantities of milk, in gallons, received at factories and creameries were 240,114,430 in 1924-25, 197,804,300 in 1925-26, 205,441,560 in 1926-27, 212,983,200 in 1927-28, and 226,228,350 in 1928-29.

In 1928-29 there were exported from Victoria to countries outside Australia 41,321,453 lbs. of butter, valued at £3,157,722, all of which was Australian produce. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom was 32,943,144 lbs., valued at £2,470,892. The quantity of cheese exported to oversea countries was 300,013 lbs., and the value thereof, £12,916.

Information relating to the wool clip is obtained direct from the growers, and an allowance is made for the wool on Victorian skins, both stripped and exported. On this basis the production of wool in 1928-29 and earlier seasons was as follows:—

**VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL  
PRODUCTION.**

Districts.	Wool Clip, 1928-29.			
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Central .. ..	8,848,301	639,347	9,487,648	
North-Central .. ..	10,598,930	758,639	11,357,569	
Western .. ..	36,128,238	2,448,024	38,576,262	
Wimmera .. ..	18,360,488	1,125,492	19,485,980	
Mallee .. ..	6,995,991	389,952	7,385,943	
Northern .. ..	19,437,998	1,607,296	21,045,294	
North-Eastern .. ..	8,400,943	759,975	9,160,918	
Gippsland .. ..	7,305,917	563,816	7,869,733	
Total Clip	{ 1928-29	116,076,806	8,292,541	124,369,347
	{ 1927-28	89,113,548	5,920,098	95,033,646
	{ 1926-27	92,043,642	6,133,520	98,177,162
	{ 1925-26	84,101,370	6,512,929	90,614,299
	{ 1924-25	83,932,699	6,819,164	90,751,863



VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION—  
*continued.*

	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool clip .. ..	90,614,299	98,177,162	95,033,646	124,369,347
Wool stripped from Victorian skins and on Victorian skins exported (estimated) ..	20,646,515	23,122,459	23,769,390	25,509,241
Total production ..	111,260,814	121,299,621	118,803,036	149,878,588
Total value ..	£7,082,820	£7,876,683	£9,701,660	£10,252,002

In 1928-29 there were 13,005,239 sheep and 3,565,737 lambs shorn, as compared with 12,809,537 sheep and 2,747,400 lambs in 1927-28, 11,863,262 sheep and 2,671,435 lambs in 1926-27, 10,990,842 sheep and 2,899,787 lambs in 1925-26, and 9,803,371 sheep and 2,790,054 lambs in 1924-25.

Weight of  
a Fleece.

The next table shows the production of wool per sheep and per lamb shorn in each of the last five years :—

WEIGHT OF A FLEECE, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Weight of a Fleece.		
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs combined.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1924-25 .. ..	8·56	2·44	7·21
1925-26 .. ..	7·65	2·25	6·52
1926-27 .. ..	7·76	2·30	6·75
1927-28 .. ..	6·96	2·15	6·11
1928-29 .. ..	8·93	2·33	7·51

The production of wool in Victoria, the quantity and value of that used locally for manufacturing purposes, and the balance available for export, in each of the last five years, were as follows :—

**WOOL PRODUCTION : HOME CONSUMPTION AND  
EXPORTABLE BALANCE, 1924-25 to 1928-29.**

Year.	Production.		Used in Manufactures.		Available for Export.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1924-25	106,787,897	11,444,240	18,886,458	2,124,727	87,901,439	9,319,513
1925-26	111,260,814	7,082,820	22,967,529	1,579,018	88,293,285	5,503,802
1926-27	121,299,621	7,876,683	31,205,206	2,080,347	90,094,415	5,796,336
1927-28	118,803,036	9,701,660	25,346,066	2,090,343	93,456,970	7,611,317
1928-29	149,878,588	10,252,002	25,008,506	1,518,212	124,870,082	8,733,790

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 :—

**PRICES OF WOOL, 1926-27 to 1928-29.**

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
<b>GREASY MERINO.</b>			
Extra Super (Western District)	32d. to 35d.	35d. to 37d.	29d. to 32d.
Super .. .. .	27d. to 30d.	32d. to 34d.	26d. to 28d.
Good .. .. .	23d. to 25d.	26d. to 28d.	23d. to 25d.
Average .. .. .	19d. to 21d.	22d. to 24d.	20d. to 23d.
Wasty and Inferior .. .. .	15d. to 17d.	18d. to 20d.	13d. to 15d.
Extra Super Lambs .. .. .	32d. to 34d.	36d. to 40d.	30d. to 34d.
Super Lambs .. .. .	24d. to 27d.	29d. to 31d.	24d. to 28d.
Good Lambs .. .. .	18d. to 20d.	22d. to 24d.	17d. to 20d.
Average Lambs .. .. .	15d. to 18d.	18d. to 20d.	10d. to 16d.
Inferior Lambs .. .. .	8d. to 10d.	11d. to 12d.	8d. to 10d.
<b>GREASY CROSSBRED.</b>			
Extra Super Comebacks .. .. .	29d. to 31d.	31d. to 33d.	26d. to 29d.
Super Comebacks .. .. .	25d. to 28d.	28d. to 30d.	23d. to 25d.
Fine Crossbred .. .. .	20d. to 22d.	25d. to 26d.	20d. to 22d.
Medium Crossbred .. .. .	16d. to 18d.	18d. to 20d.	15d. to 18d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	11d. to 12d.	13d. to 16d.	10d. to 13d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs .. .. .	22d. to 24d.	26d. to 30d.	24d. to 26d.
Good Crossbred Lambs .. .. .	18d. to 20d.	20d. to 22d.	18d. to 20d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs .. .. .	12d. to 14d.	15d. to 17d.	13d. to 15d.

## PRICES OF WOOL, 1926-27 TO 1928-29—continued.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
<b>SCOURED.</b>			
Extra Super Fleece .. ..	45d. to 48d.	46d. to 48d.	40d. to 44d.
Super Fleece .. ..	38d. to 42d.	40d. to 44d.	36d. to 40d.
Good Fleece .. ..	34d. to 36d.	36d. to 38d.	30d. to 34d.
Average Fleece .. ..	25d. to 27d.	30d. to 32d.	25d. to 28d.
<b>RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.</b>			
Greasy Merino Fleece .. ..	41½d.	44½d.	47d.
„ Comeback Fleece .. ..	32½d.	34½d.	30½d.
„ Merino Lambs .. ..	46½d.	51½d.	37½d.
„ Comeback Lambs .. ..	30d.	39½d.	30d.
Scoured Fleece .. ..	47d.	51½d.	48d.

Flocks of sheep in districts. Returns which were collected in March, 1925 and 1929, give full information in regard to the flocks of sheep in Victoria. The numbers of flocks and of sheep at those times in the different districts were as follows:—

**NUMBERS OF FLOCKS AND OF SHEEP IN DISTRICTS,  
1925 AND 1929.**

District.	Number of—				Average Number of Sheep to a Flock.		Percentage of—			
	Flocks.		Sheep.				Flocks.		Sheep.	
	1925.	1929.	1925.	1929.	1925.	1929.	1925.	1929.	1925.	1929.
Central ..	2,291	3,009	990,194	1,329,652	432	442	9'66	10'35	7'84	8'07
North-Central	2,098	2,506	1,190,606	1,488,769	567	594	8'84	8'62	9'43	9'04
Western ..	5,003	5,756	4,122,779	4,916,640	824	854	21'08	19'79	32'66	29'85
Wimmera ..	4,220	4,303	2,125,327	2,342,293	504	544	17'78	14'80	16'84	14'22
Mallee ..	1,849	2,549	665,674	936,313	360	367	7'79	8'77	5'27	5'68
Northern ..	4,647	5,739	1,971,660	2,837,762	424	494	19'58	19'74	15'62	17'23
North-Eastern	2,073	2,678	865,435	1,360,904	417	508	8'74	9'21	6'86	8'26
Gippsland ..	1,550	2,536	691,340	1,259,352	446	497	6'53	8'72	5'48	7'65
Total ..	23,731	29,076	12,623,015	16,471,685	532	567	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

The figures do not include 26,883 sheep in 1925, and 26,537 sheep in 1929 which were travelling on the roads or were located in cities

and towns. Flocks were greater in number in all districts in 1929 than in 1925. In the four years referred to the number of flocks increased by 718 in the Central, 408 in the North-Central, 753 in the Western, 83 in the Wimmera, 700 in the Mallee, 1,092 in the Northern, 605 in the North-Eastern, and 986 in the Gippsland district, the total increase for Victoria being 5,345, or nearly 23 per cent. The average number of sheep to a flock showed an increase in each district. The average number for the State was 567 in 1929, as compared with 532 in 1925, 555 in 1919, 477 in 1917, 478 in 1913, 531 in 1910, 642 in 1908, and 706 in 1906. The number of sheep in the State increased from 12,649,898 in 1925 to 16,498,222 in 1929. All divisions of the State showed substantial increases during the four years under review.

The following table contains a classification for the whole State of sheep according to sizes of flocks, exclusive of those travelling and in cities and towns (*vide* previous paragraph):—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO SIZES OF FLOCKS, 1925 AND 1929.

Size of Flocks.	Number of—				Percentage of—			
	Flocks.		Sheep.		Flocks.		Sheep.	
	1925.	1929.	1925.	1929.	1925.	1929.	1925.	1929.
Under 500 .. ..	17,187	19,902	2,939,575	3,602,345	72'42	68'45	23'29	21'87
500 and under 1,000	3,692	5,225	2,519,857	3,584,454	15'56	17'97	19'96	21'76
1,000 " 2,000	1,725	2,591	2,317,968	3,493,346	7'27	8'91	18'36	21'21
2,000 " 5,000	851	1,046	2,428,522	3,029,857	3'59	3'60	19'24	18'39
5,000 " 10,000	207	227	1,399,428	1,563,323	'87	'78	11'09	9'49
10,000 " 20,000	62	76	824,643	981,485	'26	'26	6'53	5'96
20,000 and upwards ..	7	9	193,022	216,875	'03	'03	1'53	1'32
Total .. ..	23,731	29,076	12,623,015	16,471,685	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

An inspection of the above figures shows that flocks of less than 500 sheep had increased by 2,715, those of 500 to 1,000 by 1,533, 1,000 to 2,000 by 866, 2,000 to 5,000 by 195, 5,000 to 10,000 by 20, 10,000 to 20,000 by 14, and those of over 20,000 by 2. The increase in the number of sheep in the whole State was 30 per cent. One flock of over 30,000 sheep, as well as 6 others of over 20,000, were in the Western district, and one of the latter number in each of the Mallee and Northern districts. Nearly 30 per cent. of all the sheep in Victoria were in the Western District.

Areas of holdings and numbers and sizes of flocks of sheep.

The numbers and sizes of flocks of sheep on holdings of various areas, including those on Crown land not held conjointly with that privately owned, in March, 1929, are given in the next table. Although only 7,858 flocks, or 27 per cent. of the total number, were depastured on holdings of 900 acres and over, these accounted for 10,600,629 sheep, or 64 per cent. of the total. Sheep travelling on the roads or located in cities or towns are not included.

### AREAS OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBERS AND SIZES OF FLOCKS THEREON, 1929.

Area of Holdings. (In Acres.)		Number and Size of Flocks.																
		Under 500.		500 and under 1,000.		1,000 and under 2,000.		2,000 and under 5,000.		5,000 and under 10,000.		10,000 and under 20,000.		20,000 and upwards.		Total.		
		Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Flocks.	Number of Sheep.	
1 and under	200	5,447	534,746	142	93,481	34	43,306	3	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,626	678,533
200 "	321	3,891	665,907	336	214,946	44	54,281	5	13,827	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,276	948,961
321 "	500	3,413	747,108	691	453,144	79	97,454	5	12,955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,188	1,310,661
500 "	641	2,567	557,959	822	544,196	141	176,426	6	15,377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,536	1,293,958
641 "	900	2,208	490,207	1,074	735,740	296	363,941	11	29,752	3	19,303	..	..	..	..	..	3,592	1,638,943
900 "	1,500	1,911	480,602	1,530	1,086,453	863	1,141,135	106	259,282	3	18,640	..	..	..	..	..	4,413	2,986,112
1,500 "	2,500	424	117,049	514	372,334	830	1,163,482	306	777,689	10	59,490	..	..	..	..	..	2,084	2,490,044
2,500 "	5,000	32	7,236	111	80,825	280	418,150	481	1,457,818	48	295,118	2	23,370	1	25,316	..	955	2,307,833
5,000 "	10,000	6	897	3	1,887	22	33,021	117	428,518	129	903,210	18	213,617	1	20,580	..	296	1,601,730
10,000 and upwards	..	3	634	2	1,448	2	2,150	6	27,639	34	267,562	56	744,498	7	170,979	..	110	1,214,010
Total	..	19,902	3,602,345	5,225	3,584,454	2,591	3,493,346	1,046	3,029,857	227	1,563,323	76	981,485	9	216,875	..	29,076	16,471,685

NOTE.—Where Crown land is held in conjunction with privately-owned land, the holding is classified according to the area privately owned.

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 and New Zealand, according to the latest available figures:—

## LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA.

State, &c.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
Victoria .. ..	412,877	615,092	689,334	16,498,222	222,084
New South Wales ..	567,371	1,023,187	1,761,428	50,184,950	311,605
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	924	704	4,565	207,211	51
Queensland .. ..	522,490	670,805	4,457,536	18,509,201	215,764
South Australia .. ..	205,865	108,969	154,047	7,079,947	62,723
Northern Territory .. ..	37,452	768,751		7,635	407
Western Australia .. ..	160,876	69,047	768,480	8,943,002	49,243
Tasmania .. ..	34,908	94,268	114,544	2,000,605	48,304
New Zealand .. ..	298,986	1,371,063	2,074,727	29,051,382	556,732

The returns for 1928-29 show that there were in that year 2,284 bee-keepers, who owned 51,820 frame and 3,427 box hives, producing 4,145,883 and 35,688 lbs. of honey respectively, and 49,675 lbs. of beeswax. The number of bee-keepers owning 20 hives and upwards was 569, as compared with 565 in the previous season. In 1928-29, the quantity of honey produced in the Wimmera district was 1,259,562 lbs., in the Northern district, 848,329 lbs., in the Western district, 734,017 lbs., and in the North-Eastern district, 744,175 lbs. The more important particulars of the industry for the last five years are given below:—

## BEE-KEEPING, 1924-25 to 1928-29.

Season ended May—	Number of Bee-keepers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
			lbs.	lbs.
1925 .. ..	3,483	71,918	4,054,975	47,117
1926 .. ..	3,799	66,192	2,114,807	28,812
1927 .. ..	2,968	54,123	2,370,310	33,238
1928 .. ..	2,521	52,748	2,992,860	34,358
1929 .. ..	2,284	55,247	4,181,571	49,675

State  
expenditure  
on rabbit  
destruction.

Active operations for the destruction of rabbits, &c., on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to 30th June, 1929, sums amounting to £1,483,587 had been expended in connexion therewith, including subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction

of wild animals. The following are the amounts spent since 1879 :—

#### EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS, ETC.

	£		£
1879-80 to 1888-89 ..	142,963	1922-23 .. ..	47,410
1889-90 to 1898-99 ..	208,638	1923-24 .. ..	85,489
1899-1900 to 1908-09 ..	170,050	1924-25 .. ..	84,368
1909-10 to 1918-19 ..	283,693	1925-26 .. ..	88,874
1919-20 .. ..	36,672	1926-27 .. ..	91,929
1920-21 .. ..	36,158	1927-28 .. ..	85,200
1921-22 .. ..	40,766	1928-29 .. ..	81,377

In addition to the expenditure of £1,483,587 referred to above, sums have frequently been advanced from Loan Funds for the purchase of wire netting for supply to municipalities and land owners. The amounts of these advances in the last five years were as follows :— £32,399 in 1924-25, £42,628 in 1925-26, £32,338 in 1926-27, £37,887 in 1927-28, and £55,198 in 1928-29. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control.

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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year ended June.	Rabbits.	Hares.	Wild-fowl.
	pairs.	brace.	brace.
1924-25 .. ..	937,704	74	11,640
1925-26 .. ..	1,916,460	783	14,784
1926-27 .. ..	1,640,028	78	20,406
1927-28 .. ..	1,697,316	*	9,054
1928-29 .. ..	1,594,020	Nil	11,316

\* Included with rabbits.

Frozen  
rabbits, &c.,  
exported.

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins have been exported to oversea 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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year ended June.	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	pairs.	£	lbs.	£
1924-25 .. ..	54,174	5,196	2,020,070	349,956
1925-26 .. ..	456,849	53,423	3,513,046	579,000
1926-27 .. ..	403,147	44,999	2,211,153	381,334
1927-28 .. ..	527,988	44,563	2,896,685	549,802
1928-29 .. ..	1,624,279	136,273	2,682,567	604,842

## 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 1928-29:—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED,  
1928-29.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Anderson's Inlet .. .. .	16	10	431	296
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove .. .. .	12	6	1,400	82
Brighton .. .. .	5	4	193	82
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, Toora, and Port Franklin .. .. .	66	51	7,200	2,526
Dromana and Rosebud .. .. .	30	22	1,292	349
Frankston .. .. .	13	8	349	259
Geelong .. .. .	96	46	3,616	1,040
Gippsland Lakes .. .. .	154	97	7,294	4,047
Kerang .. .. .	3	3	14	80
Lake Boga .. .. .	5	5	47	93
Lorne .. .. .	6	3	118	45
Lindsay River .. .. .	2	2	16	75
Mallacoota .. .. .	20	14	810	376
Mentone .. .. .	11	8	233	147
Mordialloc, Chelsea, and Carrum .. .. .	55	38	2,607	1,132
Mornington .. .. .	61	39	3,609	829
Portarlington and St. Leonards .. .. .	80	52	4,985	1,275
Portland .. .. .	40	25	5,399	616
Port Albert .. .. .	101	59	5,257	1,873
Port Campbell .. .. .	2	2	130	17
Port Fairy .. .. .	45	34	6,430	353
Port Melbourne .. .. .	71	51	4,990	1,312
Queenscliff .. .. .	140	74	17,833	1,869
Rainbow .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Sandringham and Black Rock .. .. .	41	21	3,859	589
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye .. .. .	91	51	5,611	1,046
St. Kilda .. .. .	14	11	321	205
Torquay .. .. .	8	4	57	44
Warrnambool .. .. .	15	12	820	96
Werribee .. .. .	6	4	293	91
Waranga Basin .. .. .	5	4	40	27
Western Port (Coves, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin) .. .. .	131	100	15,019	3,367
Williamstown .. .. .	60	42	3,119	748
Wonthaggi .. .. .	5	5	288	34
Total .. .. .	1,410	907	103,680	25,020



**Melbourne Fish Market.** The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 were as shown in the next table:—

**FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,  
1927-28 AND 1928-29.**

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fresh Fish (Victorian) / lbs.	10,726,600	£ 156,430	9,299,065	£ 147,235
Crayfish .. .. doz.	33,395	35,064	28,402	29,822
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. .. lbs.	1,532,608	38,315	5,400,508	180,017
Oysters .. .. bags	9,831	29,493	9,757	29,271
Total .. ..	..	259,302	..	386,345

In addition to the above, 1,677 cwt. of smoked fish, and 23,200 lbs. of prawns were sold in this market in 1928-29.

**Victorian fish sold.** The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1928-29 were as follows:—

**VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1928-29.**

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne .. ..	9,299,065	10,982	147,235	£ 1,531
Ballarat .. ..	491,926	1,170	7,788	1,070
Other .. ..	330,870	1,103	5,230	1,008
Total .. ..	10,121,861	13,255	160,262	13,609

**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, 1927-28 AND 1928-29.**

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Fish—</b>		£		£
Fresh or Frozen .. .. lbs.	3,265,187	88,920	3,027,821	79,153
Smoked or Dried .. .. "	33,627	2,289	28,141	2,022
Fresh Oysters .. .. cwt.	1,488	1,157	1,308	958
Petted or Concentrated, &c. ..	..	26,239	..	22,925
Preserved in tins, &c. .. lbs.	6,133,531	289,655	6,870,852	307,896
N.E.I. .. .. cwt.	1,971	5,507	2,484	7,012
Total .. ..	..	413,767	..	419,966

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 3,651,961 lbs. came from Canada, 1,011,639 lbs. from the United Kingdom, 997,386 lbs. from the United States of America, and 739,273 lbs. from Norway in 1928-29.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) in 1928 are, for comparative purposes, placed side by side in the table which follows :—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1928.

				Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area	..	..	.. acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat	..	..	.. bushels	46,818,833	49,579,000
Oats	..	..	.. "	5,602,409	120,232,000
Barley	..	..	.. "	1,556,118	50,266,000
Peas	..	..	.. "	108,607	2,053,000
Potatoes	..	..	.. tons	140,158	4,545,000
Turnips and swedes	..	..	.. "	2,079*	16,613,000
Mangolds	..	..	.. "	5,301	5,777,000
Hay	..	..	.. "	1,267,437	7,302,000
Horses	..	..	.. No.	412,877	1,204,198
Cattle	..	..	.. "	1,304,426	7,240,281
Sheep	..	..	.. "	16,498,322	23,968,314
Pigs	..	..	.. "	222,084	3,166,547

\* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

MINING.

The supervision of mining and the inspection of mines are regulated by Act of Parliament. Authority for all mining operations, whether on Crown or private lands, must be obtained in the prescribed manner, and mining leases giving the right to enter on private land for mining purposes may be issued to another than the owner.

The taking out of a "miner's right" entitles the holder 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 1928-29 from miners' rights was £2,069.

Leases 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 1928-29 was £4,843.

The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1928, was 39,904 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals :—

Area occupied for Mining.

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES,  
31ST DECEMBER, 1928 (CROWN LAND AND PRIVATE LAND).

