

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1927-28.

*A. M. LAUGHTON,*

GOVERNMENT STATIST

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# Victorian Year-Book

1927-28

*By*

A. M. LAUGHTON,

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

GOVERNMENT STATIST

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FORTY-EIGHTH ISSUE.

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## PREFACE.

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**T**HIS is the forty-eighth issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

The main object of the work is to show the progress made by the State during the year under review, and with this end 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 1927 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 1928, and in a few instances to a later date.

The new matter appearing in the volume includes the following:—In part "Accumulation" retail price index numbers are given for Melbourne and five of the principal towns in Victoria for the years 1911 to 1928, and the variations in the average cost of living in



Melbourne and Victoria are shown for the same years. Part "Interchange" contains statistics of Interstate trade as regards twelve leading articles.

The variations in birth, marriage and death rates, &c., since the year 1860 are shown in part "Vital Statistics" in the form of a graph, and statistics of deaths from causes relating to childbirth are given in greater detail than formerly. Part "Production" contains a table showing the varieties of wheat grown in Victoria. With the view of showing fluctuations in factory employment throughout the year particulars are also given in this part of the average number of persons employed in each of a large number of industries in the different months of the year 1927-28.

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 (Assistant Government Statist) in supervising the preparation of the parts.

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

A. M. LAUGHTON,  
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,  
Melbourne, 30th May, 1929.

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# Victorian Year-Book, 1927-28.

## 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-two years ended with 1927 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 years ended with 1927, 30·012 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell each year was 138, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·47 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.

#### Mountains and Hills.

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

#### Rivers.

With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Murray; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; and the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams, the rivers of Victoria are not

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



## *Flora of Victoria.*

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.**

*By J. W. Audas, F.L.S., F.R.M.S. (National Herbarium, Melbourne).*

### **DISTRIBUTION.**

The flora of the State of Victoria is composed of five main divisions or districts, each having distinctive features. The North-west—a dry area with moderate rainfall, including the Mallee, and its halophytic and xerophytic characters linking up the flora with that of the Central Australian desert flora. The South-west, comprising a good deal of country with surface soil area west of Cape Otway. The South, comprising the coastal area of Port Phillip and adjacent plains, and extending from the vicinity of Cape Otway to the western boundary of Gippsland. The East, with types of vegetation intrusive along the Pacific sea-board. The North-east to the Upper Murray, including the Alpine regions which link it in some measure with Tasmania and Antarctica in the character of the flora.

## CLASSIFICATION.

In the State of Victoria there are 609 genera and 2,113 species of endogenous and exogenous plants systematically arranged under the natural orders as adopted from Engler's Pflanzenfamilien.

	Genera.	Species.		Genera.	Species.
<b>PTERIDOPHYTA—</b>			<b>SPERMATOPHYTA—con-</b>		
<i>Filicales—</i>			<i>tinued.</i>		
Hymenophyllaceae	2	7	<i>Dicotyledonae—</i>		
Cyatheaceae ..	3	4	Archichlamydeae		
Polypodiaceae ..	23	52	(Polypetalae and		
Gleicheniaceae ..	1	4	Incompletae)		
Schizaeaceae ..	1	2	Casuarinaceae ..	1	8
Osmundaceae ..	1	1	Fagaceae ..	1	1
Salviniaaceae ..	1	2	Urticaceae ..	3	3
Marsilaceae ..	2	3	Proteaceae ..	10	55
Ophioglossaceae ..	2	3	Polygonaceae ..	4	16
			Olcaceae ..	1	1
<i>Lycopodioles—</i>			Loranthaceae ..	2	10
Lycopodiaceae ..	2	7	Santalaceae ..	6	14
Psilotaceae ..	2	2	Chenopodiaceae ..	14	63
Selaginellaceae ..	1	2	Amarantaceae ..	3	9
Isoetaceae ..	1	1	Nyctaginaceae ..	1	1
			Phytolaccaceae ..	2	2
<b>SPERMATOPHYTA—</b>			Aizoaceae (Ficoi-		
<i>Gymnospermae—</i>			deae) ..	3	7
<i>Coniferae—</i>			Portulacaceae ..	4	9
Taxaceae ..	1	1	Caryophyllaceae	9	18
Pinaceae ..	1	6	Nymphaeaceae ..	1	1
<i>Angiospermae—</i>			Ceratophyllaceae	1	1
<i>Monocotyledonae—</i>			Ranunculaceae ..	4	14
Typhaceae ..	1	1	Menispermaceae	2	2
Sparganiaceae	1	2	Winteraceae ..	1	1
Potamogeton-			Anonaceae ..	1	1
aceae ..	6	16	Monimiaceae ..	2	2
Naiadaceae ..	1	1	Lauraceae ..	1	5
Scheuchzeriaceae	1	7	Papaveraceae ..	1	1
Alismataceae ..	2	2	Cruciferae ..	17	32
Hydrocharit-			Droseraceae ..	1	9
aceae ..	4	4	Crassulaceae ..	1	7
Gramineae ..	51	129	Saxifragaceae ..	1	2
Cyperaceae ..	20	112	Pittosporaceae ..	5	11
Palmaceae ..	1	1	Cunoniaceae ..	1	1
Lemnaceae ..	3	5	Rosaceae ..	5	8
Restionaceae ..	5	13	Leguminosae ..	30	202
Centrolepidaceae	3	9	Geraniaceae ..	3	6
Xyridaceae ..	1	2	Oxalidaceae ..	1	2
Eriocaulaceae ..	1	2	Linaceae ..	1	1
Philydraceae ..	1	1	Zygophyllaceae ..	3	10
Junaceae ..	2	18	Rutaceae ..	11	47
Liliaceae ..	26	47	Tremandraceae ..	1	4
Amaryllidaceae	3	6	Polygalaceae ..	2	8
Iridaceae ..	4	8	Euphorbiaceae ..	10	27
Orchidaceae ..	24	145	Callitrichaceae ..	1	2



	Genera.	Species.		Genera.	Species.
SPERMATOPHYTA — continued.			SPERMATOPHYTA — continued.		
<i>Dicotyledonae</i> — continued.			<i>Metachlamydeae</i> ( <i>Sympetalae</i> ) — cont.		
Celastraceae ..	1	1	Plumbaginaceae ..	1	1
Stackhousiaceae ..	1	5	Oleaceae ..	2	3
Sapindaceae ..	3	13	Loganiaceae ..	2	11
Rhamnaceae ..	5	26	Gentianaceae ..	5	7
Vitaceae ..	1	1	Apocynaceae ..	2	2
Elaeocarpaceae ..	1	2	Asclepiadaceae ..	3	4
Malvaceae ..	6	11	Convolvulaceae ..	6	11
Sterculiaceae ..	5	11	Boraginaceae ..	7	12
Dilleniaceae ..	1	13	Verbenaceae ..	3	3
Eucryphiaceae ..	1	1	Labiatae ..	10	34
Guttiferae ..	1	2	Solanaceae ..	4	13
Elatinaceae ..	2	2	Scrophulariaceae ..	8	25
Frankeniaceae ..	1	5	Bignoniaceae ..	1	1
Violaceae ..	3	8	Orobanchaceae ..	1	1
Passifloraceae ..	1	1	Gesneriaceae ..	1	1
Thymeleaceae ..	1	22	Lentibulariaceae ..	2	4
Lythraceae ..	2	3	Myoporaceae ..	3	18
Myrtaceae ..	15	140	Plantaginaceae ..	1	2
Oenotheraceae ..	2	5	Rubiaceae ..	7	24
Halorrhagidaceae ..	3	22	Caprifoliaceae ..	1	2
Araliaceae ..	2	2	Cucurbitaceae ..	2	2
Umbelliferae ..	16	36	Campanulaceae ..	4	13
<i>Metachlamydeae</i> ( <i>Sympetalae</i> ) —			Goodeniaceae ..	5	34
Ericaceae ..	2	2	Brunoniaceae ..	1	1
Epacridaceae ..	15	52	Stylidiaceae ..	2	7
Myrsinaceae ..	1	1	Compositae ..	52	234
Primulaceae ..	3	4	Total ..	609	2,113

The Pteridophyta, or Fern, family contains 37 genera, and 57 species indigenous to Victoria. They are flowerless plants, and the fructification consists of spore-cases, usually small and collected in clusters called sori, which are either naked, or covered with an indusium. The manner in which the sori are placed on the fronds, and the presence or absence of an indusium, afford characteristics whereby the species can be classified. Ferns which are abundantly dispersed throughout the world, diminishing, however, in numbers in dry or cold countries, are amongst the most elegant and graceful of plants, delighting the eye by their external appearance, and afford by their minute structure endless material for anatomical investigation. The Victorian ferns, scattered as they are abundantly on the mountain ranges, in the deep gullies, or in the damp shady scrubs, comprise upwards of 75 species, including the following tree ferns, such as *Todea barbara* (King Fern), *Alsophila australis* (Rough Tree Fern), *Cyathea Cunninghamii* (Slender Tree Fern), *Cyathea medullaris* (Black Tree Fern), and *Dicksonia antarctica* (Soft Tree Fern).

*Family Lycopodiales.*

Lycopodiales, or "Club Mosses," are usually moss-like plants, with creeping stems and imbricated leaves. They are intermediate, as it were, between ferns and conifers on the one hand and ferns and mosses on the other.

## SPERMATOPHYTA.

*Gymnospermae.*

## Coniferae.

Family Taxaceae.—*Podocarpus alpina*—"Mountain Plum Pine"—a straggling alpine species occurring on our Victorian Alps.

Family Pinaceae.—Of the genus *Callitris* five species are indigenous to Victoria.—*C. cupressiformis*, *C. gracilis*, *C. calcarata*, *C. robusta*, *C. verrucosa* and *C. propinqua*. Some of the species grow to a considerable size, and the timber is of excellent quality.

## ANGIOSPERMAE.

*Monocotyledonae.*

The families Typhaceae, Sparganiaceae, Potamogetonaceae, Naiadaceae, Scheuchariaceae, Alismataceae, and Hydrocharitaceae, are aquatic plants, many of them are abundant in rivers, lagoons, and ponds.

Family Gramineae.—The Gramineae, or grasses, is a very important family; about 128 species are indigenous to Victoria. As forage plants the grasses perform a most useful part in the economy of nature, whilst many of them afford food and clothing to man, as well as material for many industrial purposes. With the exception of *Lolium temulentum* or "Darnel Grass," which is not indigenous to Victoria, no species of grass is known to possess deleterious properties, and many are much improved by cultivation. Amongst the most valuable and nutritious grasses in this State are the following:—Five species of *Andropogon*, all of which are splendid forage grasses; fourteen species of *Panicum*, including the famous "Umbrella Grass," which is highly prized for its fattening properties. *Themeda triandra*, "Kangaroo Grass," and *T. anenacea*, "Oat Kangaroo Grass"—both excellent fodder grasses. *Danthonia penicillata*, "Wallaby Grass," a valuable pasture grass, and *Festuca duriuscula*, one of the widely dispersed forms of the "Sheep's Fescue Grass."

Family Cyperaceae.—The Cyperaceae, or Sedges, as a family is closely allied to the Gramineae, but differs in having a solid stem, frequently angular, and being destitute for the most part of the nutritive qualities of which grasses are remarkable. The species are generally found in marshes, ditches, running streams, barren heaths, or on the sea shore. Some of the sedges have edible roots or tubers, and others are useful for industrial purposes, such as manufacture of paper, mats, ropes, baskets, chair-bottoms, &c.

## Flora of Victoria.

Family Palmaceae.—The only representative of the Palm family occurring in this State is *Livistona australis*, "Austral Cabbage Tree Palm." It is found in East Gippsland.

Family Restionaceae.—The species of this family resemble those of the Cyperaceae Centrolepidaceae, and Juncaceae, but they can be readily distinguished from these families by the pendulous ovules and seeds.

Family Liliaceae.—The family Liliaceae as now classified, include the rush-like *Lomandra*, and the *Xanthorrhoea*, or "Grass-tree," and they number in Victoria 47 species. Some of them extend to New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands. *Lomandra*, formerly connected with Juncaceae, has dioecious flowers and harsh tufted or radical leaves. The following species are found from the coast to the interior:—*L. longifolia*, *L. multiflora*, *L. sororia*, *L. effusa*, *L. micrantha*, *L. filiformis*, *L. glauca*, *L. juncea* and *L. leucocephala*. The grass-trees, some small and others assuming an arborescent size, and forming a peculiar feature to the Victorian vegetation, are limited to Australia. Those occurring in Victoria are *Xanthorrhoea minor* "Small Grass Tree," *X. hastalis* "Spear Grass Tree," and *X. australis* "Austral Grass Tree."

Family Amaryllidaceae.—This family is more abundant in Western than Eastern Australia. *Hypoxis glabella* "Yellow Star" and *H. hygrometrica* "Golden Weather Glass" are small herbs with yellow flowers. *Crinum flaccidum* "Darling Lily" is a plant with white flowers in umbels, scape two feet high, and elongated leaves. *Calostemma purpureum* "Garland Lily" is a bulbous plant with linear leaves, flowers white, pink or purple, in umbels and a corona reaching to about half the length of the segments.

Family Iridaceae.—In the Iris family the following plants occur in this State, e.g., *Diplarrhena Moraea* "Butterfly Flag" with large white flowers sometimes tinged with violet and yellow. *Patersonia glauca*, *P. sericea*, *P. glabrata* and *P. longiscapa* with blue or purple flowers. *Libertia paniculata* and *L. pulchella* with white flowers clustered in the axils of sheathing bracts and leaves almost radical.

Family Orchidaceae.—Orchids are amongst the most admired of monocotyledonous plants. The peculiarity of their structure in the consolidation of stamens and pistil into one mass, the unusual figure of their flowers, sometimes resembling an insect or reptile, and the general distribution of species—occurring as they do in all parts of the world excepting the coldest regions—all these circumstances combine to make the family a favorite one amongst observers and floriculturists. There are about 130 species of orchids indigenous to Victoria. *Caladenia* contain many pretty little plants of different colours, varying considerably in size, the rows of glands on the labellum, a solitary linear leaf, and in some species with long sepals which have gained for the flowers the name of "Spider Orchids," *Pterostylis*, or "Green Hoods," have green helmet-shaped flowers, leaves either cauline or radical, and for the most part a winged column. *Praephyllum*, or "Leek Orchids," may be reckoned among the tallest of our native orchids. *Thelymitra*, or

"Sun Orchids," contain some showy and interesting plants, and their flowers vary from blue to purple or red. *Diuris*, which is characterized by its narrow lateral sepals, is similar to *Thelymitra* in habit, but has white, yellow, or purplish flowers. *Calochilus*, or "Bearded Orchids," are remarkable for their densely-fringed labellum.

*Dicotyledonae.*

*Archichlamydeae.*

Family *Casuarinaceae*.—*Casuarinaceae*, or *Sheokes*, have eight species occurring in the State. The branchlets of the shrubby kinds have a sub-acid flavour, and are relished by cattle.

Family *Fagaceae*.—This family in Victoria is limited to a single species, viz.—*Nothofagus Cunninghamii*, or "Myrtle Beech"—an elegant tree, rising sometimes to a height of 150 feet, with a trunk of 50 feet to the branches. It is a valuable timber and used by carpenters and artisans.

Family *Proteaceae*.—This large and interesting family, which numbers 10 genera and 54 species in this State, is a very characteristic one; for, although with two exceptions the genera are found to extend on the one hand to New Caledonia, the Indian Archipelago and tropical Asia, and on the other to South America, yet they are principally found in Australia, and form in parts a peculiar feature to the vegetation.

Family *Loranthaceae*.—*Loranthaceae*, or "Mistletoe," family may be regarded as parasitical (though in Australia there are two exceptions). Some of these plants have rather showy flowers, and as they hang from the bush trees they have an interesting appearance amidst the diversity of foliage with which they are associated. Eight species of the genus *Loranthus* are native to Victoria.

Family *Chenopodiaceae*.—The Saltbush, or Goosefoot, family (*Chenopodiaceae*) is a very important one in this State, seeing that in dry seasons the species afford wholesome nourishment to sheep and cattle. *Chenopodium* has seven species native to Victoria, several of which are splendid forage for stock. *Rhagodia*, seven species, which are more or less available for pasture. *Kochia* consists of small shrubs, amongst which are reckoned the "Cotton bush" and famous "Blue-bush." *Enchylaena tomentosa* and *Threlkeldia diffusa* are shrubs widely diffused. *Arthrocnemum arbusculum*, "Samphire" is common in marshy places near the sea-shore.

Families *Amarantaceae*—

*Phytolaccaceae*  
*Aizoaceae*  
*Portulaccaceae*  
*Caryophyllaceae*  
*Ranunculaceae*  
*Papaveraceae*  
*Cruciferae*  
*Droseraceae*  
*Crassulaceae*

} The indigenous plants of these families in Victoria may be regarded as of no economic value.

Family Pittosporaceae.—This family is well known to gardeners as furnishing several species for shrubberies. The Pittosporums occurring in this State are *P. undulatum* (with sweet scented flowers) *P. bicolor* and *P. phylliracoides*. The latter is a very graceful shrub with a drooping habit. *Bursaria spinosa* is a thorny shrub with a profusion of white flowers and purse-like capsules. *Marianthus procumbens* is a small heath-like shrub, with white flowers. *Billardiera scandens*, *B. longifolia* and *B. cymosa* are shrubs with a climbing habit, greenish yellow flowers, and edible berries. *Cheiranthra linearis* is an under-shrub with showy blue flowers.

Family Rosaceae.—Though a numerous family in the more temperate parts of the Northern Hemisphere, is very limited in this State, eight species only occurring here, and may be regarded as of no economic value.

Family Leguminosae.—The Leguminosae, the largest family in Australia, and having for the whole continent upwards of 1,340 species. This family is divided into three divisions:—(1) Papilionaceae (with pea flowers); (2) Caesalpinieae (with regular or irregular flowers and free stamens); and (3) Mimoseae (with small regular flowers sessile in spikes or heads. Few of the division (Papilionaceae) assume a tree-like appearance most of them being small shrubs.

(2) Caesalpinieae.—In this division (flowers usually with five petals, stamens ten or fewer and all free), the genus *Cassia* has seven species native to this State, viz.—*C. australis*, *C. phyllodinea*, *C. eremophila*, *C. artemisioides*, *C. Sturtii*, and *C. desolata*. The flowers of these are for the most part yellow or orange, the leaves pinnate with opposite leaflets, and the pods cylindrical or flat.

(3) Mimoseae.—The flowers of this division are small, regular, and sessile in spikes or heads; and, in proportion to the number of species, the genera are few. A good idea may be obtained from the flowers of the Silver Wattle, *Acacia dealbata*.

Family Linaceae.—The Flax family (Linaceae) is represented by a solitary species, viz.:—*Linum marginale*, a plant common to all the Australian States. It has blue flowers, and the bast is of considerable strength, and well adapted for textile fabrics.

Family Rutaceae.—The Rutaceae contain some of our most esteemed flowers including *Boronia* and *Eriostemon*. Forty-five species occur in Victoria. *Boronia pinnata* is remarkable for having dimorphous stamens, *Eriostemon myoporoides* for its very strong scent, and *E. obovalis* for having occasionally double flowers. Many of the Rutaceae are mere shrubs, remarkable rather for the beauty of their flowers than for their industrial or medicinal properties. A few, however, attain some size, and afford useful timber.

Family Tremandraceae.—The Tremandraceae is entirely peculiar to Australia. Four species of the genus *Tetratheca* occur in Victoria, viz.:—*T. ericifolia*, *T. ciliata*, *T. pilosa* and *T. subaphylla*. The species have purple flowers, four-celled anthers, and heath-like flowers.

Family Euphorbiaceae.—In the extensive family (Euphorbiaceae) the species vary from minute herbs to large trees, but they may generally be recognized by their unisexual flowers, milky juice, and tricocous fruit. Twenty-seven species are indigenous to Victoria.

Family Celastraceae.—The Celastraceae, or Spindle-tree family is represented only in this State by *Gymnosporia australis*—a tall, woody climber.

Family Stackhousiaceae.—The Stackhousiaceae family may be regarded as almost exclusively Australian, for only two species of Stackhousia are known out of the Continent, viz. :—One in New Zealand, and the other in the Philippine Islands. The genus Stackhousia (with five species occurring in this State) consists of herbs with spikes of pentandrous flowers, and minute bracts at the base.

Family Sapindaceae.—The Sapindaceae, or Soapworts, are composed of a great variety of species differing widely from each other, some being climbing shrubs and others forest trees. The flowers are usually polygamous and small. The genus *Dodonaea* (with eleven Victorian species) consists principally of shrubs, with dioecious flowers and hop-like fruits. *Heterodendron oleifolium*—a shrub with simple leaves and racemes of small flowers without petals, occurs in the north-western parts of the State.

Family Rhamnaceae.—This family is characterized by flowers with a fleshy disc, and stamens opposite the petals. There are twelve species of Pomaderris native to this State, and some of these have flowers in dense corymbs or panicles, and in a shrubbery they are rather ornamental.

Family Malvaceae.—The Malvaceae or Mallow family which may be distinguished from all other orders by its valvate calyx and monodelphous hypogynous stamens, is one largely distributed all over the world, and comprises among its species many medicinal plants, as well as some of the commonest weeds. There are eleven Victorian species and some are well worthy of cultivation.

Family Sterculiaceae.—The Sterculiaceae contains among its members the trees known as "Currajong," "Flame Tree," and "Bottle Tree." The flowers are generally small, without petals, the stamens usually united into a ring or tube, with five terminal teeth, and the leaves frequently covered with stellate hairs. There are ten species indigenous to this State.

Family Dilleniaceae.—The Dilleniaceae, or Guinea-flowers, are represented by thirteen species of Hibbertia indigenous to Victoria. These have yellow flowers, simple leaves, and a shrubby habit.

Family Violaceae.—The Violaceae, or Violet family has four species of Viola native to this State. They are similar to the cultivated violets, but deficient in scent. The genus Hybanthus has a singular appearance, arising from the large size of the lower petal. The flowers are blue or purple, and the leaves are either alternate or opposite. *Hymenanthera dentata* is a large shrub growing on the banks of rivers and creeks.



Family Myrtaceae.—This is the most important family in the State, whether considered in reference to the value of its timber, or the medicinal and industrial properties of its species. Nearly all the trees of the forest belong to it, and also many beautiful shrubs. The family is well defined by its many-celled ovary, many-petalled, or, in some genera apetalous flowers, imbricated calyx, numerous stamens, and usually by opposite dotted leaves with a marginal vein. The flowers are red, white or yellow, and the family naturally divides itself into two sections, viz.:—that with capsular and that with baccate fruit. The most spectacular of the Myrtaceae are the various species of *Callistemon*; but the genera *Melaleuca*, *Leptospermum*, *Calytrix*, *Baeckea*, *Thryptomene*, and *Eugenia* present many beauties to the admirers of nature. Amongst the larger trees the *Eugenia* and *Tristania* might be mentioned as affording timber for various purposes; but the *Eucalypts* far surpass them in importance. Of the genus there are upwards of eighty well-defined species in Victoria, which under the common names of “Red Gum” “Blue Gum,” “Silvertop” “White Mountain Ash,” “Grey Box,” “Bloodwood,” &c., afford the principal timber for building material and cabinet-making, &c. Experiments have proved that the volatile oils contained in the leaves are highly valuable, and will yield charcoal, vinegar, tar, and non-condensable gases.