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	acres.
Gold .. .. .	7,075
Coal (ordinary) .. .. .	12,048*
Coal (brown) .. .. .	1,207
Coal (black and brown) .. .. .	101
Antimony and Gold .. .. .	20
Bauxite .. .. .	58
Bluestone .. .. .	46
Clay .. .. .	29
Clay and Chalk .. .. .	6
Clay and Schist .. .. .	5
Clay and Slum .. .. .	20
Clay, Pigments and Infusorial Earth .. .. .	10
Clay and Slate .. .. .	3
Dolomite and Clay .. .. .	1
Granite .. .. .	32
Gravel (Cement) .. .. .	6
Gravel .. .. .	5
Gypsum .. .. .	594
Clay (Aluminium) .. .. .	6
Kaolin .. .. .	32
Kaolin and Gold .. .. .	30
Kaolin and Quartz Grit .. .. .	10
Lead .. .. .	29
Fireclay .. .. .	18
Limestone .. .. .	67
Limestone and Clay .. .. .	27
Magnesite .. .. .	114
Manganese and Cobalt .. .. .	19
Marble .. .. .	39
Marblestone .. .. .	6
Molybdenite .. .. .	297
Ochre .. .. .	60
Ochres, Chalks and Gold .. .. .	5
Oil .. .. .	1,544
Oil and Gas .. .. .	12,391
Oil and Gypsum .. .. .	7
Oil, Sulphates of Lime, Iron and Potash .. .. .	224
Quicksilver .. .. .	61
Sand .. .. .	27
Silicate of Alumina .. .. .	51
Silver and Lead .. .. .	10
Slate .. .. .	64
Stone .. .. .	5
Tin .. .. .	2,756
Tin and Gold .. .. .	22
Tin and Wolfram .. .. .	52
Iron .. .. .	60
Water Right Licences .. .. .	471
Tailings Licences .. .. .	134
Total .. .. .	39,904

\* 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.** The mining industry has been well fostered by the Government, not only in the way of financial assistance but also by means of geological surveys and boring. Apart from the annual expenditure of the 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, 1929. 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 1909-25, no loan money has been allotted for development for approximately 20 years.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON MINING, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department .. ..	24,567	23,569	25,687	24,900	23,649
State Coal Mine .. ..	458,380	471,530	605,218	621,316	729,820
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund	37,002	41,807	54,555	73,567	41,847
Diamond drills for prospecting ..	12,476	12,242	12,864	13,323	15,519
Testing plants .. ..	3,571	3,120	2,378	2,980	3,372
Geological and underground surveys of mines .. ..	3,591	3,595	3,791	3,973	3,917
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ..	8,739	12,368	10,678	5,309	3,029
Miscellaneous .. ..	2,431	2,143	2,065	1,708	1,786
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>550,757</b>	<b>570,374</b>	<b>717,236</b>	<b>747,076</b>	<b>822,939</b>

NOTE.—The control of the Brown Coal Mine was transferred to the Electricity Commissioners on 1st April, 1924.

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 373 of this work.

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1929, for the development of mining, totalled £284,688 (£62,740 from loan moneys, and £221,948 from revenue) of which sum £43,572 had up to that date been repaid, £53,541 realized, and £164,733 written off, leaving £22,842 outstanding. Interest received during 1928-29 amounted to £133, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1929, to £3,587.

The mineral production of the State (excluding salt) is summarized in the subjoined statement, which contains particulars of the recorded production of all metals and minerals up to the end of the year 1928 :—

**TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31st DECEMBER, 1928.**

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded during 1928.		Total Recorded to end of 1928.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine ozs.	£	Fine ozs.	£
Gold .. .. .	33,917	144,068	71,298,530	302,856,192
Silver .. .. .	1,454	175	1,466,733*	222,939
Platinum .. .. .	..	..	30,577	7,880
Diamonds .. .. .	..	..	311	1,671
Sapphires, &c. .. .	..	..	..	128
	tons.		tons.	
Coal, black .. .. .	658,323	731,015	13,192,872	10,021,613
„ brown .. .. .	1,591,858	202,393	5,760,064	1,074,987
Ore—copper .. .. .	..	..	18,730	218,590
„ tin .. .. .	85½	12,954	17,072	974,096
„ antimony .. .. .	2	20	104,274½†	612,055
„ silver-lead .. .. .	5	100	804	5,992
„ iron .. .. .	..	..	5,434	12,540
„ manganese .. .. .	..	..	422	2,009
Wolfram .. .. .	..	..	118	11,785
Gypsum .. .. .	10,559	5,245	132,867	93,288
Magnesite .. .. .	72	237	1,961	5,972
Kaolin .. .. .	1,635	2,388	35,461	46,441
Diatomaceous earth .. .. .	..	..	8,657	33,137
Pigment clays .. .. .	..	..	4,496	5,503
Phosphate rock .. .. .	..	..	15,781	16,704
Molybdenite .. .. .	..	..	868½†	30,911
Fluorspar .. .. .	..	..	623	1,888
Jarosite (Red Oxide) .. .. .	..	..	109	1,359
Bauxite .. .. .	193	96	1,114	2,396
Bluestone, freestone, granite, &c.‡	..	602,900	..	10,510,291
Limestone, &c.§	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,701,591</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>326,770,997</b>

\* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. † Concentrates. ‡ From 1866 only. § Record from 1900.

NOTE.—The value of gold as shown above is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint.

Gold was first found in Victoria in 1849 in the Pyrenees Ranges, but it was not until 1851 that the first discovery of any importance took place. In the latter part of that year the Clunes, Anderson's Creek, Ballarat, and Bendigo fields were successively discovered, and over 200,000 ounces of gold were produced. Next year the gold rush took place, and it is estimated that, in 1852, 40,000 men were camped at Ballarat, 25,000 at Castlemaine, and 40,000 at Bendigo. The production of gold in 1852 amounted to 2,286,535 ounces,

and in the ten years 1852-1861 it totalled over 25,000,000 ounces. The largest quantity produced in any one year was 3,053,744 ounces in 1856. The annual value of the output for the ten years 1852-1861 averaged over £10,000,000 sterling. The estimated value of the gold produced from 1851 to 1928 was £302,856,192, as shown in the preceding statement.

The quantities of gold raised in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table:—

**GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1928.**

Period.	Quantity * (Gross ozs.).	Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.).
1851-60 .. ..	23,334,263	1911-15 .. ..	2,161,349
1861-70 .. ..	16,276,566	1916-20 .. ..	905,561
1871-80 .. ..	10,156,297	1921-25 .. ..	421,250
1881-90 .. ..	7,103,448	1926 .. ..	49,078
1891-1900 .. ..	7,476,038	1927 .. ..	38,538
1901-10 .. ..	7,095,061	1928 .. ..	33,917

\* Gross ozs. 1851-1900.

The yield has been on the down grade since 1906, the return for the State for 1928 having been the lowest since 1851. The quantities in fine ounces raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1928 were 393,408 ounces in Western Australia, 13,277 ounces in Queensland, and 12,831 ounces in New South Wales. The total production of gold in the world in 1927, as shown in the United States Mint Report, was 19,397,757 fine ounces.

The yield of gold for the last two years in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table. The quantities represented by the aggregate figures, which are given in gross ounces, were 1 ounce less than the total output in 1927, and, in 1928, 21 ounces more.

**DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,  
1927 AND 1928.**

Mining District.	1927.			1928.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Ararat and Stawell ..	94	63	157	130	170	300
Ballarat .. ..	494	1,730	2,224	507	574	1,081
Beechworth .. ..	4,586	9,292	13,878	5,401	6,230	11,631
Bendigo .. ..	287	12,658	12,945	573	17,100	17,673
Castlemaine .. ..	906	7,796	8,702	1,416	3,710	5,126
Gippsland .. ..	245	2,990	3,235	344	479	823
Maryborough .. ..	198	499	697	306	340	646
Total .. ..	6,810	35,028	41,838	8,677	28,603	37,280

Mining district gold yields.

The amount of the dividends declared in each of the last five years by gold-mining companies operating in each mining district of the State was as follows:—

**DIVIDENDS PAID BY GOLD MINING COMPANIES IN EACH MINING DISTRICT, 1924 to 1928.**

Mining District.	Amount Distributed.				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat and Stawell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballarat .. ..	475	..	..	..	..
Beechworth .. ..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..
Bendigo .. ..	13,500	6,000	1,500	..	6,750
Castlemaine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>13,975</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>6,750</b>

The average number of men employed in gold mining is estimated annually by the Mines Department. The figures for the last five years are given below:—

**NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1924 to 1928.**

Year.	Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.	Total.
1924 .. ..	816	1,835	2,651
1925 .. ..	725	1,628	2,353
1926 .. ..	550	1,417	1,967
1927 .. ..	443	683	1,126
1928 .. ..	215	440	655

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1928 was as follows:—Ararat and Stawell, 18; Ballarat, 38; Bendigo, 217; Beechworth, 151; Castlemaine, 128; Gippsland, 62; and Maryborough, 41.

The value of the mining plants employed in alluvial and quartz mining during each of the last five years was as shown hereunder:—

**VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1924 to 1928.**

Year.	Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in—		
	Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.
	£	£	£
1924 .. ..	95,777	381,050	476,827
1925 .. ..	99,179	331,550	430,729
1926 .. ..	81,840	301,550	383,399
1927 .. ..	31,877	185,660	217,537
1928 .. ..	30,000	180,000	210,000

**Dredging and sluicing.** A feature of alluvial mining in Victoria for the last twenty-seven years has been the treatment in bulk of low-grade auriferous alluvial deposits and their overburden by bucket dredges and pump hydraulic sluicing plants on barges. In 1928, the number of pump hydraulic sluices at work was 1, in addition to which 4 jet elevators and 1 gravitation plant were operating. Particulars relating to these dredging and sluicing plants for the last five years are as follows:—

DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1924 TO 1928.

Year.			Number of Plants.	Area Worked.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Gold Obtained.	Tin Obtained.
				acres.	cu. yds.	ozs.	tons.
1924	..	..	17	13	1,198,900	5,260	38
1925	..	..	19	22	1,332,600	7,184	69
1926	..	..	19	11	539,200	3,554	29
1927	..	..	9	28	900,500	4,440	44
1928	..	..	6	12	1,227,000	5,689	61

These plants employed 102 men in 1928. The yield of gold in that year per cubic yard of material was 2.2 grains. Since the inception of dredge mining 1,901,224 ounces of gold and 1,782 tons of tin have been won by this system.

**Cyanidation.** The quantity of tailings treated at old lode and alluvial mines by the cyanide process and the yield of gold therefrom are shown in the subjoined table for the last five years:—

CYANIDATION, 1924 TO 1928.

Year.				Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Value of Yield.
					tons.	ozs.	£
1924	..	..	..	14	12,108	2,052	7,637
1925	..	..	..	14	8,344	971	3,281
1926	..	..	..	7	7,748	1,323	5,028
1927	..	..	..	8	11,060	1,672	6,214
1928	..	..	..	8	6,397	1,199	4,240

Records show that the total amount of tailings which have been treated by the cyanide and other processes is 16,028,088 tons, and that the gold which has been won thereby amounts to 1,285,923 ounces, which is equal to an average yield of 1 dwt. 14 grs. per ton.



A Sludge Abatement Board, appointed by the Government, is entrusted with the duty of regulating the disposal of mining sludge, and preventing the silting of streams and injury to lands by battery sand and infertile debris.

**Government Batteries.** Batteries for testing small quantities of ore for prospectors have been erected by the Government in various mining districts. The number of these plants and their operations in the last five years were as follows:—

#### GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, 1924 to 1928.

Year.	Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.
		tons.	ozs.
1924 .. .. .	33	1,006	668
1925 .. .. .	31	895	776
1926 .. .. .	31	476	618
1927 .. .. .	31	643	999
1928 .. .. .	31	1,369	1,405

Since 1897, the year in which the first battery was erected, 77,579 tons of ore have been crushed for 55,265 ounces of gold.

**Coal mining.** Bituminous coal is found in three main areas in the southern portion of the State, viz., the Wannon, the Otway, and South Gippsland. The Wannon area is comparatively unprospected, owing to almost the whole of the land having been sold. In the Otway area bores have been sunk without disclosing seams of payable thickness. The South Gippsland area occupies about 2,000 square miles, and coal mining is being carried on at Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Outtrim, Jumbunna, and Korumburra.

**Brown coal.** The brown coal beds of Victoria have an approximate area of 1,200 square miles, and are reputed to be the thickest known. At Morwell, 780 feet of coal were passed through in a bore 1,010 feet deep. It is estimated that the average thickness of the coal in the deposits at Morwell, Alberton, and Altona is 50 feet, and that the total deposits in the State amount to 11,000,000,000 tons. These deposits are practically untouched, as the total output of brown coal for all years has been only 5,760,064 tons, valued at £1,074,987, of which, 876,468 tons were obtained in 1925, 957,935 tons in 1926, 1,455,482 tons in 1927, and 1,591,858 tons in 1928. Of

the total output for 1928, 165,551 tons, valued at £54,058, were obtained from the State Brown Coal Mine at Morwell, and 1,426,307 tons, valued at £148,335, from the State Mine at Yallourn.

A comprehensive statement of the activities controlled by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria will be found on page 632.

The State coal-field.

The State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi, on the Powlett River, was opened in November, 1909. In June, 1911, the control of the mine was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The area reserved for mining is about 17 square miles. Boring has proved that about 28,000,000 tons of coal existed in the central area of 5 square miles. The output of coal for the year ended 31st December, 1928, was 600,931 tons, valued at £661,024. The total output up to the end of 1928 was 8,663,000 tons, valued at £7,128,681. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year ended 31st December, 1928, was 1,543.

Victorian coal production and value.

The quantity of coal, exclusive of brown coal, raised in Victoria up to the end of 1928 was 13,192,872 tons, valued at £10,021,613. The total quantity raised prior to 1892, the average annual production for different periods from 1892 to 1920, and the production for each of the years 1921 to 1928, together with the value per ton at the pit's mouth, are given in the following table:—

COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.	Average Annual Production.	Average Annual Value per ton at pit's mouth.
	tons.	s. d.
Prior to 1892 .. .. .	*77,914	18 8
1892-1900 .. .. .	184,517	9 11
1901-10 .. .. .	168,548	11 8
1911-15 .. .. .	608,512	9 2
1916-20 .. .. .	437,833	15 11
1921 .. .. .	514,859	23 5
1922 .. .. .	559,284	23 9
1923 .. .. .	476,823	22 0
1924 .. .. .	518,315	22 0
1925 .. .. .	534,246	22 4
1926 .. .. .	591,001	22 3
1927 .. .. .	684,245	22 4
1928 .. .. .	658,323	22 2

\* Total production up to date mentioned.

The quantities of coal produced in the other States in 1928 were as follows:—New South Wales, 9,448,197 tons; Queensland, 1,076,340 tons; Western Australia, 528,420 tons; and Tasmania, 128,500 tons.

The numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the last five years are shown below. Only those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which rendered the injured unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days.

## MINING ACCIDENTS, 1924 TO 1928.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1924 .. ..	2,651	..	2	2,289	3	17
1925 .. ..	2,353	1	6	2,593	5	20
1926 .. ..	1,967	5	14	2,939	2	6
1927 .. ..	1,126	1	1	2,492	4	7
1928 .. ..	655	2	1	2,224	2	5

As a result of gold mining accidents during the last five years 9 persons were killed, and 24 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. These numbers were equivalent to annual rates of 1.03 and 2.74 respectively per 1,000 employed. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 16 deaths, and 55 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days, these being equal to yearly rates of 1.28 and 4.39 respectively per 1,000 employees.

The record of boring operations conducted by the Boring for gold, coal, and other minerals. Mines Department during the last five years is as follows:—

## GOVERNMENT BORING OPERATIONS, 1924 TO 1928.

Year.	Number of Machines.	Bores put down for—				Total Depth Bored.
		Gold.	Coal.	Other Minerals.	Total.	
1924 .. ..	14	16	74	2	92	feet.
1925 .. ..	13	10	38	15	63	34,300
1926 .. ..	14	29	45	14	88	30,000
1927 .. ..	13	10	38	16	64	20,000
1928 .. ..	13	9	21	14	44	21,000

Note—The boring done at the State Coal Mine is not included.

**Antimony.** Up to the end of 1928 the quantity of antimony produced in Victoria was 104,274½ tons of concentrates valued at £612,055. The whole of it was obtained at Costerfield.

**Tin.** The production of tin ore in the State up to the end of 1928 was 17,072 tons, valued at £974,096. In the year 1928 the quantity produced was 85½ tons, as against 62½ tons in 1927, 29 tons in 1926, 69 tons in 1925, and 38 tons in 1924. Most of the tin won during the last five years was obtained in the Beechworth district.

**Gypsum.** The quantity of gypsum produced in the State in 1928 was 10,559 tons, most of which was obtained at Tempy, Bolton, Chillingollah, and Waitchie. The output for the previous year was 20,835 tons. Up to the end of 1928 the quantity raised in Victoria was 132,867 tons, valued at £93,288.

**Kaolin.** The quantity of kaolin produced in 1928 was 1,635 tons, and in the previous year, 2,473 tons. Up to the end of 1928 the total output was 35,461 tons, valued at £46,441.

**Quarries.** The quantity and value of stone raised from Victorian quarries during the last five years were as set forth in the following table:—

QUARRIES, 1924-25 to 1928-29.

Year ended June—	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Value of Stone Raised.
		Bluestone.	Sandstone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	tons.	c. yds.	£
1925 ..	117	1,504,093	1,926	5,251	221,171	497,270
1926 ..	127	1,650,461	6,000	5,377	300,708	587,910
1927 ..	116	1,941,739	8,368	6,848	308,095	700,200
1928 ..	108	1,797,523	3,904	5,091	289,478	652,800
1929 ..	99	1,487,410	3,633	6,893	250,253	602,900

In 1928-29 the number of persons employed in quarries was 1,881, and the wages paid amounted to £461,762. These figures include the employees and wages connected with stone-breaking and tar paving works, most of which are carried on in conjunction with quarries and cannot be separated therefrom.

### MANUFACTURING 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 ever-increasing network of railways and other communications leave few other essential requirements except the attraction of capital into the industries, the efficient organization of production, and the extension of markets 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 home market, until in 1928-29 the total number of factories was 8,197, employing 156,568 persons. Within the last ten years the number of factories has increased by 36 per cent., the number of persons employed by 15 per cent., the amount of salaries and wages paid by 78 per cent., the value of output by 26 per cent., the value of machinery and plant, land and buildings by 127 per cent., and the horse-power of factory machinery by 168 per cent. Within this period many new industries have been established, of which perhaps the most important is the opening of the brown coal deposits at Yallourn for generation of electricity and the manufacture of briquettes, an undertaking which is likely to have the most far-reaching effect on the future development of Victorian manufacturing.

The appended table summarizes particulars which indicate the growth of manufacturing industry since 1911. The figures for 1927-28 and 1928-29 have been increased by the inclusion of statistics relating to the bakery industry (see page 622), and allowance for this should be made when comparing the figures for the last two 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
			£	£	£	£
1911 ..	5,126	111,948	18,257,889	8,911,019	25,029,525	41,747,863
1912 ..	5,263	116,108	19,457,795	10,102,244	27,002,302	45,410,773
1913 ..	5,613	118,744	20,775,738	10,714,336	28,465,699	47,936,647
1914 ..	5,650	118,399	21,975,646	11,099,940	28,986,694	49,439,985
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	128,465,317
1928-29..	8,197	156,568	69,909,370	31,533,586	70,100,456	127,897,463

NOTE.—Up to the year 1915 inclusive 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 VIII., "Social Condition," of this *Year-Book*.

**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 idea 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, 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, 1929:—

## VALUE ADDED, 1928-29.

Class of Industry.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added.	Value Added per Person Employed.		
			£	£	s. d.
1. Treating raw materials product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, &c. . . . .	3,198	1,393,462	435	14	9
2. Treating oils and fats—animal, vegetable, &c. . . . .	880	575,794	654	6	3
3. Processes in stone, glass, clay, &c. . . . .	5,576	2,235,167	400	17	1
4. Working in wood . . . . .	6,601	2,179,075	330	2	3
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	27,340	8,935,211	326	16	4
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	20,934	10,719,942	512	1	8
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	53,949	12,195,057	226	0	11
8. Books, paper, printing, and engraving . . . . .	11,490	4,107,525	357	9	9
9. Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	537	172,132	320	10	10
10. Arms and explosives . . . . .	517	207,690	401	14	5
11. Vehicles and fittings, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	8,163	2,474,829	303	3	6
12. Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	396	128,574	324	13	8
13. Furniture, bedding, upholstery . . . . .	4,792	1,385,923	289	4	4
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . . .	2,791	1,483,807	531	12	10
15. Surgical and scientific instruments . . . . .	284	95,384	335	17	2
16. Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated ware . . . . .	1,065	320,010	300	9	7
17. Heat, light, and power . . . . .	3,034	2,359,169	777	11	6
18. Rubber and leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	4,688	1,968,837	419	19	6
19. Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	333	87,691	263	6	9
Total . . . . .	156,568	53,025,279	338	13	5

The table hereunder has been compiled in an endeavour to supply comparable figures of the value added per employee in Victorian factories for each of the past ten years.

In recent years various alterations have been made in the method of arriving at this important concept, following recommendations by Australasian statisticians in annual conferences, the objects of which are to improve the statistics and to obtain uniformity throughout the Commonwealth.



The result is that any calculations of added value based on past published statements would not be strictly comparable.

The value added per employee has been recalculated, using the latest year as base and adjusting the previous 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., and in 1928-29 £410 18s. 8d. To exclude these from the aggregate figures would reduce the added value per employee to £334 14s. 3d. in 1927-28, and to £337 2s. 9d. in 1928-29.

### 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.
1919-20 ..	101,475,363	68,524,324	32,951,039	136,522	241 7 3
1920-21 ..	106,008,294	68,878,822	37,129,472	140,743	263 16 2
1921-22 ..	106,243,181	63,978,488	42,264,693	144,876	291 14 7
1922-23 ..	111,286,343	66,459,537	44,826,806	152,625	293 14 1
1923-24 ..	113,921,927	66,410,960	47,510,967	156,162	304 4 10
1924-25 ..	118,177,398	69,611,632	48,565,766	154,158	315 0 9
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

\* Expenses of manufacturing includes the following costs only:—Raw materials, containers, fuel and light, tools replaced, repairs to plant and machinery, lubricating oil, and water.

Column 3 deducted from column 2 gives column 4, which when divided by column 5 gives column 6.

**Production of different industries, 1928-29.**

In the year 1902 the classification of industries for statistical purposes, as shown in the next table, was adopted by the Statisticians of Australia. A factory was defined as an establishment employing on the average four persons or more, or an establishment employing less than four persons where machinery is worked by other than manual power, whether the business carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale or retail) or for export. The table shows for the year 1928-29 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 articles produced or work done, and has been compiled from returns rendered compulsorily by all factory proprietors:—

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1928-29.

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.—Treating Raw Material the product of Pastoral Pursuits, or Vegetable Products, not otherwise classed.</i>							£	£	£	£
Boiling down, bone milling ..	21	1,114	15	268	..	4	80,788	26,155	288,595	474,760
Sausage skins .. ..	6	31	2	230	..	1	65,559	514	96,510	190,889
Tanning .. ..	42	4,005	54	1,803	..	22	466,000	33,824	1,897,630	2,722,296
Fellmongering .. ..	32	1,646	23	424	..	2	111,097	23,025	1,654,912	1,949,721
Chaffcutting and grain crushing ..	128	1,976	29	311	..	10	79,080	10,417	81,339	215,755
Total .. ..	229	8,772	123	3,036	..	39	802,524	93,935	4,018,986	5,553,421
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>										
Oil, grease, glue .. ..	10	689	10	183	..	16	51,338	15,566	255,347	379,198
Soap and candle .. ..	17	851	9	510	..	152	141,107	36,628	703,126	1,230,451
Total .. ..	27	1,540	19	693	..	168	192,445	52,194	958,473	1,609,649

Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1928-29—*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.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Glass, &amp;c.</i>						£	£	£	£	
Bricks, tiles, pipes, and pottery ..	76	8,459	50	2,143	..	128	538,952	223,231	142,869	1,171,830
Cement, including cement tiles and pipes ..	38	9,404	18	961	..	4	251,469	176,171	310,690	1,087,992
Glass, including bottles .. ..	24	1,472	16	980	..	19	269,635	63,555	202,047	739,811
Marble and stone dressing .. ..	46	769	52	395	..	9	117,417	3,543	79,569	236,084
Modelling .. ..	54	859	62	568	..	16	154,895	5,386	200,446	473,887
Lime and asbestos .. ..	13	519	7	148	..	..	38,825	21,278	22,659	100,983
Total .. ..	251	21,482	205	5,195	..	176	1,371,193	493,164	958,280	3,810,587
<i>Class IV.—Working in Wood.</i>										
Boxes and cases .. ..	48	1,534	37	385	1	8	102,044	4,956	191,590	361,246
Cooperage .. ..	10	410	9	252	..	1	83,854	2,591	49,930	173,938
Saw-milling, joinery, &c. .. ..	314	11,030	219	3,186	..	53	822,505	28,026	1,202,731	2,393,240
Forest saw-mills .. ..	171	3,549	215	1,533	..	10	406,582	5,364	137,706	692,344
Wood carving, turning .. ..	94	1,423	80	578	..	34	150,422	5,292	180,115	422,349
Total .. ..	637	17,946	560	5,934	1	106	1,565,407	46,229	1,762,072	4,043,117

*Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.*

Agricultural implement .. ..	71	2,711	70	3,054	..	115	762,977	49,243	738,414	1,885,154
Art metal works .. ..	14	182	7	139	..	5	32,461	1,371	28,775	73,762
Brass and copper .. ..	91	1,075	105	1,151	..	44	289,338	15,024	258,936	693,013
Engineering .. ..	290	8,089	319	5,500	1	148	1,501,946	71,814	1,551,290	3,840,472
Ironworks and foundries .. ..	166	7,394	178	3,888	1	206	1,000,946	111,311	1,023,437	2,641,271
Railway workshops .. ..	21	5,832	..	6,866	..	7	1,658,952	83,188	1,546,544	3,593,496
Stoves, ovens .. ..	22	362	26	319	..	6	86,098	6,059	52,227	176,096
Tinsmithing .. ..	107	1,124	83	1,732	..	280	397,133	17,145	703,680	1,373,316
Wireworking .. ..	27	710	33	387	..	27	105,319	3,453	260,477	464,246
Other metal works .. ..	56	725	30	390	..	38	103,819	9,109	183,891	377,032
Electrical apparatus .. ..	111	1,026	87	1,298	..	168	324,632	10,994	298,610	804,890
Other .. ..	48	805	38	586	..	8	156,092	8,054	346,237	588,896
Total .. ..	1,024	30,035	976	25,310	2	1,052	6,419,713	386,765	6,992,518	16,511,644

*Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, &c.*

Bacon .. ..	19	1,838	25	505	..	26	147,369	21,737	1,109,616	1,409,897
Butter, cheese .. ..	169	7,346	19	2,112	..	318	582,411	147,369	7,961,545	9,614,084
Meat freezing, preserving .. ..	12	3,927	..	825	..	26	229,245	28,400	1,621,669	2,049,866
Confectionery .. ..	156	5,959	92	1,513	10	1,425	566,178	77,381	1,561,546	2,924,846
Oatmeal, starch, &c. .. ..	14	2,268	7	329	1	236	116,464	23,506	563,548	885,854
Flour-milling, &c. .. ..	41	5,982	27	935	..	23	269,913	53,677	4,593,331	5,378,763
Jam, fruit, sauce, &c. .. ..	63	2,893	23	1,512	2	1,030	497,067	35,342	1,458,991	2,473,492
Aerated water, cordial, &c. .. ..	109	757	88	617	6	108	178,388	8,619	360,768	716,143
Brewing, &c. .. ..	9	4,180	..	1,186	..	8	411,714	64,013	1,093,097	2,522,933
Condiments, coffee, cocoa .. ..	51	842	10	332	2	287	105,231	6,637	739,580	1,017,841
Distilling .. ..	8	344	2	127	..	13	33,569	7,558	130,407	255,349
Ice, refrigerating .. ..	49	4,989	33	218	..	4	68,943	40,490	14,266	194,448
Malt .. ..	20	555	7	281	..	5	91,995	20,820	473,025	725,854
Tobacco, &c. .. ..	12	714	17	938	..	561	328,217	8,965	1,051,660	1,849,897
Bread, pastry, and cake .. ..	487	1,822	449	2,369	78	352	767,117	84,436	2,045,012	3,480,992
Other .. ..	18	3,789	12	1,313	..	490	349,461	78,440	3,861,480	4,832,842
Total .. ..	1,237	48,205	811	15,112	99	4,912	4,743,282	707,390	28,639,541	40,333,101

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1928-29—*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 VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.</i>										
Woollen, cotton mills .. ..	40	15,216	23	3,070	..	3,950	1,142,366	144,467	2,563,284	4,636,996
Knitting, hosiery.. ..	174	2,224	109	1,227	62	5,335	920,854	37,068	1,929,502	3,640,147
Boots, shoes, and accessories .. ..	198	3,626	241	5,894	16	5,356	2,043,432	38,094	3,225,628	6,196,085
Boot repairs .. ..	340	431	297	260	..	10	116,849	2,767	83,955	253,913
Clothing .. ..	516	574	462	1,485	66	6,585	1,260,642	23,511	1,928,380	3,652,907
Waterproof clothing .. ..	9	32	8	57	..	216	43,355	603	59,070	134,171
Dressmaking and millinery .. ..	512	683	171	361	353	7,974	1,067,867	15,244	1,870,686	3,406,295
Fur .. ..	48	97	49	164	8	285	86,678	1,645	314,385	480,250
Hats and caps .. ..	53	574	45	502	5	1,153	279,582	10,571	390,407	836,184
Underclothing, shirt .. ..	189	1,224	115	492	64	5,995	817,463	16,152	1,915,789	3,231,955
Sail, tent, rope, twine, &c. .. ..	30	1,859	25	543	..	417	171,463	14,761	446,151	819,781
Other .. ..	38	400	32	226	5	236	89,073	6,683	109,280	255,826
Total .. ..	2,147	26,940	1,577	14,281	579	37,512	8,039,624	311,566	14,836,517	27,544,210

<i>Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &amp;c.</i>										
Paper-making, paper bags, &c. ..	47	4,661	29	911	4	900	337,697	80,221	607,314	1,377,226
Photo engraving .. ..	24	70	34	202	2	98	76,382	2,101	38,648	156,851
Printing .. ..	326	3,987	386	3,742	9	1,537	1,210,230	27,877	943,867	2,838,598
Newspapers .. ..	119	3,242	107	1,977	1	59	680,706	25,575	939,057	2,032,621
Die sinking, &c. .. ..	22	100	24	142	..	8	38,647	911	12,905	70,961
Bookbinding .. ..	38	652	35	689	..	594	234,082	5,269	296,537	676,950
Total .. ..	576	12,712	615	7,663	16	3,196	2,577,764	141,954	2,838,328	7,153,207
<i>Class IX.—Musical Instruments</i> ..										
	19	707	9	493	..	35	117,505	3,923	159,249	335,387
<i>Class X.—Arms and Explosives</i> ..										
	9	867	1	324	..	192	115,471	18,697	252,877	495,262
<i>Class XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &amp;c.</i>										
Coachbuilding .. ..	195	1,964	222	1,435	..	16	352,431	12,648	260,945	761,055
Motor repairs and assembling ..	685	2,493	491	3,492	2	73	891,514	35,617	54,223	1,274,991
Motor body building and repairs ..	74	2,037	83	1,974	..	66	544,155	13,077	643,962	1,413,391
Perambulators .. ..	13	49	21	132	1	8	31,777	550	41,372	86,438
Saddle, harness .. ..	14	20	15	104	..	28	29,087	259	40,899	84,021
Total .. ..	981	6,563	832	7,137	3	191	1,848,964	62,151	1,041,401	3,619,896
<i>Class XII.—Ship and Aircraft Building, &amp;c.</i> .. ..										
	15	1,478	14	377	..	5	99,905	5,573	39,397	176,189

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1928-29—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 XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c.</i>										
Bedding, upholstery, &c. . . . .	72	1,159	49	587	5	321	£ 181,945	£ 6,093	£ 430,428	£ 720,409
Furniture . . . . .	318	3,625	376	2,512	2	90	596,276	18,888	684,816	1,561,278
Picture frame . . . . .	14	39	11	62	1	12	17,648	324	19,780	47,187
Basket, wickerware . . . . .	24	112	28	200	..	1	40,049	973	40,187	100,774
Other . . . . .	38	242	24	296	2	213	94,916	2,043	219,266	390,872
Total . . . . .	466	5,177	488	3,657	10	637	930,834	28,321	1,394,477	2,820,520
<i>Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.</i>										
Chemicals, drugs, &c. . . . .	49	2,406	18	659	3	699	272,686	25,744	514,892	1,168,545
Paints and varnishes . . . . .	17	605	13	88	..	17	26,089	1,957	103,982	168,098
Inks, polishes . . . . .	22	427	6	180	..	127	63,029	2,963	258,049	439,876
Chemical fertilizers . . . . .	9	2,395	1	951	..	4	256,327	38,432	1,111,197	1,823,709
Essential oils . . . . .	5	43	1	24	..	..	5,120	339	21,993	41,747
Total . . . . .	102	5,876	39	1,902	3	847	623,251	69,435	2,010,113	3,641,975
<i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances</i> . . . . .	46	93	31	227	..	26	62,867	1,515	45,425	143,407

<i>Class XVI.—Time-pieces, Jewellery, and Plated-ware</i> .. ..	119	842	120	824	2	119	214,662	8,413	228,548	560,257
<i>Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.</i>										
Electric light .. ..	87	235,589	5	1,145	..	3	322,295	596,396	..	1,616,076
Gas, coke .. ..	35	3,306	..	926	..	10	265,536	162,606	1,002,811	2,042,896
Other .. ..	9	4,843	2	464	..	479	182,706	43,059	566,590	1,255,223
Total .. ..	131	243,738	7	2,535	..	492	770,537	802,061	1,569,401	4,914,195
<i>Class XVIII.—Rubber and Leather-ware (except Saddlery and Harness)</i>										
Rubber goods .. ..	89	12,741	65	2,799	..	1,004	845,641	123,394	1,963,142	3,911,849
Fancy leather, belting, &c. ..	60	345	66	406	3	345	136,308	3,226	308,691	545,573
Total .. ..	149	13,086	131	3,205	3	1,349	981,949	126,620	2,271,833	4,457,422
<i>Class XIX.—Wares, not elsewhere included.</i>										
Toys .. ..	13	67	11	50	..	3	12,391	399	16,025	35,594
Umbrella .. ..	5	19	3	48	..	110	25,399	277	47,871	89,868
Other Industries .. ..	14	137	8	65	4	31	17,899	716	20,257	48,555
Total .. ..	32	223	22	163	4	144	55,689	1,392	84,153	174,017
Grand Total .. ..	8,197	446,282	6,580	98,068	722	51,198	31,533,586	3,361,298	70,100,456	127,897,463



Increase in value of output of certain industries, 1923-24 and 1928-29.

Many of the important manufacturing industries in the State have shown a substantial increase in the value of output in the last five years. The output for the years 1923-24 and 1928-29 of a number of leading industries is shown in the following table, the industries being arranged in order of increase in value of output over the period.

OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES, 1923-24 AND 1928-29.

Industry.	Value of Output.		Increase in Five Years.	
	1923-24.	1928-29.	Value.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	
Rubber goods .. .. .	1,560,888	3,911,849	2,350,961	150·6
Knitting, hosiery .. .. .	1,892,662	3,640,147	1,747,485	92·3
Butter, cheese .. .. .	8,184,522	9,614,084	1,429,562	17·5
Woolen mills .. .. .	3,561,480	4,636,996	1,075,516	30·2
Meat freezing, preserving .. .. .	1,143,920	2,049,866	905,946	79·2
Underclothing, shirt .. .. .	2,601,053	3,231,655	630,602	24·2
Coach, motor body building, &c.	2,914,959	3,535,875	620,916	21·3
Fertilizers .. .. .	1,209,368	1,823,709	614,341	50·8
Jam, fruit, sauce .. .. .	1,930,258	2,473,492	543,234	28·1
Condiments, coffee .. .. .	620,243	1,017,841	397,598	64·1
Engineering, ironfoundry .. .. .	6,087,049	6,481,743	394,694	6·4
Railway workshops .. .. .	3,222,714	3,593,496	370,782	11·5
Electrical apparatus .. .. .	462,063	804,890	342,827	74·2
Cement, including cement pipes	769,692	1,087,992	318,300	41·3
Soap and candle .. .. .	937,148	1,230,451	293,303	31·3
Dressmaking, millinery .. .. .	3,135,160	3,406,295	271,135	8·6
Chemicals, drugs .. .. .	912,427	1,168,545	256,118	28·1
Agricultural implements .. .. .	1,690,645	1,885,154	194,509	11·5
Boiling down, bone milling .. .. .	319,158	474,760	155,602	48·7
Malt .. .. .	601,433	725,854	124,421	20·7

## INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features of the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

The development of the tanning industry during the past ten years is shown by the particulars contained in the next two tables :—

## TANNERIES, 1919-20 to 1928-29.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Horse-power of Engines.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Number of Working Proprietors	Amount of Wages Paid.
			£			£
1919-20 .. ..	48	3,081	216,445	2,111	50	420,848
1920-21 .. ..	48	3,179	277,160	2,076	61	446,231
1921-22 .. ..	48	3,568	319,015	2,320	64	501,604
1922-23 .. ..	49	3,858	383,160	2,368	75	520,487
1923-24 .. ..	51	4,217	383,820	2,403	77	550,153
1924-25 .. ..	47	4,365	401,375	2,289	67	*559,822
1925-26 .. ..	46	4,591	422,650	2,368	67	*573,928
1926-27 .. ..	44	4,203	426,250	2,239	65	*570,283
1927-28 .. ..	42	3,948	399,160	1,838	61	*476,559
1928-29 .. ..	42	4,005	366,680	1,825	54	*466,000

\* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

Year.	Number Tanned—			Value of Materials Used.	Value of Articles produced or Work done.
	Hides and Skins.				
	Cow and Ox.	Calf.	Sheep and other Skins.		
				£	£
1919-20 .. ..	738,907	251,973	2,780,017	3,111,015	4,150,876
1920-21 .. ..	694,322	308,542	1,406,472	2,096,554	2,943,173
1921-22 .. ..	792,974	512,515	2,042,817	1,779,168	2,740,429
1922-23 .. ..	780,221	663,813	2,403,940	1,825,999	2,775,224
1923-24 .. ..	788,942	526,818	2,387,235	1,795,692	2,794,944
1924-25 .. ..	783,115	557,354	1,849,575	1,778,843	2,020,893
1925-26 .. ..	775,972	546,166	1,896,652	1,842,507	2,736,278
1926-27 .. ..	660,905	645,945	1,487,458	1,814,634	2,760,910
1927-28 .. ..	539,327	465,543	1,275,843	1,724,767	2,623,798
1928-29 .. ..	624,681	455,992	1,130,352	1,897,630	2,722,296

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1928-29 was 10,931 tons.

The value of the leather, mostly glace kid, imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1929, was £165,837, and the value of leather exported for the same period was £120,327.

Particulars in regard to the soap and candle works in the State for the past ten years are given below :—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1919-20 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Products.		Value of Output.
					Soap.*	Candles.	
		£		£	cwt.	cwt.	£
1919-20	16	143,310	738	103,333	243,156	40,908	1,321,112
1920-21	16	164,110	696	115,749	225,748	32,662	1,134,820
1921-22	17	174,460	742	139,519	267,858	31,613	1,096,955
1922-23	19	196,355	769	142,685	296,888	39,519	1,152,270
1923-24	17	210,270	741	147,124	289,364	34,424	937,148
1924-25	17	201,400	714	143,779†	295,672	29,415	1,176,919
1925-26	17	214,125	700	147,161†	295,930	28,048	1,185,722
1926-27	18	235,705	705	145,502†	331,728	25,359	1,111,040
1927-28	17	231,700	666	141,241†	328,853	23,226	1,140,394
1928-29	17	240,640	671	141,107†	367,601	22,802	1,230,451

\* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 907 cwt. in 1919-20, 996 cwt. in 1920-21, 859 cwt. in 1921-22, 1,346 cwt. in 1922-23, 1,258 cwt. in 1923-24, 736 cwt. in 1924-25, 920 cwt. in 1925-26, 853 cwt. in 1926-27, 874 cwt. in 1927-28, and 755 cwt. in 1928-29.

† Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

The quantity of tallow used in 1928-29 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 215,519 cwt. in factories, and 438 cwt. in minor works.

The imports from oversea countries in 1928-29 included 441,190 lbs. of soap valued at £27,358, and 48,323 lbs. of candles, &c., valued at £3,331.

Particulars relating to brickyards and potteries for the ten years 1919-20 to 1928-29 are shown in the following statement. The value of the land, plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with such works in 1928-29 was £1,068,040 :—

Brickyards,  
potteries, &c.

BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES, 1919-20 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Amount of Wages Paid	Number of Bricks Made.*	Value of—	
					Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
			£		£	£
1919-20 ..	93	2,569	336,295	119,142,000	255,562	97,844
1920-21 ..	92	2,794	481,352	203,425,000	362,495	177,410
1921-22 ..	93	2,655	495,288	169,715,000	355,784	185,293
1922-23 ..	92	3,201	631,454	227,183,000	439,159	203,828
1923-24 ..	104	3,540	735,719	247,598,000	541,796	241,821
1924-25 ..	102	3,069	655,034†	201,440,000	427,522	296,551
1925-26 ..	98	2,902	621,631†	190,505,000	423,113	205,874
1926-27 ..	95	2,721	631,362†	230,914,000	493,627	158,071
1927-28 ..	83	2,524	576,593†	204,277,000	386,555	177,225
1928-29 ..	76	2,321	538,952†	182,981,000	308,932	124,839

\* In addition, there are bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories.

† Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

The estimated value of bricks made in 1928-29 was £589,668, being a decrease of £126,695 on the value of those made in the preceding year.

Forest Saw-mills.

Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the ten years 1919-20 to 1928-29 is given in the table which follows:—

FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1919-20 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Victorian Timber Sawm.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	super ft.	£
1919-20 ..	203	366,355	2,884	405,335	99,142,000	693,995
1920-21 ..	246	473,275	3,509	563,627	113,215,000	905,720
1921-22 ..	239	517,725	3,356	627,432	112,008,000	896,070
1922-23 ..	227	516,800	3,230	616,680	118,366,000	946,930
1923-24 ..	241	624,590	3,587	686,419	134,639,000	942,476
1924-25 ..	234	559,450	3,318	667,684*	114,705,000	745,582
1925-26 ..	215	642,140	2,955	579,795*	109,534,000	711,971
1926-27 ..	207	573,550	2,862	597,744*	115,813,000	914,334
1927-28 ..	185	516,800	2,528	536,708*	100,567,000	782,700
1928-29 ..	171	443,640	1,758	406,582*	79,018,000	676,200

\* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

A dispute over the question of wages and hours caused a stoppage of this industry for a period of 27 weeks during the year 1928-29.

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 466 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1928-29 are given on page 610.

**Firewood.** The quantity of timber sawn for firewood consumption in the year 1928-29 was 274,727 tons valued at the saw-mills at £283,280. 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 have been tabulated jointly since 1925-26, owing to a revision of the classification of Victorian statistics. Comparable figures are therefore available for the past three years only.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY MACHINERY WORKS, 1926-27 TO 1928-29.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of—		
				Fuel and Light Used.	Materials Used.	Output.
1926-27 ..	73	3,820	£ 931,404	£ 51,620	£ 891,930	£ 2,228,570
1927-28 ..	77	3,353	806,978	57,011	801,008	2,003,855
1928-29 ..	71	3,239	762,977	49,243	738,414	1,885,154

The stripper-harvester, which is a Victorian invention, is one of the principal implements manufactured.

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the ten years 1919-20 to 1928-29. The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings in connexion with these establishments was £224,710 in 1919-20 and £352,260 in 1928-29.

#### BACON CURING, 1919-20 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Pigs Slaughtered for Curing.	Weight of Bacon and Ham Cured.	Value of Output.
			£	number	lbs.	£
1919-20 ..	21	549	99,736	182,320	16,675,090	1,384,351
1920-21 ..	22	442	90,394	139,881	13,369,107	1,335,186
1921-22 ..	22	477	103,783	163,917	15,583,960	1,366,832
1922-23 ..	24	494	104,841	186,524	17,293,395	1,289,267
1923-24 ..	24	534	118,751	217,847	20,458,243	1,602,615
1924-25 ..	21	531	129,474*	218,158	20,431,914	1,571,357
1925-26 ..	21	546	142,515*	222,487	19,739,326	1,520,272
1926-27 ..	21	560	151,622*	230,391	19,739,524	1,425,509
1927-28 ..	21	539	145,452*	210,547	19,628,277	1,426,533
1928-29 ..	19	556	147,369*	198,131	18,611,728	1,409,897

\* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and ham were returned as having been cured on farms:—3,859,205 lbs. in 1918-19, 2,698,919 lbs. in 1919-20, 1,755,993 lbs. in 1920-21, 1,812,838 lbs. in 1921-22, 1,975,729 lbs. in 1922-23, 2,082,731 lbs. in 1923-24, 1,561,955 lbs. in 1924-25, 1,474,599 lbs. in 1925-26, 1,212,786 lbs. in 1926-27, 976,871 lbs. in 1927-28, and 789,719 lbs. in 1928-29. The total quantity of bacon and ham cured in 1928-29 was thus 19,401,447 lbs.—a decrease of 1,203,701 lbs. as compared with 1927-28.

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1928-29 was 169. Of these 136 were making butter, 22 cheese, 3 concentrated milk, 4 condensed milk, 13 powdered milk, 9 casein, and 1 milk sugar. There were also 22 creameries attached to the factories. The following table gives some indication of the value of this industry to the State:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1919-20 to 1928-29.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Persons Employed.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
1919-20 .. ..	181	1,025,325	2,054	338,507	6,365,927
1920-21 .. ..	184	1,238,745	2,127	414,420	9,194,654
1921-22 .. ..	188	1,395,425	2,351	492,446	7,115,642
1922-23 .. ..	182	1,509,545	2,278	497,816	7,899,377
1923-24 .. ..	184	1,685,530	2,280	511,001	7,974,676
1924-25 .. ..	186	1,812,525	2,427	565,422*	8,212,788
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

\* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on page 581.

**BAKERIES (INCLUDING BREAD, PASTRY, AND CAKES,  
ETC.), 1928-29.**

The proprietors of all establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of bread, pastry, and cakes were first called upon to supply statistical returns for the year ended 30th June, 1928.

Figures for the past two years only are therefore available and cover about 44 per cent. of bakers, the remaining 56 per cent. being too small to be classified as factories according to the statistical definition. In 1927-28, 669 small factories, representing the 56 per cent. excluded from the statistics, used 32,889 tons of flour and produced, among other items, 20,851,188 4-lb. loaves of bread.