Family Araliaceae.—The Araliaceae family in Victoria consists of two genera and two species. *Astrotricha ledifolia* is a tall shrub, clothed more or less with stellate tomentum, and having large terminal panicles of small flowers articulate on the pedicel. *Tieghemopanax sambucifolius* is a tall shrub or tree often rising to the height of 50 feet without a branch, and throwing out pinnate leaves and large panicles of flowers from the top.

Family Umbelliferae.—The Umbelliferae family are either herbaceous or shrubby. There are fifteen genera and 36 species native to Victoria.

#### *Metachlamydeae (Sympetalae).*

Family Epacridaceae.—The species of Epacridaceae, which for the most part are limited to Australia, are amongst the most admired of native plants. The various species of *Epacris* are favorites with horticulturists, and the occasional double flowers of *E. impressa* and *E. microphylla* have rendered them objects of peculiar interest.

Family Myrsinaceae.—Of the Myrsinaceae *Rapanea variabilis* or “Mutton-Wood” is the only representative of this family in Victoria. It is a tree sometimes attaining 30 feet in height, and having globular purplish berries.

Family Apocynaceae.—This family is well characterized by its singular stigma, which is generally expanded at the base into a circular membrane or inverted cup, and is contracted somewhere near the

middle. To this stigma the anthers adhere firmly. *Alyxia buxifolia* or "Sea Box" is a glabrous shrub with leaves in whorls of three or four, and flowers in small heads or clusters. *Lyonsia straminea* or "Twining Silkpod" is a woody climber.

Family Asclepiadaceae.—In this family the species have the anthers and stigma consolidated into a column, and they are for the most part twining plants with a milky juice and follicular fruit. Three genera and five species are native to Victoria.

Family Convolvulaceae.—The family of Convolvulaceae, which may be briefly characterized by its pentandrous flowers, twining habit, and leafy doubled up cotyledons, differs considerably in the size and habit of the species, some having showy flowers and climbing amongst trees, and others being small prostrate herbs with inconspicuous flowers. There are six genera and eleven species native to this State.

Family Boraginaceae.—The great majority of this family are herbs, *Halgania cyanea* and *H. lavendulacea* have showy purple flowers, and the following may be reckoned amongst the native "Forget-me Nots," *Myosotis australis*, *M. suaveolens*, *Eritrichum australasicum*, *Lappula concava*, *Rochelia plurisepala*, *Cynoglossum latifolium*, *C. suaveolens*, and *C. australis*. Most of these plants are rough with coarse hairs, and the flowers are in one-sided spikes or racemes, often forked.

Family Labiatae.—The family of Labiatae, which for the most part consists of herbaceous plants, is well defined by a monopetalous bilabiate corolla, on which are inserted the stamens (usually four, but sometimes only two), by opposite leaves replete with volatile oil, and a four-lobed ovary, and with a solitary style rising from the base of the lobes. The species are generally distributed throughout the world, but, with the exception of the genus *Prostanthera* which is endemic to Australia, they are neither numerous or important in Victoria.

Family Verbenaceae.—This family differs from the Labiatae in the concrete carpels of the species, their terminal style, and the usual absence of volatile oil in the leaves, but some of them are difficult to distinguish, the two orders being closely allied.

Family Solanaceae.—The Solanaceae, or the Solanum family is common to the temperate and tropical parts of the world. Most of the species are pentandrous with alternate leaves; they are herbaceous or shrubby, and their fruit is either a two- or four-celled capsule, or a many-seeded berry.

Family Scrophulariaceae.—The plants of this family are distinguished by their irregular flowers, stamens usually two or four, and two-celled capsule. There are eight genera and 21 species native to Victoria.

Family Rubiaceae.—Rubiaceae is a family well characterized by epipetalous stamens, straight anthers bursting lengthways, and opposite leaves. Some of the species are worthy of cultivation for the beauty of their flowers, whilst others possess medicinal and industrial properties.

Family Campanulaceae.—This family is not numerous in Australia as in the Northern Hemisphere, but amongst the native species are some pretty plants worthy of cultivation. The flowers are mostly blue, equal or unequal in the lobes of the corolla and pentandrous.

Family Goodeniaceae.—The Goodeniaceae, which is nearly limited to Australia (a few species only inhabiting India, &c.) is characterized by the peculiarity of the stigma, which is seated at the bottom of a cup or covering called the indusium. The flowers are yellow, blue or purple.

Family Brunoniaceae.—The Brunoniaceae is peculiar to Australia and contains only one genus and one species, viz. :—*Brunonia australis* or “Blue Pincushion.” It is common throughout the State.

Family Stylidiaceae.—This family is a very singular one, the structure of the column into which the stamens and style are blended being different from anything in the vegetable kingdom, except the orchids. The column is very irritable, and in dry weather springs up when touched.

Family Compositae.—The Compositae is one of the most natural and widely distributed families in the vegetable kingdom. It is distinguished from all others by an inferior ovary, with a single ovule, filiform style usually divided at the top, syngenesious stamens and capitate flowers. The species, of which upwards of 10,000 known are found in every part of the world, and of these 230 occur in Victoria. All plants of what are called the daisy and everlasting kind belong to this family, and although many of them are insignificant herbs or weeds, yet from a scientific point of view they throw much light on the character of the soil where they abound and demonstrate their peculiar adaptation to seasons of aridity.

#### GENERAL REMARKS ON THE FLORA.

In several previous articles by Messrs. G. Weindorfer, C. A. Topp, M.A., Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc. and myself, the Flora of Victoria has been dealt with very fully in regard to its general features as determined by geological and climatic influences, the different zones or areas of vegetation, the distribution of families therein, the character of the plants, and the outstanding features and peculiarities of structure, growth and habit, as well as the economic value of different families such as the Myrtaceae and Leguminosae.

## HUMAN AGENCIES AS AFFECTING THE FLORA.

In reviewal of this flora from time to time over the period of occupation and settlement of the State, one cannot but be impressed with the great changes which have taken place in its general composition, character, and extent and with the rapid depletion of the originally bountiful forest resources. Many factors have been in operation, effectually producing these modifications and marked changes which distinguish the existing flora from that of the early days of settlement, with man as the chief agent in determining them.

## DISTURBING FACTORS.

The first factor in altering the original character was the introduction of sheep and cattle over widespread areas, the effects of which during the course of years has been the extinction of some species of plants having a limited range, the restriction of growth in others, and a general impoverishment of the indigenous flora in the areas given over to long continued grazing. On sheep runs this is most noticeable in regard to plants of meadow and plain, scrub growth and hill-side vegetation. Cattle do more harm in destroying shrubs and young trees until replacement by natural growth almost ceases. On land that has been long in use for grazing purposes, the original flora has almost disappeared.

Then in 1851, the catastrophe of the great and wide-spread bush-fires of Black Thursday and others in later years whilst beneficial in some respects did irreparable loss both to our distinctive flora and fauna.

The discovery of gold brought to our shores a shifting population of many thousands of adventurers whose operations at one field after another changed the surface of the earth where they prospected, destroying the soil, the undergrowth, and the arboreal covering for miles around, leaving a devastated area. Where quartz mining was successfully pursued, the timbered slopes in the vicinity were laid bare for firewood and timber for the mines, so that even on long-abandoned gold-fields, the vicinity is bare and the vegetation scant.

## MISTAKEN POLICY AND ITS RESULTS.

Then came agricultural settlement. The open and lightly-timbered areas had long been in pastoral occupation and generally less readily available than the densely forested areas, many of which should have been permanently reserved for their valuable timber supplies. The dense forests of South and Western Gippsland and of Cape Otway were indiscriminately sacrificed and their distinctive floras with their unequalled arboreal wealth disappeared beneath the axe and the flame, sometimes leaving in place treeless areas of impoverished land. Byron says "Man marks the earth with ruin," and this is frequently the case in his dealings with nature's handiwork. On many river

frontages the unwise and ill-considered destruction of the protecting fringing scrub has not only been harmful to the flora, but also the cause of extensive riparian denudation and destructive floods in the areas affected. In some places where the "White Mountain Ash" *Eucalyptus regnans*, probably the highest tree in the world, lorded itself over the closely-clothed forest growth underneath as at Neerim and the Narracan Valley in West Gippsland, denuded, windswept hills and slopes over which the useless bracken fern encroaches, speak of the wasteful and improvident policy of land settlement in the past. The harmful effect of issuing grazing licences at a nominal rate for mountains and high plains is seen in the gradual diminution of the flora and the wanton destruction of the timber by fire.

#### ALIEN PLANTS.

Then there is the steady accumulation of alien plants and weeds, some of which like "Blackberry" *Rubus fruticosus* on the streams of Gippsland, Dandenong, and other places of assured rainfall grow riotously luxuriant, overwhelming the natural flora of the beautiful fern-gullies. The "Cape Weed" *Cryptostemma calendulaceum* displaces and chokes the plants of pasture lands, "St. John's Wort" *Hypericum perforatum* becomes a troublesome pest in the Ovens and Dargo district, and a host of other useless, noxious, irritating, but vigorous, intrusive plants gain a footing, which the humbler native plants are not able to withstand. In some cases, however, native plants of worthless character such as "Chinese Scrub" *Cassinia arcuata* and the "Prickly Acacia" *A. armata*, &c., have become troublesome pests on places where the original flora has been removed or destroyed.

#### AMELIORATION OF CONDITIONS OF GROWTH.

Man's operations, however, are not wholly destructive or subversive of nature's working. Frequently by helpful action he makes "the desert to blossom like the rose." By the drainage of swamps and morasses, by conservation of water, and its effective application in reticulation and irrigation, he may improve conditions for inducing, improving or stimulating growth in plant life, or prepare for the occupation of areas by plants more highly developed and better fitted to flourish under the improved conditions.

#### LIMITATION IN HABITATS OF PLANTS.

Undoubtedly many species of plants have entirely disappeared for ever under the destruction brought about by the exigencies of settlement. Many plants have only a limited range which a bush-fire may fatally ravage and the species be entirely destroyed as in the case of "Serra Grevillea" *G. Williamsonii* of which only type specimens now exist. Areas of growth of native flora with few exceptions contract or even vanish with increasing settlement. Melaleucas, Acacias, and Tea-trees once grew at Prince's Bridge; a thick scrub in which people could lose their way extended over towards Jolimont; Orchids were

at one time gathered at Batman's Hill, Richmond, and Collingwood. The "Wedding-bush" *Ricinocarpus pumilius*, "Golden Bush-pea" *Pultenaea Gunnii*, and "Common Epacris" *E. impressa* once bloomed at St. Kilda; but further and ever further from cities and towns retreat the plants that grew where mart, or street now is.

#### NEED FOR RETENTION, CONSERVATION AND REAFFORESTATION.

Change is inevitable. farms, dairies, orchards, vineyards, pastures and homesteads are necessary, cultivation must go on at the expense of natural vegetation. What can we do to retard the passing of our native flora to arouse a general desire for its retention, and a feeling of pride in its beauty and charm; and to prevent its spoilation by the thoughtless and inconsiderate? The forest conscience is not yet deeply aroused, or more reservations of diminishing forest areas, permanent retention, and stricter conditions of usage would be insisted upon. We need more sanctuaries and reservations of typical areas possessing distinct plant associations, e.g., the East Gippsland almost sub-tropical flora with its northern intrusive species; the jungle growth of moist secluded gullies on the southern slopes; the densely forested hills and cool fern-glades; and Alpine flora of the North-east; the vanishing Mallee types; the river red-gum area; the Grampians wealth of floral bloom; the coastal scrub of which Sandringham is the type; the Whipstick scrub; the Ironbark area of auriferous ranges, &c. Of our reservations, Wilson's Promontory provides a good example of requirement in this connexion. Provision might also be made under direction for the special protection of plants having only a restricted habitat, e.g., "Gum Myrtle" *Angophora intermedia*, and "Bloodwood" *Eucalyptus gummifera* in the Mallacoota district; the "Gippsland Waratah" *Telopea oreades* in central Gippsland; the "Austral Cabbage Palm" *Livistona australis*; the "Rosy Bush Pea" *Pultenaea subalpina* of the Grampians; the "Dotted Heath Myrtle" *Thryptomene Miqueliana* of Sperm-Whale Head, &c.

Forces making for extinction, restriction, deterioration in species are ever at work. Against these we need the creation of an enlightened and sympathetic public sentiment in regard to our native flora, a sane outlook and definite action in order to preserve it. We need the enforcement by legal enactment of well-considered repressive measures to prevent wanton destruction of the flora when in attractive foliage or bloom; and also to check the growing practice of wholesale disposal of native flowers for gain; a practice the continuance of which threatens the extinction of many plants in popular favour for the beauty of their blooms, such as the "Fairy Wax Flower" *Eriostemon obovalis*, and "Bushy Heath Myrtle" *Thryptomene calycina*. Preservation of existing unspoiled areas wherever possible, retention and extension of forests, and reafforestation of denuded expanses with Australian trees and shrubs suitable to the district are desirable aims worthy of encouragement.



# FEDERAL ACTION.

It is encouraging to observe that through the Research Council, Federal action has been taken to combat the noxious weeds, and also to reduce the ravages made by destructive insects on our flora.

It is also proposed that the scientific method which has been so successfully applied in producing drought-resistant wheats should be applied in producing grasses which would have the same valuable property of resistance and thus increase the value of the dryer pastoral areas.

## NEW PLANTS RECORDED DURING 1927-28.

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

*Calandrinia pilosiuscula*, D. C. "Chilian Calandrinia" (Portulacaceae), native to South America. It has no economic value.

*Kochia scoparia* Schrad., "Broom Cypress" (Chenopodiaceae). A native of Europe and North America. An ornamental plant, an escape from cultivation.

*Rosa bracteata* Wendl., "MacCartney's Rose" (Rosaceae). A native to China. An escape from cultivation.

*Heliotropium supinum* Schrad., "Bent Heliotrope" (Borraginaceae). Native to South Europe and North Africa. It has no economic value.

*Anchusa officinalis* L., "Bugloss" (Borraginaceae). A native to Europe. It has no economic value.

## NEW RECORD OF NATIVE FLORA.

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

*Hymenophyllum rarum* R. Br., "Rare Filmy Fern" (Hymenophyllaceae); *Cheilanthes Sieberi*, "Creeping Rock Fern" (Polypodiaceae); *Thelymitra Elizabethae* F.v.M., "Tiny Sun Orchid" (Orchidaceae); *Bertya rotundifolia* F.v.M., "Round-leaf Bertya" (Euphorbiaceae); *Ruellia prostrata* Maiden & Betche, "Dwarf Kerrawang" (Sterculiaceae); *Eucalyptus nitida* Hk.f. "Radiant Gum" (Myrtaceae); *Callistemon pallidus* D.C. "Lemon Bottle Brush" (Myrtaceae); *Euphrasia antarctica* Bth., "Alpine Eye-bright" (Scrophulariaceae); *Goodenia subintegra* F.v.M., "Mallee Goodenia" (Goodeniaceae); *Malacocera tricornis* (Benth.) Anderson, (Chenopodiaceae); *Pittosporum revolutum* Ait., "Genoa Pittosporum" (Pittosporaceae); *Acacia oreophila* Maiden & Betche A. Walteri, Maiden & Betche, "Two Gland Acacia"; *Swainsona Morrisoniana* J. M. Black, "Slender Swainson Pea"; *S. reticulata* J. M. Black, "Netted Swainson Pea"; *S. Behriana* J. M. Black, "Hairy Swainson Pea" (Leguminosae); *Kochia pentagona* Anderson, "Slender Blue-bush"; *K. crassiloba* Anderson, "Cushion Blue-bush" (Chenopodiaceae); *Eriochloa punctata* Hamilt., "Dotted Eriochloa" (Gramineae).

A number of species new to Science were added to the list of the flora during the year 1927-28—

*Trichomanes caudatum* Brack., "Large Bristle Fern" (Hymenophyllaceae).

*Potamogeton australiensis* A. Bennett, "Thin Pond Weed" (Potamogetonaceae).

*Sparganium ramosum* Hudson, "Branched Bur Reed" (Sparganiaceae).

*Carex stellulata* Good, "Star Sedge" (Cyperaceae).

*Prasophyllum Hartii* Rogers, "Chocolate Leek Orchid."

*Calochilus imberbis* Rogers, "Beardless Calochilus."

*Caladenia alpina* Rogers, "Mountain Caladenia."

*C. Audasii* Rogers, "McIvor Caladenia."

*Diuris fastidiosa* Rogers, "Proud Diuris."

*Pterostylis gracilis* Nicholls, "Slender Green-hood."

*P. robusta* Rogers, "Sharp-leaf Greenhood" (Orchidaceae).

*Boronia Muelleri* Cheel "Pink Boronia" (Rutaceae).

*Asperula europhylla* Sk. & Tur., "Broad-leaf Woodruff."

*A. helix* Sk. & Tur., "Desert Woodruff."

*A. pusilla* Sk. & Tur., "Dwarf Woodruff" (Rubiaceae).

*Brachycome alpina* P.F., Morris, "Alpine Daisy" (Compositae).

*Grevillea chrysophaea* Williamson, "Golden Grevillea."

*G. polybractea* Williamson, "Crimson Grevillea" (Proteaceae).

*Pultenaea angustifolia* Williamson, "Narrow-leaf Bush-pea."

*P. patellifolia* Williamson, "Mt. Byron Bush-pea" (Leguminosae).

#### CORRECTIONS.

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

*Scirpus americanus* Pers. for *Scirpus pungens* Vahl.

*Cladium Mariscus* F.v.M. for *Cladium jamaicense* Crantz.

*Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus* Poir. for *Gymnoschoenus adustus* Nees.

*Eriochilus cucullatus* (Lab.) Reichb.f. for *Eriochilus autumnalis* R. Br.

*Cryptostylis subulata* (Lab.) Reichb.f. for *Cryptostylis longifolia* R. Br.

*Rumex dumosus* A. Cunn. for *Rumex flexuosus* Sol.

*Muehlenbeckia declina* (F.v.M.) J. M. Black for *Muehlenbeckia stenophylla* F.v.M.

*Bassia uniflora* (R. Br.) F.v.M. for *Bassia diacantha* F.v.M.

*Pachycornia triandra* (F.v.M.) J. M. Black for *Pachycornia robusta* Hk. f.

*Kochia tomentosa* (Moq.) F.v.M. for *Kochia villosa* Lindl.

*Suaeda australis* (R. Br.) Moq. for *Suaeda maritima* Dum.

*Colobanthus apetalus* (Lab.) J. M. Black for *Colobanthus Dillardieri* Fenzl.

*Brasenia purpurea* Casp. for *Brasenia peltata* Pursh.

- Ranunculus trichophyllus* Chaix. for *Ranunculus aquatilis* L.  
*Drimys lanceolata* (Poir.) Baill. for *Drimys aromatica* F.v.M.  
*Cakile edentula* Bijel. for *Cakile maritima* Scop.  
*Acacia aculeatissima* MacBride for *Acacia tenuifolia* F.v.M.  
*Acacia botrycephala* Desf. for *Acacia discolor* Willd.  
*Acacia linearis* (Wendl.) Macbrid. for *Acacia linifolia* Willd.  
*Abutilon Theophrasti* Medic. for *Abutilon Avicennia* Gaertn.  
*Hibbertia sericea* (R. Br.) Benth. for *Hibbertia densiflora* F.v.M.  
*Hibbertia ovata* (Labill.) F.v.M. for *Hibbertia Billardieri* F.v.M.  
*Kunzea ambigua* Druce for *Kunzea corifolia* Reichb.  
*Lhotzkya alpestris* (Lindl.) J. M. Black for *Lhotzkya genetylloides* F.v.M.  
*Myriophyllum propinquum* A. Cunn. for *Myriophyllum intermedium* D.C.  
*Didiscus pusillus* F.v.M. for *Didiscus pilosus* (Smith) Domin.  
*Didiscus pilosus* Bth. for *Didiscus Benthamii* Domin.  
*Apium australe* Thou. for *Apium prostratum* Labill.  
*Apium Ammi* (Jacq.) Urb. for *Apium leptophyllum* F.v.M.  
*Daucus glochidiatus* (Lab.) Fisch. for *Daucus brachiatus* Sieber.  
*Leucopogon parviflorus* (Andr.) Lindl. for *Leucopogon Richei* Labill.  
*Acrotriche cordata* (Labill.) R. Br. for *Acrotriche ovalifolia* R. Br.  
*Logania vaginalis* (Lab.) F.v.M. for *Logania longifolia* R. Br.  
*Villarsia exaltata* (Sims) F.v.M. for *Villarsia reniformis* R. Br.  
*Rochelia plurisepala* (F.v.M.) J. M. Black for *Rochelia Maccoya* F.v.M.  
*Anthocercis frondosa* (Miers) J. M. Black for *Anthocercis Eadesii* F.v.M.

PLANTS REMOVED TO ANOTHER GENUS.

- Acianthus reniformis* Schlecht (*Cryptostylis reniformis* R. Br.).  
*Eucarya Murrayana* Mitch. (*Fusanus persicarius* F.v.M.).  
*Eucarya acuminata* Sprague (*Fusanus acuminatus* R. Br.).  
*Phrygilanthus celastroides* Eichel (*Loranthus celastroides* Sieb.).  
*Malacocera tricornis* Anderson (*Bassia tricornis* F.v.M.).  
*Bassia brachyptera* F.v.M. (*Kochia brachyptera* F.v.M.).  
*Threlkeldia salsuginosa* F.v.M. (*Osteocarpum salsuginosum* F.v.M.).  
*Turritis glabra* L. (*Arabis glabra* Crantz).  
*Arabidella trisecta* (F.v.M.) Schultz (*Blennodia trisecta* Bth.).  
*Micromystria nasturtium* Schultz (*Blennodia nasturtioides* Bth.).  
*Cachymitus cardaminoides* Schultz (*Blennodia cardaminoides* F.v.M.).  
*Harmsiodora brevipes* Schultz (*Blennodia Brevipes* F.v.M.).  
*Harmsiodora blennodioides* Schultz (*Blennodia lasiocarpa* F.v.M.).  
*Drabastrum alpestre* (F.v.M.) Schultz (*Blennodia alpestris* F.v.M.).  
*Hutchinsia procumbens* (L.) Desr. (*Capsella procumbens* Fries).  
*Hutchinsia australis* Hk.f. (*Capsella antipoda* Hk.f.).  
*Cryptandra leucophracta* Schl. (*Stenanthemum leucophractum* Reiss).  
*Centella asiatica* (L.) Uarb. (*Hydrocotyle asiatica* L.).  
*Lilaeopsis australica* (F.v.M.) A. W. Hill (*Crantzia lineata* L.).  
*Alyxia buxifolia* R. Br. (*Gynopogon buxifolius* K. Schum.).

**PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.**

*By W. Baragwanath, Esq., Director of Victorian Geological Survey.*

This article, which appeared in *Year-Book* 1925, has been revised and brought up to date.

**PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.**

Roughly triangular in outline, with the 141st meridian for a base and Cape Howe for the apex, and the sides formed on the north by the Murray River and on the south by the waters of the Southern Ocean, the State of Victoria occupies the most southerly portion of the Continent of Australia. Its area is approximately 88,000 square miles, and presents a diversity of topographical and geological features, which compares favorably with that of the larger States.

Medially dividing the State in an east-west direction is the main watershed which separates the streams flowing north to the Murray from those flowing south towards the ocean. A north and south meridian line from Melbourne at the head of Port Phillip Bay reaches the Murray River near Echuca at the narrowest part of the State which it subdivides into two areas differing widely in physiographical as well as geological features. Eastwards of this line the area of greatest mean altitude occurs with a well-marked "divide" or watershed line, while westwards the mean elevation is considerably lower and the water-partings often ill-defined, especially where they occupy plateau-like areas. The Lower Ordovician strata, containing the principal gold-fields of the State, occupy three-fourths of the area of exposed rocks westwards of the meridian of Melbourne; eastwards similar strata are only known at a few small and isolated localities. The older volcanic rocks of early tertiary age are more developed in the eastern part of the State, and the underlying and overlying lignitic beds which form extensive deposits eastward of Melbourne are little represented in the western half of the State. The newer volcanic rocks, while conspicuous in the western portion of the State, are but little in evidence in the eastern part.

The main physiographical features are :—

- (1) Central highlands—
  - (a) The eastern highlands ;
  - (b) The western uplands.
- (2) Southern highlands—
  - (a) The South Gippsland ranges ;
  - (b) The Otway ranges.
- (3) Great Valley—
  - (a) The Gippsland Valley ;
  - (b) The Corangamite Valley.
- (4) Murray Valley—
 

North-western plains and the Mallee.

The central highlands form the main divide, and the southern highlands are parallel to and 50 to 100 miles distant from it. Between these parallel ridges is the great valley of Victoria; it extends westward from the Gippsland Lakes, and is, with the exception of a volcanic barrier near Warragul separating the waters of the Koo-wee-rup and Moe Swamps, traceable to Port Phillip Bay. Westward of Port Phillip Bay the extension of this valley, filled in part with newer volcanic rocks and recent sediments, embraces Lake Corangamite, the largest in the State, and numerous smaller lakes. The northern edge of the great valley passes on south of the Grampians and the Serra Range to the western boundary of the State.

On the northern side of the main watershed line, the southern edge of an extensive plain embracing the whole of the north-western portion of the State leaves the Murray River about 60 miles eastward of the meridian of Melbourne, and follows a general south-westerly course towards the western boundary of the State to a point about 90 miles from the coast.

The Gippsland Valley ranges from 50 to 450 feet, the Corangamite Valley from 300 to 450 feet, and the Mallee plains from 200 to 450 feet above sea level; but, though all three are at about the same level, they differ considerably in geological features. The Gippsland Valley consists of recent deposits of fluvial, lacustrine, or estuarine origin; the Corangamite basin, almost entirely of lava flows with depressions along the margins of or between the coalescing lava streams; and the Mallee plains of sandy ridges of fluvial or wind-blown origin overlying the marine tertiary beds of the great inland sea.

The highlands of the eastern portion of the State are mainly sedimentary and igneous rocks of Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian age now forming narrow "razor-back" ridges, at places 2,000 feet above the neighbouring rivers. The main river valleys are of considerable width, and extend to within a comparatively short distance of the main divide. Following the north and south course of the streams, parallel ridges, due to a combination of major folding, the north-west strike of which incidentally brings into contact beds of varying resistance to erosion, faulting, igneous intrusion, and unequal weathering, are well developed. One stream flows easterly, viz., the Latrobe and one westerly—the Yarra; both composite streams diverted by capture of their southerly flowing components.

Evidence of peneplanation at several altitudes is pronounced. Plateaux are of small extent, and owe their preservation to a covering of harder rocks, such as the Dargo High Plains, or to areas where the catchment for denudation is relatively small, as at the Baw Baw plateau and the Snowy Plains, between the Wonnangatta and the Macallister rivers.

The general altitude of the eastern highlands ranges from 4,000 feet to over 6,000 feet, prominent peaks being Bogong (6,509 feet),

Feathertop (6,306 feet), and Hotham (6,100 feet). The Mount Baw Baw granite area, the highest isolated plateau south of the main divide is 30 square miles in area, and has a mean altitude of 4,500 feet, its highest point being 5,130 feet. The Snowy Plains, consisting of Upper Devonian or Carboniferous flat-bedded rocks, has a general altitude of over 4,000 feet and connect Mount Wellington to the main divide.

Along the main divide in the eastern part of the State several low gaps or "saddles" occur, and of these the Omeo gap south-east of Omeo (elevation 2,400 feet); east of Mount Selma between the heads of the Goulburn and Barkly Rivers (elevation 3,100 feet); east of Mount Matlock between the Red Jacket Creek and the Goulburn (elevation 3,500 feet) and the Narbethong saddle between the Acheron and Watts River (elevation 1,500 feet) are the most important.

The western uplands show the same pronounced meridional arrangement of branch spurs, but, with the exception of the Grampians area, the great difference of altitude between the rivers and the spurs does not exist as in the eastern part of the State. The Grampians, Serra Victoria and Black Ranges are a series of north-south ridges at the western end of the western uplands. The western uplands are chiefly of strata of older Palaeozoic age, in part metamorphosed, and occasional newer volcanic cappings occurring as defined hills and broad plateaux. On the main divide "saddles" occur at relatively low altitudes. The saddle near Kilmore, through which the Melbourne-Sydney railway line passes, is 1,115 feet above sea, and north-west of Ballarat the divide has an altitude of 1,500 feet. Between these two points the watershed line attains an altitude of 3,000 feet. At 5 miles north of Buangor the divide between the head waters of the Wimmera and the Fiery Creek, a tributary of the Hopkins, has an altitude of 1,200 feet; eastward and westward of this saddle an altitude of 3,150 feet is attained. Westward of Ararat on the eastern edge of the Grampians which attain an altitude of nearly 4,000 feet the watershed between the heads of the western branch of the Hopkins and the Mount William Creek is only 950 feet above sea. West of Mount William the watershed between Fyan's Creek and the head of the Wannon the altitude is under 1,400 feet, while further westwards in the Victoria Valley the divide between the Glenelg and Wimmera Rivers is 700 feet above sea. Further west the Black Range rises to over 1,000 feet and beyond this no watershed is recognized, the country consisting of a low-lying area occupied by numerous lakes with no river system till the boundary of South Australia is reached.

The South Gippsland and the Otway Ranges are composed of rocks of Mesozoic age, and the watersheds show no defined or regular arrangement, steep slopes, narrow ridges, and V-shaped valleys prevailing. In the former area, which comprises two nearly-parallel ridges, an altitude of 1,500 feet is reached along the northern edge, where fault



action is evident, within 3 miles of the Gippsland Valley. A general altitude of nearly 2,000 feet is maintained for a length of 30 miles along the main crests of this range. In the Otway area similar conditions prevail; there is no regular stream system, and a coastal range 10 to 15 miles from and parallel to the sea-shore has steep slopes and elevations of nearly 2,000 feet.

Wilson's Promontory, an isolated granite massif with peaks of 2,400 feet, forms the most southerly point of the State. It is connected to the mainland by sand dunes slightly above sea-level. Between Wilson's Promontory and Tasmania is a submerged ridge only 200 feet below sea-level.

The Victorian lakes have been formed by (1) faulting or crust movements; (2) damming of water-courses by lava flows or the coalescing of lava streams, and (3) marine action. Lake Omeo and Lake Karng, near Mount Wellington, fall outside this category; the origin of the former is uncertain, but the latter has been ascribed to a landslip blocking a mountain stream.

Included within the lakes due to faulting is the typical crater lake of Tower Hill, near Koroit, and many of the Western District lakes appear to occupy sunken areas on the lava flows.

Lakes Burrumbeet, Corangamite, and others were formed by coalescing lava flows.

By tidal action a barrier of sand was thrown up, behind which the Gippsland lakes developed; they were originally larger, but siltation by river-borne material is in progress. Lakes now infilled occur as swamps scattered over the State, and were revealed in numerous places during the working of the alluvial leads or buried river systems.

### GEOLOGICAL HISTORY.

The oldest fossiliferous strata comprise a series of volcanic tuffs and contemporaneous sediments. These are supposed to have been folded to form troughs, in which tens of thousands of feet in thickness of Ordovician and Silurian strata were deposited. The occasional conglomerates and grit beds represent fluctuations of the conditions of deposition; volcanic tuffs occur in the Silurian beds near Gould, and at the close of this period the intrusion of granite rocks contemporaneous with a general meridional series of main folds took place.

A lengthy period of denudation followed; the exposed outcrops were worn to a general level prior to the extensive volcanic outpouring of the Devonian period, represented by the Snowy River porphyries in the valleys of the Snowy and the Macallister Rivers, which appear to have occurred in valleys or depressed areas, and by the dacites of Dandenong and Macedon. That part of the surface which, prior to the volcanic activity, was a land area, is seen in the north-eastern portion of the State, where a defined river bed occurs beneath a layer of porphyry.

Following the porphyry and dacite outpourings, layers of conglomerate, often hundreds of feet in thickness, were accumulated. No direct evidence of glacial origin of these is yet available, but this has been suggested. Later deposits of limestone in shallow seas took place, and these were followed by alternating layers of conglomerate, sandstones, and shales, and in part volcanic flows (melaphyres) in the eastern part of the State, while sandstones and shales alone were deposited to form the present Grampian Range.

There is evidence of warping and faulting subsequent to deposition. The folding was on broad lines, the Grampian-Dundas beds forming portion of a broad syncline, while the Avon River-Mansfield series has a general northerly dip; the fossils in the deeper beds of the series as exposed on the Avon River and Iguana Creek have a Devonian aspect while those of the upper beds near Mansfield have a Carboniferous aspect.

Climatic changes followed the close of this period, and glacial conglomerates, sandstone, pebbly mudstone, and tillite of Permo-Carboniferous age were deposited. More genial conditions intervened with several successive glacial periods in the accumulation of a few hundred feet of strata, which probably covered much of the western and central portion of the State. Through subsequent denudation they now only exist in scattered areas, and as remnants faulted against older rocks. These fault movements provided general depressions, in which the thousands of feet of fresh-water felspathic sandstones and mudstones with coal seams accumulated, now forming the Jurassic coal measures of Gippsland, Otway, Casterton, and probably near Wangarratta.

The earliest recognizable tertiary phase is a system of deeply eroded valleys containing fluviatile deposits covered with basalt. A typical example is the high level lead beneath the older basalt of the Dargo High Plains. These beds contain fossil leaves and fruits indicative of a different flora to that existing now. Previous to the erosion of these valleys, the general surface of eastern Victoria was much higher; that of western Victoria less elevated.

In eastern Victoria lavas (the older basalt of the geological survey) occupied the valleys and covered the fluviatile beds, in some places, as at Flinders, to a depth of over 1,300 feet. Towards the close of or after the volcanic activity, extensive faulting occurred along the flanks of the main divide and started the erosion of what is, with modifications, the existing drainage system. It followed generally the trend of the pre-basalt system, but was influenced by the resistance to erosion of the basalt, and usually chose a course along its margin on the less resistant sediments. These valleys, rejuvenated and entrenched upstream from subsidences in their lower portions, were the deep basins in which marine tertiaries were deposited during every encroachment of the sea. Oscillation, with a predominating downward trend of what are now coastal areas, brought about, firstly, deposition of the lignites

(Altona lignites), followed by the first marine transgression (Balcombian or Oligocene), which ultimately ended in the Polyzoal phase (Janjukian or Miocene). Oscillation with a predominant upward trend continued to the Kalimnan (Lower Pliocene), the last important marine transgression, and on to the present. Since the Kalimnan terrestrial conditions have been almost interrupted. Elevation of the surface since the deposition of a particular marine bed has in some cases resulted in it being elevated to a considerable altitude. In Gippsland the older volcanic rocks, although originally resting on a gently sloping surface, are now seen to be inclined almost vertically in the vicinity of fault lines, and within short distances they have been found at a depth of several hundreds of feet below the original adjoining outcrops.

In western Victoria (west of the meridian of Melbourne) the older basalt is less extensively developed and is restricted to the Bacchus Marsh and Geelong areas. At Maude Janjukian (Miocene) marine tertiaries occur below and between an upper and lower flow of basalt. The flows are consequently Janjukian or younger and newer than at Mornington, where boring has proved that the Balcombian (Oligocene) marine clays rest on the Altona lignites, which in turn rest on the older basalt.

The greater part of western Victoria was subject to the same periodical transgressions of the tertiary sea as the eastern portion. During Balcombian and Janjukian times the western land surface was a peninsula projecting westwards as far as Stawell. The Grampians and Wannon areas were large islands separated by a narrow strait from this peninsula, and the Otway area was an island isolated from it by the great valley (p. 21 *ante*). North of this peninsula was the Mallee sea which covered the north-western portion of Victoria.

The newer lavas (newer basalt of geological survey) poured out first in the Pliocene and continued to the late Pleistocene. They sealed up the old river systems which contained the alluvial gold deposits, and a new drainage system is evolving precisely on the same lines as that which followed the older basalt. It has been accompanied and followed by extensive faulting which has been instrumental in forming Bass Strait, originally submerged estuaries heading towards Victoria and Tasmania and completely barred from the Pacific by the land bridge through Wilson's Promontory.

Founded on sound lines by Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn in 1856, the Victorian Geological Survey has carried out mapping and investigations continuously, except for a few months some 50 years ago. The main geological feature of the State have now been mapped out and some areas examined in detail, much assistance having been given by geologists and scientific workers outside the survey. Much still remains to be done, and many complex problems, which depend upon a detailed examination both in the field and in the laboratory, await solution.

The stratigraphical succession of the geological formations is—

*Cambrian*.—An area of regionally metamorphosed rocks, consisting of quartzites, chloritic, talcose and micaceous schists, and gneisses, in

the valley of the Glenelg and Wannon Rivers may be of this age or older, but there is no definite evidence available. At Heathcote a series of sedimentary and igneous rocks occur, and much controversy has arisen as to the age and stratigraphical relation of this Heathcote series. Certain trilobite-bearing beds have been considered Upper Cambrian, and associated with these beds are cherts and diabases, the latter an altered volcanic tuff, not an intrusive rock. The cherts also are more or less silicified tuffs as evidenced by their contained radiolaria. Interstratified with the cherts there are shales containing graptolites of Lower Ordovician aspect.

At Mansfield an acutely folded series of sandstones, slates, cherts, and phosphate beds have yielded fossils, now proved to be of Upper Cambrian age by Mr. F. Chapman; brachiopods (*Salterella*) crustaceans, and radiolaria occur in the beds. Graptolites of Lower Ordovician type occur with the crustaceans and *Salterella*.

Near Mount Wellington certain beds in the vicinity of the serpentine area have been identified as Upper Cambrian. Similar lithological associations exist as at Heathcote and near Mansfield. The serpentine of this area is referable to pre-Upper Ordovician age, and may be Cambrian.

There are several other areas of cherts and diabases regarded on lithological evidence as of similar age, but fossils have not yet been obtained in support of this contention.

In the Howqua Valley, cherts, jaspers, and diabases are associated with Ordovician strata.

From the Heathcote rocks the alluvial gold at McIvor Creek had its origin. Magnesite, steatite, copper, and manganese occur at Heathcote; corundum, limestone, and chrome iron at Mount Wellington and Heathcote; phosphates of aluminium and calcium near Mansfield and in the Howqua Valley.

*Ordovician.*—The rocks of this series are chiefly grits, sandstones, and slates. Conglomerates are rare, and limestone occurs in beds only a few inches in thickness. The beds have been closely folded and in places metamorphosed. Two types of metamorphism, regional and contact, are evident. The former type is widespread. Much of the north-eastern portion of the State is occupied by rocks of this age and character, comprising every gradation from micaceous schists to gneiss and gneissose granite.

At Stawell the metamorphic strata are gneissose, chloritic and graphitic schists, hornblende gneiss, quartzite, and occasionally thin beds of marble.

The latter type is local, and is confined to areas surrounding intrusive igneous masses.

On fossil evidence the Ordovician strata are subdivided into a lower and an upper series. The Lower Ordovician rocks are confined, with the exception of areas on the Mornington Peninsula, Boolarra, Enoch's Point, and Loyola, near Mansfield, to the area west of the meridian of Melbourne. These beds have been subdivided into four

zones characterized by typical fossils, and are named after the type localities where they were first examined, e.g., Lancefield, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Darriwil. The chief gold-fields in the western portion of the State occur in the three lower zones. Detailed palaeontological surveys by R. A. Keble have resulted in the Bendigo and Castlemaine zones being divided into sub-zones at Bendigo and in part also at Daylesford.

The Lancefield zone is characterized by gold occurrences of the Indicator class, a feature present at Dunolly, Tarnagulla, Inglewood, Maryborough, Elaine, and, though fossil evidence is wanting, probably at Ballarat.

The Bendigo zone has quartz lodes either bedded as saddle formations or occurring as fissure lodes; these are well developed on the Bendigo, Spring Gully, Castlemaine, Daylesford, and Steiglitz gold-field. The Bendigo zone has also been identified at Mornington.

The Castlemaine zone, more especially in its lower portions (the Wattle Gully beds) is noted for rich spurry quartz formations, from which the rich alluvial gold of the Chewton and Fryerstown gold-fields was derived.

The Darriwil zone has not yet been proved auriferous but to the east of Bendigo this zone has recently been noted in close proximity to auriferous country.

The Upper Ordovician series occur as meridional belts in the eastern part of the State, outcropping on anticlinal domes, such as exist on the Yarra track, Mount Easton; on the Black River, 12 miles east of Wood's Point; at Enoch's Point; Phosphate Hill, near Mansfield resting on Upper Cambrian; Dolodrook River, Mount Wellington; Sandy Creek, west of Bullumwaal; the Upper Murray, through the county of Benambra; and Nowa Nowa.

An area of Upper Ordovician extends through the central portion of Mornington Peninsula, and its relation to the Lower Ordovician beds which occur on a main fold to the westward has been determined. At Bald Hills westward of Waratah an area of Upper Ordovician occurs.

Besides the rich quartz and alluvial gold the Ordovician strata contain silver, lead, copper, iron, manganese, wolfram, scheelite bismuth, antimony, lodes of fluorspar, and veins of turquoise.

*Silurian.*—The rocks of this formation are conglomerate, breccia, grits, quartzites, phyllites, schists, slates, and shales, intercalated limestone and marble, and occasionally volcanic tuff. Some members like the Ordovician are acutely folded while others are bent in broad folds at lower angles and occasionally almost flat. They are metamorphosed where intruded by igneous masses. Structurally the Silurian beds form a large arc with a centre near Port Phillip. This is well shown by tracing the fossiliferous beds at Waratah Bay, strike N. 30°E through Turton's Creek. Westward of Walhalla similar strata strike N. and S. Further north near Wood's Point the strike is west of north and continues so to the granite of the Strathbogie Ranges. Near Benalla the strike is north-westerly but at Rushworth the continuation

of the arc shows with an east and west strike, and Silurian fossils are well represented in this vicinity. On fossil evidence the Silurian beds are divided into two series—Melbournian (lower) and Yeringian (upper). These rocks cover a large part of central eastern Victoria.

The gold-fields of Rushworth, Whroo, Walhalla, Wood's Point, Foster, Tanjil, Warrandyte, and Reedy Creek are in Silurian rocks. The gold is greatly influenced by igneous intrusive dykes. Gold-antimony ores occur at Costerfield, Ringwood, and Thornton; limestone at Lilydale, Cooper's Creek, Waratah, and Howe's Creek, near Mansfield; and phosphate of lime at Howe's Creek. Copper and small quantities of manganese, nickel, cobalt and platinum are recorded from dykes intrusive into this series.

*Devonian.*—Acutely folded sedimentary strata of Middle Devonian age occur in the vicinity of Taberraberra west of Bullumwaal and apparently conformable to the underlying Silurian and Upper Ordovician. This area has recently been examined and will afford an interesting section showing the relationship.

Towards the close of the Devonian period extensive volcanic accumulations, such as tuffs, conglomerates, lavas, and porphyry masses were formed in the Snowy River and Macallister-Wonnangatta valleys, and apparently contemporaneous with them extensive limestone beds were deposited. As these and later beds have not been subjected to the intense folding of the pre-existing formations in which the granites and granodiorites occur, the latter intrusions are classed as of Devonian age. In the Grampians area certain granite intrusions have been assigned to a later period.

Excepting a small rich gold occurrence near Briagolong, the Devonian strata have not proved gold-bearing. Silver, lead, copper, manganese iron, baryta, felspar, and building stones, such as marble, freestone, porphyry, and granite are the chief economic products.

*Carboniferous.*—The massive sandstones, with occasional shales, forming the Grampians, Mount William, Serra, and Dundas ranges in the west, and the purplish-red sandstones, mudstones, conglomerate and impure limestones at Mansfield, the Cathedral, and near Whitfield are lower Carboniferous. On the Avon River the red and yellow sandstones containing the fossil *Lepidodendron* probably belong to this series, although the underlying beds at Iguana Creek have a flora with a Devonian aspect. Both the Mount Wellington and the Grampians areas present a remarkable variety of scenery—canyons, bluffs, and gorges often several hundred feet deep.

In the Grampians a granodiorite-porphyrific intrusion in the Carboniferous sandstones is recorded, while the granitic mass of Mount Hump (Gippsland) is apparently older than the Avon River sandstones.

The Carboniferous formation only provides building stone, some of the freestone being of good quality.

*Permo-Carboniferous.*—Glacial conglomerate, pebbly mudstone, and tillite occur near Bacchus Marsh in the valley of the Werribee, at Greendale, Wild Duck Creek (near Heathcote), near Kyneton, Coleraine,

Carisbrook, Pitfield, Poseidon, Wangaratta, and other localities in the north-east district, and are apparently scattered remnants of formations more or less directly connected. Northward of Greendale an area of glacial beds occurs on the northern or upthrow side of the Greendale fault at an elevation considerably above the highest portion of the corresponding formation southward. At Bacchus Marsh several species of the fossil *Gangamopteris* were discovered in shale, intercalated with the glacial conglomerates, and on this evidence the beds have been provisionally classed as of Permo-Carboniferous age; recent observations by Mr. F. Chapman have revealed Triassic fossils in the uppermost beds of the series. In a small outcrop of strata near Yandoit fossils of Triassic age have also been identified.