The total value of output of the industry as stated hereunder includes the value of all articles produced, but details relating to the output of pastry, cakes, 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, 1927-28 AND 1928-29.**

	1927-28.	1928-29.
Number of factories .. .. .	519	487
Average number of employees .. .. .	3,367	3,248
Actual horse-power of engines used .. .. .	1,774	1,822
Value of land and buildings .. .. .	£1,025,220	£1,087,550
Value of plant and machinery .. .. .	£344,970	£368,050
Salaries and wages paid .. .. .	£772,704	£767,117
Value of materials used .. .. .	£2,218,452	£2,045,012
Cost of fuel, light, and power used.. .. .	£86,592	£84,436
Cost of repairs, lubricating oil, and water used .. .. .	£19,077	£16,828
Total output .. .. .	£3,575,645	£3,480,992
Value added in process of manufacture .. .. .	£1,251,524	£1,334,716
Value added per employee .. .. .	£371	£411
Flour used—tons .. .. .	89,135	90,943
Bread made—4-lb. loaves .. .. .	52,812,500	54,656,000

Meat freezing and preserving works numbered twelve in 1928-29, and gave employment to 851 hands, the wages amounting to £229,245. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £908,070. The output for each of the last ten years is given in the following table:—

## MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1919-20 to 1928-29.

Year.	Frozen.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Rabbits and Hares.	Poultry.
	qrs.	number.	number.	number.
1919-20 .. ..	177,230	4,001,510	5,451,384	2,736
1920-21 .. ..	49,372	786,086	2,189,378	9,468
1921-22 .. ..	55,355	1,186,704	908,104	8,856
1922-23 .. ..	17,006	2,657,515	282,624	5,284
1923-24 .. ..	16,044	691,630	160,998	6,776
1924-25 .. ..	25,690	1,035,799	108,338	6,386
1925-26 .. ..	102,432	1,480,824	913,698	6,906
1926-27 .. ..	41,890	1,346,425	806,294	1,764
1927-28 .. ..	19,500	915,545	1,055,976	6,234
1928-29 .. ..	6,297	1,590,573	3,248,558	8,732

Year.	Preserved.			
	Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits and Hares.	Other Meats, &c.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1919-20 .. ..	104,725	60,850	7,580	1,860
1920-21 .. ..	3,641	443	1	764
1921-22 .. ..	8,808	4,419	29	30
1922-23 .. ..	9,500	2,092	16	3,925
1923-24 .. ..	8,098	564	32	1,411
1924-25 .. ..	13,895	954	4	1,467
1925-26 .. ..	23,202	2,084	..	4,327
1926-27 .. ..		14,880	29	3,700
1927-28 .. ..		12,890	4	3,335
1928-29 .. ..		9,544	3	4,459



Imports and  
exports of  
meats.

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen and preserved meats, other than bacon and ham, during the year ended 30th

June, 1929 :—

MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1928-29.

Meats.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Frozen—				
Mutton .. . . .	} 5,755 lbs.	125	{ 21,288,776 lbs.	431,440
Lamb .. . . .				{ 37,564,594 „
Beef .. . . .	..	..	1,741,366 „	29,328
Pork .. . . .	301,431 lbs.	8,241	5,130 „	227
Rabbits and Hares ..	..	..	1,624,279 prs.	136,273
Poultry .. . . .	..	..	4,361 „	3,360
Game .. . . .	9,048 lbs.	862	7,753 lbs.	221
Potted and Concentrated	..	55,561	..	6,475
Preserved in tins ..	307,511 lbs.	14,926	512,626 lbs.	19,640
Sausage Casings ..	4,638 cwt.	75,484	12,097 cwt.	171,839
Not elsewhere included ..	..	1,512	..	27,324
Total value ..	..	156,711	..	1,923,018

The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings used in connexion with flour mills was estimated at £591,685 in 1919-20 and at £1,103,110 in 1928-29. Particulars of the industry for the ten years 1919-20 to 1928-29 are as follows :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1919-20 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Persons Employed.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Wheat Ground into Flour.	Flour Made.	Value of Total Output.
			£	hushels.	tons.	£
1919-20 ..	51	1,064	189,224	16,920,890	353,683	6,082,741
1920-21 ..	51	947	191,688	12,387,960	260,032	5,745,507
1921-22 ..	45	997	228,195	14,697,290	308,532	5,759,281
1922-23 ..	47	1,089	244,436	16,601,530	352,002	5,415,067
1923-24 ..	47	1,114	266,540	18,552,540	382,204	5,495,110
1924-25 ..	46	1,064	267,034*	17,165,253	359,597	6,218,248
1925-26 ..	45	1,039	258,112*	15,909,787	336,704	5,995,735
1926-27 ..	44	1,094	267,873*	17,052,350	360,051	5,789,618
1927-28 ..	42	971	267,347*	17,659,570	367,383	5,665,103
1928-29 ..	41	985	269,913*	18,545,041	390,286	5,378,763

\* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground in 1928-29 produced 8,228,720 bushels of bran and 7,762,370 bushels of pollard.

Exports of bread stuffs. During the year 1928-29, 1,724,207 lbs. of biscuits valued at £50,149, and 193,665 tons of flour valued at £2,260,895, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia.

Jam, pickle, and sauce works. In 1928-29 there were 38 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on, and the number of persons employed therein was 2,126, of whom 23 were working proprietors. The wages paid amounted to £393,685, and the value of machinery, plant, land and buildings was £760,950. The quantities of fruit and sugar used and the output for each of the last ten years were as shown below:—

JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS, 1919-20 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Fruit Used.	Sugar Used.	Jams and Jellies Made.	Fruit Preserved.	Fruit Pulped.	Sauce Made.	Pickles Made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	pints.	pints.
1919-20..	628,721	262,585	323,452	181,562	225,522	6,546,610	1,874,240
1920-21..	465,349	171,706	231,297	61,542	178,786	6,601,330	1,239,250
1921-22..	384,214	148,886	157,712	239,656	100,317	6,600,530	1,056,430
1922-23..	450,199	177,334	206,966	221,157	114,615	8,439,440	2,106,950
1923-24..	552,262	191,216	197,850	239,077	208,688	10,696,190	2,361,250
1924-25..	537,246	190,675	220,174	282,360	151,416	7,893,760	2,057,480
1925-26..	674,793	209,648	236,345	350,363	168,906	9,305,590	2,686,500
1926-27..	792,283	246,170	300,822	335,798	110,420	7,385,438	2,615,267
1927-28..	960,004	295,331	340,847	479,928	121,060	7,312,500	1,487,999
1928-29..	601,722	253,735	285,636	351,048	57,648	7,305,541	1,803,764

Some of these establishments also candied fruit peel, the quantities being 10,466 cwt. in 1919-20, 13,306 cwt. in 1920-21, 10,743 cwt. in 1921-22, 6,831 cwt. in 1922-23, 3,820 cwt. in 1923-24, 7,263 cwt. in 1924-25, 4,973 cwt. in 1925-26, 4,508 cwt. in 1926-27, 3,563 cwt. in 1927-28, and 4,135 cwt. in 1928-29. The value of the output in 1928-29 of the whole of the establishments whose produce is shown in the above table was £2,202,502.

Beet Sugar Industry. In 1896 Parliament made available £62,000 to assist in the establishment of the beet sugar industry at Maffra, in Gippsland. On receiving a guarantee that 1,500 acres of beet would be sown by local land-holders, a company erected a large building and plant, and operated for two seasons. Although a good quality of sugar was produced, various climatic, financial, and other difficulties compelled the company to close down the works, and the Government, as chief creditor, took control.

In 1910 a definite campaign to revive the industry was commenced, and the mill was re-opened; since that time it has operated from year to year. Estates were purchased by the Government at Boisdale and Kilmany, and land was allotted to settlers, subject to the proviso that each would grow a certain quantity of beet. The compulsory system of securing acreage was not found satisfactory, and all crops are now grown voluntarily. Recently the financial results have been sufficiently favorable to more than compensate for all losses; the by-products have been found to be of great value to the dairying industry, and the sugar has become a most important item of Gippsland's food supply. In 1925 and 1926 a substantial amount was spent to remodel and bring the factory up to date.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission has developed an irrigation scheme on the Macallister River, which provides water for the district. Under irrigation it is anticipated that the beet supply will increase, and that the industry will expand on more favorable lines than in the past.

The following particulars summarize the results of the industry for the last ten seasons:—

Season.	Area Harvested.	Sugar Beet Harvested.	Sugar Produced.
	acres.	tons.	tons.
1918-19 .. .. .	1,009	12,289	1,263
1919-20 .. .. .	1,080	13,084	1,551
1920-21 .. .. .	1,180	7,147	833
1921-22 .. .. .	1,602	16,578	1,872
1922-23 .. .. .	2,045	20,444	2,784
1923-24 .. .. .	1,937	29,512	3,499
1924-25 .. .. .	1,897	24,468	3,017
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

Last season 43s. a ton was paid for Sugar Beets. Weather conditions were very unfavorable, and the yield light, but a high sugar content somewhat compensated for this. The past three seasons have been indifferent, and it is hoped that there will be an early improvement.

**Breweries.** Particulars regarding breweries for the ten years 1919-20 to 1928-29 are set forth in the next table. Machinery and plant were valued at £453,040 in 1919-20 and at £944,880 in 1928-29, whilst land and buildings were valued at £396,080 and £692,090 respectively in those years. The wages paid in 1928-29 amounted to £411,714.

## BREWERIES, 1919-20 to 1928-29.

Year.	Number of Breweries.	Persons Employed.	Materials Used—			Beer and Stout Made.	Value of Output.
			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.		
			cwt.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.	£
1919-20	17	1,016	110,020	720,515	769,765	22,610,000	1,830,548
1920-21	16	1,054	104,140	753,260	736,580	22,257,000	2,098,720
1921-22	15	1,053	107,160	688,090	717,950	22,388,000	2,200,882
1922-23	14	1,091	110,051	723,511	768,870	23,212,000	2,322,814
1923-24	14	1,186	112,840	743,131	796,769	23,907,000	2,412,387
1924-25	14	1,263	113,729	744,048	784,080	23,286,000	2,479,619
1925-26	11	1,113	118,310	777,041	811,063	24,347,000	2,594,835
1926-27	10	1,156	121,666	814,298	831,317	26,484,000	2,605,704
1927-28	9	1,169	116,890	815,882	814,812	25,870,000	2,534,815
1928-29	9	1,194	110,968	806,252	777,849	24,999,000	2,522,933

**Distilleries.** The number of distilleries working in 1928-29 was 8, and the persons employed numbered 142, of whom two were working proprietors. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings was £196,170. The quantities of materials used in manufacture and of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

## DISTILLERIES, 1919-20 to 1928-29.

Year.	Materials Used.				Spirits Distilled.
	Wine.	Malt.	Other Grain.	Molasses.	
	gallons.	bushels.	bushels.	lbs.	proof gals.
1919-20	1,524,860	180,306	..	3,230,080	702,586
1920-21	1,041,890	125,414	1,422	2,682,960	572,671
1921-22	671,162	58,848	..	1,167,600	390,840
1922-23	1,100,568	77,717	..	85,120	473,152
1923-24	1,114,590	121,691	..	2,350,880	730,158
1924-25	1,117,370	92,124	..	2,727,650	561,153
1925-26	1,849,920	94,784	..	2,994,880	785,595
1926-27	1,874,370	212,022	..	2,437,920	995,708
1927-28	1,843,100	113,404	..	1,513,792	709,031
1928-29	1,320,046	175,833	11,192	2,278,080	813,562

Spirits made by vine-growers for fortifying wine are not included in the foregoing table. The following quantities were distilled in vineyards for that purpose during the last ten years:—5,141 gallons in 1919-20, 15,486 gallons in 1920-21, 23,020 gallons in 1921-22, 14,930 gallons in 1922-23, 13,792 gallons in 1923-24, 19,245 gallons in 1924-25, 14,850 gallons in 1925-26, 11,259 gallons in 1926-27, 10,110 gallons in 1927-28, and 17,529 gallons in 1928-29.

**Tobacco factories.** The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1928-29 was twenty-four, of which twelve were too small to be classified as ordinary factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 611. In the year mentioned the remaining twelve gave employment to 1,516 persons who were paid £328,217 in wages, and used machinery, plant, land and buildings valued at £426,240. 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, 1919-20 to 1928-29.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured.			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	number.
1919-20 ..	573,932	5,189,098	6,164,126	426	35,232,399	143,374,400
1920-21 ..	751,137	5,290,854	6,443,480	228	35,549,722	109,686,950
1921-22 ..	535,590	5,250,641	6,345,508	232	33,893,695	152,908,600
1922-23 ..	540,322	5,628,555	6,709,060	231	32,699,019	99,771,650
1923-24 ..	471,862	4,998,680	5,833,903	99	29,244,981	87,896,350
1924-25 ..	427,152	5,222,496	5,998,437	50	30,794,864	77,840,200
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

**Woolen mills.** There were twenty-eight woollen mills working in 1928-29, and the number of persons employed therein was 6,561, of whom seventeen were working proprietors. The wages paid amounted to £1,066,897, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings was £2,920,690. The value of the raw materials used during the year was £2,377,416, and that of the goods manufactured in the same period, £4,308,677. The quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

## WOOLLEN MILLS, 1919-20 to 1928-29.

Year.	Quantity of Scoured Wool Used.	Quantity of Cotton Used.	Goods Manufactured—				Value of Output.
			Tweed and Cloth.	Flannel.	Blankets.	Shawls and Rugs.	
	lbs.	lbs.	yards.	yards.	pairs.	number	£
1919-20	7,285,570	578,542	2,212,202	3,667,816	165,794	51,637	1,976,428
1920-21	7,702,055	553,282	2,509,198	4,035,298	224,745	47,179	2,397,610
1921-22	8,015,650	586,836	1,872,512	5,759,987	297,700	51,598	2,482,761
1922-23	9,640,760	621,490	1,714,460	6,622,350	314,803	71,073	3,264,025
1923-24	7,936,456	848,812	1,927,298	6,095,442	377,354	115,443	3,561,480
1924-25	8,782,203	544,364	1,898,647	3,594,427	319,026	130,094	3,433,231
1925-26	10,679,901	285,482	3,438,142	3,618,260	250,943	93,766	3,976,224
1926-27	14,510,421	1,013,077	4,854,389	6,213,860	327,113	116,855	4,581,445
1927-28	11,960,882	972,455	6,236,623*	6,879,796*	375,125	126,603	4,680,740
1928-29	11,582,312	832,851	5,979,625*	4,603,874*	285,830	115,533	4,308,677

\* Square yards.

During the period 1919-20 to 1928-29 the value of the output of woollen mills increased by 118 per cent. Steady progress is indicated by the above table until the year 1928-29, which shows a decrease in output of all articles of manufacture.

**Boot factories.** The development which has taken place in the boot industry in recent years is exhibited in the following tables:—

## BOOT FACTORIES, 1919-20 to 1928-29.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Persons Employed.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Wages Paid.
			£	£
1919-20	264	10,357	716,305	1,252,004
1920-21	304	9,212	927,310	1,208,760
1921-22	334	11,714	1,130,425	1,760,589
1922-23	371	12,434	1,338,555	1,922,345
1923-24	400	12,434	1,529,615	1,941,075
1924-25	430	12,099	1,748,815	2,054,563*
1925-26	431	12,262	1,764,685	2,088,244*
1926-27	204	12,192	1,470,440	2,140,064*
1927-28	179	11,017	1,376,180	1,906,127*
1928-29	175	11,041	1,403,330	1,939,069*

\* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

Since the year 1926-27 the boot repair factories have been excluded from this classification. To enable a comparison to be made the following figures relating to boot repair establishments are given :—

### BOOT REPAIR FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Persons Employed.	Value of Machinery Plant, Land and Buildings.	Value of Materials Used.	Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
1926-27 ..	272	586	£ 414,350	£ 74,633	£ 101,738	£ 227,636
1927-28 ..	305	546	418,310	84,602	102,592	244,997
1928-29 ..	340	567	491,110	83,955	116,849	253,913

### OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES, 1919-20 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Goods Manufactured—		Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
	Boots and Shoes.	Slippers.*		
	pairs.	pairs.	£	£
1919-20 .. ..	6,774,267	552,652	3,909,570	5,996,639
1920-21 .. ..	5,447,504	559,213	2,911,852	4,964,462
1921-22 .. ..	7,571,231	903,992	3,109,863	6,043,172
1922-23 .. ..	7,591,946	851,289	3,059,769	6,157,132
1923-24 .. ..	7,063,385	1,107,257	2,879,194	5,888,699
1924-25 .. ..	7,496,004	1,167,581	2,913,105	5,832,625
1925-26 .. ..	7,660,638	1,724,418	2,995,490	6,045,226
1926-27 .. ..	8,147,282	2,100,228	3,058,257	6,105,072
1927-28 .. ..	7,792,702	2,188,608	2,943,572	5,657,318
1928-29 .. ..	7,856,996	2,492,609	3,031,173	5,810,619

\* Includes canvas shoes and house-boots.

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 £15,505,660 in 1928-29, as compared with £11,407,324 in 1919-20. During the period 1919-20 to 1928-29 the persons employed increased by 14 per cent., the wages paid

Dress (exclusive of boot) factories.

by 82 per cent., the value of materials used by 26 per cent., and the value of the output by 36 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows :—

DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES, 1919-20 to 1928-29

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
1919-20	1,252	4,123	25,490	29,613	2,490,549	6,628,276	11,407,324
1920-21	1,346	4,383	25,980	30,363	2,872,171	7,804,264	12,994,011
1921-22	1,424	4,674	27,370	32,044	3,328,326	7,689,101	13,429,230
1922-23	1,526	4,951	28,595	33,546	3,554,303	7,456,539	13,354,238
1923-24	1,501	4,751	26,772	31,523	3,574,059	7,181,020	13,118,477
1924-25	1,500	4,823	26,295	31,118	3,837,919*	7,388,950	13,584,190
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

\* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

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, 1919-20 to 1928-29.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
1919-20	78	49,241	2,632,665	1,215	217,995	100,838,000	953,039
1920-21	79	54,189	2,660,945	1,242	283,309	115,105,000	1,131,331
1921-22	84	57,481	3,166,750	1,350	334,805	136,021,000	1,407,268
1922-23	88	72,106	4,042,910	1,451	377,048	157,728,000	1,614,139
1923-24	90	154,622	5,864,065	1,752	462,172	405,108,000	2,176,551
1924-25	84	185,633	7,900,455	2,011	549,849	413,556,000	2,382,582
1925-26	83	188,342	5,035,460	1,149	338,807	460,710,000	1,648,113
1926-27	86	219,626	5,144,035	1,120	323,286	580,221,000	1,768,514
1927-28	86	198,914	5,513,630	1,069	307,490	630,880,000	1,566,113
1928-29	87	235,589	6,079,300	1,153	322,295	673,492,000	1,616,076

The decrease in the number of persons and the value of machinery and plant and output in electric supply undertakings for the last four years is due to a change in the method of compilation. In previous years, the figures related to both generation and distribution, but since 1924-25 only those relating to the former are given.

Prior to 1923-24 particulars relating to the Newport power houses controlled by the Victorian Railways Commissioners and the State



Electricity Commission had not been included in the statistics, and this accounts for the large increase in the figures for that year. The principal generating station is now located at the Electricity Commissioner's works at Yallourn, where 304,383,000 units were generated in the year 1928-29.

#### STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION ACTS 1918 AND 1920.

When it was first appointed in 1919, the operations of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria were carried on under the provisions of the *Electricity Commissioners' Act* 1918, which provided for the appointment by the Governor in Council of three Commissioners to administer the Act. By an amending Act of the 24th December, 1920, the name of the Act was changed to the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1918, and provision was made, *inter alia*, for the appointment of four Commissioners for a period of seven years, one of whom would devote the whole of his time to the Commission's works as permanent chairman. In addition to the Acts mentioned above, the Commission administers the *Electric Light and Power Act* 1915, the provisions of which give it control over all electrical undertakings in the State.

The duties of the Commission include the following:—

- (1) To inquire into and report to the Government as to the steps which should be taken to co-ordinate and concentrate all electrical undertakings in Victoria, and to secure the efficient inter-connexion of such undertakings by the adoption of the necessary standards of plant, pressure, &c.
- (2) To encourage and promote the use of electricity for industrial and manufacturing purposes, and to report to the Government on the prospects of establishing new industries in Victoria requiring large quantities of electrical energy.
- (3) To carry out investigations of coal deposits or of water power in connexion with the generation of electricity.

The Commission is vested with the following powers in relation to electrical undertakings:—

- (1) To erect and operate electrical undertakings.
- (2) To supply electricity in bulk to any corporation.
- (3) To supply electricity to any person outside any area in which there is an existing undertaking.
- (4) To carry on any business associated with an electric undertaking.
- (5) To make regulations as to precautions to be adopted in the use of electricity, and to arrange for the licensing of electric wiremen.

Authority is also given to the Commission to establish and operate State Coal Mines.

The Commission has complete control over all officers and employees required for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Act, the Commission has constructed a coal winning plant and an electric

generating station in the neighbourhood of Morwell, for the purpose of utilizing the practically unlimited supplies of brown coal in that area. The scheme provides for the winning of coal on the open cut system by means of mechanical appliances, for the erection of a power station close to the site of the open cut, having an installed capacity of 75,000 kilowatts, with provision for triplication, and for the erection at Yarraville of a receiving station with the necessary switch and transforming gear. Both stations are now complete and in operation, as is also the initial installation of briquetting plant at Yallourn, which produces, approximately, 130,000 tons of brown coal briquettes annually. Approval has been given to the duplication of the power station in order to meet the increasing demand for electricity, and work is now proceeding in connexion therewith. Work has also been commenced on the extension of the briquette factory. This extension will, it is expected, result in the triplication of the output of briquettes.

The Commission has also installed at Newport a station with an initial capacity of 15,000 kw. This station, which was built mainly to meet the urgent need for electricity pending the completion of the Yallourn plant, is now regarded as a peak load station. A second metropolitan station, of 15,000 kw., has been established at Richmond, where the single-phase power house of the Melbourne Electric Supply Company Ltd. has been taken over and converted to three-phase supply. The duplication of the Yallourn power station and main transmission line necessitates the erection of a second receiving station, and work is accordingly proceeding on the construction of a new terminal station at Richmond.

Supply of electricity from the Commission's generating station at Yallourn is already being given to the following towns in the Gippsland district (in addition to the Commission's township of Yallourn):—Morwell, Traralgon, Moe, Trafalgar, Yarragon, Maffra, Sale, Tyers, Heyfield, Mirboo North, Drouin, Korumburra, Leongatha, Cowwarr, Boolarra, Rosedale, Bairnsdale, Stratford, Newry, Darnum, Ruby, Yinnar, Nilma, Tinamba, Toongabbie, Tynong, Lakes Entrance, Glengarry, Bunyip, and Longwarry. Ultimately, supply will be given to other towns throughout Gippsland.

A transmission line has been built from Geelong, stretching through the western and south-western districts of Victoria to the borough of Port Fairy (a distance of 138 miles), giving supply to the latter town and to the following towns *en route*:—Colac, Camperdown, Terang, Mortlake, Warrion, Beac, Cobden, Noorat, Alvie, Allansford, Winchelsea, Cororooke, Pomborneit, Kolora, Bellarine, Moolap, Larpen, Nalangil, Ryan's Lane, Wool Wool, Birregurra, Dennington, and Koroit, and the city of Warrnambool.