*Jurassic*.—A thick bed of conglomerate, possibly glacial in part, forms the base of the Jurassic formations, and is followed by a series of felspathic sandstones, thick beds of mudstone, and thin seams of coal; these occur in South Gippsland, on the Latrobe River, in the Otway Ranges, and the valley of the Wannon. The black coal seams, though small, furnish portion of the supplies of the State. The coal seams are much faulted and frequently intersected by doleritic dykes. Quartz reefs occur in the Jurassic strata of the Otway district, but so far they have not proved auriferous. Freestones, dyke stones, useful for road material, shales suitable for tile manufacture, calcite, baryta, and black coal are the chief economic products of the Jurassics.

*Lower Tertiary*.—Fluviatile deposits underlying the older basalt at Berwick contain an abundant fossil flora, including such genera as *Eucalpytus*, *Lomatia*, *Fagus*, &c. In the fluviatile beds, under the older basalt at Dargo, *Ginkgo* is found. The predominant species in the brown coal deposits appears to be a *Cupressinoxylon*, or cypress wood.

Marls and limestones of Balcombian or Oligocene age, containing a representative molluscan fauna outcrop at Mornington (Balcombe Bay), and Muddy Creek, Hamilton, and occur at a depth at Altona and in a bore at Sorrento. At Altona they rest on brown coal, which in turn rests on sands.

*Middle Tertiary*.—Janjukian or Miocene marls and polyzoal limestone of Janjukian age are represented by a considerable thickness of beds at various localities. They outcrop at several places in the eastern and western portion of the State, and the main-water-bearing beds of the Mallee-Riverina basin are of this age. At Pitfield, during mining operations, fossil fruit were found in fluviatile beds, which seemed to merge into estuarine and ultimately into marine beds containing molluscan fauna.

*Upper Tertiary*.—Kalimnan or Lower Pliocene shell marls and sands occur at the Gippsland Lakes, on the shores of Port Phillip Bay, Muddy Creek, Hamilton, and the Mallee. The period is characterized by coarse marine and freshwater sedimentation. In the fossil fauna the remains of some gigantic mammals are found. Werrikooian or Upper Pliocene clays, sands and limestones outcrop at the Glenelg



and Moorabool rivers, and are known to exist at a depth in the Mallee. The extensive volcanic plains of western Victoria, comprised of lavas and tuffs, range in age from the Pliocene to within comparatively recent times. Many of the craters are perfect.

*Recent.*—Loam and sand deposits, dune sands, recent beaches, lake sediments, &c., in process of formation comprise the recent deposits.

Tertiary deposits have been responsible for a large quantity of the gold found in Victoria, particularly for the large nuggets which have made Victorian gold-fields famous. Stream tin, a moderate amount of wolfram and monazite, a considerable tonnage of pottery clays, sands for a variety of purposes, building stone, including basalt (much used locally for construction, paving, and macadam), lime, bauxite, iron ore, pigments, paper clays, jarosite, and chalk occur in the tertiary deposits of the State.

Extensive deposits of brown coal have been proved in the vicinity of Morwell, Traralgon, Rosedale, Hedley, west of Altona Bay, Lal Lal, and Bambra. The State is exploiting the Yallourn (Morwell) deposit as a source of electric power.

### 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 ten years 1917 to 1926 were given in the volumes relating to those years.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and other history during 1927 are given in the table which follows:—

1927. 24th January	..	Mr. C. J. Lowe, barrister-at-law, appointed to a vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench.
2nd February	..	Return of the Prime Minister (the Right Hon. S. M. Bruce) from a visit to Great Britain and Canada.
22nd March	..	Sir Granville Ryrie, K.C.M.G., appointed High Commissioner for the Commonwealth in London.

1927. 24th March	..	The Bishop of London (Right Rev. A. F. Winnington-Ingram) arrived in Melbourne.
26th March	..	H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York arrived in Sydney.
9th April ..	..	Elections for the Legislative Assembly held throughout Victoria.
21st April	..	H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York arrived in Melbourne.
9th May ..	..	The Federal Parliament at Canberra opened by H.R.H. the Duke of York.
20th May	..	Labour Ministry, under the leadership of the Hon. E. J. Hogan, assumed office.
18th June	..	Federal finance plan, to take place of <i>per capita</i> payments, accepted by the States.
4th July ..	..	Judge Wasley, of the County Court Bench, appointed acting Supreme Court Judge.
6th July ..	..	The 29th State Parliament opened by His Excellency the Governor Lord Somers.
15th August	..	Death of Mr. George Gordon McCrae, Australian poet and friend of Adam Lindsay Gordon, aged 94 years.
17th September	..	Death of Sir John McWhae, former Agent-General for Victoria, at Yokohama, Japan, aged 69 years.
24th September	..	The Broken Hill Proprietary Company temporarily suspended operations at Broken Hill owing to a decrease in the price of lead.
28th September	..	A Federal surplus of £2,635,597 for the financial year ended 30th June, 1927, announced, making the accumulated surplus £2,921,494.
17th October	..	Death of Sir Rupert W. J. Clarke, Bart., announced.
22nd October	..	New bridge over the River Murray at Mildura opened by the British Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs (the Right Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery). The cost was about £150,000.
28th October	..	The first pile of the Spencer-street bridge over the river Yarra driven by the Hon. J. P. Jones, Minister for Public Works. It is estimated to cost £200,000.
3rd November	..	Disaster in Sydney Harbour. The ocean liner R.M.S. Tahiti rammed the ferry steamer Grey-cliffe, sinking the latter in 30 seconds. Thirty-seven lives were lost and 55 persons were injured.
20th December	..	The Totalizator Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly was rejected by the Legislative Council by 19 votes to 12.

### 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 1927.

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*Victorian Year-Book, 1927-28*

	1850.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1927.
Population, 31st December ..	76,162	541,800	747,412	879,886	1,157,678	1,209,900	1,339,893	1,550,686	1,741,390
Revenue .. £	259,433	2,592,101	3,734,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	7,712,099	9,372,637	19,054,475	27,128,700
Expenditure from Revenue £	196,440	3,092,021	3,659,534	5,108,642	9,128,699	7,672,780	9,302,291	18,941,698	27,744,903
Public Debt .. £	..	6,835,060	12,134,800	22,944,602	43,600,265	53,072,275	57,983,764	97,317,831	149,546,966
Gold produced .. oz.	..	1,967,453	1,355,477	858,850	576,400	789,562	542,074	114,639	..
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	121,299,621
Butter produced .. "	..	..	..	..	16,703,786	46,537,572	86,500,474	64,938,458	81,995,815
Agriculture—									
Land in cultivation .. acres	52,341	427,241	793,918	1,582,998	2,512,593	3,647,459	5,386,247	6,425,250	7,304,194
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	46,886,020
Oats .. "	99,535	2,136,430	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	6,724,900	9,699,127	10,907,191	4,884,006
Wine .. gallons	4,621	47,568	713,589	539,191	1,554,130	1,981,475	1,362,420	2,222,305	2,346,314
Live Stock—Horses .. No.	21,219	84,057	181,643	278,195	440,696	392,237	472,080	487,503	447,988
" Cattle .. "	378,806	628,092	799,509	1,286,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,547,569	1,575,159	1,435,761
" Sheep .. "	6,032,783	6,239,258	10,002,381	10,267,265	12,928,148	10,841,790	12,882,665	12,171,084	14,919,653
" Pigs .. "	9,260	43,180	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	333,281	175,275	284,271
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	13,328,606	14,557,820	16,252,103	16,006,743	18,606,007	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	55,560,899
Exports .. " .. £	..	12,209,794	12,843,451	12,318,128	11,403,922	13,075,259	18,915,716	34,871,961	34,741,689
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	14,267,895
Railways open .. " .. miles	..	214	276	1,217	2,764	3,238	3,496	4,274	4,644
Telegraph wire .. " .. "	..	2,586	3,472	6,626	13,989	15,356	16,405	31,243	46,241
Postal business—Letters .. No.	381,651	6,109,929	11,716,166	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,973,499	159,092,011	189,797,030	229,642,369
" Newspapers .. "	381,158	4,277,179	5,172,970	11,440,732	22,729,005	27,104,344	6,125,728	1,660,611	46,829,110
Savings Bank Deposits .. £	52,697	582,796	1,117,761	2,569,438	5,715,687	9,662,006	18,213,040	48,262,058†	63,706,081†
Factories—									
Number of .. "	..	531	1,740	2,488	3,141	3,249	4,873	6,532	7,690
Hands employed .. "	..	4,395	19,468	43,209	52,225	66,529	102,176	140,743	161,639
Value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings .. £	..	..	4,725,125	8,044,296	16,472,859	12,298,500	16,613,348	35,492,765	63,850,005
Value of articles produced .. £	..	..	..	13,370,836	22,390,251	19,478,780	36,660,854	106,098,294	127,397,951
State Education—									
Number of Primary schools ..	61	671	988	1,757	2,233	1,967	2,059	2,334	2,525
Expenditure on Education .. £	..	162,547	274,384	546,285	726,711	701,034	1,052,418	2,117,151	3,254,375
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	606,322,402
Friendly Societies—									
Number of members .. "	..	7,166	35,706	47,908	89,269	101,045	145,439	143,421	159,115
Total funds .. £	..	..	213,004	475,951	961,933	1,370,604	2,246,396	3,375,050	4,513,972

NOTE.—In a few instances in the earlier years, where it is not possible to give figures for the exact date or period shown, the figures 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.

The population of the State at the end of 1850 was 76,162; at the end of 1927 it had increased to 1,741,350. During the period 1850-1927 the revenue steadily increased from £259,433 to £27,128,700. 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 1927 the funded debt had reached £149,546,966, 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 7,304,194 acres. The value of oversea imports in 1861 was £10,991,377; in 1926-27 it was £55,560,899. Oversea exports amounted to £12,209,794 in 1861, and to £34,741,689 in 1926-27. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, and in 1927 there were 4,644 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 46,241 miles up to the 30th June, 1927. 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 £63,706,081 in 1927.

The expenditure on education amounted to £162,547 in 1861, and had increased to £3,254,575 in 1926-27. Members of friendly societies numbered 7,166 in 1861 and 159,115 in 1926-27—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £4,513,972 in 1926-27. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 161,639 in 1926-27. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, was £606,322,402 in 1926-27.

## 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

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  
Legislative  
Council.**

The Council—called the Upper House—now consists of 34 members. The State is divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. At the first election the member in each constituency who, of the two elected, receives the higher number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a 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,

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 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

Voting by  
post at  
elections.

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.

Elections for  
the Legislative  
Council.

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	Per cent. 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 Num- ber 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 ..	4,872	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	92·63
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
Canfield ..	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	10,749	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.			Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	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 Eagle- hawk ..	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 Glennelg ..	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 ..	5,675	5,180	10,855	5,242	4,759	10,001	92·37	91·87	92·13
St. Kilda ..	10,660	14,298	24,958	10,019	12,921	22,940	93·99	90·37	91·91
Stawell and Ararat ..	5,579	5,302	10,881	5,183	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	85·73	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 un- contested districts ..	69,770	72,947	142,717	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	410,715	439,779	850,494	377,941	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 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 1927.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1927 :—

Act No.	Date.	
3502 ..	7th July ..	.. This Act applies £3,028,828 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1927-28.
3503 ..	14th July ..	.. This Act applies £565,087 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1926-27.
3504 ..	23rd August	.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1927</i> increases the borrowing powers of the Board from £4,000,000 to £4,750,000.
3505 ..	25th August	.. The <i>Victorian Loan Act 1927</i> authorizes the raising of £1,400,000 for irrigation and water supply works and for drainage and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
3506 ..	25th August	.. The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1927</i> sanctions the issue and application of £1,741,000 available under Loans Act for irrigation works, water supply works, drainage and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
3507 ..	1st September	.. This Act applies £1,621,784 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1927-28.
3508 ..	6th September	.. The <i>Footscray Land Act 1927</i> revokes in part the reservation and Crown grant of certain land in the City of Footscray permanently reserved as a site for a Mechanics' Institute, and provides for the transfer of portion to the Minister of Public Instruction and declares portion to be a public highway.
3509 ..	13th September	.. The <i>State Electricity Commission (Shepparton Purchase) Act 1927</i> relates to the purchase by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria of a certain undertaking at Shepparton for the supply of electricity.
3510 ..	21st September	.. The <i>Fallowing Advances Act 1927</i> enables advances of fodder to be made on certain terms to cultivators of land to enable them to fallow their land.
3511 ..	21st September	.. The <i>Geelong Land Act 1927</i> provides for the closing of portion of a certain street in the city of Geelong and for the reservation of part of the land as a site for hospital purposes and part as a site for State school purposes.
3512 ..	21st September	.. The <i>Walpeup West Lands Act 1927</i> relates to certain Crown lands situate within the Walpeup-West Waterworks District.
3513 ..	21st September	.. The <i>Victorian Government Debentures Regulation Act 1927</i> amends the <i>Victorian Stock and Debentures Conversion Act 1905</i> and the <i>Victorian Government Debentures Regulation Act 1912</i> .
3514 ..	21st September	.. The <i>Metropolitan Town Planning Commission Act 1927</i> extends the operation of the Metropolitan Town Planning Commission Acts.

Act No.	Date.	
3515 ..	28th September	.. The <i>Spencer-street Bridge Act</i> 1927 relates to the construction and maintenance across the river Yarra Yarra of a bridge at or near Spencer-street, Melbourne.
3516 ..	5th October	.. The <i>Charlton Land Act</i> 1927 provides for the revocation of the reservation of certain Crown Lands at or near Charlton and the sale of portion thereof, the closing of and sale of portion of a street in Charlton, and the reservation of the remainder of the said Crown lands.
3517 ..	5th October	.. The <i>Altona Railway Act</i> 1927 ratifies and provides for carrying out an agreement respecting the transfer to the State of the Altona railway.
3518 ..	5th October	.. The <i>Law Institute Act</i> 1927 amends the Act of 1917 by widening the powers of the Statutory Committee so that it may inquire into cases of misconduct other than misconduct in a professional capacity.
3519 ..	5th October	.. The <i>Victorian Loan Authority Act</i> 1927 relates to moneys authorized but not required to be raised under certain Acts.
3520 ..	5th October	.. The <i>Cowwarr Land Act</i> 1927 revokes the reservation of certain land in the township of Cowwarr permanently reserved as a site for a Mechanics' Institute and Free Library and provides for the payment of certain moneys to the committee of the Cowwarr Mechanics' Institute.
3521 ..	5th October	.. This Act applies £1,544,953 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1927-28.
3522 ..	11th October	.. The <i>Mildura College Lands Act</i> 1927 amends the Act of 1916.
3523 ..	3rd November	.. The <i>Swine Compensation Act</i> 1927 provides compensation for the owners of pigs destroyed by order of an inspector of stock when these are suffering from or suspected of suffering from disease.
3524 ..	3rd November	.. The <i>Instruments Act</i> 1927, to be read with the Act of 1915, amends the law relating to bills of sale. It dispenses with notice of intention to register a bill of sale and, in lieu thereof, provides for the lodgment of the bill of sale itself.
3525 ..	10th November	.. The <i>Electoral (Absent Voters) Act</i> 1927, to be read with the <i>Constitution Act Amendment Act</i> 1915, provides for voting by absent voters at elections for the Legislative Assembly.
3526 ..	10th November	.. This Act applies £1,432,601 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1927-28.
3527 ..	21st November	.. The <i>Cranbourne Race Meetings Act</i> 1927 provides that horse racing be allowed on two days annually on the Cranbourne race-course.
3528 ..	21st November	.. The <i>Evidence Act</i> 1927 amends the Act of 1915. It includes Minister of Crown among those whose signatures may be judicially noticed.
3529 ..	21st November	.. The <i>Trinity College Act</i> 1927 relates to a college affiliated to the Melbourne University and known as Trinity College.
3530 ..	21st November	.. The <i>Pounds Act</i> 1927 amends the Pounds Acts.
3531 ..	21st November	.. The <i>Casterton to Nangeela Railway Construction Act</i> 1927 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Casterton to Nangeela.

Act. No.	Date.	
3532 ..	29th November	.. The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1927 fixes the rate of land tax for 1928 at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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.
3533 ..	6th December	.. The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1927, to be read with the Acts of 1914 and 1915 and amending Acts, to come into force on 31st December, 1927, fixes the rates of income tax for the year ending 30th June, 1928. 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 up to £500; where such income exceeds £500, for every £1 up to £500, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for every £1 over £500 and up to £1,000, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for every £1 over £1,000 and up to £1,500, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and for every £1 over £1,500, $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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 $12\frac{1}{2}$ 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 16 years of age is £50. The Minimum income tax payable is fixed at 5s.
3534 ..	6th December	.. The <i>Treasury Bonds Act</i> 1927 authorizes the Government to raise £641,203 by the issue of Treasury bonds.
3535 ..	6th December	.. The <i>Victorian Government Loans (Debentures) Act</i> 1927, to be deemed to have come into operation on 1st July, 1925, authorizes the Victorian Government to issue debentures in favour of the Commonwealth Government in lieu of the creation and issue of Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock under certain Acts.
3536 ..	7th December	.. This Act applies £1,518,884 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1927-28.
3537 ..	13th December	.. The <i>Wages Attachment Act</i> 1927, to come into operation on 1st January, 1928, enacts that no order can be made for the attachment of wages not exceeding £3 per week.

Act No.	Date.	
3538 ..	13th December	.. The <i>Betting (Mechanical Coursing) Act 1927</i> prohibits betting or wagering in connexion with the coursing of dogs with a mechanically or electrically controlled quarry.
3539 ..	13th December	.. The <i>Architects Registration Act 1927</i> amends section 7 of the Act of 1922 so as to extend the time within which certain persons may apply for registration as architects.
3540 ..	13th December	.. The <i>Supreme Court Act 1927</i> amends the Act of 1922 and the law relating to conveyancing.
3541 ..	21st December	.. The <i>Coburg and Somerton Railway Act 1927</i> provides for the re-opening of portion of the Coburg and Somerton railway situate between the Fawkner and Somerton stations, and empowers Broadmeadows municipality to levy a betterment rate on unimproved value basis.
3542 ..	21st December	.. The <i>Poisons Act 1927</i> amends the Act of 1915.
3543 ..	21st December	.. The <i>Business Names Act 1927</i> provides for the registration of firms and persons carrying on business under business names and relates to the titles or designations under which businesses are carried on.
3544 ..	21st December	.. The <i>Victorian Government Stock Act 1927</i> , to operate from 1st February, 1928, gives further facilities to holders of Victorian Government stock.
3545 ..	21st December	.. The <i>State Savings Bank Act 1927</i> amends the State Savings Bank Acts and the <i>Housing and Reclamation Act 1920</i> , and ratifies and provides for carrying into effect an agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria. Maximum amount loanable on buildings under Credit Foncier terms is increased from £2,000 to £4,000 and maximum loan to a farmer is increased from £2,000 to £4,000. Cost limit of buildings under Housing and Reclamation Act is increased from £850 to £1,000 in case of timber dwellings and from £950 to £1,300 for dwellings of brick, stone or concrete.
3546 ..	21st December	.. The <i>Apprenticeship Act 1927</i> amends the law relating to apprenticeship.
3547 ..	21st December	.. The <i>Income Tax Acts Amendment Act 1927</i> amends the procedure relating to deduction of losses and outgoings and where husband and wife carry on business in partnership. Donations to the fund known as the "National War Memorial of Victoria" are allowed to be deducted from income.
3548 ..	21st December	.. The <i>Poor Persons Legal Assistance Act 1927</i> extends the privilege of suing <i>in forma pauperis</i> in civil and divorce and matrimonial causes to any person who proves that he has not property exceeding £50 in value after payment of his just debts.
3549 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Forests Act 1927</i> amends the Acts relating to forestry. It is designed to strengthen the law for protection of forests.

Act No.	Date.	
3550 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Swine (Sales) Act</i> 1927 prohibits the making of certain charges or deductions in connexion with the sale of swine.
3551 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Cultivation Advances Act</i> 1927 enables advances to be made on certain terms to cultivators of land who have been afflicted by drought or other adverse climatic conditions.
3552 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Municipal Endowment Act</i> 1927 provides that the municipal endowment for the year ending 30th June, 1928, be £50,000.
3553 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Borrowing Powers) Act</i> 1927 increases the borrowing powers of the Board from £16,750,000 to £19,750,000 and increases the amount that may be obtained on overdraft from £200,000 to £500,000. The payment for audit is also increased from £500 to £700.
3554 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Commonwealth and State Financial Agreement Act</i> 1927 approves an agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the different States concerning the adjustment of the financial relations of the Commonwealth and the said States.
3555 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Motor Omnibus Act</i> 1927 amends the Act of 1924 by prescribing the penalties for any motor omnibus plying for hire and not registered and licensed.
3556 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Local Government (Borrowing Powers) Act</i> 1927 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.
3557 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1927 sanctions the issue and application of £2,760,000 available under Loan Acts for railway and other purposes.
3558 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Victorian Loan (Public Works) Act</i> 1927 authorizes the raising of £494,100 for public works and sanctions the issue and application of such money.
3559 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Contributions) Act</i> 1927 provides for contributions by the Board to certain municipalities and for expenditure by the Board in connexion with the maintenance of certain roads.
3560 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Harbor Boards Act</i> 1927 makes provision so that Harbor Boards may be constituted at Gippsland Lakes, Welshpool, Warrnambool, Port Fairy and Portland.
3561 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Nowingi to Millewa South Railway Construction Act</i> 1927 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Nowingi to Millewa South.
3562 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Dried Fruits Act</i> 1927 amends the Dried Fruit Acts by bringing the law into line with that of other States for marketing of dried fruits.
3563 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Victorian Railways Commissioners Act</i> 1927 validates the appointment of Mr. W. M. Shannon as a Victorian Railways Commissioner.

Act No.	Date.	
3564 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Victorian Loan (Country Sewerage) Act 1927</i> authorizes the raising of £95,000 for sewerage works in country districts and sanctions the issue and application of such moneys.
3565 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Victorian Loan (Electricity Supply) and Application Act 1927</i> authorizes the raising of £1,750,000 for works and undertakings of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and sanctions the issue and application of such moneys.
3566 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Railways Classification Board Act 1927</i> , to be read with the Act of 1919, makes provision for fees and expenses of the chairman of the Board.
3567 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Fire Brigades Act 1927</i> , to be read with the Act of 1915, authorizes the Board to borrow a further sum not exceeding £50,000.
3568 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Country Roads Act 1927</i> , to be read with the Act of 1915, relates to commission paid to municipalities under the Country Road Acts and to hoardings and advertisements on or in the vicinity of State highways.
3569 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Medical (Dentists) Act 1927</i> , to be read with Part II. of the <i>Medical Act 1915</i> , amends the law relating to the registration of dentists.
3570 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Motor Omnibus (Urban and Country) Act 1927</i> makes provision with respect to motor omnibuses operating mainly in urban and country districts.
3571 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Postponement of Payments Act 1927</i> provides for the temporary suspension of payments in pursuance of certain obligations in the case of certain persons affected by conditions arising from drought or frost in the mallee country and some other parts of Victoria.
3572 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Act 1927</i> continues in office the members of the Board until the 31st December, 1928.
3573 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Factories and Shops Act 1927</i> amends the Factories and Shops Acts.
3574 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Melbourne to Footscray Road Act 1927</i> makes provision with respect to the construction and maintenance of a road between Melbourne and Footscray and matters incidental thereto.
3575 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Highways and Vehicles Act 1927</i> , to be read with the <i>Motor Car Act 1915</i> , amends that Act and further amends Part II. of the <i>Highways and Vehicles Act 1924</i> .
3576 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Registrar-General's Fees Act 1927</i> , to be read with the Act of 1917, amends the law relating to fees payable in the office of the Registrar-General.
3577 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Geelong Harbour Trust Acts (Amendment) Act, 1927</i> , to be read with the Act of 1915, makes provision that the sinking fund may be applied to re-purchasing or redeeming any debentures issued by the Trust.
3578 ..	30th December	.. This Act applies £9,404,616 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1927-28, and appropriates supplies granted during the session amounting to £19,116,753 to the service of the Government.

## 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 Brongham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	8th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	18th October, 1889	15th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	9th March, 1889 ...	17th October, 1889
	16th November, 1889	27th November, 1889
	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893
	27th March, 1895 ...	24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassay, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	29th December, 1896	16th February, 1897
	23rd March, 1898 ...	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 Car- michael, 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 Tennysen 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 Ebdon ..	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	13th April, 1852
Edward Eyre Williams ..	Solicitor-General ..	
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  
**Ministries,** Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the  
**1855 to 1928.** 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

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.
			Days.
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
41. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	19th March, 1924	28th April, 1924 ...	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		

As a result of the general elections held on 9th April, 1927, the Hon. J. Allan (Premier) relinquished office and the leader of the Labour party, the Hon. E. J. Hogan, was commissioned to form a new Ministry, which assumed office on 20th May, 1927. It consisted of the following members:—

**Hogan  
Ministry.**

## HOGAN MINISTRY.

Namæ.	Office.
Hogan, Edmond John ..	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Markets.
Tunnecliffe, Thomas ..	Minister of Railways, Minister in charge of electrical undertakings, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Lemmon, John ..	Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour.
Bailey, Henry Stephen ..	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Water Supply, and President of the Board of Land and Works.
Prendergast, George Michael ..	Chief Secretary.
Slater, William ..	Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister for Agriculture.
Jones, John Percy, M.L.C. ..	Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Mines, Minister in charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Beckett, William James, M.L.C. ..	Minister of Forests, Minister of Public Health, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Disney, James Herbert, M.L.C. ..	Minister without Portfolio.
Williams, Robert, M.L.C. ..	Minister without Portfolio.
Cain, John ..	Minister without Portfolio.
Webber, Gordon Charles ..	Minister without Portfolio.

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, 1923.

## 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. G. V. Lansell .. ..	1934
East Yarra .. ..	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Chairman of Committees)	1931
	Hon. G. Swinburne .. ..	1934
Gippsland .. ..	Hon. G. M. Davis .. ..	1931
	Hon. M. McGregor .. ..	1934
Melbourne .. ..	Hon. H. I. Cohen, K.C. .. ..	1931
	Hon. H. H. Smith .. ..	1934
Melbourne East .. ..	Hon. D. L. McNamara .. ..	1931
	Hon. J. P. Jones (Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Mines and Minister in charge of Immigration)	1934
Melbourne North .. ..	Hon. W. J. Beckett (Minister of Forests and Minister of Public Health)	1931
	Hon. E. L. Kiernan .. ..	1934
Melbourne South .. ..	Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke K.B.E. (President) .. ..	1931
	Hon. N. Falkiner .. ..	1934
Melbourne West .. ..	Hon. J. H. Disney .. ..	1931
	Hon. R. Williams (Minister without Portfolio)	1934
Nelson .. ..	Hon. E. G. Bath .. ..	1931
	Hon. H. A. Currie .. ..	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. Goudie .. ..	1931
	Hon. W. J. McCann .. ..	1934
Southern .. ..	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke .. ..	1931
	Hon. W. C. Angliss .. ..	1934
South Eastern .. ..	Hon. A. E. Chandler .. ..	1931
	Hon. W. Tyner .. ..	1934
South Western .. ..	Hon. H. Hitchcock .. ..	1931
	Hon. H. F. Richardson .. ..	1934
Wellington .. ..	Hon. A. Bell .. ..	1931
	Hon. F. W. Brawn .. ..	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, 1928—*continued*.

## THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Albert Park ..	R. M. Cuthbertson.
Allandale ..	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. (Speaker).
Ballarat ..	W. J. McAdam.
Barwon ..	E. Morley.
Benalla ..	E. F. Cleary.
Benambra ..	Hon. H. Beardmore.
Bendigo ..	A. E. Cook.
Boroondara ..	R. Linton.
Brighton ..	I. Macfarlan.
Brunswick ..	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla-Dalhousie ..	R. T. Pollard.
Carlton ..	R. H. Solly (Chairman of Committees).
Castlemaine and Kyneton ..	Hon. H. S. W. Lawson.
Caulfield ..	Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Forrest.
Clifton Hill ..	M. M. Blackburn.
Coburg ..	F. Keane.
Collingwood ..	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe (Minister of Railways and Minister in charge of electrical undertakings).
Dandenong ..	Hon. F. Groves.
Dundas ..	Hon. W. Slater (Attorney-General, Solicitor- General, and Minister for Agriculture).
Essendon ..	A. S. Drakeford.
Evelyn ..	W. H. Everard.
Flemington ..	J. J. Holland.
Footscray ..	Hon. G. M. Prendergast (Chief Secretary).
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.
Hampden ..	A. Hughes.
Hawthorn ..	Hon. Sir W. M. McPherson, K.B.E.
Heidelberg ..	Hon. G. C. Webber (Minister without Portfolio).
Kara Kara-Borong ..	Hon. J. W. Pennington, O.B.E.
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 (Minister without Portfolio).
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.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1928—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Pahran .. .. .	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.
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 (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Markets).
Warrnambool .. ..	Hon. H. S. Bailey (Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and Minister of Water Supply).
Williamstown .. ..	Hon. J. Lemmon (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour).
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 and Clerk of the Record : T. J. Landy.	
Accountant and Assistant Clerk of Committees : P. P. Conlan.	
Clerk of the Papers : H. K. McLachlan.	
Chief <i>Hansard</i> 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			Name.
Country.			
China .. .. .	..	..	Ouei Tze-King.
Colombia .. .. .	..	..	Lyle, M.
Germany .. .. .	..	..	Hemmen, Dr. H. R. (Acting).
Honduras .. .. .	..	..	Mattei, Senor Don Rafael Medina (Hon.)
Norway .. .. .	..	..	Arentz, E. K. B.
Peru .. .. .	..	..	Vargas, L. A.
United States .. ..	..	..	Garrels, A

## CONSULS.

Country.	Name.
Austria .. ..	Hauser, L. (Hon.)
Belgium .. ..	Vanderkelen, R.
Chili .. ..	Le Plastrier, C. W.
Czecho-Slovakia .. ..	Peacock, E. R. (Hon.)
Denmark .. ..	Holdenson, P. J. (Hon.)
France .. ..	Turek, R.
Greece .. ..	Maniachi, A. V. (Hon.)
Guatemala .. ..	De Bavay, Auguste.
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 .. ..	The Marques de Bellpuig.
Sweden .. ..	Helin, H. (Hon.)
Switzerland .. ..	Frossard, P.
United States .. ..	Robinson, T. H.
Uruguay .. ..	Morell, Sir S. J. (Hon.)

## VICE-CONSULS.

Argentina .. ..	Fernandez, R. C.
Denmark .. ..	Belcher, E. N. (Geelong).
Finland .. ..	Sleigh, H. C. (Hon.) (Acting).
Germany .. ..	Fricke, H. H. F.
Greece .. ..	Martyn, J.
Italy .. ..	Vitali, L. B. (Hon.)
Japan .. ..	Black, P. J. (Hon.)
Norway .. ..	Howard, J. (Hon.)
United States .. ..	Moran, J. E.
" .. ..	Wasson, T. C.

## 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 .. ..	Pauly, Elmer G.

## 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. Since 1st January, 1911, the payments to the State by the Commonwealth Government have been computed on the basis of a fixed payment of 25s. per head of the population, and the amounts received appear hereafter in the statement of State Revenue as "Commonwealth Subsidy."

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 towards a sinking fund to extinguish existing debts 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 all future loans of the States raised after 1st July, 1927, within 53 years from the date of raising.
- (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).



Pending an alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a temporary agreement embodying the above features for the period 1st July, 1927, to 30th June, 1929, was ratified by the Victorian Parliament (see Act No. 3554, passed 30th December, 1927).

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, contributions to the redemption funds, the salaries of the Governor, the Judges and some other officials, State pensions, endowments to municipalities, etc. The expenditure under special appropriations during the year 1926-27 amounted to £8,624,909.

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 105 *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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 <math>4\frac{1}{2}</math> 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 1926-27 the amount so provided was £72,000.
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 Super- annuation 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 85).
The Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannua- tion 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 Acci- dent 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 amend- ments	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.

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 intrusted with the management of those respective ports, and derive their revenues mainly from wharfrage rates.

A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1926-27 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds referred to above gives the following result:—

	£	£.
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1926 .. ..	.. ..	977,505
Revenue, 1926-27 .. ..	27,128,700	
Expenditure, 1926-27 .. ..	27,744,903	
Deficit for the year .. ..	.. ..	616,203
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1927 .. ..	.. ..	1,593,708

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 and 1926-27 resulted in deficits of £289,827 and £616,203 respectively, the accumulated revenue deficiency was increased to £1,593,708. 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 1926-27 are as follows:—

Items.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ..	26,377,928	27,019,131
<i>Add public revenue of the following funds—</i>		
Mallee Land Account—appropriated to Loan		
Redemption purposes .. .. .	105,954	105,954
Country Roads Board Fund* .. .. .	798,581	798,581
Licensing Fund† .. .. .	206,575	206,575
Police Superannuation Fund .. .. .	15,106	15,106
Assurance Fund .. .. .	3,107	3,107
Cattle Compensation Fund .. .. .	21,895	21,895
Metropolitan Roads Fund .. .. .	8,484	8,484
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Appropriation to reduction of deficit .. .. .		25,000
Loss on non-paying railways .. .. .	217,930	217,930
Payment to Railways Department on account of reduced Freight Charges .. .. .	191,000	191,000
Total .. .. .	27,128,700	27,744,903

\* Excluding £20,000 transferred to Revenue under Section 5 of Act No. 3425.

† Excluding £175,539 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: 1917-18 TO 1926-27.

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).
	£	£	£	£	£
1917-18 ..	12,672,787	12,631,169	+ 41,618	..	-1,581,889
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	..	- 977,505
1926-27 ..	27,128,700	27,744,903	- 616,203	..	-1,593,708

\* 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, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Heads of Revenue.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth Subsidy .. ..	1,969,772	2,014,746	2,055,834	2,090,951	2,127,159
State Taxation—					
Income Tax .. ..	1,514,256	1,702,483	2,076,656	2,238,429	2,382,991
Land Tax .. ..	392,594	412,165	421,662	457,441	517,229
Probate Duty .. ..	697,482	798,315	802,333	940,609	1,111,876
Betting Taxation (Stamp duties, licences, and percentage) ..	185,309	186,141	170,998	133,067	142,071
Other Stamp Duties	950,896	1,011,966	963,307	1,017,351	1,059,655
Motor Car and Motor Omnibus Acts*	165,804	233,300	418,840	641,765	804,903
Liquor Taxation and Licences† ..	302,574	320,331	343,524	352,826	354,096

\* 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.

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1922-23 TO 1926-27—*continued*.

Heads of Revenue.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
State Taxation— <i>continued</i> —	£	£	£	£	£
Other Licences* ..	32,173	43,007	39,360	37,647	37,551
Duties on Bank Notes.. ..	1,762	1,750	1,740	1,899	1,564
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ..	11,289,956	11,922,195	12,549,878	12,423,715	13,373,119
Water Supply ..	447,459	443,384	439,442	470,072	539,981
Harbour Trusts, Wharfage, &c.	199,379	207,692	213,510	209,242	213,111
State Coal Mine ..	468,855	568,897	428,579	524,137	670,540
State Electricity Commission ..	253,288	255,195	295,572	448,341	518,802
Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth	80,378	80,844	80,760	80,454	80,426
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	74,678	92,231	129,732	137,997	79,435
Brown Coal Sales† ..	57,081	61,921	23	..	..
Other ..	99,082	109,598	125,034	141,766	165,169
Land—					
Land Sales, Rents, Penalties, &c.‡ ..	437,341	461,250	438,241	461,650	438,257
Interest on Loans—					
Closer Settlement Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts ..	1,013,885	1,113,158	1,172,246	1,186,764	1,193,727
Fees, Fines, &c.§ ..	267,439	266,292	261,894	265,993	277,758
Tramways Act 1905 (Sec. 88).. ..	93,010	92,998	106,211	104,393	108,453
Sale of Books and Documents, &c., (Govt. Printer) ..	82,504	83,531	85,915	82,085	143,112
Agriculture Department—					
Victoria Dock Cool Stores ..	28,556	18,898	29,365	27,886	32,455
All other ..	49,461	54,384	52,322	49,661	52,985
Miscellaneous ..	336,454	341,327	366,249	486,801	430,529
Total ..	21,634,677	23,075,968	24,304,887	25,269,756	27,128,700
Per Head of Population .. ..	£ s. d. 13 12 1	£ s. d. 14 3 11	£ s. d. 14 13 4	£ s. d. 15 0 1	£ s. d. 15 16 11

\* 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 £29,786 in 1922-23, £25,588 in 1923-24, £22,982 in 1924-25, £21,898 in 1925-26, and £24,131 in 1926-27.

§ This item previously included fees payable under Motor Car Act (see "Taxation").



The revenue for 1926-27 represents an increase of £1,858,944 on that for the previous year. The chief increases were under the following headings:—Railways, £949,404; Taxation, £590,902; and State Coal Mine, £146,403. The receipts from the Maffra Beet Sugar Factory were £58,562 less than in 1925-26. The payments to the State by the Federal Government during the last seventeen years have been computed on the basis of a fixed payment of 25s.\* per head of population in the State, whereas in preceding years the Federal Government paid over to the State at least three-fourths of the net revenue from Customs and Excise duties (see page 61).

### STATE EXPENDITURE.

**Heads of 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: 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Heads of Expenditure.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
<i>General Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Governor ..	10,029	9,694	9,376	10,504	12,940
Parliament and Ministry ..	96,047	110,028	100,841	98,859	138,898
Civil Establishment N.E.I. ..	396,149	450,254	437,374	442,581	483,272
Pensions and Gratuities† ..	534,009	580,181	621,695	656,797	735,955
<i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i>					
Judicial and Legal ..	233,169	253,285	259,216	270,029	292,383
Police ..	540,037	663,319	622,331	647,075	710,449
Penal Establishments and Gaols ..	80,363	101,122	99,732	116,542	114,397
<i>Education, &amp;c.</i>					
State Schools ..	1,755,395	1,819,852	1,885,826	2,108,112	2,286,103
Technical Schools ..	182,495	217,539	236,008	143,808	152,428
University ..	49,975	56,450	64,398	64,628	71,261
Libraries, &c. ..	36,261	38,367	41,574	42,817	53,785
Art and Science ..	7,437	7,370	10,540	9,661	10,155
<i>Recreation and Health.</i>					
Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts ..	26,637	31,843	34,464	32,234	33,860
Public Health ..	93,995	93,878	109,401	115,982	137,369
Charitable Institutions, &c. ..	832,882	890,840	1,026,789	1,096,300	1,156,358

\* This is subject to a slight reduction on account of a special payment to Western Australia. The reduction in 1926-27 was slightly less than 2d. per head of population.

† For details, see page 83.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE: 1922-23 TO  
1926-27—continued.

Hheads of Expenditure.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
<i>Crown Lands, &amp;c.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Crown Lands ..	236,022	268,216	253,062	257,743	267,249
Agriculture and Stock ..	305,832	347,502	391,931	414,036	448,857
Mining ..	559,465	657,520	472,539	570,374	717,236
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Railways ..	8,275,909	8,818,314	9,513,613	9,598,888	10,234,464
Water Supply ..	215,110	219,105	229,049	236,194	249,246
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights ..	91,438	97,071	112,338	114,642	104,821
Roads and Bridges ..	5,371	6,900	40,795	29,302	84,573
Country Roads Board ..	229,343	293,523	455,613	664,069	808,663
State Electricity Commission ..	144,193	14,826	20,936	19,144	14,662
Municipal Endowment, &c.* ..	119,542	122,384	143,101	183,862	188,824
Works and Buildings, n.e.i. ..	85,588	103,350	145,094	137,999	144,245
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt ..	5,355,575	5,669,970	5,905,947	6,372,993	6,826,662
Redemption Funds, &c. ..	421,166	484,825	563,287	618,304	689,913
Discharged Soldiers Concessions Fund ..	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>					
Mint Subsidy ..	30,000	25,000	26,000	25,000	29,000
Fire Brigades ..	48,215	53,433	58,433	62,254	66,733
Immigration ..	18,896	27,378	26,798	26,352	26,060
Licences Reduction Board, including Compensation ..	60,730	56,168	43,663	81,293	101,275
Railway passes to Blind and Incapacitated Soldiers ..	5,043	7,253	9,263	10,400	11,299
Liquidation of guaranteed Bank Overdrafts of Freezing Companies, etc. ..	..	..	..	74,194	113,676
Cattle Compensation Fund ..	..	..	..	24,614	21,895
Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services" ..	363,949	132,216	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	90,042	146,992	124,456	106,997	130,937
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>21,611,309</b>	<b>22,950,968</b>	<b>24,170,483</b>	<b>25,559,583</b>	<b>27,744,903</b>
<b>Per Head of Population</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b> 13 11 9	<b>£ s. d.</b> 14 2 5	<b>£ s. d.</b> 14 11 9	<b>£ s. d.</b> 15 3 7	<b>£ s. d.</b> 16 4 2

\* Including annual payment from Licensing Fund.

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1926-27 showed an increase of £2,185,320. The heads of expenditure showing the largest increases were—Railways, £635,576; Interest and Expenses of Public Debt, £453,669; State Schools, £177,991; Mining, £146,862; and Country Roads Board, £144,594.

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, 1927, the total amount appropriated was £2,936,307, of which all but £32,323 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, 1927:—

### SURPLUS REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

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

Service.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Total to 30th June, 1927.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Capital Services—</b>					
Railways .. ..	..	..	..	..	250,696
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	64,170
<b>Revenue Services—</b>					
Railways .. ..	..	..	..	..	497,729
<b>Education—</b>					
State schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	340,692
Other .. ..	4	..	..	..	136,812
<b>Crown Lands (including reclamation, drainage, &amp;c.) .. ..</b>	..	..	..	..	149,480
<b>Harbours, rivers, and lights .. ..</b>	..	..	..	..	117,293
<b>Roads and bridges .. ..</b>	753	750	713	950	114,643
<b>Mining Development, &amp;c. .. ..</b>	..	..	..	..	85,000
<b>Railways salaries (arrears) .. ..</b>	1,455	..	..	..	73,496
<b>Public Health .. ..</b>	6	..	21	8,463	43,111
<b>Charitable Institutions .. ..</b>	1,000	33,753	38,966	5,146	184,091
<b>Redemption of Treasury Bonds and Unfunded Debt .. ..</b>	234,802	..	..	..	503,802
<b>Developmental Railways Account—Refund .. ..</b>	129,148	..	..	..	129,148
<b>Miscellaneous .. ..</b>	2,064	401	8,813	5,647	213,821
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>369,232</b>	<b>34,904</b>	<b>48,513</b>	<b>20,206</b>	<b>2,903,984</b>

The following table sets out in a different form to pages 68 and 70 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, 1926-27.

STATE REVENUE.		STATE EXPENDITURE.	
Particulars.		Particulars.	
	£		£
Taxation .. .. .	6,411,936	Public Debt Charge (excl. interest paid on business undertakings)	2,782,267
Land Revenue (excl. State Saw Mill) .. .. .	410,278	Lands and Survey (excl. Forests Commission) .. .. .	89,430
Business Undertakings—		Business Undertakings (incl. interest paid by State)—	
Railways .. .. .	13,373,119	Railways (incl. Pensions)	13,808,421
Water Supply and Sewerage (incl. interest) .. .. .	539,981	Water Supply and Sewerage	1,093,470
Electric Power Supply (interest only) .. .. .	518,802	Electric Power Supply ..	524,282
Harbours (incl. Melb. Harbour Trust contribution) .. .. .	213,111	Harbours, Rivers, and Lights .. .. .	152,521
State Coal Mine (incl. interest)	670,540	State Coal Mine .. .. .	669,444
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	79,435	Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ..	61,243
Cool Stores .. .. .	32,455	Cool Stores .. .. .	98,389*
Newport Seasoning Works ..	10,816	Newport Seasoning Works ..	10,048
State Saw Mill .. .. .	17,163	State Saw Mill .. .. .	15,672
Wire Netting Manufacture ..	32,014	Wire Netting Manufacture ..	29,482
Explosive Dues .. .. .	11,674	} Explosives .. .. .	8,044
Lighterage and Explosives (excl. licences and fees) .. .. .	3,338		
Melbourne Tramways Board Contribution .. .. .	108,453	Mines (excl. State Coal Mine) ..	57,463
Fees, fines, &c. .. .. .	277,758	Agriculture (excl. Cool Stores and Beet Sugar Factory) ..	332,091
Interest (less amounts included with Business Undertakings) ..	1,786,114	Forests (excl. Newport Seasoning Works and State Saw Mill) ..	152,099
Commonwealth Subsidy .. .. .	2,127,159	Justice .. .. .	202,383
Other Sources .. .. .	504,554	Penal Establishments .. .. .	114,397
		Police (incl. Pensions) .. .. .	872,555
		Grants to Municipalities .. .. .	188,824
		Education, &c. .. .. .	2,573,732
		Public Health .. .. .	137,369
		Hospitals and Charitable Institutions .. .. .	1,156,358
		Parliament (incl. Governor, Elections, &c.) .. .. .	151,838
		Pensions and Gratunities (other than Police and Railways) ..	358,834
		Civil Establishment, N.E.I. ..	483,272
		Country Roads Board .. .. .	808,663
		Other .. .. .	722,362
Total Revenue .. .. .	27,128,700	Total Expenditure .. .. .	27,744,903

\* 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 76, 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 years 1921-22 and 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. 7	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.	9	
£1,000 to £1,500 ..	£500 to £1,000 5½d.	11	
£1,500 to £2,000 ..	£1,000 to £1,500 6½d.	13	
£2,001 and upwards	£1,500 and upwards 7½d.	15	

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—				
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Number of Assessments :					
Individuals ..	123,768	153,519	127,818	139,183	142,892
Companies ..	2,265	2,678	2,890	2,982	3,349
Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..	126,033	156,197	130,708	142,165	146,241
Taxable Incomes :		£	£	£	£
Individuals ..	Not available	46,227,420	38,509,468	44,143,795	41,132,659
Companies ..	Not available	16,122,969	16,372,972	17,580,245	16,853,965
Total ..	..	62,350,389	54,882,440	61,724,040	57,986,624
Tax payable :		£	£	£	£
Individuals ..	759,204	936,515	970,815	1,224,038	1,129,200
Companies ..	699,840	805,996	1,014,945	1,159,459	1,110,516
Total* ..	1,459,044	1,742,511	1,985,760	2,383,497	2,239,716
Per taxpayer :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Individuals ..	6 2 8	6 2 0	7 11 11	8 15 11	7 18 1
Companies ..	308 19 7	300 19 4	351 3 10	388 16 5	331 11 11
Average tax payable in the £ on taxable incomes by—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Individuals ..	Not available	4.86	6.05	6.65	6.58
Companies ..	12.00	12.00	14.88	15.83	15.82

\* For actual collections in the following financial year, see page 68.