Supply has also been given to the towns of Point Lonsdale, Queenscliff, Portarlington, Drysdale, Ocean Grove, and Barwon Heads by another transmission line from Geelong.

The energy is generated at the Melbourne Electric Supply Company's Power House at Geelong under an agreement between that body and the Electricity Commission until such time as energy is available from the Commission's main power station at Yallourn.

The Commission has purchased from the Electric Supply Company of Victoria Ltd. the dual electrical and tramway undertakings in the important inland cities of Ballarat and Bendigo. This purchase was ratified by Parliament in the 1929 Session, when an Act was also passed authorizing the Commission to operate tramways in the two cities mentioned, as well as in Geelong, where tramways are associated with the electricity supply undertaking of the Melbourne Electric Supply Company Ltd., whose assets will pass to the Commission on the 1st September, 1930. The Commission will control and supervise the electrical and tramways undertakings in Ballarat and Bendigo on the 1st July, 1931, between which date and the date of actual possession (30th June, 1934) the company will act in the capacity of managers for the Commission. Upon finalization of the negotiations for purchase of the Ballarat and Bendigo undertakings, the work of constructing a ring main to link up those cities and Geelong with Melbourne was commenced. This represents the last major extension of transmitted supply necessary to consummate the State scheme as a complete power system for Victoria. The first section of the ring main has been completed as far as Castlemaine, and supply is being given to that town and to Kyneton, Macedon, Woodend, Gisborne, Diggers' Rest, Lancefield, Romsey, Riddell, and Monegeetta. The supply to Sunbury, previously given over the 22,000-volt subsidiary line which serves the outer metropolitan area, has also been transferred to the Bendigo-Ballararat ring main. The municipal undertakings at Kyneton, Woodend, and Gisborne, and the private undertaking at Castlemaine, were acquired by the Commission, preparatory to service being given to those centres from the first section of the ring main.

The Commission is supplying energy in bulk to the Melbourne City Council, the Melbourne Electric Supply Company, the Melbourne Harbour Trust, the municipalities of Box Hill, Brunswick, Coburg, Williamstown, Footscray, Heidelberg, Northcote, Port Melbourne, Preston, Braybrook, Doncaster, and Carrum, and has built a subsidiary line operating at 22,000 volts which encircles the eastern half of the outer metropolitan area, passing through and giving service to Ringwood, Dandenong, Frankston, and the Mornington Peninsula. It has taken over the supply and retail distribution of energy to Dandenong, Werribee, Altona, Point Cook, Laverton, Sunshine, Glenroy, Pascoe Vale, and Essendon-Flemington. Also Sassafras, Sherbrooke, Tremont, Ferry Creek, Olinda, Dromana, Sorrento-Portsea, Rosebud, Rye, Tyabb, Silvan, Evelyn, Tally-Ho, Glen Waverley, Pakenham, Beaconsfield, Berwick, Kallista, Lower Plenty, Diamond Creek, Cranbourne, and Narre Warren. At the 30th June, 1929, the Commission was supplying, either in retail or in bulk, over 140 Victorian towns or centres, apart from the metropolitan area.

The Commission is empowered to develop hydro-electric resources, and with this object to maintain survey parties constantly in the field for the purpose of obtaining data relative to steam flow, volume, &c.

Five hydro-power stations (Sugarloaf, Rubicon, Rubicon Lower, Rubicon Falls, and Royston) have been erected and are in operation. The Sugarloaf station is the largest, being of 18,000 horse-power capacity. A sixth station, at Snobb's Creek, is included in the scheme, but its construction is being deferred for the present. All stations feed into a common sub-station about eight miles from Sugarloaf. The total capacity of hydraulic turbines installed in these stations is 40,250 brake horse-power. The construction of the transmission line from Sugarloaf to Thomastown, and from Sugarloaf to Albury and Corowa (New South Wales), via Benalla and Wangaratta, is complete, and supply is being given to the north-eastern portions of the State from the Sugarloaf scheme, over the transmission line which links up the north-eastern scheme with Yallourn, via Yarraville and Thomastown Terminal Stations. This line also serves Echuca, Shepparton, Wahgunyah, Yarrawonga, Springhurst, Mooroopna, Tatura, Merrigum, Benalla, Chiltern, Tongala, Rutherglen, Kyabram, Thornton, Mansfield, Barnawartha, and Dookie. Bulk supply is given to the Wodonga Electric Supply Company. The electrical undertakings at Euroa and Cobram have been taken over from the Tungamah Shire Council by the Commission, and local plants are in operation pending extension of transmitted energy.

Particulars in regard to gasworks are given below for each of the last ten years, but the figures in columns 2 and 3 for the last four years are not comparable with those of preceding years owing to the exclusion of all particulars relating to distribution. Prior to 1925-26 the published figures included both manufacture and distribution.

## GASWORKS, 1919-20 to 1928-29.

Year.	Number of Works.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			£	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1919-20 ..	45	2,267	472,855	331,149	4,592,305,000	206,245	1,395,320
1920-21 ..	45	2,213	576,515	339,250	4,499,088,000	216,771	1,608,999
1921-22 ..	45	2,300	609,600	383,092	5,151,380,000	239,755	1,953,936
1922-23 ..	45	2,444	639,954	402,537	5,443,993,000	260,526	1,941,503
1923-24 ..	45	2,561	699,173	410,517	5,407,962,000	259,080	2,095,571
1924-25 ..	45	2,464	668,006	406,868	5,608,313,000	226,436	2,087,358
1925-26 ..	35	933	258,704	422,783	5,801,335,000	273,773	1,433,090
1926-27 ..	33	959	264,918	442,391	5,855,817,000	233,998	1,967,485
1927-28 ..	34	1,013	290,190	437,947	6,326,887,000	291,077	2,077,058
1928-29 ..	35	936	265,536	437,651	6,424,614,000	279,887	2,042,896

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 343,764 in 1919-20, 360,876 in 1920-21, 300,188 in 1921-22, 248,481 in 1922-23, 223,986 in 1923-24, 175,127 in 1924-25, 114,947 in 1925-26, 88,601 in 1926-27, 68,567 in 1927-28, and 239,928 in 1928-29.

The facilities afforded in the metropolitan area have had the effect of bringing within that area the more important of the manufacturing industries. The distribution of factories by classes between the metropolis and the remainder of the State, for 1919-20 and each of the last three years, is exhibited in the following statement:—

## NUMBER AND LOCATION OF FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	Number of Factories.							
	Metropolis.				Remainder of State.			
	1919-20	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1919-20	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . .	96	83	83	84	209	160	149	145
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . .	16	21	19	19	10	10	9	8
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . .	114	168	163	156	82	109	98	95
Working in wood . .	226	336	331	337	286	342	319	300
Metal works, machinery, &c. . .	577	807	819	808	197	216	222	216
Connected with food and drink, &c. . .	261	267	592	582	415	465	665	655
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . .	1,249	1,719	1,750	1,805	324	368	358	342
Books, paper, printing, &c. . .	309	410	407	402	156	172	174	174
Musical instruments, &c. . .	12	19	18	19	..	..	..	..
Arms and explosives	10	7	7	8	..	1	1	1
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . .	291	468	465	466	321	481	506	515
Ship and boat building and repairing . .	10	11	10	13	2	2	2	2
Furniture, upholstery and bedding . .	304	448	445	419	28	48	54	47
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . .	79	92	98	89	45	22	23	13
Surgical and other scientific appliances	30	40	43	42	3	4	3	4
Jewellery, time-pieces and plated-ware . .	92	112	108	111	7	5	7	8
Heat, light, and power	62	26	26	26	108	103	104	105
Rubber and Leather-ware . .	45	106	116	119	..	24	28	30
Minor wares, n.e.i. . .	60	13	23	30	2	..	..	2
Total . .	3,843	5,158	5,523	5,535	2,195	2,532	2,722	2,662

Since 1919-20 the number of factories in the State has increased by 2,159, the greatest numerical increase in the classes being that of the clothing and textile factories, of which there were 574 more in 1928-29 than in 1919-20. Increase or decrease in the number of factories is not by itself a good indicator of the growth of manufacturing industry, since a lessening of the number by absorption or amalgamation may result in greater economy in manufacture and increased output.

The average number of persons employed in each class of industry is shown in the following table :—

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.**

Class of Industry.	1919-20.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Treating raw materials, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. ..	4,759	4,209	4,112	3,552	3,198
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	878	891	941	870	880
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	4,828	5,975	6,117	5,855	5,576
Working in wood ..	8,802	9,685	9,134	8,265	6,601
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	19,079	25,663	28,563	27,819	27,340
Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	20,545	18,813	18,881	21,476	20,934
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c.	44,245	50,188	55,101	53,857	53,949
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	9,487	11,374	11,720	11,618	11,490
Musical instruments, &c. ..	285	529	532	471	537
Arms and explosives ..	839	471	537	511	517
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.	5,707	7,386	8,236	7,845	8,163
Ship and boat building and repairing ..	938	388	388	395	396
Furniture, bedding, and upholstery ..	3,657	4,527	5,460	5,199	4,792
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	2,447	2,713	2,811	2,839	2,791
Surgical and other scientific appliances..	174	230	269	269	284
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware ..	1,347	1,097	1,044	1,100	1,065
Heat, light, and power ..	4,466	4,186	2,984	3,029	3,034
Rubber and Leatherware, n.e.i. ..	1,045	919	4,496	5,080	4,688
Minor wares, n.e.i. ..	2,994	3,715	313	307	333
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>136,522</b>	<b>152,959</b>	<b>161,639</b>	<b>160,357</b>	<b>156,568</b>

The method of arriving at this average has been altered for the year 1928-29, and it is now taken as the average number employed over the whole year, and not, 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 652) is designed to show seasonal employment.

The total increase in the number of hands employed during the period covered by the above table was 20,046, which represented an advance of about 15 per cent. An increase of 2 per cent. is, however, due to the addition of a new industry in class 6, viz., bakeries (see page 622), included for the first time in 1927-28. The greatest development had taken place in clothing factories, vehicles, &c., and metal works, which showed increases of 9,704, 2,456, and 8,261 respectively in the number of persons employed in 1928-29 as compared with the



**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.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Working proprietors ..	7,500	7,255	7,254	7,334	7,755	7,302
Managers, overseers ..	4,929	5,043	5,213	5,580	5,891	5,826
Accountants, clerks ..	6,966	6,827	6,034	6,519	6,677	6,847
Engine-drivers, firemen	2,197	2,142	2,065	2,036	1,945	1,850
Workers in factory or works .. ..	129,617	128,706	128,948	137,025	135,425	132,304
Outworkers .. ..	870	728	736	592	380	240
Carters, messengers ..	3,378	2,766	2,394	2,065	1,703	1,660
Others .. ..	705	691	315	488	581	539
Total .. ..	156,162	154,158	152,959	161,639	160,357	156,568

**Outworkers.** The term "outworker" used in the above table relates to factory workers working in their own homes, but does not include individuals working for themselves. The employment of outworkers is regulated by a special provision of the Factories and Shops Act. They are required to register their names and addresses with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and factory proprietors are forbidden to give work to those who are not registered.

**Sex distribution  
in  
factories.**

The average numbers of males and females employed in factories and their proportions to the male and female populations, for the years 1919-20 to 1928-29, 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.
1919-20 ..	92,101	1,243	44,421	588	136,522	913
1920-21 ..	96,379	1,277	44,364	580	140,743	926
1921-22 ..	97,789	1,279	47,087	599	144,876	934
1922-23 ..	103,092	1,307	49,533	618	152,625	960
1923-24 ..	107,578	1,334	48,584	593	156,162	961
1924-25 ..	105,984	1,286	48,174	578	154,158	930
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



Males formed 67·5 per cent. in 1919-20 and 66·8 per cent. in 1928-29 of the total persons employed. The increase during the period 1919-20 to 1928-29 in the number of males employed was 12,547, or 13·6 per cent., and in the number of females employed, 7,499, or 16·9 per cent.

Of the total females in factories 73·3 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 9·7 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, 1928-29.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Oatmeal, etc. . . . .	336	237	70·5
Biscuit . . . . .	629	445	70·7
Jam, fruit, and vegetable canning . . . . .	1,008	808	80·2
Confectionery . . . . .	1,605	1,435	89·4
Tobacco . . . . .	955	561	58·7
Woollen mills . . . . .	2,949	3,612	122·5
Clothing, tailoring, etc. . . . .	1,947	6,651	341·6
Dressmaking, millinery . . . . .	532	8,327	1,565·2
Underclothing, shirts, ties, etc. . . . .	607	6,059	998·2
Hats, caps, etc. . . . .	547	1,158	211·7
Hosiery, knitting . . . . .	1,336	5,397	403·9
Fur . . . . .	213	293	137·6
Boots and shoes . . . . .	5,810	5,231	90·0
Printing, newspapers, etc. . . . .	6,212	1,606	25·8
Bookbinding, etc. . . . .	724	594	82·0
Paper making, Paper bag, etc. . . . .	940	904	96·2
Sail, tent, rope, twine . . . . .	568	417	73·4
Chemicals . . . . .	677	702	103·7
Ammunition and Explosives . . . . .	325	192	59·1
Upholstery, bedding, etc. . . . .	636	326	51·3
Match . . . . .	180	478	265·6
Fancy leather . . . . .	472	348	73·7
Rubber goods . . . . .	2,864	1,004	35·1
All other factories . . . . .	72,576	5,135	7·1
Total . . . . .	104,648	51,920	49·6

A favorable feature of factory statistics has been the small proportion of children engaged in factories.

Child labour in factories.

Of the male and female employees, boys and girls under 16 constituted 4·29 and 8·39 per cent. respectively in 1928-29, as

against 4·04 and 6·47 per cent. in 1919-20. The number of children employed in factories and their proportions to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1919-20 to 1928-29 :—

## 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.
1919-20 ..	3,721	2,872	6,593	4·04	6·47	4·83
1920-21 ..	3,715	2,798	6,513	4·11	6·39	4·86
1921-22 ..	3,780	3,120	6,900	4·13	6·71	5·00
1922-23 ..	4,031	3,163	7,194	4·18	6·48	4·95
1923-24 ..	4,057	3,422	7,479	4·03	7·15	5·03
1924-25 ..	4,027	3,223	7,250	4·05	6·78	4·94
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

**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 1919-20 to 1928-29 :—

## MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Horse-power of Engines.
		£	
1919-20 ..	4,737	15,846,935	166,803
1920-21 ..	5,161	18,179,385	182,143
1921-22 ..	5,473	21,182,110	191,881
1922-23 ..	5,762	23,994,715	216,427
1923-24 ..	6,030	28,223,915	314,561
1924-25 ..	6,168	32,563,815	374,064
1925-26 ..	6,321	30,549,130	367,318
1926-27 ..	6,637	31,580,350	414,992
1927-28 ..	7,209	32,745,680	403,770
1928-29 ..	7,305	33,724,910	446,382

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, 1919-20 TO 1928-29.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
1919-20 ..	910	761	2,712	315	29	1,301
1920-21 ..	941	705	3,128	360	27	1,371
1921-22 ..	935	666	3,474	364	34	1,280
1922-23 ..	910	655	3,795	372	30	1,334
1923-24 ..	885	540	4,174	402	29	1,259
1924-25 ..	812	476	4,448	403	29	1,257
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

Year.	Actual Horse-power of Engines.				
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
1919-20 .. ..	95,747	19,183	48,814	3,059	166,803
1920-21 .. ..	103,048	19,331	56,602	3,162	182,143
1921-22 .. ..	106,882	19,327	62,663	3,009	191,881
1922-23 .. ..	112,547	18,968	81,679	3,233	216,427
1923-24 .. ..	195,744	18,394	95,340	5,083	314,561
1924-25 .. ..	233,290	17,869	97,381	5,380	353,920
1925-26 .. ..	235,872	15,422	107,812	8,212	367,318
1926-27 .. ..	268,061	13,548	123,359	10,024	414,992
1927-28 .. ..	241,956	12,326	137,692	11,796	403,770
1928-29 .. ..	*274,331	10,886	147,835	13,330	446,382

\* Includes 26,265 horse-power generated by water.

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 nett 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 last 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>							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1919-20	..	..	1,967,959	270,875	12,515,207	2,948,132	17,702,173
1920-21	..	..	2,384,372	310,024	15,284,545	3,998,275	21,377,216
1921-22	..	..	2,563,467	357,691	16,933,984	3,991,353	23,846,495
1922-23	..	..	2,761,045	394,366	18,038,101	4,353,680	25,547,192
1923-24	..	..	3,003,855	436,425	19,577,822	4,453,982	27,472,084
1924-25	1,538,868	74,043	3,055,257	443,676	19,460,304	4,484,904	29,057,052
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	5,194,463	31,822,589
1927-28	1,954,036	102,663	3,363,582	532,265	20,915,338	5,229,167	32,087,051
1928-29	1,965,990	100,829	3,416,012	552,056	20,268,582	5,230,117	31,533,586
<i>Average Amounts.</i>							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1919-20	..	..	264 8 1	118 6 9	157 16 8	70 17 5	135 10 5
1920-21	..	..	298 19 7	124 15 2	185 12 4	82 5 11	159 8 4
1921-22	..	..	316 18 11	133 16 4	202 19 11	91 2 11	172 16 9
1922-23	..	..	331 10 9	134 14 8	204 12 2	94 16 5	175 15 9
1923-24	..	..	339 19 1	142 13 5	212 19 0	99 7 1	184 15 11
1924-25	233 8 11	111 13 7	347 18 0	143 13 7	214 15 5	100 19 4	186 16 4*
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	106 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*

\* These figures are based on numbers of persons employed and the wages, etc., paid to all persons employed, excluding working proprietors.

The particulars appearing in the above table reveal continued increases from year to year in the average earnings of all groups. In the average wage of all employees, the largest increase was from the year 1919-20 to 1920-21. The figures for the year 1928-29 show an advance of 12s. 6d. in the average wage paid per employee.

The method of arriving at the average number of employees for the year 1928-29 (see page 637) would tend to increase the average wage paid to an amount slightly greater than that in previous years.

The average wage for 1928-29 (£197 8s. 3d.) 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 1928-29 are given in the subjoined statement:—

### FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1928-29.

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.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . .	4,018,986	93,935	802,524	47,038	5,553,421
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . .	958,473	52,194	192,445	23,188	1,609,649
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . .	958,280	493,164	1,371,193	123,976	3,810,587
Working in wood . . .	1,762,072	46,229	1,565,407	55,741	4,043,117
Metal works, machinery, &c. . .	6,992,518	386,765	6,419,713	197,150	16,511,644
Connected with food and drink, &c. . .	28,639,541	707,390	4,743,282	266,228	40,333,101
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . .	14,836,517	311,566	8,039,624	201,070	27,544,210
Books, paper, printing, &c. . .	2,838,328	141,954	2,577,764	65,400	7,153,207
Musical instruments, &c. . .	158,116	3,923	117,595	1,216	335,387
Arms and explosives . . .	252,877	18,097	115,471	15,998	495,262
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . .	1,041,401	62,151	1,848,994	41,515	3,619,896
Ship and boat building and repairing . . .	39,397	5,573	99,905	2,645	176,189
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . .	1,394,477	28,321	930,834	11,799	2,820,520
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . .	2,010,113	69,435	623,251	78,620	3,641,975
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . .	45,425	1,515	62,867	1,083	143,407
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . .	228,548	8,413	214,662	3,286	560,257
Heat, light, and power . . .	1,569,401	802,061	770,537	183,564	4,914,195
Rubber and leatherware, n.e.i. . .	2,271,833	126,620	981,949	90,132	4,457,422
Minor wares, n.e.i. . .	84,153	1,392	55,689	781	174,017
Total . . .	70,100,456	3,361,298	31,533,586	1,410,430	127,897,463

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, 1928-29.

Class of Industry.	Percentage of Costs, &c., to Total Value of Production.				
	Materials Used, including Containers.	Fuel, Light, &c.	Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest and Profit.
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . . . .	72·4	1·7	14·5	0·8	10·6
2. Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . .	59·6	3·2	12·0	1·4	23·8
3. Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	25·1	12·9	36·0	3·3	22·7
4. Working in wood . . . .	43·6	1·1	38·7	1·4	15·2
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	42·4	2·3	38·9	1·2	15·2
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	71·0	1·7	11·8	0·7	14·8
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	53·9	1·1	29·2	0·7	15·1
8. Books, paper, printing, &c. . . . .	39·7	2·0	36·0	0·9	21·4
9. Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	47·1	1·2	35·0	0·4	16·3
10. Arms and explosives . . . . .	51·1	3·8	23·3	3·2	18·6
11. Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	28·8	1·7	51·1	1·1	17·3
12. Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	22·4	3·1	56·7	1·5	16·3
13. Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . . . .	49·4	1·0	33·0	0·4	16·2
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . . .	55·2	1·9	17·1	2·2	23·6
15. Surgical and other scientific instruments . . . . .	31·7	1·0	43·8	0·8	22·7
16. Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . . . .	40·8	1·5	38·3	0·6	18·8
17. Heat, light, and power . . . . .	31·9	16·3	15·7	3·8	32·3
18. Rubber and leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	51·0	2·9	22·0	2·0	22·1
19. Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	48·4	0·8	32·0	0·4	18·4
Total . . . . .	54·8	2·6	24·7	1·1	16·8

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 three the sum paid in wages represents 36 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 25 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in class six the expenditure on wages amounts to 12 per cent. and that on raw materials to 71 per cent. of the value of the output.

Cost of  
production,  
1919-20 to  
1928-29.

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 1919-20 to 1928-29 :—

**COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF  
FACTORIES, 1919-20 TO 1928-29.**

Year.	Cost of Production.				Total Value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1919-20 ..	65,563,104	1,723,220	17,702,173	16,486,866	101,475,363
1920-21 ..	65,401,425	2,184,096	21,377,216	17,045,557	106,008,294
1921-22 ..	60,352,561	2,329,760	23,846,495	19,714,365	106,243,181
1922-23 ..	62,658,163	2,443,681	25,547,192	20,637,307	111,286,343
1923-24 ..	62,217,874	2,803,239	27,472,084	21,428,730	113,921,927
1924-25 ..	65,205,233	2,964,635	29,057,052	20,950,478	118,177,398
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

These figures are reduced in the succeeding statement to their proportionate value of the total output.

**PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES,  
1919-20 TO 1928-29.**

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.				Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%
1919-20 .. ..	64·6	1·7	17·4	16·3	100·0
1920-21 .. ..	61·7	2·0	20·2	16·1	100·0
1921-22 .. ..	56·8	2·2	22·4	18·6	100·0
1922-23 .. ..	56·3	2·2	23·0	18·5	100·0
1923-24 .. ..	54·6	2·5	24·1	18·8	100·0
1924-25 .. ..	55·2	2·5	24·6	17·7	100·0
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

The apparent decrease since 1923-24 in the percentage available for profit and miscellaneous expenses, as shown in the last table, is largely accounted for by the fact that the amount of salaries and wages includes for those years the sums drawn regularly by working

proprietors amounting in the successive years to £1,612,911, £1,671,647, £1,933,032, £2,056,699, and £2,066,819.