The total net incomes of taxpayers in 1925-26, who were assessed to pay tax, amounted to £81,252,424, but, as 116,329 taxpayers were allowed the £200 exemption, the amount available for taxation was £57,986,624.

The total number of individuals and companies who paid tax on their incomes for 1925-26 is detailed, under specified grades of taxable income, in the following table :—

### TOTAL NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS (1925-26 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
£						
Not exceeding 100	73,474	4,431	280	78,185	606	78,791
101 to 200	23,281	2,409	547	26,237	299	26,536
201- 350	9,971	1,369	584	11,924	281	12,205
351- 500	5	..	3	8	217	225
501- 700	4,095	1,323	4,928	10,346	213	10,559
701-1,000	2,350	800	3,218	6,368	262	6,630
1,001-1,200	918	275	1,467	2,660	128	2,788
1,201-1,500	823	267	1,428	2,518	145	2,663
1,501-2,000	620	193	1,147	1,960	158	2,118
2,001-2,400	203	98	522	823	108	931
2,401-3,000	173	85	424	682	127	809
3,001-4,000	122	61	376	559	135	694
4,001-5,000	64	19	184	267	124	391
5,001-6,000	38	10	87	135	85	220
6,001-7,400	14	6	54	74	88	162
7,401 and over ..	25	16	105	146	373	519
Total ..	116,176	11,362	15,354	142,892	3,349	146,241



Of the individual taxpayers, 81·3 per cent. obtained their incomes wholly from personal exertion, 8·0 per cent. from property, and 10·7 per cent. from personal exertion and property combined. Seventy-three per cent. of the individual taxpayers were in receipt of taxable incomes not exceeding £200, but the tax payable by them amounted to only 10·1 per cent. of the total for individuals.

In the succeeding statement particulars of the sources of taxable incomes for 1925-26 are arranged in order of groups of taxable incomes :—

### TAXABLE INCOMES (1925-26 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	3,270,034	202,900	18,281	3,491,215	24,893	3,516,108
101 to 200	3,311,832	350,677	83,175	3,745,684	44,441	3,790,125
201 - 350	2,446,675	337,577	148,027	2,932,279	75,646	3,007,925
351 - 500	2,116	..	1,384	3,500	91,881	95,381
501 - 700	2,369,793	777,612	2,875,215	6,022,620	126,802	6,149,422
701 - 1,000	2,024,939	666,042	2,755,203	5,446,184	222,848	5,669,032
1,001 - 1,200	1,005,812	301,009	1,602,596	2,909,417	140,996	3,050,413
1,201 - 1,500	1,100,313	356,521	1,906,566	3,363,400	194,074	3,557,474
1,501 - 2,000	1,067,146	334,290	1,979,887	3,381,323	273,878	3,655,201
2,001 - 2,400	441,050	215,894	1,140,080	1,797,024	236,684	2,033,708
2,401 - 3,000	461,047	225,793	1,128,567	1,815,407	341,433	2,156,840
3,001 - 4,000	414,921	207,610	1,284,075	1,906,606	473,199	2,379,805
4,001 - 5,000	283,443	85,276	811,918	1,180,637	550,043	1,730,680
5,001 - 6,000	208,703	54,507	475,707	738,917	466,918	1,205,835
6,001 - 7,400	89,598	39,097	354,833	483,528	591,836	1,075,364
7,401 and over ..	241,605	308,289	1,365,024	1,914,918	12,998,393	14,913,311
Total ..	18,739,027	4,463,094	17,930,538	41,132,659	16,853,965	57,986,624

The division showing the highest amount of taxable income of individuals is that from £501 to £700 ; it is followed closely by that from £701 to £1,000. Nearly 53 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—373, which were in receipt of £7,401 and upwards, having had taxable incomes representing 77 per cent. of the total for all companies.

The complete figures relating to the tax payable on the 1925-26 incomes are set out hereunder :—

### TAX PAYABLE ON 1925-26 INCOMES.

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal and Property.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	48,982	5,979	384	55,345	1,658	57,003
101 to 200	47,293	10,242	1,678	59,213	2,960	62,173
201 — 350	34,500	9,844	2,881	47,225	5,028	52,253
351 — 500	55	..	34	89	6,125	6,214
501 — 700	45,097	30,127	62,478	137,702	8,454	146,156
701 — 1,000	44,308	28,871	67,770	140,949	14,856	155,805
1,001 — 1,200	23,961	14,472	43,009	81,442	9,401	90,843
1,201 — 1,500	28,177	18,263	54,226	100,666	12,938	113,604
1,501 — 2,000	29,320	18,434	60,392	108,146	18,259	126,405
2,001 — 2,400	13,148	12,997	37,618	63,763	15,779	79,542
2,401 — 3,000	14,669	14,384	39,945	68,998	22,762	91,760
3,001 — 4,000	13,616	13,741	47,088	74,445	31,547	105,992
4,001 — 5,000	9,665	5,826	30,766	46,257	36,669	82,926
5,001 — 6,000	7,559	3,946	18,812	30,317	31,128	61,445
6,001 — 7,400	3,281	2,867	14,553	20,701	39,456	60,157
7,401 and over ..	9,034	23,585	61,323	93,942	853,496	947,438
Total ..	372,665	213,578	542,957	1,129,200	1,110,516	2,239,716

Companies with taxable incomes of £7,401 and over were assessed for an amount which represented 38·1 per cent. of the total tax payable; for all companies the proportion was 49·6 per cent. The tax payable by persons in the group £501 to £1,000 was 24·7 per cent. of the total for individuals. Exclusive of the amount payable by companies, 33 per cent. of the tax payable was derived from personal exertion, 19 per cent. from property, and 48 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 1926-27, amounted to £11,126,278, and it is estimated that the payments made on Victorian income would be about £3,004,000.

### 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.

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

Taxpayers.					Net Tax Payable.	
No.					£	
1923	..	..	..	114,614	..	392,434
1924	..	..	..	120,107	..	415,693
1925	..	..	..	127,199	..	444,174
1926	..	..	..	132,597	..	468,056
1927	..	..	..	138,475	..	489,283

An analysis of the 1927 Land Tax assessments based on unimproved values as at 31st December, 1926, is given hereunder. The totals vary

slightly with the Assessment Roll figures for that year shown above owing to subsequent amendments having been made.

### ANALYSIS OF LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1927.

Unimproved Values of Estates ranging between—	Number of Taxpayers.	Total Amount of Unimproved Values.	Tax Payable.
£	No.	£	£
1 and 500 ..	53,929	19,264,835	25,782
501 and 600 ..	10,977	6,007,607	12,962
601 and 750 ..	11,290	7,618,625	16,387
751 and 1,000 ..	12,822	11,220,453	24,095
1,001 and 1,250 ..	9,184	10,558,451	22,537
1,251 and 1,500 ..	5,167	7,076,834	15,256
1,501 and 2,000 ..	8,430	14,682,818	31,598
2,001 and 3,500 ..	12,388	32,691,136	70,430
3,501 and 5,000 ..	5,335	22,255,043	47,991
5,001 and 6,000 ..	1,995	10,926,237	23,683
6,001 and 7,000 ..	1,289	8,347,044	18,031
7,001 and 8,000 ..	926	6,853,124	14,854
8,001 and 9,000 ..	597	5,014,161	10,729
9,001 and 10,000 ..	439	4,163,146	8,978
10,001 and 15,000 ..	876	11,023,230	23,835
15,001 and 20,000 ..	478	8,251,838	17,928
20,001 and 25,000 ..	263	5,846,749	12,748
25,001 and 30,000 ..	169	4,593,824	10,012
30,001 and 35,000 ..	120	3,888,940	8,509
35,001 and 40,000 ..	71	2,644,027	5,707
40,001 and 50,000 ..	105	4,646,854	10,164
50,001 and 75,000 ..	135	8,159,441	17,727
75,001 and 100,000 ..	56	4,798,068	10,492
100,001 and 150,000 ..	37	4,684,436	10,087
150,001 and 200,000 ..	9	1,444,760	3,160
200,001 and over ..	12	3,333,933	7,205
Total ..	137,099	229,995,614	480,887

**Common-wealth Land Tax.** 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 1924-25 have been furnished by the Federal Commissioner of Land Tax. The estates assessed numbered 5,923, of which 5,532 belonged to resident and 391 to absentee taxpayers. The unimproved value of these estates, as ascertained by the Department, was £60,706,163, comprising town land and country land amounting to £25,927,349 and £34,778,814 respectively. The tax payable was £414,909. In addition there were 1,754 Central Office taxpayers who owned land in more than one State. The Victorian land owned by these taxpayers was valued at £10,540,594 unimproved value, on which a tax of £194,065 was payable.

## 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: 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Item.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Revenue ..	11,413,782	12,025,987	12,830,283	12,743,566	13,760,769
Working Expenses ..	8,238,744	8,776,514	9,489,368	9,595,132	10,227,442
Pensions, Gratuities, &c. ..	203,470	206,366	215,087	219,396	215,015
Payment to the Super- annuation Fund ..	..	..	..	18,712	78,575
Net Receipts ..	2,971,568	3,043,107	3,125,828	2,910,326	3,239,737
Interest on Cost of Construction ..	2,951,385	3,015,455	3,099,885	3,092,695	3,287,277
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	+ 20,183	+ 27,652*	+ 25,943	- 182,369	- 47,540

\* 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, 1927, the receipts of the fund amounted to £63,085, whilst the payments made therefrom were £29,095 for compensation, damages, costs, &c., to persons other than employees injured; £10,655 as compensation on account of injuries to or deaths of employees; and £23,309 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, 1927, was £100,035.

**PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.**

**Cost of Pensions and Gratuities.** During the year 1926-27, the Government expended on pensions, gratuities, etc., the sum of £735,955. Of this amount, £464,761 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 expenditure for the year 1926-27:—

**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS,  
GRATUITIES, ETC., 1926-27.**

Division of Service.	Special Appropriations.	Annual Votes.	Total.
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
	£	£	£
Railways .. .. .	210,152	4,748	214,900
Defences .. .. .	221	..	221
Lunacy .. .. .	1,968	..	1,968
Under Constitution Act .. .. .	1,500	..	1,500
County Court Judges .. .. .	750	..	750
Under Civil Service Acts 160 and 2713	30,465	..	30,465
Under Public Service Acts 773 and 2713 .. .. .	184,188	..	184,183
Commonwealth Service—Officers of transferred Departments .. .. .	27,400	..	27,400
Various Allowances .. .. .	..	1,581	1,581
<b>Total Pensions and Allowances</b>	<b>456,639</b>	<b>6,329</b>	<b>462,968</b>
<b>Compensations and Gratuities .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>{ 1,665 123</b>	<b>1,665 128*</b>
<b>Police Superannuation Fund—</b>			
Subsidy .. .. .	2,000	72,000	74,000
Transferred from Licensing Fund .. .. .	..	23,000	23,000
Fines .. .. .	..	15,106	15,106
<b>Police Pensions Fund—Subsidy .. .. .</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>Superannuation Fund .. .. .</b>	<b>109,088</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>109,088</b>
<b>Total Amount .. .. .</b>	<b>617,727</b>	<b>118,228</b>	<b>735,955</b>

\* Signifies amounts paid to officers on retirement at age 60 years, being equivalent to four weeks' pay.

**Police Superannuation Fund.** This fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the Consolidated Revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; by a deduction, not exceeding 2½ per cent., from the pay of the members of the 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 1926-27 the total receipts of the fund amounted to £120,759, consisting of £112,106 from Government revenue as shown in the preceding table, £2,632 from members of the force, and £6,021 balance brought forward. Payments out of the Fund amounted to £120,502 (£108,954 for pensions and £11,548 for gratuities), thus leaving a balance of £257 at 30th June, 1927.

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 £67,270 as follows:—Deductions from pay, £10,307; special appropriation, £50,000; interest on investments, £5,634; and £1,329 balance brought forward. Pensions paid during the year amounted to £612, gratuities to £60, and there was a balance of £211,466 at 30th June, 1927, of which £205,000 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 31st December, 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 1926-27, the receipts of the fund amounted to £522,979, consisting of contributions from officers, £400,410; from revenue, £111,301; and interest on investments, £11,268. The items of expenditure were as follows:—Pensions, £120,169, and payments of Assurance Premiums, £822. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1927, was £582,843, of which £582,500 was invested.

In the year 1926-27, £3,216 was paid out of the Port Phillip Sick and Superannuation Fund (£3,202 for pensions, and £14 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  
Contingent  
Pensions.

Pensions to members and relatives of members of the South African War Contingents amounted to £611 in 1926-27, but this amount has been included in "miscellaneous" expenditure.

### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1926-27 the State expended on education generally the sum of £3,254,575. 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: 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Expenditure on—	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education—					
Primary (including					
Special Subjects) ..	1,373,863	1,410,200	1,430,681	1,499,792	1,602,065
Intermediate ..	46,679	48,570	52,336	66,683	74,399
Secondary ..	119,624	125,337	129,748	137,737	161,873
Training of Teachers ..	26,797	28,440	32,775	39,260	53,209
Administration ..	69,335	69,932	74,511	77,334	89,625
Buildings (State Schools)	349,562	481,372	531,571	459,303	508,121
Pensions and Gratuities ..	123,594	132,979	139,708	142,358	151,286
Interest payable on loan					
moneys*—					
State Schools ..	84,958	95,808	121,494	137,775	144,239
Technical Schools ..	2,827	4,338	9,339	15,744	25,732
University ..	9,797	6,654	6,904	7,459	7,895
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	202,228	215,320	239,319	255,790	282,555
Buildings ..	21,750	45,649	53,572	95,686	64,448
University—					
Special Appropriations,					
&c. ..	54,935	74,400	71,198	71,675	78,241
Buildings, Apparatus,					
&c. ..	62,262	23,437	6,736	19,086	10,837
Miscellaneous ..	850	777	50	50	50
Total ..	2,549,061	2,763,213	2,899,942	3,025,732	3,254,575†
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per head of population ..	1 12 1	1 14 0	1 15 0	1 15 11	1 18 0

\* Obtained from the Treasurer's Finance Statement.

† In addition, £39,799 paid by students in fees during the calendar year 1926, 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): 1922-23 TO 1926-27.**

Items.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Education:—</b>					
<b>Primary—</b>					
Day Schools, including Central Schools ..	1,317,229	1,347,531	1,371,491	1,435,593	1,537,084
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children ..	5,571	6,070	6,563	6,450	6,437
Grant to Collingwood Playground ..	100	..	..	..	..
Subsidized Schools ..	244	275	155	64	124
Free Kindergarten Union ..	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,166	2,026
<b>Special Subjects—</b>					
Domestic Arts ..	15,909	17,153	17,690	15,279	14,976
Manual Training ..	24,998	26,656	21,880	23,037	23,059
Physical Training ..	1,212	1,273	835	1,280	1,387
Medical Inspection ..	5,541	5,345	6,350	12,143	12,615
Dressmaking and Needlework ..	388	430	488	513	326
School Gardening and Plantations ..	891	2,189	2,173	2,126	1,452
Singing ..	780	1,278	1,056	1,141	2,579
<b>Total Primary ..</b>	<b>1,373,863</b>	<b>1,410,200</b>	<b>1,430,681</b>	<b>1,499,792</b>	<b>1,602,065</b>
<b>Intermediate—</b>					
Higher Elementary Schools ..	32,950	35,149	36,807	40,421	43,368
Evening Continuation Classes ..	410	492	502	547	699
Schools of Domestic Arts ..	13,319	12,929	15,027	25,715	30,332
<b>Total Intermediate ..</b>	<b>46,679</b>	<b>48,570</b>	<b>52,336</b>	<b>66,683</b>	<b>74,399</b>
<b>Secondary—</b>					
High Schools ..	112,291	117,971	122,390	130,199	154,225
Scholarships ..	7,333	7,366	7,358	7,538	7,648
<b>Total Secondary ..</b>	<b>119,624</b>	<b>125,337</b>	<b>129,748</b>	<b>137,737</b>	<b>161,873</b>
<b>Training of Teachers ..</b>	<b>26,797</b>	<b>28,440</b>	<b>32,775</b>	<b>39,260</b>	<b>53,209</b>
<b>Administration ..</b>	<b>69,335</b>	<b>69,932</b>	<b>74,511</b>	<b>77,334</b>	<b>89,625</b>
<b>Buildings—</b>					
Primary Schools ..	296,858	423,494	452,680	373,069	329,448
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees) ..	13,199	16,697	16,777	18,496	20,650
Rents ..	6,876	8,500	10,475	6,989	7,350
Higher Elementary Schools ..	10,342	20,404	31,680	6,841	22,255
High Schools ..	22,287	12,277	19,959	53,908	128,418
<b>Total Buildings ..</b>	<b>349,562</b>	<b>481,372</b>	<b>531,571</b>	<b>459,303</b>	<b>508,121</b>
<b>Pensions and Gratuities ..</b>	<b>123,594</b>	<b>132,979</b>	<b>139,708</b>	<b>142,358</b>	<b>151,286</b>
<b>Interest payable on Loan Moneys expended on State School Buildings ..</b>	<b>84,958</b>	<b>95,808</b>	<b>121,494</b>	<b>137,775</b>	<b>144,239</b>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,194,412</b>	<b>2,392,638</b>	<b>2,512,824</b>	<b>2,560,242</b>	<b>2,784,817</b>

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) : 1917-18 TO 1926-27.**

Year.	Expenditure by the State.	Revenue of the Education Department.	Net Expenditure.	Number of Scholars— Average Attendance.*	Cost per Scholar to the State.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.
1917-18 ..	1,219,589	30,577	1,189,012	167,653	7 1 10
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

\* Excluding Junior and Senior Technical Schools.

## COMMONWEALTH FINANCE IN VICTORIA.

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

## COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA (ESTIMATED) : 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
<b>REVENUE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties ..	7,648,521	8,226,378	8,167,185	8,237,801	9,920,596
Excise Duties ..	2,700,312	2,764,938	2,823,889	2,897,845	3,022,973
Income Tax* ..	3,485,000	2,986,000	3,007,000	2,932,000	3,004,000
Posts, Telegraphs, &c.	2,698,251	2,686,226	2,771,870	2,948,291	3,208,408
War-time Profits Tax*	72,000	18,000	..	..	..
Land Tax* ..	464,000	467,000	580,000	580,000	602,000
Succession Duties* ..	434,000	489,000	511,000	522,000	504,000
Entertainments Tax	208,240	212,011	223,555	152,000*	121,000*
Miscellaneous ..	783,676	956,447	788,501	819,063	773,023
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>18,494,000</b>	<b>18,806,000</b>	<b>18,873,000</b>	<b>19,089,000</b>	<b>21,156,000</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Trade and Customs*	388,000	259,000	249,000	249,000	262,000
Posts, Telegraphs, &c.	2,079,937	2,292,586	2,327,934	2,360,021	2,412,770
Payment to the State Government ..	1,969,772	2,014,746	2,055,834	2,090,951	2,127,159
Other Expenditure (including Defence, War and Repatriation Services, &c.)	13,201,291	14,925,668	14,701,232	14,652,028	14,751,071
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>17,639,000</b>	<b>19,492,000</b>	<b>19,334,000</b>	<b>19,352,000</b>	<b>19,553,000</b>

\* Estimated.

## COMMONWEALTH AND STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total Government revenue and expenditure within the State of Victoria is obtained by combining State and Commonwealth receipts and expenditure. This has been done in the following table, in which are given figures relating to the principal items:—

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE COMBINED: 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise	10,348,833	10,991,316	10,991,074	11,135,646	12,943,569
Posts, Telegraphs, &c.	2,698,251	2,686,226	2,771,870	2,948,291	3,208,408
State Railways ..	11,289,956	11,922,195	12,549,878	12,423,715	13,373,119
State Taxation ..	4,242,850	4,709,458	5,238,420	5,821,034	6,411,936
Other sources ..	9,579,015	9,558,027	9,570,811	9,939,119	10,220,509
<b>Total Revenue..</b>	<b>38,158,905</b>	<b>39,867,222</b>	<b>41,122,053</b>	<b>42,267,805</b>	<b>46,157,541</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Trade and Customs	388,000	259,000	249,000	249,000	262,000
Posts, Telegraphs, &c.	2,079,937	2,292,586	2,327,934	2,360,021	2,412,770
State Railways ..	8,275,909	8,818,314	9,525,842	9,598,888	10,234,301
Public Instruction*..	1,987,865	2,093,841	2,186,232	2,316,548	2,509,792
Public Debt (Victoria)—					
Interest and Expenses ..	5,355,575	5,669,970	5,905,947	6,372,993	6,826,662
Redemption Funds	421,166	484,825	563,287	618,304	689,913
Other Expenditure..	18,772,085	20,909,686	20,690,407	21,304,878	22,235,306
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>37,280,537</b>	<b>40,528,222</b>	<b>41,448,649</b>	<b>42,820,632</b>	<b>45,170,744</b>

\* Including Technical Schools and University.

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

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

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

**COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND  
EXPENDITURE: 1923 TO 1927.**

Heading.	Financial Year ended in—				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Government—					
Federal* ..	18,494,000	18,806,000	18,873,000	19,089,000	21,156,000
State ..	19,401,637	20,805,420	22,006,348	22,931,410	24,744,806
Municipal ..	4,362,983	4,847,899	5,426,507	5,902,059	6,356,439
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	745,088	785,799	818,800	823,323	882,675
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	1,095,004	1,069,898	1,178,862	1,361,093	1,353,289
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board ..	1,930,798	1,889,513	1,968,785	2,154,007	2,505,855
Fire Brigades ..					
Boards ..	71,999	75,934	90,564	101,014	111,971
Other† ..	182,485	174,454	194,425	225,938	231,842
Total ..	46,283,994	48,454,917	50,557,291	52,587,844	57,342,877
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Government—					
Federal* ..	17,639,000	19,492,000	19,334,000	19,352,000	19,553,000
State ..	19,378,269	20,780,420	21,871,944	23,221,237	25,361,009
Municipal ..	4,089,749	5,093,809	5,747,882	6,082,235	6,539,783
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts ..	638,626	697,946	762,559	773,924	812,816
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	987,209	1,083,016	1,189,285	1,356,277	1,341,611
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board ..	1,929,728	2,023,840	2,201,031	2,396,484	2,503,927
Fire Brigades ..					
Boards ..	73,168	72,608	88,178	104,241	106,276
Other† ..	179,002	188,440	185,007	204,067	217,402
Total ..	44,914,751	49,432,079	51,379,886	53,490,465	56,435,824

\* Estimated.      † 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  
1923 TO 1927—continued.

Heading.	Financial Year ended in—				
	1923.	1924.	1925	1926.	1927.
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Government—</b>					
Federal* ..	1,665,000	2,220,000	2,064,000	2,249,000	2,706,000
State ..	8,764,306	8,407,526	7,940,589	8,001,375	9,277,180
Municipal ..	885,303	1,146,166	1,184,890	1,318,187	1,678,352
<b>Other Local Authorities—</b>					
Harbor Trusts ..	278,312	414,195	660,302	433,693	682,521
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	703,852	888,269	1,211,912	1,651,921	1,508,383
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	..	400,000	908,916	541,239	985,216
Fire Brigades Boards ..	1 443	1,201	19,048	14,236	40 823
Other ..	134,516	126,223	111,745	153,775	188,091
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>12,432,732</b>	<b>13,603,580</b>	<b>14,101,402</b>	<b>14,363,426</b>	<b>17,066,566</b>
<b>Expenditure—Grand Total</b> ..	<b>57,347,483</b>	<b>63,035,659</b>	<b>65,481,288</b>	<b>67,853,891</b>	<b>73,502,390</b>
<b>Per Head of Population—Revenue</b> ..	£ s. d. 29 2 1	£ s. d. 29 16 3	£ s. d. 30 10 1	£ s. d. 31 4 7	£ s. d. 33 10 0
<b>Ordinary Expenditure</b> ..	28 4 11	30 8 3	31 0 1	31 15 3	32 19 4
<b>Loan Expenditure</b>	7 16 4	8 7 5	8 10 2	8 10 7	9 19 5

\* Estimated.

## PUBLIC DEBT.\*

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue, to 30th June, 1927.

## LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30th JUNE, 1927.

	£
Cash received .. .. .	309,933,347
Discount and expenses after deducting premiums .. .. .	3,718,959
Securities issued .. .. .	313,652,306
Add temporary advance pending loan flotation .. .. .	2,521,150
„ proceeds on account of flotations in course .. .. .	1,468,286
	<hr/> 317,641,742
Loans redeemed by—	£
Redemption loans .. .. .	151,855,131
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board's repayments .. .. .	2,389,934
Revenue (Special appropriations and Surplus Revenue) .. .. .	4,544,808
Redemption Funds .. .. .	6,691,306
Closer Settlement Fund .. .. .	1,320,417
Coal Mines Sinking Fund .. .. .	7,050
Discharged Soldiers Concessions Fund .. .. .	1,040,600
Discharged Soldiers Settlement Fund .. .. .	174,101
Discount (securities purchased under par) .. .. .	71,429
	<hr/> 168,094,776
Loans outstanding as at 30th June, 1927 .. .. .	149,546,966

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to date (excluding the temporary advance and the proceeds on account of flotations in course, referred to above), securities representing £313,652,306 have been issued, and that the amount of cash received has been £309,933,347. This means that the State has received £98 16s. 3d. 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 £121,482,843. The latter includes an amount of £1,926,436, 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 £62,541,256, and by means of appropriations from revenue, &c., £3,585,085; a sum of £627,365 has been transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London at 30th June, 1927, of

\* See also page 61 for Commonwealth and State Financial relations.

£54,729,137, consisting of debentures amounting to £2,326,306, and inscribed stock, £52,402,831. In addition there were amounts outstanding of £2,521,150 (advanced temporarily in London pending flotation of loan, under Act No. 3200), and £790,000 (proceeds on account of London flotation in course). The following table gives particulars respecting the various loans which have been raised in London:—

## 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, 1927.			
					Inscribed Stock.	Deben- tures.	Total payable in—	
							London.	Mel- bourne.
	£	%		£	£	£	£	£
(Period 1855 to 1893)	58,587,100	..	..	58,587,100	..	..	4,202,146	259,968
	4,600,000	3	1929-49	137,886	4,462,114	..	4,619,695	112,262
	4,976,476	3½	1920-49	244,519	4,731,957	..	979,700	..
	1,000,000	4	1940-60	20,300	979,700	..	..	..
1560	10,908,300	5	1932-42	..	19,179,808	..	19,055,608	124,200
	1,049,868	5	1935-45	..	..	..	..	..
	5,295,204	5	1945-75	..	..	..	..	..
	9,26,436	5½	1952-55	..	2,850,400	..	2,831,249	19,151
	2,850,400	6¼	1924-34	..	..	..	..	..
	2,302,363	6¼	1923-25	2,302,363	..	..	1,000,000	..
1562	1,000,000	3	1929-49	..	1,000,000	..	..	..
1574	500,000	4	1903	500,000	..	..	..	..
	130,173	1	1935-45	..	..	233,775	233,775	..
	103,602	1	1945-75	..	..	..	..	..
2026	807,075	5	1945	130,173	..	1,874,702	1,874,702	..
	1,197,800	5½	1945-75	..	..	149,600	149,600	..
	149,600	3½	1924-34	..	1,500,000	..	1,500,000	..
2167	1,500,000	4	1929-49	..	2,000,000	..	1,982,416	17,584
2428	2,000,000	4	1940-60	..	..	..	..	..
2480	1,465,300	4½	1920-25	1,465,300	1,034,700	..	941,500	93,200
	1,034,700	5½	1930-40	..	284,700	..	284,700	..
	284,700	5	1932-42	..	2,215,300	..	2,215,300	..
2530	2,215,300	5½	1930-40	..	..	..	..	..
2531	784,700	4½	1920-25	784,700	..	68,229	68,229	..
2629	68,229	1	1945-75	..	..	..	..	..
2635/2415	100,000	5½	1922	100,000	..	..	..	..
	550,000	5½	1922	550,000	..	..	..	..
2794	1,109,481	5½	1927	1,109,481	..	..	..	..
2871	194,519	5½	1927	194,519	..	..	..	..
3124	750,000	5½	1930-40	..	750,000	..	750,000	..
	850,000	4½	1940-60	..	850,000	..	849,000	1,000
3233	2,807,000	5	1932-42	..	4,150,000	..	4,150,000	..
	1,343,000	4½	1945-75	..	..	..	..	..
	3,500,000	4½	1940-60	..	3,500,000	..	3,500,000	..
3274	891,517	5	1945-75	..	891,517	..	891,517	..
	1,650,000	4½	1940-60	..	1,650,000	..	1,650,000	..
3345	1,000,000	5	1945-75	..	1,000,000	..	1,000,000	..
	121,482,843	..	..	66,126,341	53,030,196	2,326,306	54,729,137	627,365
Add Temporary Advance pending flotation of Loan, Act 3200							2,521,150	..
,, proceeds on account of flotation in course							790,000	..
Total London Loans							58,040,287*	627,365

\* Including £1,926,436 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, but which is repayable by the State Treasurer to Agent-General in London.

**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 £192,169,463. Of this amount £89,313,875 has been redeemed by loans, and £12,654,560 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £90,201,028 at 30th June, 1927, consisting of debentures, £40,889,205, inscribed stock, £48,359,319, and Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, £952,504. In addition, outstanding inscribed stock for £627,365 has been transferred from the London to the Melbourne Register. There is also an amount of £678,286 which is the proceeds of a Melbourne flotation in course, so that of the debt outstanding the total amount payable in Melbourne was £91,506,679.

**Purposes for  
which  
Outstanding  
Loans were  
raised.**

The amount of the loans raised in London and Melbourne to 30th June, 1927 (excluding £451,100 of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Debentures taken over and since redeemed), was £313,652,306, and of this sum a total of £168,094,776 had been repaid at that date, viz., £16,239,645 out of the general revenue, and £151,855,131 out of the proceeds of redemption loans. The balance outstanding at 30th June, 1927, was £149,546,966, which includes an amount of £2,521,150 temporarily advanced in London, and also £1,468,286 proceeds on account of flotations in course. 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, 1927.	Annual Interest Payable.
<b>REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Railways .. .. .	71,734,059	3,377,859
Discharged Soldiers Settlement .. .. .	23,381,654	1,315,369
Closer Settlement .. .. .	6,863,536	278,471
Waterworks—Country .. .. .	19,106,572	896,815
Roads—		
Main .. .. .	3,827,359	196,065
Developmental .. .. .	3,889,699	201,234
Proportion with Commonwealth .. .. .	339,658	17,706
Tourists' Resorts .. .. .	41,006	1,834
Electricity Supply .. .. .	11,553,838	590,055
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory .. .. .	103,297	5,352
Harbours .. .. .	533,429	23,520
State Coal Mine .. .. .	242,955	9,679
Forests .. .. .	250,368	12,892
Other Revenue-yielding Works .. .. .	866,674	43,372
<b>Total Revenue-yielding Works .. .. .</b>	<b>142,734,104</b>	<b>6,970,223</b>

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

Loans Raised for—	Amount of Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1927.	Annual Interest Payable.
OTHER WORKS.	£	£
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University	3,705,791	177,866
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses .. .. .	52,974	117,273
Wire Netting Advances .. .. .	120,935	
Loans to Municipalities (incl. Kerang Tramway)	230,976	
Hospitals for the Insane .. . . .	150,189	
Bridges .. .. .	176,797	
Other Public Works and Buildings .. .. .	305,341	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	255,004	
Unapportioned .. .. .	862,351	
Total Other Works .. .. .	5,860,358	295,139
In aid of Revenue .. .. .	952,504	50,000
Net Borrowings .. .. .	149,546,966	7,315,362

Of the proceeds of the loans outstanding at 30th June, 1927, sums not yet expended amounted in the aggregate to £1,804,894, of which £916,478 was for Public Works, Buildings, &c.; £312,343 for Country Water Supply; £286,778 for Railways; £185,706 for Country Roads (Main and Developmental); £50,100 for Closer Settlement; £44,091 for Discharged Soldiers' Settlement; and £9,398 for Electricity Supply. Of the amount of the loans which were raised for public works and are still outstanding, about 95 per cent. was obtained for works of a revenue-yielding nature.

**Public Debt.—  
Increase in  
ten years.**

During the last ten years there has been a very large increase in the Public Debt, the actual increase having been £71,421,571, or 91 per cent. Below is given a statement showing 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
	1917.	1927.	
	£	£	£
Railways .. .. .	55,281,490	71,734,059	16,452,569
Waterworks—Country .. .. .	8,656,181	19,106,572	10,450,391
Metropolitan .. .. .	1,559,786	..	1,559,786*
Discharged Soldiers Settlement .. .. .	..	23,381,654	23,381,654
Closer Settlement .. .. .	4,959,486	6,863,536	1,904,050
Electricity Supply .. .. .	..	11,553,838	11,553,838
Roads .. .. .	1,050,115	8,097,722	7,047,607
Harbours .. .. .	470,000	533,429	63,429
State Coal Mine .. .. .	242,950	242,955	5
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University .. .. .	1,691,075	3,705,791	2,014,716
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses .. .. .	510,018	52,974	457,044*
All other Works and Services .. .. .	2,401,008	2,459,581	58,573
In Aid of Revenue .. .. .	1,303,286	952,504	350,782*
Unapportioned .. .. .	..	862,351	862,351
Total .. .. .	78,125,395	149,546,966	71,421,571

\* Decrease.

**Due Dates of Loans.** The total amount of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1927, inclusive of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £149,546,966, as mentioned above. Of this sum £43,215,511 was in the form of debentures; £53,030,196 of inscribed stock (London Register); £2,521,150 Temporary Advance pending flotation of loan (London) Act No. 3200; £1,468,286 proceeds on account of London and Melbourne flotations in course; £48,359,319 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £952,504 of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue. Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1927, 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 VICTORIAN LOANS AT 30TH JUNE, 1927.

Due Date. (Financial Year.)	Payable in London.	Payable in Melbourne.	Total.
	£	£	£
1927-28 .. ..	..	8,700,368	8,700,368
1928-29 .. ..	..	15,796,705	15,796,705
1929-30 .. ..	..	18,762,456	18,762,456
1930-31 .. ..	..	7,553,106	7,553,106
1931-32 .. ..	..	4,654,528	4,654,528
1932-33 .. ..	..	1,867,766	1,867,766
1933-34 .. ..	..	5,425,635	5,425,635
1934-35 .. ..	2,980,849	1,255,051	4,235,900
1935-36 .. ..	..	3,305,156	3,305,156
1936-37 .. ..	..	345,700	345,700
1937-38 .. ..	..	374,000	374,000
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	812,100	14,687,900
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	265,268	5,467,414
1949-50 .. ..	6,119,695	112,262	6,231,957
1953-54 .. ..	..	123,874	123,874
1955-56 .. ..	1,926,436*	..	1,926,436*
1959-60 .. ..	2,962,116	17,584	2,979,700
1960-61 .. ..	5,999,000	1,000	6,000,000
1975-76 .. ..	9,899,352	..	9,899,352
Government Option† ..	..	6,633,695	6,633,695
Not yet fixed‡ { (a) ..	..	11,794,075	11,794,075
(b) ..	..	86,702	86,702
Temporary advance from Westminster Bank, London, pending flotation ..	2,521,150	..	2,521,150
Proceeds on account of flotations in course ..	790,000	678,286	1,468,286
Total .. ..	58,040,287	91,506,679	149,546,966

\* 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 Soldier Settlement, and (b) Loans to Municipalities.

Loans and  
Interest  
payable in  
London and  
Melbourne.

An examination of the next table reveals interesting information in regard to the practice adopted when raising money in recent years. During the last 27 years the increase in the amount of loans due in Melbourne was £86,836,373, whilst during the same period those due in London showed an increase of only £13,384,708. With few exceptions the new loans raised have been obtained locally, while further, large amounts have been borrowed in the State for the redemption of London loans as they matured.

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN  
LONDON AND MELBOURNE: 1900 to 1927.

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
1916 ..	42,160,566	34,614,466	1,562,884	1,270,886
1917 ..	42,907,086	35,218,309	1,604,171	1,327,518
1918 ..	43,437,719	36,157,927	1,633,681	1,407,419
1919 ..	43,400,300	38,631,629	1,632,372	1,547,192
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



Rates of  
Interest on  
Public Debt.

The appended table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1927, and the portions of the debt at each rate in London and Melbourne respectively :—

# RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT 30TH JUNE, 1927.

Rate of Interest.	Amount Payable in—		
	London.	Melbourne.	Total.
%	£	£	£
7 $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	..	565,814	565,814
6/15/2 .. ..	..	613,248	613,248
6/7/0 .. ..	..	5,480,743	5,480,743
6 .. ..	..	5,897,624	5,897,624
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	6,887,649	18,037,363	24,925,012
5 $\frac{3}{8}$ .. ..	..	200,000	200,000
5/6/11 .. ..	..	3,553,124	3,553,124
5/5/3 .. ..	..	1,581,146	1,581,146
5 $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	..	16,993,836	16,993,836
5 $\frac{1}{8}$ .. ..	..	140,000	140,000
5 .. ..	27,256,527	22,119,073	49,375,600
4 $\frac{7}{8}$ .. ..	..	200,000	200,000
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ .. ..	5,999,000	536,980	6,535,980
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	..	1,513,567	1,513,567
4 .. ..	2,962,116	2,243,669	5,205,785
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ .. ..	..	220,000	220,000
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	6,119,695	6,498,741	12,618,436
3 .. ..	5,202,146	4,433,465	9,635,611
1 .. ..	302,004	..	302,004
Not fixed .. ..	3,311,150	678,286	3,989,436
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>58,040,287</b>	<b>91,506,679</b>	<b>149,546,966</b>
<b>Average Rate of Interest</b>	<b>4·57</b>	<b>5·10</b>	<b>4·89</b>

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, 1927, had increased by 49 per cent.; the interest payable per head had increased by 81 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 1927.

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

\* 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, 1927.
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .. ..	1,395,282	1,379,182	1,489,285	1,821,005	69,455,840
Water Supply—					
Country .. ..	1,415,109	1,405,623	1,587,477	1,541,900	19,052,457
Metropolitan ..	..	..	..	..	3,142,577
Closer Settlement ..	855,919	592,372	150,753	881,450	8,087,214
Discharged Soldiers					
Land Settlement ..	1,577,411	1,133,588	1,157,066	984,912	24,522,354
Country Roads ..	566,596	992,568	960,452	1,042,441	8,286,306
Electricity Supply ..	2,090,091	1,595,064	1,822,378	1,893,740	11,370,497*
State Schools, Technical Schools, and					
University .. ..	359,511	476,930	394,655	403,354	4,016,627
State Coal Mine ..	..	9,967	..	..	249,399
Seed and Fodder					
Advances to Farmers	..	..	..	..	604,615
Cool Storage—Advances to Companies, &c. ..	31	..	..	..	573,299
Municipalities—Loans, Advances, and Grants	3,350	12,881	300	600	1,129,414
Primary Products—Advances to Companies, &c. ..	..	7,500	5,000	..	331,101
Wire Netting .. ..	26,275	32,399	42,628	32,337	507,824
All other works and services .. ..	117,951	302,515	391,381	360,614	5,635,927
In aid of Revenue ..	..	..	..	314,827	3,234,479
Total .. ..	8,407,526	7,940,589	8,001,375	9,277,180	160,199,930*

\* In addition to this amount, the sum of £379,727 was advanced from the Public Account Advances Account in 1926-27 and expended on the following :—Closer Settlement, £236,893; and Discharged Soldiers Land Settlement, £142,834.

The total interest paid (including all expenses of payment) on loans raised to 30th June, 1927, amounted on that date to about £128,000,000, of which £86,000,000 had been paid in London and £42,000,000 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.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1923 ..	1,765,579	3,563,982	3,701	15,274	7,039	5,355,575
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

## SINKING FUNDS.

**Sinking Funds.** At 30th June, 1927, the sinking funds for repayment of the public debt amounted to £5,674,172. The balances to the credit of the various funds at that date are shown in the following table:—

	Balance at Credit.
	£
Mallee Land Account ... ..	82,446
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund ... ..	3,976,339
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund ... ..	783,587
Closer Settlement Redemption Fund ... ..	33,373
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</b> ... ..	<b>5,674,172</b>

Act No. 2676 of 1915 provides that the moneys accruing from licensing, leasing, or selling of land in the Mallee country or Mallee border are to be paid into the Treasury and placed to the credit of a separate account, to be called the "Mallee Land Account." The sums standing at credit of this account are available solely for the repurchase, redemption, or paying off of any Victorian stock or debentures. The amount in hand at 30th June, 1926, was £100,616, and during 1926-27 the receipts amounted to £105,954, and the expenditure to £124,124, so that the balance in the fund at 30th June, 1927, was £82,446.

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

such purchase or redemption. The fund is made up of money derived from special appropriations from revenue, from repayments by Water Trusts, and from the Mallee Land Account, &c. By Act 3491 of 1926 yearly payments are made out of the fund, for the year 1926-27 and thereafter, to the "Railways Sinking Fund" and the "Irrigation and Water Supply Works Sinking Fund." During 1926-27 the receipts of the fund amounted to £445,382. Transactions to 30th June, 1927, were as follows:—

THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED  
STOCK REDEMPTION FUND AT 30TH JUNE, 1927.

Transactions.						To 30th June, 1927.
RECEIPTS.						£
Waterworks Trusts	..	..	..	..	..	393,204
Mallee Land Account	..	..	..	..	..	1,270,000
Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	1,513,639
Interest on Investments	..	..	..	..	..	1,136,839
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	106,065
Total receipts	..	..	..	..	..	4,454,747
EXPENDITURE.						
Contribution to Sinking Funds—Act No. 3491	..	..	..	..	..	102,685
Purchase of Stock	..	..	..	..	..	374,500
Commission, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1,211
Investment Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	12
Total expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	478,408
Balance in the Fund	..	..	..	..	..	3,976,339
Amount of stock repurchased and cancelled	..	..	..	..	..	397,421

Of the balance in the fund, £3,962,933 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £13,406 in the Commonwealth National Debt Sinking Fund.

By Acts Nos. 1565 and 1796 it was provided that a "Victorian Loans Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury and should be available for the purchase, repurchase, or redemption of Victorian Government stock and debentures payable at Melbourne, and for the payment of expenses, costs, &c., incurred. This fund is derived from special appropriations from revenue and repayments of advances made under any Act

Victorian  
Loans  
Redemption  
Fund.

for "Resumption of Land in Mallee District," and of sundry loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. By Act 3491 of 1926 yearly payments are made out of the fund, for the year 1926-27 and thereafter, to the "Railways Sinking Fund" and the "Irrigation and Water Supply Works Sinking Fund." During 1926-27 receipts amounted to £347,336, and £157,333 was expended in the purchase for cancellation of £157,283 stock and debentures. Transactions in the fund to 30th June, 1927, are shown in the following statement:—

• THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND AT  
30TH JUNE, 1927.

Transactions.	To 30th June, 1927.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	
From Revenue..	£
Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements .. .. .	3,707,919
Payments by Municipalities .. .. .	26,602
Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust .. .. .	394,966
Interest on Investments .. .. .	265,000
Shipbuilding Yard (realization) .. .. .	255,275
Sale of Dredge .. .. .	178,500
Provision for Securities matured and unclaimed .. .. .	4,288
Unexpended balance of loans not required .. .. .	4,495
Unexpended balance of Country Tramways Trust Fund .. .. .	4,141
Repayment of Loans—	4,291
Bush fires relief .. .. .	
Floods relief .. .. .	23,024
Seed advances .. .. .	1,453
New pilot steamer .. .. .	609,619
Yarrowee Channel .. .. .	19,497
Wire netting .. .. .	16,179
Cool Stores .. .. .	406,759
Municipalities .. .. .	81,823
Country roads .. .. .	325,797
Cattle advances .. .. .	80,000
Royal Agricultural Society .. .. .	57,579
Primary products .. .. .	5,814
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society .. .. .	75,796
Excess of face value of securities over amount invested .. .. .	701
Total receipts .. .. .	408
	6,549,926
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	
Purchase of stock and debentures .. .. .	5,673,657
Contributions to Sinking Funds— Act No. 3491 .. .. .	92,682
Total expenditure .. .. .	
	5,766,339
Balance in the Fund .. .. .	
	783,587
Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled .. .. .	
	5,718,094

The balance in the fund was represented by Victorian Government debentures and stock having a face value of £749,000, and £34,587 in the Commonwealth National Debt Sinking Fund.

**Closer Settlement Redemption Fund.**

With the approval of the Treasurer this Fund was established to write down the valuation of Closer Settlement Estates by £200,000. The sole revenue of the Fund is a sum of £10,000, which, in accordance with an arrangement entered into, it must receive each year from the profits of the Closer Settlement Fund. Up to 30th June, 1927, the revenue of the Fund amounted to £125,000, of which £91,627 had been applied in the cancellation of stock and debentures, leaving a balance of £33,373, all of which was invested.