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 24·7 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 21·5 per cent. in the period 1919-20 to 1923-24. The cost of materials was 55·0 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1924-25 to 1928-29, as compared with 58·7 per cent. in the years 1919-20 to 1923-24. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power was 2·1 per cent. in the former and 2·6 per cent. in the latter period. The balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £17 13s. 3d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1924-25 to 1928-29, as compared with £17 13s. 8d. 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 1928-29 :—

#### MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1928-29.

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . . . .	705,050	909,050
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . . . .	317,620	267,410
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	1,356,600	1,294,570
Working in wood . . . . .	1,045,900	1,070,760
Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	4,151,130	4,996,240
Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	6,273,170	7,247,890
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	4,340,960	7,533,190
Books, paper, printing, &c. . . . .	2,829,760	3,151,860
Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	17,920	183,780
Arms and explosives . . . . .	328,870	453,640
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	993,170	2,604,870
Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	110,950	197,360
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . . . .	282,790	1,055,570
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . . .	1,030,020	919,240
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . . . .	23,280	120,660
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . . . .	67,820	270,190
Heat, light, and power . . . . .	8,775,670	2,800,650
Rubber and Leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	1,025,290	1,033,890
Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	18,940	73,640
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>33,724,910</b>	<b>36,184,460</b>

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industries—food and drink; clothing and textile fabrics; and heat, light and power—amounted, in the year under review, to £36,971,530, 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 1919-20 to 1928-29 :—

**MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1919-20 TO 1928-29.**

Year.						Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
						£	£
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	15,846,935	14,957,585
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	18,179,385	17,313,350
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	21,182,110	19,810,170
1922-23	..	..	..	..	..	23,994,715	22,428,525
1923-24	..	..	..	..	..	28,223,915	24,972,560
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	32,563,815	28,468,160
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

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery and plant and land and buildings increased by 127 per cent. between 1919-20 and 1928-29.

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.

The large increase shown in the number of accidents since 1919 is mainly attributable to an amendment of the law, which made compulsory the reporting of accidents. Previously, only those of a serious nature were reported.

**ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, 1919 TO 1928.**

Year.			Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
1918	..	..	104,242	459	·440
1919	..	..	116,369	362	·311
1920	..	..	116,846	862	·737
1921	..	..	117,633	830	·705
1922	..	..	126,630	787	·621
1923	..	..	128,915	1,034	·802
1924	..	..	129,147	1,052	·814
1925	..	..	128,013	996	·778
1926	..	..	135,510	1,252	·924
1927	..	..	136,022	1,348	·991
1928	..	..	137,244	1,224	·891

**Manufactures—  
Penal  
Department  
and Blind  
Institute.**

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 1928-29 was £62,336, and of the materials used, £49,314. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments. The work carried on by the latter is the manufacture of brushware, basketware, mats and matting, and knitted goods, and gives employment to 144 persons (121 males and 23 females). The value of the work turned out for the period under review was £31,030.

**Value of  
Victorian  
production.**

The value of all articles produced or manufactured in Victoria has been compiled from actual returns or estimates in the office of the Government Statist, and the results are set forth in the following table :—

**VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1924-25 to 1928-29.**

Produce.	Value in—				
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
<i>Cultivation.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat .. ..	11,993,546	6,665,150	9,546,812	4,724,269	8,364,675
Oats .. ..	934,538	684,320	653,291	688,804	627,521
Barley, malting ..	258,263	202,206	192,349	184,324	151,726
„ other .. ..	95,743	87,960	103,390	112,503	70,773
Maize .. ..	137,948	172,825	152,055	121,368	136,067
Other Cereals ..	53,227	58,523	58,483	48,995	36,000
Grass and Clover Seed .. ..	3,886	2,749	2,350	2,076	9,380
Potatoes .. ..	682,878	1,309,470	671,673	388,537	1,189,349
Onions .. ..	209,803	267,793	110,839	188,186	187,233
Other Root Crops	12,340	18,297	15,161	14,759	13,163
Hay .. ..	3,639,496	3,497,253	4,719,925	3,683,272	3,502,862
Straw .. ..	66,920	63,988	47,970	66,904	49,427
Green Forge* ..	497,655	539,365	436,205	474,475	535,755
Tobacco .. ..	49,120	47,160	57,700	35,280	39,510
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c. .. ..	45,372	77,333	74,889	81,421	50,813
Raisins, ordinary	57,867	73,452	99,080	76,100	82,873
„ sultanas..	733,919	676,965	1,195,183	623,241	857,975
Currants .. ..	110,099	93,972	182,536	152,171	273,186
Wine .. ..	153,986	177,371	254,184	152,212	84,239
Hops .. ..	53,000	54,193	16,074	50,262	36,800
Other Crops ..	78,848	125,788	109,022	168,618	119,397
Fruit grown for sale in orchards and gardens .. ..	1,091,508	1,247,723	970,831	1,189,356	1,093,434
Fruit in private orchards and gar- dens .. ..	9,945	12,070	9,570	10,520	8,500
Market Gardens ..	731,000	830,450	887,550	949,200	931,500
Less Deductions	-3,535,135	-3,283,560	-4,822,130	-5,616,588	-4,087,508
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>18,165,772</b>	<b>13,702,818</b>	<b>15,744,992</b>	<b>8,570,865</b>	<b>14,364,655</b>

\* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

## VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1924-25 TO 1928-29—continued.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
<i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Milk consumed in natural state ..	1,784,590	2,333,000	2,326,800	2,184,900	2,025,300
Butter made ..	6,618,240	6,182,120	6,233,400	6,675,700	7,682,200
Cheese made ..	204,890	227,660	270,620	244,140	325,600
Cream made (not for butter) ..	190,540	184,350	154,880	174,610	212,800
Condensed, Concentrated, and Powdered Milk ..	1,582,915	1,437,660	1,498,060	1,906,720	1,713,600
Cattle ..	3,538,240	3,707,000	2,330,830	3,308,880	4,203,500
Pigs ..	1,588,620	1,720,740	1,343,750	1,189,410	1,622,700
Sheep (without wool) ..	4,390,880	3,316,660	2,585,770	3,740,310	3,468,000
Wool ..	11,440,240	7,082,820	7,876,683	9,701,660	10,252,002
Less Deductions ..	-1,723,178	-1,771,800	-2,340,426	-2,701,730	-2,368,239
Total ..	29,615,977	24,420,210	22,280,367	26,424,600	29,137,413
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold ..	285,316	200,958	208,778	163,699	144,068
Coal ..	610,671	762,521	846,697	982,533	933,408
Stone from Quarries (including limestone) ..	530,820	666,765	700,200	652,800	602,900
Other Metals and Minerals ..	41,848	37,284	124,567	156,246	113,765
Total ..	1,468,655	1,667,528	1,880,242	1,955,278	1,794,141
<i>Forest Produce.</i>					
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only) ..	745,580	711,970	863,493	782,700	676,200
Firewood (estimated) ..	1,053,870	1,071,000	888,400	910,000	939,000
Bark for Tanning ..	132,935	129,490	136,906	107,700	98,380
Total ..	1,932,385	1,912,460	1,888,799	1,800,400	1,713,580
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Honey and Beeswax ..	78,981	41,694	47,282	60,140	82,854
Poultry production (estimated) ..	4,443,200	4,515,400	4,819,500	4,760,000	4,295,000
Rabbits and Hares ..	403,680	697,665	508,340	679,230	820,820
Fish ..	164,296	187,851	167,461	185,840	173,870
Total ..	5,090,157	5,442,610	5,542,583	5,685,210	5,372,544
Total Value of Primary Products ..	56,272,946	47,145,626	47,336,983	44,436,353	52,382,333
Manufacturing—Added Value* ..	45,271,348	46,006,461	51,005,430	51,565,291	51,062,027
Grand Total ..	101,544,294	93,152,087	98,342,413	96,001,644	103,444,360

\* Exclusive of value of output of butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber), which is included above under the headings "Dairying and Pastoral" and "Forest Produce," respectively.

Deductions made from the total value of "Cultivation" include cost of freight and handling charges, together with cost of bags, seed, manure, spraying material, and fodder used in the production of crops. In the case of "Dairying and Pastoral" production the deductions

consist of cost of freight, handling charges, and wool packs, and the value of hay, bran and pollard, green fodder, and root crops used as fodder.

The basis for the calculation of added value in manufacturing has been altered since the year 1923-24. Added value is now obtained by deducting from the total value of output the cost of materials used, fuel and light, tools replaced, repairs to plant, &c., whereas prior to 1924-25 the value of materials used was the only deduction. This explains the apparent decrease under this head for 1924-25. The inclusion of bakeries resulted in an increase in added value in manufacturing of £1,251,524 in 1927-28, and an increase of £1,334,716 in the year 1928-29, for which allowance must be made when comparing the figures for the last two years with those of previous years.

The values of different kinds of production per head of the total population in each of the last five years were as follows :—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION,  
1924-25 to 1928-29.

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—				
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation ..	10 19 3	8 2 9	9 4 0	4 18 5	8 3 2
Dairying and Pastoral	17 17 5	14 10 0	13 0 4	15 3 6	16 10 11
Mining .. ..	0 17 9	0 19 10	1 1 11	1 2 5	1 0 4
Forest .. ..	1 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 1	1 0 8	0 19 6
Miscellaneous ..	3 1 5	3 4 8	3 4 9	3 5 4	3 1 0
<b>Total Primary Production</b>	<b>33 19 2</b>	<b>27 19 11</b>	<b>27 13 1</b>	<b>25 10 4</b>	<b>29 14 11</b>
<b>Manufactures ..</b>	<b>27 6 5</b>	<b>27 6 5</b>	<b>29 15 11</b>	<b>29 12 3</b>	<b>28 19 11</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>61 5 7</b>	<b>55 6 4</b>	<b>57 9 0</b>	<b>55 2 7</b>	<b>58 14 10</b>

Monthly  
employment  
in factories.

Factory schedules for the year 1928-29 called for data days nearest the 15th day of each month, including and all others engaged in work connected with manufacturing. The information has been tabulated and the monthly totals for

## MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Aerated waters .. .. .	591	654	700	756
Agricultural implements .. .. .	3,656	3,714	3,763	2,842
Aircraft building .. .. .	80	80	87	87
Arms and ammunition .. .. .	195	194	198	199
Art metal works .. .. .	143	141	153	145
Bacon .. .. .	518	528	522	523
Bakeries .. .. .	2,654	2,657	2,661	2,677
Bags and sacks .. .. .	133	127	126	121
Basket, wickerware .. .. .	201	204	197	195
Bedding, upholstery .. .. .	859	876	910	903
Biscuits .. .. .	1,066	1,046	1,051	1,018
Boiling down, bone mills .. .. .	267	266	278	281
Bookbinding .. .. .	1,280	1,292	1,305	1,289
Boot accessories .. .. .	445	450	449	461
Boots and shoes .. .. .	9,901	10,475	10,880	11,275
Boot repair .. .. .	261	262	264	266
Boxes and cases .. .. .	427	420	439	438
Brass and copper .. .. .	1,148	1,280	1,190	1,204
Breweries .. .. .	1,111	1,141	1,173	1,205
Bricks .. .. .	1,037	1,107	1,125	1,145
Brooms and brushware .. .. .	259	257	260	268
Butter, cheese, &c. .. .. .	2,159	2,226	2,488	2,697
Chaffcutting .. .. .	307	299	279	320
Cement and cement goods .. .. .	1,055	1,020	946	948
Chemical fertilizers .. .. .	845	844	877	846
Chemicals, drugs .. .. .	1,348	1,366	1,382	1,375
Clothing .. .. .	7,488	7,618	7,924	7,981
Coachbuilding .. .. .	1,427	1,434	1,451	1,450
Confectionery .. .. .	3,205	3,107	3,069	2,956
Condiments, coffee, &c. .. .. .	602	595	617	609
Cooperage .. .. .	252	255	258	267
Cornflour, oatmeal, &c. .. .. .	578	566	557	554
Cotton mills .. .. .	446	454	454	460
Cutlery .. .. .	119	120	121	118
Diesinking .. .. .	162	176	176	180
Distilleries .. .. .	124	141	133	138
Docks and slips .. .. .	284	315	320	326
Dressmaking .. .. .	7,214	7,927	8,315	8,354
Dried fruit .. .. .	264	244	253	270
Dyeworks .. .. .	323	310	325	323
Electric light and power .. .. .	1,197	1,149	1,163	1,155
Electrical apparatus .. .. .	1,424	1,452	1,430	1,425
Electroplating .. .. .	410	425	430	437
Engineering .. .. .	5,755	5,746	5,658	5,663

relating to the number of employees on factory pay-rolls on pay managers, clerks, engine-drivers, operatives, carters and messengers turing.

each industry are set out in the following table :—

IN FACTORIES, 1928-29.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
812	914	856	820	773	662	621	586
2,944	2,896	3,017	3,106	3,112	3,097	2,979	2,878
87	87	82	83	91	89	90	83
198	194	193	207	210	204	205	206
146	138	140	142	142	146	148	149
536	549	533	533	543	551	538	541
2,685	2,713	2,688	2,707	2,746	2,711	2,720	2,731
133	128	121	133	131	124	132	125
209	229	212	211	196	199	197	189
923	952	908	911	922	926	921	889
1,068	1,091	1,064	1,053	1,062	1,080	1,057	1,054
282	277	279	281	277	282	274	264
1,307	1,294	1,288	1,297	1,290	1,266	1,261	1,248
459	455	426	451	457	440	450	444
11,504	10,978	9,529	10,623	10,957	10,927	11,350	11,242
271	273	260	261	268	269	268	269
455	428	428	332	338	301	319	317
1,198	1,203	1,213	1,213	1,229	1,199	1,179	1,160
1,239	1,269	1,239	1,185	1,201	1,201	1,192	1,182
1,137	1,105	1,099	1,115	1,109	1,068	632	402
264	259	263	270	264	261	266	264
2,762	2,732	2,548	2,364	2,285	2,246	2,254	2,222
304	316	351	376	324	310	305	304
949	972	971	979	945	961	933	916
838	840	946	964	1,305	1,265	970	891
1,424	1,422	1,344	1,359	1,351	1,331	1,329	1,325
8,084	8,133	7,661	7,926	8,069	8,088	8,066	7,860
1,473	1,502	1,489	1,482	1,451	1,424	1,413	1,404
3,041	3,100	2,606	2,773	2,783	2,843	2,953	2,969
629	646	632	614	596	619	634	633
266	265	255	260	252	226	254	236
561	572	565	565	546	574	592	583
463	479	477	489	501	491	493	493
119	119	120	123	121	124	125	124
143	142	139	139	140	138	136	137
149	131	135	137	145	162	156	139
273	317	325	309	348	263	262	249
8,224	8,125	7,519	8,261	8,501	8,339	8,195	7,604
242	269	329	426	979	1,002	654	398
327	327	324	341	340	337	350	352
1,162	1,122	1,131	1,128	1,127	1,119	1,164	1,181
1,441	1,459	1,459	1,398	1,511	1,481	1,492	1,497
448	455	462	471	481	479	475	486
5,575	5,624	5,585	5,592	5,802	5,846	5,556	5,527

## MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Explosives .. .. .	313	318	316	301
Fancy leather .. .. .	692	729	759	755
Fellmongeries .. .. .	508	482	437	463
Flour mills .. .. .	914	916	896	904
Forest sawmilling .. .. .	1,857	1,863	1,872	1,857
Furnishing, drapery .. .. .	195	198	195	195
Furniture, cabinet .. .. .	2,623	2,615	2,619	2,651
Furriers .. .. .	390	407	423	423
Gas .. .. .	955	944	948	961
Glass .. .. .	936	886	1,010	1,058
Hats and caps .. .. .	1,463	1,609	1,636	1,711
Ice refrigerating .. .. .	164	169	202	228
Inks, polishes, &c. .. .. .	296	303	305	301
Ironworks and foundries .. .. .	4,102	4,092	4,089	3,983
Jam, fruit preserving .. .. .	1,146	1,293	1,246	1,050
Jewellery .. .. .	454	471	485	511
Joinery, sawmilling .. .. .	3,772	3,736	3,769	3,826
Knitting, hosiery .. .. .	5,951	5,974	5,990	6,058
Leather belting, fancy leather .. .. .	692	729	759	755
Lime .. .. .	165	164	154	152
Malt .. .. .	289	300	298	296
Margarine .. .. .	52	53	53	50
Matches .. .. .	646	647	646	637
Meat preserving .. .. .	654	750	985	1,448
Meters .. .. .	215	209	211	206
Metallurgical .. .. .	43	42	44	44
Metal works, other .. .. .	444	440	453	435
Modelling, plaster sheets .. .. .	597	604	628	611
Monumental .. .. .	408	504	413	405
Motor body building .. .. .	1,851	2,128	2,129	2,115
Motor repairs, assembling .. .. .	3,367	3,450	3,483	3,470
Musical instruments .. .. .	507	544	551	545
Nails .. .. .	179	178	178	177
Newspapers .. .. .	1,986	2,012	2,045	2,026
Optical and scientific instruments .. .. .	155	155	155	157
Oil and grease .. .. .	196	194	198	200
Paper, paper bags .. .. .	1,770	1,658	1,673	1,712
Paints and varnishes .. .. .	101	101	101	99
Perambulators .. .. .	134	136	135	137
Photo engraving .. .. .	284	284	286	289
Pickles, sauces, vinegar .. .. .	244	267	281	296
Picture framing .. .. .	69	78	79	79
Pipes and pottery .. .. .	786	807	829	815
Printing .. .. .	5,257	5,281	5,285	5,283
Railway workshops .. .. .	6,843	6,891	6,866	6,875
Rope, cordage .. .. .	782	794	797	764
Rubber goods .. .. .	3,803	3,934	3,846	3,689
Saddlery, harness .. .. .	132	134	131	127
Sail, tent, tarpaulin .. .. .	214	199	210	217
Sausage skins .. .. .	211	225	261	292

## FACTORIES, 1928-29—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
311	310	308	313	318	319	317	318
767	766	745	756	769	751	743	718
539	473	371	403	398	378	355	375
879	975	1,122	1,029	995	968	952	906
1,982	2,090	1,956	1,506	871	787	832	925
209	213	200	212	212	210	211	194
2,617	2,642	2,521	2,533	2,527	2,492	2,505	2,466
428	428	441	474	500	496	498	473
944	928	923	917	919	913	933	941
1,040	1,063	1,002	1,025	1,014	1,094	934	937
1,713	1,754	1,625	1,648	1,646	1,635	1,674	1,713
263	287	299	294	277	196	165	152
309	310	323	327	319	317	309	306
4,009	4,032	3,997	4,131	4,180	4,221	4,135	4,013
1,266	1,584	2,661	3,027	3,551	1,876	1,512	1,248
544	531	459	367	473	479	479	477
3,850	3,894	3,818	2,351	2,382	2,458	2,471	2,673
6,205	6,323	6,455	6,788	6,938	7,087	7,409	7,341
767	766	745	756	769	751	743	718
150	147	131	122	125	124	117	123
302	295	259	250	230	295	312	305
53	53	51	52	51	54	55	56
637	651	664	710	684	658	686	616
1,507	1,262	921	934	457	406	371	426
210	217	225	231	230	230	229	230
44	42	38	42	42	39	41	38
439	421	435	437	428	407	405	404
618	598	575	605	541	526	498	529
405	397	391	415	411	409	379	345
2,218	2,224	2,227	2,123	1,974	1,697	2,002	1,890
3,634	3,829	3,737	3,666	3,588	3,558	3,520	3,454
540	545	549	511	513	513	520	504
179	180	174	182	182	181	188	192
2,037	2,085	2,030	2,032	2,057	2,063	2,061	2,046
155	155	157	158	158	157	156	154
189	187	199	204	202	206	200	196
1,819	1,844	1,831	1,850	1,878	1,878	1,902	1,863
103	105	107	107	107	108	106	104
141	143	138	138	142	143	144	144
288	297	309	307	311	300	297	293
316	321	328	289	306	306	306	301
75	74	70	73	76	74	74	74
824	803	806	782	756	698	608	623
5,346	5,359	5,240	5,219	5,212	5,249	5,292	5,243
6,843	6,805	6,827	6,841	6,934	6,948	6,912	6,898
761	750	692	709	708	700	731	728
3,699	3,602	3,597	3,842	3,935	3,921	4,036	3,682
120	125	124	126	130	137	138	132
223	230	213	216	209	213	212	208
305	277	229	244	190	188	188	179



## MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Shirts, ties, scarves .. .. .	2,503	2,576	2,472	2,709
Soap and candle .. .. .	658	674	682	671
Stoves, ovens .. .. .	317	318	325	321
Surgical instruments .. .. .	96	95	94	95
Tanneries .. .. .	1,547	1,641	1,764	1,812
Tinsmithing .. .. .	1,940	2,003	2,041	2,056
Tiles .. .. .	529	547	566	580
Tobacco .. .. .	1,552	1,578	1,547	1,514
Umbrella .. .. .	181	174	154	142
Underclothing, corset .. .. .	3,477	3,558	3,691	3,755
Waterproof clothing .. .. .	308	281	287	279
Wireworking .. .. .	402	411	417	422
Woodturning .. .. .	596	616	636	639
Woolen mills .. .. .	6,495	6,315	6,290	6,334
Window blinds .. .. .	35	38	36	39
Others .. .. .	1,189	1,170	1,170	1,137

**Building Statistics.** Reliable statistics of building and construction work are of great value to the community, but, while their usefulness is becoming recognized by business men and economists, it is apparent from returns which were collected in the year 1929 from builders in Victoria that a number of builders do not yet appreciate their significance.

As a means of estimating future requirements it is essential to have records of past experience. In the business world it is necessary to make forecasts before future policies can be initiated. Forecasting facilitates preparation, and is a means of determining the nature of the organization to be built up.

When reliable data in regard to building operations are available financial institutions are able to make preparations with a view to assisting the builder and his client. So, too, will the producers of the raw material for building, the manufacturers of bricks, tiles, cement and builders' hardware, the timber merchants and all others responsible for the supply of materials have an early opportunity of creating the necessary organization for producing in anticipation of demand.

It is obviously desirable in the interests of efficiency and economy that all persons who are engaged in building or construction work, or

FACTORIES, 1928-29—*continued.*

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
2,691	2,631	2,543	2,632	2,607	2,567	2,560	2,569
668	672	650	661	673	666	654	658
319	318	326	321	343	339	344	335
98	100	99	100	99	95	99	99
1,902	1,815	1,801	1,918	1,967	1,978	1,911	1,898
2,068	2,169	2,083	2,064	2,025	1,952	1,924	1,940
589	593	517	507	497	488	307	355
1,543	1,544	1,446	1,477	1,465	1,463	1,456	1,445
153	160	156	154	156	141	157	157
3,782	3,770	3,651	3,822	3,897	3,911	3,903	3,798
278	273	268	260	261	268	271	245
418	423	410	421	416	408	412	400
646	662	636	603	621	583	559	554
6,399	6,388	6,490	6,607	6,693	6,750	6,809	6,889
40	40	49	48	48	46	48	44
1,148	1,210	1,275	1,252	1,228	1,282	1,272	1,262

in work related thereto, should have as accurate data as possible in regard to the amount of such work which is being carried on.

A number of industries are associated with and to a large extent dependent on the building industry, and for this reason variations in the value of the annual production in such industry will exercise a material influence on the general prosperity of the community. Fluctuations in building operations are usually followed by corresponding fluctuations in general business and building statistics are therefore valuable as giving an indication of the possible future trend of such business.

Schedules were forwarded to Victorian builders in June, 1929, for information in regard to operations for the financial year 1928-29. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the names and addresses of builders, but the Melbourne organizations gave valuable assistance by supplying lists of their members. The names of all contractors for the State Savings Bank were obtained, and other sources of information were also utilized. Had a Bill to provide for the registration of builders, which had been prepared, become law, no difficulty would have been experienced.

The following is a summary of the main particulars collected. The number of returns from which the figures appearing in such summary have been compiled is 1,190.

## BUILDING STATISTICS.

Value of building work done	..	..	£5,747,671
Value of jobbing and repair work	..	..	519,243
Total	..	..	<u>6,266,914</u>

## BUILDINGS COMPLETED DURING 1928-29.

	Number.	Value.
Houses—		£
Three rooms .. .. .	73	27,003
Four rooms .. .. .	836	544,785
Five rooms .. .. .	1,952	1,628,794
Six rooms .. .. .	357	430,824
Seven rooms .. .. .	95	159,671
Over seven rooms .. .. .	108	363,611
Business premises .. .. .	..	1,403,005
Other buildings .. .. .	..	491,351
Total .. .. .	..	5,049,044

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 to 1929.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Immigrants (by Sea).	Emigrants (by Sea).	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1836	224	186	38	..	..	1	3	..
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	4,080	..	358	198	177
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	10,760	3,304	2,673	780	969
1860	537,847	328,251	209,596	29,037	21,689	22,863	12,061	4,351
1870	726,599	398,755	327,844	32,554	21,087	27,151	10,420	4,732
1880	860,067	451,456	408,611	56,955	45,294	26,148	11,652	5,286
1890	1,133,266	596,064	537,202	79,777	63,820	37,578	18,012	9,187
1900	1,197,206	602,487	594,719	82,157	83,684	30,779	15,215	8,308
1910	1,301,408	646,482	654,926	82,594	77,951	31,437	14,736	10,240
1911	1,339,893	668,818	671,075	106,349	93,246	33,044	15,217	11,088
1912	1,382,553	690,056	692,497	124,527	99,933	35,817	16,595	11,738
1913	1,415,416	707,444	707,972	114,586	101,718	35,978	15,475	11,324
1914	1,435,188	713,307	721,881	109,149	*99,043	36,225	16,503	11,830
1915	1,424,445	694,210	730,235	*85,977	*82,189	35,010	15,823	12,832
1916	1,404,663	666,245	738,418	*80,458	*76,687	34,239	16,489	11,341
1917	1,417,060	671,075	745,985	*58,976	*58,774	33,035	14,555	9,506
1918	1,437,245	684,243	753,002	*48,566	*51,631	31,601	15,177	9,156
1919	1,503,035	739,956	763,079	*33,621	*37,099	31,621	19,370	11,706
1920	1,527,909	753,803	774,106	*65,595	59,956	36,214	16,832	14,898
1921	1,550,686	764,905	785,781	66,537	64,196	35,593	16,165	13,676
1922	1,590,225	788,626	801,599	81,903	66,590	36,288	15,156	12,996
1923	1,625,380	806,546	818,834	87,248	70,265	35,876	17,219	13,126
1924	1,657,095	824,182	832,913	88,467	72,741	36,139	16,503	13,296
1925	1,684,017	838,693	845,324	77,487	64,567	35,922	15,836	13,370
1926	1,711,827	852,399	859,428	88,026	74,109	35,362	16,335	13,405
1927	1,741,390	867,409	873,981	90,338	77,391	35,074	16,773	13,608
1928	1,760,964	875,449	885,515	78,153	73,288	34,498	17,708	13,186
1929	1,777,065	881,650	895,415	74,936	75,038	33,604	16,717	12,936

\* Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces.

## STATE FINANCE.

Year ended June—	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Expenditure by Government from Loan Funds.	Loan Expenditure on—		
				Railways.	Country Water Supply.	Closer Settlement (including Soldier Settlement).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1833*	..	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	1,435,376	1,209,892†	37,982	..
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,188,934	3,230,244	427,186	..
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636	1,033,588	594,484	144,149	63,985
1910	8,760,305	8,742,293	1,209,505	657,666	286,823	198,945
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	2,202,697	1,231,113	256,724	569,473
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	3,282,386	2,468,338	239,963	273,189
1915	10,529,017	11,706,968	4,912,585	3,172,444	304,766	211,636
1916	11,470,875	11,683,363	4,047,651	2,440,317	347,135	81,490
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	2,306,627	1,266,352	287,561	92,700
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	1,901,747	761,705	284,020	282,970
1919	13,044,088	13,023,407	2,627,716	577,356	414,459	1,105,541
1920	15,866,184	15,852,459	7,502,756	1,146,593	484,325	5,221,221
1921	19,054,475	19,041,698	11,099,694	1,413,434	810,437	6,936,252
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	11,880,927	3,886,534	968,047	4,287,132
1923	21,634,677	21,611,309	8,764,306	1,674,643	1,210,485	2,420,764
1924	23,075,968	22,950,968	8,407,526	1,395,282	1,415,109	2,433,330
1925	24,304,887	24,170,483	7,940,589	1,379,182	1,405,623	1,725,960
1926	25,269,756	25,559,583	8,001,375	1,489,285	1,587,477	1,307,819
1927	27,128,700	27,744,903	9,277,180	1,821,005	1,541,900	1,866,362
1928	27,357,917	27,521,270	9,119,441	1,651,884	1,529,759	2,095,022
1929	28,156,034	28,104,947	7,128,273	1,249,409	1,503,819	1,243,196
Total to date	..	..	176,447,644	72,357,133	25,228,612	35,947,786

\* Year ended 31st December.

† Details of Loan Expenditure for each year prior to 1872-73 are not available. The total loan expenditure up to 30th June, 1872, was £12,484,568, of which £9,790,525 had been expended on Railways, and £876,062 on Country Water Supply.

‡ Including amount incurred in the purchase of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.

STATE PUBLIC DEBT; MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Year.	Public Debt* at end of Financial Year.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Shires and Road Districts.		
		No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.
	£		£	£		£	£
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	114,113,507	1,015,028	146	150,970,220	754,586
1911	57,983,764	61	119,400,893	1,056,575	146	155,677,624	761,853
1912	60,737,216	61	127,743,501	1,149,044	147	160,128,933	796,472
1913	62,776,724	61	137,649,219	1,259,569	147	164,268,467	840,080
1914	66,130,726	61	147,205,224	1,320,545	147	167,405,523	854,483
1915	73,083,927	52	149,235,137	1,378,006	141	169,724,979	827,466
1916	76,775,032	51	154,105,571	1,407,021	139	172,309,539	847,206
1917	78,125,395	52	158,777,843	1,487,526	139	172,558,872	875,940
1918	79,595,646	52	164,306,704	1,598,643	139	176,297,529	927,901
1919	82,031,929	52	172,838,636	1,857,884	139	184,599,186	1,022,241
1920	87,647,739	55	193,947,624	2,053,584	138	205,555,121	1,171,379
1921	97,317,831	53	210,501,055	2,314,017	139	215,984,328	1,279,099
1922	109,099,199	53	233,586,201	2,648,855	139	221,623,773	1,382,922
1923	118,562,029	53	264,693,364	2,992,159	139	235,274,597	1,496,764
1924	124,108,326	53	288,230,793	3,354,343	139	250,480,405	1,646,410
1925	131,169,565	55	314,333,446	3,763,373	139	257,350,043	1,815,707
1926	140,264,989	55	339,221,826	4,191,063	139	267,100,576	1,921,483
1927	149,546,966	56	362,432,238	4,495,764	139	274,314,322	2,086,507
1928	158,183,470	56	373,880,729	4,689,716	140	288,008,585	2,155,651
1929	159,552,653	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Including corporations guarantee loans.

## EXPENDITURE BY THE COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

Year.	Expenditure on Maintenance of Roads.*	Mainten'ce State Highways‡	Loan Expenditure on—		Total Expenditure on Construction and Maintenance of Roads.
			Construction Works.†	Developmental Roads.‡	
	£	£	£	£	£
1913-14	9,490	..	24,440	..	33,930
1914-15	49,888	..	342,681	..	392,569
1915-16	98,879	..	464,787	..	563,666
1916-17	130,537	..	226,603	..	357,140
1917-18	173,785	..	226,395	1,703	401,883
1918-19	179,133	..	284,734	47,561	511,428
1919-20	192,303	..	335,755	315,701	843,759
1920-21	221,395	..	271,850	693,245	1,186,490
1921-22	267,969	..	288,864	626,998	1,183,831
1922-23	288,129	..	266,046	364,112	918,287
1923-24	343,233	..	200,755	467,329	1,011,317
1924-25	463,065	5,117	228,849	600,404	1,297,435
1925-26	441,625	346,707	302,844	658,565	1,749,741
1926-27	426,708	511,949	398,859	576,710	1,914,226
1927-28	510,089	400,362	303,083	570,559	1,784,093
1928-29	509,776	402,323	222,925	537,463	1,672,487
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,306,004</b>	<b>1,666,458</b>	<b>4,389,470</b>	<b>5,460,350</b>	<b>15,822,282</b>

\* One-half of this expenditure incurred prior to 1st January, 1925, and one-third of expenditure incurred subsequent to that date, is repaid by the municipalities affected annually

† One-half of this expenditure is repaid by the municipalities over a period of 31½ years.

‡ 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.

§ The whole cost is borne by the State.

BANKING.

Year.	Joint Stock Banks (excluding Commonwealth Bank).				State Savings Banks.*			
	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	No. of Branches and Agencies.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.
		£	£	£	£			£
1854	8	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,909	5,068,792	4	2,761	180,020
1860	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731	7,225,728	9	10,135	484,501
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	123	41,738	1,047,147
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	202	92,115	1,661,409
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,292,065	360	281,509	5,262,105
1900	11	13,746,458	41,755,928	31,895,571	30,638,285	371	375,070	9,110,793
1910	11	13,933,729	47,341,431	44,746,441	43,188,975	416	560,515	15,417,887
1911	12	14,529,658	49,343,205	48,158,503	47,485,600	423	595,424	17,274,423
1912	12	14,529,735	49,543,884	47,836,052	47,258,048	422	641,736	19,662,465
1913	16	23,677,252	50,335,420	49,255,216	48,686,121	433	674,542	21,508,125
1914	16	25,074,076	51,996,067	51,819,656	50,896,536	445	705,029	23,258,775
1915	16	25,112,160	59,449,407	55,813,235	54,040,102	451	721,936	24,874,811
1916	17	26,519,044	63,435,125	60,195,632	59,202,831	461	746,597	26,143,908
1917	17	27,006,166	59,737,528	65,329,672	64,042,657	459	780,139	28,344,042
1918	16	27,013,981	75,489,092	78,296,932	76,390,503	464	813,031	30,756,929
1919	16	28,155,048	70,903,238	80,028,961	78,518,187	468	850,486	34,104,110
1920	17	35,915,745	88,536,893	88,049,750	86,085,423	473	886,344	37,232,543
1921	16	36,001,087	84,033,765	83,741,022	82,249,429	484	928,009	42,956,461
1921-2	15	36,872,469	74,659,508	78,100,614	76,546,572	499	970,431	45,968,222
1922-3	15	38,914,827	83,170,293	86,657,683	85,135,739	518	1,015,346	49,540,039
1923-4	15	41,627,576	84,248,711	85,937,244	84,301,488	540	1,059,008	51,497,200
1924-5	15	45,581,952	86,530,137	87,377,627	85,674,995	560	1,095,462	53,145,015
1925-6	15	45,928,051	92,845,850	91,953,493	90,067,719	567	1,130,121	56,461,927
1926-7	14	51,706,539	99,961,588	93,538,580	91,923,909	582	1,167,631	58,303,506
1927-8	14	54,338,895	101,926,003	93,414,007	91,916,458	594	1,202,031	61,265,977
1928-9	14	55,197,989	105,036,480	100,035,499	98,457,790	602	1,233,458	64,220,344

\* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865. Particulars relating to Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those relating to Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged on 1st October, 1897, into one institution, which is since known as the State Savings Bank. The figures exclude School Banks and Deposit Stock Accounts.



## COMMERCE.

Year.	Value of Oversea Imports.	Value of Oversea Exports.	Total Value of Oversea Trade.	Value of Australian Produce Exported Oversea.
	£	£	£	£
<b>1859</b> ..	12,873,360	12,558,129	25,431,489	*
<b>1860</b> ..	12,736,535	11,390,445	24,126,980	*
<b>1870</b> ..	10,608,267	11,236,300	21,844,567	*
<b>1880</b> ..	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,336	*
<b>1890</b> ..	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387	*
<b>1900</b> ..	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008	11,855,052
<b>1910</b> ..	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842	17,388,708
<b>1911</b> ..	21,850,963	18,915,716	40,766,679	17,936,017
<b>1912</b> ..	25,081,074	19,113,121	44,194,195	18,366,092
<b>1913</b> ..	24,387,073	17,837,591	42,224,664	16,750,278
<b>1914</b> (to 30th June) ..	12,718,794	8,994,698	21,713,492	8,746,861
<b>1914-15</b> ..	21,050,310	12,349,662	33,399,972	12,009,497
<b>1915-16</b> ..	26,761,922	14,748,730	41,510,652	14,279,482
<b>1916-17</b> ..	25,474,839	19,030,146	44,504,985	18,668,224
<b>1917-18</b> ..	21,113,588	20,716,688	41,830,276	20,270,842
<b>1918-19</b> ..	35,026,311	28,095,159	63,121,470	27,682,262
<b>1919-20</b> ..	33,788,287	43,124,940	76,913,227	42,236,835
<b>1920-21</b> ..	57,608,777	34,871,961	92,480,738	33,890,767
<b>1921-22</b> ..	36,352,056	34,644,182	70,996,238	33,681,068
<b>1922-23</b> ..	46,729,100	33,768,701	80,497,801	33,148,563
<b>1923-24</b> ..	49,592,643	29,612,548	79,205,191	29,088,613
<b>1924-25</b> ..	54,289,690	41,641,979	95,931,669	41,066,355
<b>1925-26</b> ..	50,327,055	33,317,301	83,644,356	32,855,314
<b>1926-27</b> ..	55,560,936	34,986,873	90,547,809	34,560,673
<b>1927-28</b> ..	47,911,131	31,728,558	79,639,689	30,907,649
<b>1928-29</b> ..	46,005,650	39,437,225	85,442,875	38,599,668

\* Information not available.

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 8 9	34,403,562	2,611,855
1927-28 ..	27 10 3	18 4 5	32,412,438	2,447,774
1928-29 ..	26 2 6	22 7 11	41,321,453	3,157,722

\* 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

\* Period of six months to 30th June.

COMMERCE ; SHIPPING.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			Shipping.			
	Flour.		Hides and Skins.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1850 ..	tons. ..	£ ..	£ 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

\* Period of six months to 30th June.

## POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

Year.	Postage.			Electric Telegraphs.			Tele- phones.‡
	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters.†	Number of Newspapers.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams Despatched‡	Number of Sub- scribers.
1860	311	8,116,302	5,683,023	33	*	166,803	..
1870	677	11,133,283	5,287,482	95	3,371	454,598	..
1880	1,100	24,195,149	10,640,540	284	6,019	1,160,912	..
1890	1,671	62,526,448	22,729,005	748	13,499	3,114,783	2,307
1900	1,615	74,291,204	25,466,342	824	15,198	1,993,009	5,136
1910	1,657	143,483,191	*	1,374	16,405	2,757,737	20,236
1911	1,720	159,092,011	36,125,728	1,455	17,403	2,894,664	22,859
1912	1,730	175,588,805	37,826,929	1,538	18,649	2,969,237	26,562
1913	1,749	189,975,987	40,950,516	1,648	19,403	2,971,041	30,640
1914	1,816	188,440,698	40,737,663	1,748	26,146	3,267,195	34,071
1915-16	1,787	191,427,078	40,246,088	1,796	28,937	3,335,026	36,372
1916-17	1,782	201,093,447	43,175,024	1,711	29,446	3,428,871	38,025
1917-18	1,726	197,830,163	36,695,699	1,695	29,606	3,532,430	40,754
1918-19	1,715	188,526,047	34,982,384	1,671	30,860	3,804,234	44,035
1919-20	1,707	197,080,463	31,756,907	1,663	29,955	4,490,656	49,017
1920-21	1,712	180,797,030	31,660,611	1,703	31,243	4,096,843	52,791
1921-22	1,721	170,337,926	31,293,290	1,791	31,839	3,940,167	55,986
1922-23	1,736	178,682,295	37,264,106	1,858	32,594	4,094,863	61,201
1923-24	1,774	195,166,640	40,241,184	2,040	35,043	4,308,242	71,138
1924-25	1,785	205,819,138	44,828,254	2,219	38,388	4,461,790	81,794
1925-26	1,792	213,819,753	46,552,400	2,300	43,110	4,475,214	93,215
1926-27	1,821	229,642,369	46,829,100	2,333	46,241	4,460,442	101,891
1927-28	1,840	*	*	2,365	*	4,242,918	108,678
1928-29	*	*	*	2,409	*	4,130,340	114,603

\* Information not available.

† Post cards were first issued in April, 1876. They are included with letters in this column.

‡ Telegrams on Railway service are not included in 1890 and subsequent years. There was a reduction in the rates for telegrams in 1885 which led to a large increase in their number.

§ The Telephone system was taken over by the Post Office on 22nd September, 1887. Previously it was worked as a private undertaking.

|| Exclusive of letters and newspapers posted in other States for delivery in Victoria, which are included in all previous years. In 1920-21 these numbered:—Letters, 20,631,335; newspapers, 2,218,408.

STATE RAILWAYS.

Year.	Miles Con- structed.	Capital Cost of Lines Opened.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Train Miles Travelled.
		£	£	£	
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	12,830,233	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 ..	4,750	73,438,071	13,262,387	9,833,459	19,022,771



FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ; OLD AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Year.	Friendly Societies.*				Old-age and Invalid Pensions.†		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Funds at end of Year.	Old-age.	Invalid.	Amounts Expended.
			£	£			
1860 ..	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	..	..	..
1870 ..	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	..	..	..
1880 ..	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	..	..	..
1890 ..	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	..	..	..
1900 ..	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	..	..	..
1910 ..	1,475	139,308	534,616	2,122,602	20,218	..	470,656
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	1,947,069
1924-25	1,470	154,609	800,028	4,065,808	33,845	12,950	2,027,202
1925-26	1,467	156,599	820,550	4,280,400	36,800	14,062	2,348,571
1926-27	1,473	159,115	907,025	4,513,972	38,702	15,327	2,666,470
1927-28	1,481	161,130	951,700	4,758,383	40,642	16,398	2,813,840
1928-29	1,484	163,079	1,051,104	4,934,020	42,795	17,557	2,972,581

\* Until 1880 the figures given do not represent particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that year and subsequent years the returns are complete.

† 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.



## CRIME.

Year.	Number of Persons—			
	Taken into Custody.*	Committed for Trial.*	Convicted after Commitment.*	Executed.
1860	29,030	1,329	796	3
1870	22,527	908	573	5
1880	22,843	680	398	1
1890	37,339	1,129	662	..
1900	26,104	575	374	1
1910	19,070	503	354	..
1911	19,398	522	334	..
1912	19,814	518	352	1
1913	21,554	568	352	..
1914	21,084	518	342	..
1915	20,276	561	391	..
1916	17,599	509	343	2
1917	12,689	440	276	..
1918	10,346	340	209	2
1919	11,993	506	307	..
1920	14,582	759	442	..
1921	15,249	715	483	..
1922	16,163	684	434	1
1923	17,223	570	361	..
1924	17,786	514	347	1
1925	17,922	648	451	..
1926	18,853	719	436	..
1927	19,507	747	458	..
1928	18,559	691	498	..

\* The figures prior to 1900 represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged; those for 1900 and subsequent years represent distinct arrests.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	oz. gross.	£	tons.	£	£	£
1870	1,304,304	5,217,216	100	100	24,421	5,241,737
1880	829,121	3,316,484	..	..	30,936	3,347,420
1890	588,560	2,354,240	14,601	13,899	16,311	2,384,450
1900	807,407	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017*	3,380,244
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	731,015	826,508	1,701,591

\* From 1900 the production of stone quarries is included in the value of mineral production; before 1891 it was included in the output of manufacturing industries.

## 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

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.
<b>1850-51</b>	2,838	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
<b>1860-61</b>	24,841	1,029	1,229	..	90,921	6,021	..
<b>1870-71</b>	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
<b>1880-81</b>	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
<b>1890-91</b>	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
<b>1900-01</b>	38,477	636	507	2,815	502,105	18,975	184
<b>1910-11</b>	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467
<b>1911-12</b>	47,692	797	658	3,652	860,205	75,177	399
<b>1912-13</b>	47,575	1,121	627	4,977	1,203,728	84,460	506
<b>1913-14</b>	74,574	952	470	6,121	977,684	98,963	531
<b>1914-15</b>	65,495	893	563	8,937	895,755	139,654	595
<b>1915-16</b>	56,910	1,091	758	9,294	1,330,455	60,426	805
<b>1916-17</b>	73,618	860	524	6,324	897,186	49,667	658
<b>1917-18</b>	66,966	690	500	5,134	748,808	55,903	664
<b>1918-19</b>	51,620	581	407	5,512	984,479	73,641	536
<b>1919-20</b>	53,918	547	460	6,863	1,116,998	89,802	295
<b>1920-21</b>	62,687	524	410	8,000	1,333,397	79,524	392
<b>1921-22</b>	63,895	560	401	6,158	1,159,135	89,410	615
<b>1922-23</b>	61,741	684	433	6,954	1,261,408	102,451	739
<b>1923-24</b>	59,306	854	538	4,714	1,277,603	107,371	608
<b>1924-25</b>	61,295	736	238	4,504	1,120,312	99,531	309
<b>1925-26</b>	63,369	1,046	624	5,379	1,013,613	107,873	528
<b>1926-27</b>	66,185	690	286	8,471	1,080,993	87,241	540
<b>1927-28</b>	77,649	568	207	7,659	908,804	94,995	576
<b>1928-29</b>	68,412	429	243	7,673	1,005,063	107,351	589

## 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	7,369	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

\* 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.
<b>1850-51</b>	556,167	99,535	40,144	4	..	..	5,613
<b>1860-61</b>	3,459,914	2,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	11,973	77,258
<b>1870-71</b>	2,870,409	2,237,010	240,825	20,028	14,856	73,449	127,579
<b>1880-81</b>	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,262
<b>1890-91</b>	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155
<b>1900-01</b>	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	604,180	11,989	146,357	123,126
<b>1910-11</b>	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	982,103	32,647	223,284	163,312
<b>1911-12</b>	20,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,584	792,660	9,981	181,113	119,092
<b>1912-13</b>	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	715,299	17,141	232,856	191,112
<b>1913-14</b>	32,936,245	8,890,321	1,812,890	800,529	19,029	226,564	176,602
<b>1914-15</b>	3,940,947*	1,608,419	600,599	1,018,419	13,415	124,612	189,225
<b>1915-16</b>	58,521,706	9,328,894	1,734,511	999,886	42,857	151,508	173,821
<b>1916-17</b>	51,162,438	8,289,289	1,799,784	1,172,330	42,953	162,951	187,992
<b>1917-18</b>	37,737,552	6,141,287	1,970,650	1,152,787	17,021	213,840	182,195
<b>1918-19</b>	25,239,871	5,274,984	2,028,635	711,679	7,428	160,419	137,533
<b>1919-20</b>	14,858,380	6,603,067	1,528,654	878,922	8,547	128,639	145,888
<b>1920-21</b>	39,468,625	10,907,191	2,495,762	1,065,880	21,359	146,150	171,628
<b>1921-22</b>	43,867,596	6,082,258	2,336,248	951,960	14,442	182,579	173,660
<b>1922-23</b>	35,697,220	8,093,459	2,442,041	879,915	15,718	238,552	148,354
<b>1923-24</b>	37,795,704	9,366,205	1,455,435	1,464,731	11,151	253,908	238,520
<b>1924-25</b>	47,364,495	9,572,003	1,444,823	891,987	13,000	274,391	139,043
<b>1925-26</b>	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	768,761	10,788	185,551	160,729
<b>1926-27</b>	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	685,407	10,443	217,151	162,909
<b>1927-28</b>	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	757,780	11,122	160,515	230,348
<b>1928-29</b>	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	679,810	10,994	125,960	140,158

\* In 1914-15 the almost total failure was due to drought.

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.
	tons.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.
1850-51	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..
1860-61	13,446	6,405	26,189	144,211	..	..	..
1870-71	10,521	10,363	32,900	183,708	1,349	2,652	318
1880-81	12,640	4,335	99,580	300,581	960	26,320	2,741
1890-91	14,676	8,556	279,220	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931
1900-01	7,670	4,514	255,320	677,757	233	35,084	2,741
1910-11	17,654	7,481	749,680	1,292,410	432	16,262	737
1911-12	9,568	4,953	418,220	1,032,288	333	9,503	777
1912-13	14,615	5,628	572,820	1,572,933	500	23,206	1,387
1913-14	15,642	3,166	495,100	1,350,374	360	16,349	961
1914-15	9,921	2,249	630,560	568,956	380	1,100	903
1915-16	13,067	4,938	751,740	2,341,094	595	24,087	855
1916-17	10,307	2,025	563,260	1,232,721	515	13,174	975
1917-18	7,826	2,809	434,900	949,545	518	22,059	838
1918-19	9,818	2,412	484,220	1,113,861	485	15,443	522
1919-20	6,388	2,121	540,640	1,242,489	148	8,625	691
1920-21	6,742	2,289	859,700	1,984,854	310	11,555	1,199
1921-22	7,768	2,134	631,720	1,548,453	468	12,226	1,812
1922-23	8,120	1,878	888,180	1,665,089	640	7,859	2,071
1923-24	13,569	4,222	633,660	1,541,287	690	6,466	2,481
1924-25	10,022	1,847	531,100	1,492,588	314	8,597	4,240
1925-26	10,333	2,758	434,560	929,068	430	7,330	3,934
1926-27	6,715	1,994	878,560	1,387,971	257	5,876	1,169
1927-28	9,451	1,629	658,720	1,001,241	646	4,852	3,843
1928-29	5,301	2,079	594,000	1,267,437	353	20,844	3,676

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.			Produce.			
			Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1850-51	..	..	..	..	..	4,621
1860-61	..	..	1,257	7,979	..	12,129
1870-71	..	..	467	26,296	98,642	629,219
1880-81	..	..	17,333	24,817	79,045	484,028
1890-91	..	..	326*	63,535	293,775	2,008,493
1900-01	..	..	311*	235,268	396,644	2,578,187
1910-11	..	..	1,090	397,808	194,630	1,362,420
1911-12	..	..	3,686	542,761	140,489	983,423
1912-13	..	..	661	564,991	168,588	1,206,111
1913-14	..	..	2,037	675,388	161,105	1,131,491
1914-15	..	..	1,192	528,468	92,408	605,636
1915-16	..	..	596	898,991	185,775	1,380,367
1916-17	..	..	410	827,967	185,230	1,302,660
1917-18	..	..	526	623,935	135,635	800,068
1918-19	..	..	1,825	804,124	215,255	1,349,309
1919-20	..	..	2,669	1,071,319	253,118	1,634,680
1920-21	..	..	908	717,069	355,698	2,222,305
1921-22	..	..	3,735	1,101,880	212,959	1,335,066
1922-23	..	..	4,151	1,607,502	272,462	1,717,490
1923-24	..	..	1,165	2,320,800	386,929	2,177,127
1924-25	..	..	3,199	1,925,959	216,390	1,368,765
1925-26	..	..	7,871	1,973,258	280,626	1,637,274
1926-27	..	..	3,454	3,169,722	417,502	2,346,314
1927-28	..	..	9,055	1,964,403	311,367	2,353,890
1928-29	..	..	†	3,841,828	275,929	1,942,701

\* The tobacco crops of 1890-91 and 1900-01 failed in most parts of the State.

† Not available.



## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Year.			Bacon and Hams Cured.	Cheese made.	Butter made.
			lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1891	..	..	*	3,311,012	16,703,786
1900	..	..	13,204,547	4,284,170	55,604,118
1910	..	..	16,581,361	4,530,893	70,603,787
1911	..	..	19,617,212	4,549,843	86,500,474
1912	..	..	20,094,206	4,176,778	67,655,834
1913	..	..	19,340,878	4,856,321	73,381,567
1914	..	..	18,861,755	4,395,502	62,421,288
1915	..	..	13,705,004	3,497,278	42,345,113
1916-17	..	..	18,146,328	5,869,562	59,568,771
1917-18	..	..	21,324,846	5,285,003	64,405,711
1918-19	..	..	22,212,395	6,055,964	66,240,403
1919-20	..	..	19,385,509	7,735,023	60,218,945
1920-21	..	..	15,139,100	3,636,571	64,938,458
1921-22	..	..	17,396,798	5,675,909	82,981,570
1922-23	..	..	19,269,124	3,754,958	84,355,939
1923-24	..	..	22,540,974	7,216,938	86,888,723
1924-25	..	..	21,993,869	6,193,135	100,849,382
1925-26	..	..	21,213,925	5,279,009	81,747,291
1926-27	..	..	20,952,310	5,997,648	81,995,815
1927-28	..	..	20,605,148	5,621,945	84,270,812
1928-29	..	..	19,401,447	5,505,932	93,728,516

\* Not available.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1905	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	88,167	1,641,936	597,426	133,638
1906	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	70,496	1,681,768	333,678	79,800
1907	2,443,906	791,162	241,507	87,973	3,023,128	383,145	108,155
1908	4,405,303	989,844	253,309	116,402	3,256,308	411,840	138,408
1909	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	119,725	2,432,840	517,775	98,325
1910	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	96,166	2,455,560	534,515	63,723
1911	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	147,357	3,200,109	614,540	177,744
1912	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	119,305	4,010,979	678,448	176,142
1913	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	121,234	2,565,740	573,227	138,257
1914	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	234,597	4,181,827	800,269	167,098
1915	10,972,820	942,607	294,597	191,645	4,098,664	1,017,563	105,244
1916	10,232,488	828,929	299,481	163,638	2,033,990	550,086	118,423
1917	7,547,510	965,973	373,379	243,766	2,801,158	519,605	141,343
1918	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	190,522	4,622,523	1,079,496	236,451
1919	5,726,667	1,848,903	477,573	336,920	8,304,475	1,328,640	274,375
1920	14,307,377	1,295,229	447,352	186,529	5,259,863	586,458	131,104
1921	10,509,945	931,346	401,600	194,358	4,413,091	555,111	157,930
1922	8,031,875	1,416,355	436,237	205,314	6,327,338	1,040,662	139,888
1923	8,189,069	1,455,331	262,210	253,276	5,229,162	701,229	215,444
1924	11,993,546	934,538	354,006	137,948	3,639,496	682,878	209,803
1925	6,665,150	684,320	290,166	172,825	3,497,253	1,309,470	267,793
1926	9,546,812	653,291	295,739	152,055	4,719,925	671,673	110,839
1927	4,724,369	688,804	297,327	121,368	3,683,272	388,537	188,186
1928	8,364,675	627,521	222,504	136,067	3,502,862	1,189,349	187,233

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production—continued.						
	Green Forage.	Raisins.	Currants.	Fruit (including Grapes not made into Wine).	Market Gardens.	All Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	74,755	49,526	9,757	405,263	197,600	295,437	6,216,213
1905	85,103	89,346	11,952	406,495	183,325	263,875	7,728,421
1906	91,255	180,473	21,994	524,962	197,650	267,808	7,576,547
1907	149,742	110,248	19,296	458,453	225,550	333,189	8,375,454
1908	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,286
1909	141,465	130,558	49,334	489,738	255,350	417,890	11,097,333
1910	179,565	132,262	48,829	586,084	269,450	397,695	11,412,586
1911	187,943	195,560	88,899	639,104	258,275	311,535	10,293,691
1912	211,150	213,818	60,421	696,029	260,350	373,633	12,429,657
1913	247,408	176,026	71,413	803,536	269,425	368,623	11,701,737
1914	418,962	181,177	37,085	536,797	323,375	352,819	9,184,630
1915	181,278	361,879	123,473	808,802	284,475	382,081	19,765,128
1916	149,001	227,448	91,355	633,718	268,650	359,317	15,956,524
1917	167,709	191,523	92,803	783,293	284,050	289,061	14,401,173
1918	368,205	317,668	139,880	934,677	405,790	435,485	16,362,104
1919	449,010	632,936	139,153	1,330,550	442,155	592,688	21,884,045
1920	397,620	348,305	157,298	1,090,751	427,035	555,429	25,190,350
1921	447,050	570,473	187,605	1,236,707	500,640	432,302	20,538,158
1922	512,255	687,367	171,642	1,254,788	493,780	479,525	21,197,026
1923	536,855	150,195	57,027	1,249,783	810,600	550,193	19,660,374
1924	497,655	791,786	110,099	1,146,825	731,000	471,327	18,165,772*
1925	539,365	750,417	93,972	1,337,126	830,460	548,071	13,702,818*
1926	436,205	1,294,263	182,536	1,055,290	887,550	560,944	15,744,992*
1927	474,475	699,341	152,171	1,281,297	949,200	539,106	8,570,865*
1928	535,755	940,848	273,186	1,152,747	931,500	387,916	14,364,655*

\* The figures for 1924 to 1928 are not comparable with those for former years. The cost of bags, cases, seed and spraying material has been deducted from the values of the various crops for the last five years. The value of hay and manure, viz. £3,535,135 in 1924, £3,233,560 in 1925, £4,322,130 in 1926, £5,616,588 in 1927, and £4,087,503 in 1928, which obviously cannot be deducted from any particular item, has been subtracted from the total value of Agricultural Production. Similar deductions were not made in other years.

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	3,543,810	198,456	1,740,787	1,429,970	380,616	696,972	2,414,695	89,022	10,494,308
1905	3,313,550	176,267	2,064,000	1,599,800	331,140	753,510	2,496,580	102,563	10,837,410
1906	3,869,000	335,538	2,480,226	1,913,202	325,381	817,317	2,978,860	116,860	12,836,384
1907	3,878,431	273,700	2,056,198	1,716,908	424,660	850,126	2,855,305	109,948	12,165,276
1908	3,556,168	15,274	298,606	597,880	380,650	845,004	2,388,743	126,252	8,208,577
1909	4,044,755	261,268	1,602,858	1,317,320	470,081	891,755	2,493,990	130,670	11,212,697
1910	4,318,100	388,556	1,860,888	1,298,740	541,785	1,020,360	3,109,510	105,340	12,643,279
1911	4,142,747	520,580	2,344,680	1,558,170	454,815	1,317,484	3,860,100	106,160	14,304,736
1912	3,751,083	328,020	1,165,430	709,660	389,350	1,805,320	3,478,640	125,480	11,752,983
1913	4,032,954	454,820	2,277,170	1,572,420	678,355	1,694,826	3,341,920	126,670	14,179,135
1914	3,410,913	..	1,766,473	1,134,678	735,065	1,821,580	2,998,820	117,210	11,984,739
1915	4,066,003	..	226,480	784,575	472,050	2,295,376	2,528,360	129,110	10,501,954
1916	5,927,814	262,020	4,774,610	3,928,860	825,450	2,451,170	4,224,420	223,040	22,617,384
1917	6,410,077	70,880	5,270,940	3,641,630	1,002,250	2,786,890	4,229,310	197,750	23,609,727
1918	7,621,410	97,640	5,385,660	3,288,330	884,280	3,395,040	4,865,670	257,880	23,798,910
1919	7,908,016	..	4,856,100	2,782,290	1,139,960	3,973,020	4,945,480	344,210	23,949,070
1920	4,729,400	..	5,269,650	1,750,220	1,250,680	4,583,650	7,043,950	189,070	24,310,620
1921	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	6,380,600	..	3,384,270	3,752,260	1,280,040	3,557,630	6,660,600	163,150	25,178,480
1923	7,695,000	..	1,413,310	2,600,460	1,507,600	3,816,835	6,491,310	253,795	23,778,300
1924	11,440,240	..	3,538,240	4,390,880	1,588,620	3,558,045	6,618,240	204,890	29,615,977†
1925	7,082,820	..	3,707,000	3,316,660	1,720,740	3,955,010	6,182,120	227,660	24,420,210†
1926	7,876,683	..	2,330,830	2,585,770	1,343,750	3,979,740	6,233,400	270,620	22,280,367†
1927	9,701,660	..	3,308,880	3,740,310	1,189,410	4,266,230	6,675,700	244,140	26,424,600†
1928	10,252,002	..	4,203,500	3,468,000	1,622,700	3,951,700	7,682,200	325,600	29,137,413†

\* Including cream not made into butter, and concentrated milk.

† The total value of pastoral and dairy production for each of the years 1924 to 1928 is not comparable with former years. Deductions have been made for the value of hay, bran, pollard, green fodder and root crops used as fodder on the pastoral and dairy holdings of the State. The value of the products thus consumed was £1,723,178 in 1924, £1,771,800 in 1925, £2,340,426 in 1926, £2,701,730 in 1927, and £2,368,289 in 1928. These amounts have been deducted from the total value of Pastoral and Dairy Production.

## LIVE STOCK ; CROWN LAND SALES.

Year.	Live Stock.				Crown Land Sales.	
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	acres.	£
1860	76,536	722,332	5,780,896	61,259	492,248	663,238
1870	167,220	721,096	10,761,887	130,946	337,507	463,821
1880	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	409,738	471,824
1890	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457	249,373	322,946
1900	392,237	1,602,384	10,841,790	350,370	494,694	526,650
1910	472,080	1,547,569	12,882,665	333,281	127,890	171,904
1911	507,813	1,647,127	13,857,804	348,069	121,062	136,277
1912	530,494	1,508,089	11,892,224	240,072	128,069	165,854
1913	562,331	1,528,553	12,113,682	221,277	152,989	164,065
1914	552,053	1,362,542	12,051,685	243,196	129,235	145,003
1915	493,779	1,043,604	10,545,632	192,002	117,161	113,167
1916	514,403	1,175,098	12,576,587	254,436	89,177	80,238
1917	514,061	1,371,049	14,760,013	323,159	81,991	79,992
1918	523,788	1,596,544	15,773,902	267,819	76,039	78,235
1919	513,500	1,631,120	14,422,745	186,810	100,945	114,654
1920	487,503	1,575,159	12,171,084	175,275	187,228	192,861
1921	496,124	1,750,369	12,325,818	230,770	109,874	100,890
1922	494,947	1,785,660	11,765,520	294,962	106,286	118,698
1923	486,075	1,591,367	11,059,761	259,795	142,812	167,669
1924	473,236	1,605,554	12,649,898	288,509	126,123	167,322
1925	463,051	1,513,787	13,740,500	339,601	185,035	129,187
1926	447,988	1,435,761	14,919,653	284,271	124,080	87,740
1927	428,666	1,327,077	15,557,067	212,785	214,006	203,414
1928	412,877	1,304,426	16,498,222	222,084	213,303	188,339

NOTE.—In addition to the quantity of land actually sold and the amount realized for sales effected and completed within the year, the figures under the head "Crown Land Sales" represent during each of the years after 1868 the total extent of, and the amount paid on lands purchased under deferred payments on which the payments were completed within the year, although such payments had extended over a series of years. The extent selected, of which the purchase had not been completed, is not included in the area sold. This amounted, at the end of 1927, to 8,941,051 acres. The figures for 1894 include 12,221 acres disposed of to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. in previous years at £1 per acre, which area and amount were not previously taken into account. The figures for 1895 include 11,534 acres granted without purchase to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.; but, except for this, lands granted without purchase, which amounted, up to the end of 1927, to 130,630 acres (including 50,000 granted to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.), are excluded.

The figures for 1894 and 1895, which are referred to above, appear on page 601 of the Year-Book for 1920-21.

MANUFACTORIES (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

## LIFE ASSURANCE.

Year.	Ordinary and Industrial Policies in Force.			Average Amount of Policy.	
	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Ordinary Branch.	Industrial Branch.
	No.	£	£	£	£
1894 ..	131,210	23,095,900	..	..	..
1900 ..	172,713	26,315,862	..	..	..
1910 ..	292,055	36,495,251	1,315,172	214	20·2
1911 ..	311,695	38,185,859	1,378,059	214	20·5
1912 ..	331,846	40,132,346	1,454,169	212	20·9
1913 ..	351,250	41,546,825	1,519,427	211	21·1
1914 ..	368,481	43,305,375	1,593,707	210	21·5
1915 ..	381,106	44,402,089	1,650,909	209	21·8
1916 ..	401,591	46,145,573	1,758,827	210	22·9
1917 ..	425,481	48,389,346	1,870,513	211	23·2
1918 ..	453,724	51,563,634	1,984,909	215	24·4
1919 ..	484,965	55,656,616	2,150,203	220	26·1
1920 ..	524,520	61,405,905	2,388,209	223	28·4
1921 ..	562,332	66,102,630	2,574,329	228	30·9
1922 ..	607,840	72,347,222	2,828,556	234	33·1
1923 ..	650,432	78,690,619	3,084,990	241	34·9
1924 ..	689,711	84,273,720	3,338,971	249	36·6
1925 ..	720,662	89,327,985	3,546,325	259	38·0
1926 ..	747,191	93,754,740	3,742,062	272	39·2
1927 ..	781,294	99,393,804	3,980,883	282	40·4
1928 ..	811,836	104,414,623	4,182,847	290	41·6

INSURANCE (OTHER THAN LIFE).

Year.	Revenue in Victoria.			Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Management Expenses.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
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	
					Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other.	
1920..	2,324,700	101,210	2,425,910	676,486	317,982	598,823	1,593,291
1921..	2,501,200	120,604	2,621,804	891,573	328,221	706,656	1,926,450
1922..	2,512,430	130,495	2,642,925	833,576	352,039	697,120	1,882,735
1923..	2,702,081	117,995	2,820,076	1,107,396	377,242	698,777	2,183,415
1924..	3,014,988	133,142	3,148,130	1,499,664	408,841	788,623	2,697,128
1925..	3,166,387	127,385	3,293,772	1,733,234	448,042	833,471	3,014,747
1925-26	3,209,767	164,266	3,374,033	1,884,518	455,444	851,774	3,191,736
1926-27	3,463,648	182,641	3,646,289	1,712,495	501,391	891,295	3,105,181
1927-28	3,493,037	163,232	3,656,269	1,645,649	498,834	921,728	3,066,211

NOTE.—Particulars not obtained prior to year 1904.



## APPENDIX.

Information received since the parts of the book, which deal with the subjects mentioned, were sent to press is given below :—

### PART I.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

#### MEMBERS OF THE STATE MINISTRY.

*Assumed Office, 12th December, 1929.*

Office.	Name.
Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Markets	The Hon. E. J. Hogan, M.L.A.
Chief Secretary .. .. .	The Hon. Thomas Tunnecliffe, M.L.A.
Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour	The Hon. John Lemmon, M.L.A.
President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Water Supply	The Hon. H. S. Bailey, M.L.A.
Minister of Agriculture, Attorney-General and Solicitor-General	The Hon. William Slater, M.L.A.
Minister of Railways, Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	The Hon. John Cain, M.L.A.
Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Mines, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	The Hon. J. P. Jones, M.L.C.
Minister of Forests, Minister of Public Health, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	The Hon. W. J. Beckett, M.L.C.
Ministers without Portfolio .. .. .	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div> <p>The Hon. Robert Williams, M.L.C.</p> <p>The Hon. E. L. Kiernan, M.L.C.</p> <p>The Hon. G. C. Webber, M.L.A.</p> <p>The Hon. R. T. Pollard, M.L.A.</p> </div> </div>

### PART II.—POPULATION.

Estimated population of the State of Victoria, 31st December, 1929 :—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	881,650
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	895,415
Total		..	..	..	..	..	1,777,065

Estimated population of Melbourne and suburbs, 31st December, 1929, 1,018,200.

**PART III.—FINANCE.**

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC., OF VICTORIA, 1928-29.

	£	£
Public Revenue .. .. .	28,156,034	
Public Expenditure .. .. .	28,104,947	
Expenditure from Loan Funds ..	7,128,273	
Public Debt at 30th June, 1929—		
Payable in London .. .. .		68,056,026*
Payable in Australia .. .. .		91,496,627
		<hr/>
Total .. .. .		159,552,653
		<hr/>

The interest payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1929, was £7,875,272, of which £3,166,399 was payable in London, and £4,708,873 in Australia.

The amount collected by the State by Taxation (including Motor Taxation £1,065,734) in 1928-29 was £7,154,131, or £4 ls. 3d. per head of population.

\* Including £4,658,461 raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government.

**PART V.—LAW, CRIME, &c.**

*Licensing Acts.*

STATE POLL.

The result of the voting at a vote of electors for the Legislative Assembly, taken on the 29th day of March, 1930, was as follows:—

RESOLUTION SUBMITTED.

Abolition—That licences shall be abolished.

Votes recorded for the said Resolution ..	418,902
Votes recorded against the said Resolution ..	552,339
	<hr/>
Majority against the said Resolution ..	133,437
	<hr/>

**PART VII.—ACCUMULATION.**

Bank Deposits in Victoria, 31st December, 1929 :—

	£
Joint Stock Banks .. .. .	94,650,689
Commonwealth Bank .. .. .	5,088,221
Commonwealth Savings Bank .. .. .	6,541,863
State Savings Bank* .. .. .	63,731,831
School Bank Department .. .. .	276,104
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	170,288,708
	<hr/>

\* Including Deposit Stock Accounts.

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