**Coal Mines Sinking Fund.**

In accordance with Act No. 2630 (Section 96) the net surplus profits of the State Coal Mines were applied in establishing the Coal Mines Sinking Fund. Up to 30th June, 1927, the receipts of that Fund amounted to £149,507. Stock and debentures to the value of £7,050 had been cancelled at par, and there was thus a balance of £142,457, all of which was invested.

**Main Roads (Treasury) Sinking Fund.**

Established by Act 3425 of 1925, whereby a sum equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of half the amount raised under the Country Roads Acts is paid each financial year from consolidated revenue into this Fund. Moneys in the Fund are to be invested in Government Securities bearing interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. until half the amount borrowed under the Country Roads Acts has been paid off. The amount at credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1927, was £52,284.

**Main Roads (Municipalities) Sinking Fund.**

A portion of the money to the credit of the Country Roads Board Fund is paid into the "Main Roads (Municipalities) Sinking Fund" which was formerly known as "Main Roads Sinking Fund" (Act 3425 of 1925). This Fund is to be kept until half the amount borrowed under the Country Roads Acts has been paid off. At 30th June, 1927, the credit balance of the Fund amounted to £224,427.

**Railways Sinking Fund.**

Under the provisions of Act 3309 of 1923 the surplus railway revenue of every financial year must be placed to the credit of the Railways Sinking Fund until such sum amounts to 75 per cent. of the loan liability of the Victorian Railways. The moneys at the credit of the Fund shall be invested in Government securities bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, and shall be available only for redemption of loans raised for railway purposes. Any uninvested moneys shall bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, which interest shall be paid out of consolidated revenue

By Act 3491, passed 23rd December, 1926, certain yearly payments are to be made into the Fund from two redemption funds (G.C.I.S.R. Fund and V.L.R. Fund). These payments are (a) for the year 1926-27 and thereafter, 5s. per £100 of the net public debt created on account of Railways to 30th June, 1926, and (b) for 1927-28 and thereafter, in addition to payment (a), 5s. per £100 of the total amount expended out of loan moneys on Railway works in each financial year. The amount at the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1927, was £214,286, all of which was invested.

**Irrigation and Water Supply Works Sinking Fund.** Established by Act 3491 (1926), for the purpose of redeeming loans raised for irrigation works and water supply. Certain yearly payments are to be made into the Fund from two redemption funds (G.C.I.S.R. Fund and V.L.R. Fund). These payments are (a) for the year 1926-27 and thereafter, 2s. 6d. per £100 of the net public debt created on account of irrigation and water supply works to 30th June, 1926, and (b) for 1927-28 and thereafter, in addition to payment (a), 2s. 6d. per £100 of the total amount expended out of loan moneys on irrigation and water supply works in each financial year. The amount at the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1927, was £21,582, all of which was invested.

**Public Works Sinking Fund.** Under the provisions of Act No. 3201 of 1922 a Fund known as the "Public Works Sinking Fund" was established for the purpose of liquidating the liability on account of certain public works. The works specified in the Act are public offices, education buildings, hospitals for insane, gaols, police quarters, &c. The sum to be paid into the Fund annually shall be equal to 2 per cent. of the total loan expenditure at the end of the preceding financial year, except that it shall be 10 per cent. in the case of buildings, approaches, and improvements, for tourists' resorts. The moneys at the credit of the Fund shall be invested in Government securities at 4 per cent. per annum, and, when they are equal to the total amount expended out of loan moneys, shall be transferred to and placed to the credit of the Victorian Loans Redemption Fund. During 1926-27 a sum of £45,443 was paid into the Fund, the balance at credit at 30th June, 1927, being £88,308.

**Developmental Roads Sinking Fund.** By Act No. 3334 of 1923 a sum equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum on the amount borrowed under the provisions of the *Developmental Roads Act* 1922 is to be paid into this Fund from consolidated revenue. The moneys in the Fund are to be invested in Government securities bearing interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. There was a credit of £55,083 in the Fund at 30th June, 1927, all of which was invested.



## 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—				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
At Credit of—					
Public Debt Sinking					
Funds .. ..	2,993,432	3,560,225	4,084,795	4,897,751	5,674,172
Savings Bank Commis-					
sioners Trust Account	64,103	64,103	64,103	..	..
Other Trust Funds ..	4,131,498	4,436,882	5,206,083	5,219,701	5,272,317
Balance — From General					
Cash Account ..	..	195,447	..	..	..
Total .. ..	7,189,033	8,256,657	9,354,981	10,117,452	10,946,489
<i>Investments, Advances, &amp;c.</i>					
Invested in Victorian Stock					
or Debentures ..	5,133,710	5,955,771	6,438,453	7,082,512	8,189,073
Other Investments, Fixed					
Deposits, &c... ..	454,503	474,053	479,054	431,348	465,867
Advances Made... ..	1,460,804	1,826,833	2,006,307	2,206,902	2,159,361
Cash Held .. ..	140,016	..	431,167	396,690	132,188
Total .. ..	7,189,033	8,256,657	9,354,981	10,117,452	10,946,489

## PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

Public Debts  
of Australian  
States.

The following is a statement of the public debts of the Australian States at 30th June, 1927, 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, 1927.

State.	Public Debt.		Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Average Rate per cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria* ..	149,546,966	86 12 5	7,315,362	4 4 9	4·89
New South Wales	240,781,363	101 11 4	12,072,138	5 1 10	5·01
Queensland† ..	105,734,916	118 4 3	5,076,442	5 13 6	4·80
South Australia ..	90,284,162	158 2 10	4,538,057	7 18 11	5·02
Western Australia	71,501,913	185 14 0	3,271,669	8 9 11	4·57
Tasmania ..	24,516,688	117 15 4	1,203,045	5 15 7	4·91

\* Including £2,521,150 temporary advances pending loan flotation, and £1,468,286 proceeds on account of flotations in course.

† Excludes £1,220,000 advance on account of a loan to be floated.

The gross public debt of the Commonwealth at 30th June, 1927, was £461,067,742, and that of the six States (excluding all advances on account of loan flotations), £679,223,572. From the total of these a deduction of £96,559,393 must be made for debts included twice.

The balance (£1,043,731,921) represents the liability of the Australian public at the date mentioned, which is equal to £169 4s. 8d. per head of the population.

The full indebtedness of the Government, municipalities, and corporations of Victoria for the year 1927 is shown in detail hereunder. From the municipal and corporation debts the amounts of loans from the Government have been excluded.

**STATE, AND LOCAL DEBTS (EXCLUDING LOANS  
FROM GOVERNMENT), 1927.**

State Public Debt—	£	£
London Register .. .. .	58,040,287	
Melbourne Register .. .. .	91,506,679	
Other State Debt (Public Account Advances)	379,727	
Total State Debts .. .. .	..	149,926,693
Municipal .. .. .	9,071,016	
Harbor Trusts .. .. .	3,495,689	
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board ..	201,949	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	17,837,090	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	4,643,240	
Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority .. .. .	245,923	
Bendigo Sewerage Authority .. .. .	256,482	
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	1,277,175	
Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations (excl. Government loans)	..	37,028,564
Gross Debts .. .. .	..	186,955,257
Sinking Funds .. .. .	..	7,325,795
Net Debt .. .. .	..	179,629,462

This sum (£179,629,462) is equal to a net debt of £104 0s. 11d. per head of the population at 30th June, 1927.

## COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

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

## TAXATION IN VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL : 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount received during—				
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Federal—</b>					
Customs Duties ..	7,648,521	8,226,378	8,167,185	8,237,801	9,920,596
Excise Duties ..	2,700,312	2,764,938	2,823,889	2,897,845	3,022,973
Income Tax* ..	3,485,000	2,986,000	3,007,000	2,932,000	3,004,000
Land Tax* ..	464,000	467,000	580,000	580,000	602,000
Succession Duties*	434,000	489,000	511,000	522,000	504,000
War-time Profits Tax* ..	72,000	18,000	..	..	..
Entertainments Tax	208,240	212,011	223,555	152,000*	121,000*
<b>Total Federal Taxation ..</b>	<b>15,012,073</b>	<b>15,163,327</b>	<b>15,312,629</b>	<b>15,321,646</b>	<b>17,174,569</b>
<b>State—</b>					
Income Tax ..	1,514,256	1,702,483	2,076,656	2,238,429	2,382,991
Land Tax ..	392,594	412,165	421,662	457,441	517,229
Probate Duty ..	697,482	798,315	802,333	940,609	1,111,876
Betting Taxation (Stamp duties, licences, and percentage) ..	185,309	186,141	170,998	133,067	142,071
Other Stamp Duties	950,896	1,011,966	963,307	1,017,351	1,059,655
Motor Car and Motor Omnibus Acts †	165,804	233,300	418,840	641,765	804,903
Liquor Taxation and Licences ..	302,574	320,331	343,524	352,826	354,096
Other Licences ..	32,173	43,007	39,360	37,647	37,551
Duties on Bank Notes ..	1,762	1,750	1,740	1,899	1,564
<b>Total State Taxation ..</b>	<b>4,242,850</b>	<b>4,709,458</b>	<b>5,238,420</b>	<b>5,821,034</b>	<b>6,411,936</b>
<b>Municipal Taxation ..</b>	<b>2,671,783</b>	<b>2,963,431</b>	<b>3,278,598</b>	<b>3,507,039</b>	<b>3,745,745</b>
<b>Total Taxation</b>	<b>21,926,706</b>	<b>22,836,216</b>	<b>23,829,647</b>	<b>24,649,769</b>	<b>27,332,250</b>

\* Estimated. † See footnote on page 68.

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 : 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Division.	Taxation per Head of Population in Victoria.				
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth .. ..	9 8 10	9 6 7	9 4 10	9 2 0	10 0 8
State .. ..	2 13 4	2 17 11	3 3 3	3 9 2	3 14 11
Municipal .. ..	1 13 7	1 16 5	1 19 7	2 1 7	2 3 9
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>13 15 9</b>	<b>14 0 11</b>	<b>14 7 8</b>	<b>14 12 9</b>	<b>15 19 4</b>

While the estimated Commonwealth taxation imposed in Victoria was £10 0s. 8d. per head of population in 1926-27, the taxation in Australia levied by the Commonwealth Government was £9 13s. 2d. per head. The higher rate for Victoria was due to the amount of Customs duties actually collected in the State being much above the average collection on a population basis.

The *Income Tax Act* 1927, which came into force on 31st December, 1927, fixed the rates of income tax on incomes earned during the year ended 30th June, 1927. The rate for individuals on the amount of taxable income from personal exertion up to but not exceeding £500 was increased to 4½d. in the £1. Where the taxable income exceeded £500 the rates on income from personal exertion were 5½d. for every £1 of the taxable amount thereof up to £500; 6½d.

for every £1 between £501 and £1,000; 7½d. for every £1 between £1,001 and £1,500; and 8½d. for every £1 over £1,500. The rates on income from property are respectively double the rates on income from personal exertion, and the super-tax is still levied (see page 75).

In the case of companies (other than Mutual Life Assurance Companies) liable to tax the rate was increased from 16d. in the £1 to 18d. in the £1.

### LICENCES.

The following is a statement of the net revenue received from each description of licence during the year 1926-27. Municipal licences for slaughtering, dairies, noxious trades, &c., are excluded, also insurance licences (£69,203), and book-makers' licences (£14,010), the two last-mentioned having been shown under "Stamp Duties." Motor car licences, fees, etc. (£804,903) are included under the heading "State Taxation."

### REVENUE OF STATE GOVERNMENT FROM LICENCES: 1926-27.

Description of Licence.					Net Revenue Received.
					£
Spirit Merchants and Grocers	..	..	..	..	37,786
Victuallers	..	..	..	..	287,685
"    Temporary	..	..	..	..	4,623
Railway Refreshment Rooms	..	..	..	..	1,836
Packet	..	..	..	..	122
Australian Wine	..	..	..	..	5,000
Billiard Table	..	..	..	..	6,300
Brewers	..	..	..	..	96
Vignerons	..	..	..	..	125
Club Certificates	..	..	..	..	7,569
Permits (Extra Bars and Extended Hours)	..	..	..	..	2,954
Auctioneers	..	..	..	..	23,383
Real Estate Agents	..	..	..	..	6,451
Tobacco and Cigars—Selling	..	..	..	..	2,247
Pawnbrokers	..	..	..	..	730
Hawkers	..	..	..	..	2,309
Carriage, Stage Carriage, Forwarding Agents	..	..	..	..	395
Marine Stores	..	..	..	..	202
Explosives	..	..	..	..	828
Race Clubs	..	..	..	..	723
Gold-buyers	..	..	..	..	148
Second-hand Dealers	..	..	..	..	613
Farm Produce Agents	..	..	..	..	245
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	..	<b>392,370</b>

In addition to the preceding, there are other licences issued in Victoria by the Department of Trade and Customs; the fees collected in respect of these during the calendar year 1927 were as follows:—

Description of Licence.						Amount of Fees collected.
<i>Customs.</i>						£
Carriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	289
Lighter and Boat ..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Custom House Agents ..	..	..	..	..	..	435
Warehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,293
<i>Excise.</i>						
Distilling—						
General Distillers ..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Wine Distillers ..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Vignerons ..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Brewers ..	..	..	..	..	..	950
Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,887
Methylators ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Starch ..	..	..	..	..	..	15

## POPULATION.

Population of  
Victoria, 1836  
to 1927.

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 1927, there were increases of 24,874, 22,777, 39,539, 35,155, 31,715, 26,922, 27,810 and 29,563 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, and 8,854 in 1927. The subjoined table shows the population in various years from 1836 to 1927 :—

## ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1927.

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

The rates of increase in population in different years are given on page 146.

Population,  
1927.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1927 are shown in the following table :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1927.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1926.. ..	..	..	852,399	859,428	1,711,827
Births, 1927 .. ..	18,068	17,006	..	..	..
Deaths, 1927 .. ..	8,982	7,791	..	..	..
Natural Increase .. ..	..	..	9,086	9,215	18,301
Migration by Sea, 1927—					
Arrivals .. ..	49,519	40,819	..	..	..
Departures (as adjusted)	41,498	35,893	..	..	..
Gain Seawards .. ..	..	..	8,021	4,926	12,947
Migration by Land, 1927—					
Arrivals .. ..	122,928	61,464	..	..	..
Departures (as adjusted)	125,025	61,052	..	..	..
Loss Overland .. ..	..	..	2,097	412*	1,685
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1927.. ..	..	..	867,409	873,981	1,741,390
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1921 census, not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	80	64	144

\* Gain.

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 1927 was 1,741,390. 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,  
1891-1927.

# INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1927.

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

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,  
1923-1927.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1923 to 1927 :—

### RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1923 TO 1927.

Year.			Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.
1923	..	..	87,248	69,986	17,262
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

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, 1923 to  
1927.

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, 1923 TO 1927.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1923	171,436	88,430	259,866	172,580	87,132	259,712	— 1,144	1,298	154
1924	181,969	93,441	275,410	182,857	95,561	278,418	— 868	2,120	3,008
1925	192,390	99,286	291,676	191,982	102,137	297,119	— 2,592	2,851	5,443
1926	161,074	83,922	244,996	161,041	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

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 1927 Victoria lost by rail 164 persons to Queensland, 460 to South Australia, 143 to Western Australia, and 404 to the Federal Capital Territory, but gained 126 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 1927 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,  
1923 TO 1927.**

Year.	Excess of Immigration over Emigration between Victoria and—										Crews of Vessels.	Net Immigration.
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	United States.	Other Foreign Ports.	
1923	450	— 355	—116	764	3,610	592	127	11,181	563	15	431	17,282
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	38	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
Total	—4,192	—4,452	—625	1,248	17,506	666	467	52,300	637	88	10,330	73,968

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of 73,968 persons, the principal gains having been from the United Kingdom, Tasmania, Foreign ports, Western Australia, and New Zealand. New South Wales, Queensland, and South 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 1927 will be found in the next table :—

**STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END  
OF 1927.**

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		
1911 .. ..	6,776		
1912 .. ..	15,119	Total .. ..	275,685

In 1927 the immigrants assisted by the Government numbered 8,854, of whom 6,152 were nominated and 2,702 selected. Of the immigrants 2,481 were married persons. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was—males 5,190, and females 3,664.

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
Carroll .. ..	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 Metro- politan—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
Warnambool .. ..	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
<i>Total—Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ..</i>	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
Glenelg ..	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
Waranga .. ..	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

**Population in each District.** 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	+	736	+	401	+	1,137
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
Borung ..	16,289	14,562	30,851	16,173	14,721	30,894	—	116	—	159	—	43
Bourke ..	295,309	327,502	622,811	328,959	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	—	1,320	—	919	—	2,229
Dundas ..	5,298	5,152	10,450	5,330	5,258	10,588	+	32	+	106	+	138
Evelyn ..	9,026	8,265	17,291	12,460	12,090	24,550	+	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	23,149	+	6,649	+	5,320	+	11,969
Lowan ..	7,082	6,231	13,313	6,733	6,024	12,757	—	349	—	207	—	556
Millewa ..	56	28	84	49	21	70	—	7	—	7	—	14
Moira ..	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	28,575	26,360	54,935	+	9,541	+	10,081	+	19,622
Normanby ..	5,900	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	2,504	1,808	4,312	+	1,249	+	1,111	+	2,360
Wonnangatta ..	998	733	1,731	733	532	1,265	—	265	—	201	—	466
<i>Outside Counties—</i>												
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 **Conjugal Condition, 1921.** 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>	..	..	..	277,183	282,494	559,677
Widowed	..	..	..	21,279	54,928	76,207
Divorced	..	..	..	1,092	1,221	2,313
Unspecified	..	..	..	1,907	1,230	3,137
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280

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.
Breadwinners—		
Professional .. .. .	43,819	60,585
Domestic .. .. .	62,175	58,225
Commercial .. .. .	91,611	108,011
Transport and Communication—		
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 Tele- phone Service ..	5,371	6,354
" " Aviation .. .. .	165	52
Messengers, etc. .. .. .		282
Total .. .. .	39,238	53,332
Industrial .. .. .	187,773	234,245
Primary Producers—		
Engaged in Agricultural Pursuits ..	86,152	103,116
" " Pastoral Pursuits ..	29,340	22,679
" " Capture, etc., of Wild Ani- mals 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
Total .. .. .	144,384	147,438
Indefinite .. .. .	8,053	7,617
Total Breadwinners .. .. .	577,053	669,453
Dependents .. .. .	721,137	856,379
Occupation not stated .. .. .	17,361	5,448
Total .. .. .	1,315,551	1,531,280



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.

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.	Whole State.	Whole State.	
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.				

#### 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	1,672
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.  
wealth :—**

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 ..	130	226	356				

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

Centenarians  
in Victoria.

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.

Birthplaces  
of the people,  
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.

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	..	..	..	..	155·26
1871	..	..	..	..	121·36
1881	..	..	..	..	110·19
1891	..	..	..	..	110·41
1901	..	..	..	..	101·08
1911	..	..	..	..	99·34
1921	..	..	..	..	97·19

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,  
1927.

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 1927:—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT  
CENSUS OF 1921, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1927.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres, 31st Dec., 1927.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1921.	Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1927.	Persons to the Acre, 31st Dec., 1927.
Melbourne City .. ..	7,555	103,251	103,700	13·7
Box Hill City .. ..	5,120	*	12,410	2·4
Brighton City .. ..	3,308	21,235	27,900	8·4
Brunswick City .. ..	2,719	44,484	55,780	20·5
Camberwell City .. ..	8,322	23,835	42,590	5·1
Caulfield City .. ..	5,600	40,693	67,660	12·1
Coburg City .. ..	4,800	18,114	36,380	7·6
Collingwood City .. ..	1,139	34,239	33,400	29·3
Essendon City .. ..	4,000	35,269	42,110	10·5
Fitzroy City .. ..	923	34,938	33,600	36·4
Footscray City .. ..	3,982	33,775	46,600	11·7
Hawthorn City .. ..	2,402	29,165	32,580	13·6
Kew City .. ..	3,553	17,382	25,200	7·1
Malvern City .. ..	3,996	32,306	44,800	11·2
Northcote City .. ..	2,850	30,519	40,810	14·3
Oakleigh City .. ..	2,658	6,076	10,200	3·8
Port Melbourne City .. ..	2,366	13,089	13,300	5·6
Prahran City .. ..	2,320	50,290	52,370	22·6
Preston City .. ..	8,800	9,670	26,910	3·1
Richmond City .. ..	1,430	43,171	43,300	30·3
Sandringham City .. ..	3,740	11,316	21,470	5·7
South Melbourne City .. ..	2,303	46,873	47,500	20·6
St. Kilda City .. ..	2,049	38,579	42,100	20·5
Williamstown City .. ..	2,775	19,442	24,020	8·7
Remainder of District .. ..	76,956	40,557	43,760	·6
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River .. ..	..	4,711	4,710	..
Total .. ..	165,666	782,979	975,160	5·9†

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

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

NOTE.—Oakleigh and Box Hill were proclaimed cities on 28th April, 1927.

**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; and Melbourne City 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, 302; Richmond, 240; and Brighton, 191 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 7,447 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, 24; Melbourne City, 19; Caulfield, 13; Williamstown, 10; 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 1927, 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, 1927.

Divisions.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population, 31st Decr., 1927.		
		Total.	Proportion per cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.
Metropolitan .. ..	255	975,160	56·00	3,824
Other Urban .. ..	376	212,750	12·22	566
Total Urban .. ..	631	1,187,910	68·22	1,882
„ Rural .. ..	87,253	553,480	31·78	6·3
Total, Victoria ..	87,884	1,741,390	100·00	19·8

The urban is much greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is 56 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	1927 (estimated) ..	56·0

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	34,233	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 1927, 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 1927.

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
1927 (estimated) ..	460,850	514,310	975,160	47.3	56.0

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 1927, were as follows:—

### POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1921 AND 1927.

Name of Town.	Population.	
	1921 (Census).	1927 (Estimated).
Geelong .. ..	36,170	42,300
Ballarat .. ..	38,500	41,910
Bendigo .. ..	33,170	33,910
Mordialloc .. ..	5,674	9,110
Warrnambool .. ..	7,739	8,070
Castlemaine .. ..	7,000	7,170
Carrum .. ..	5,225	7,000
Wonthaggi .. ..	5,176	6,900
Mildura .. ..	5,100	6,000
Hamilton .. ..	5,098	5,280
Ararat .. ..	4,653	5,100
Shepparton .. ..	4,228	5,000

The following is a list of the other towns in Victoria which contained a population of 1,000 persons or over in 1927 :—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1927.	Town.	Estimated Population in 1927.
Bacchus Marsh ..	1,400	Mitcham ..	1,650
Bairnsdale ..	3,560	Mooroopna ..	1,500
Beaufort ..	1,100	Mornington ..	2,150
Beechworth ..	2,550	Mortlake ..	1,000
Benalla ..	3,300	Morwell ..	1,410
Blackburn ..	2,020	Murtoa ..	1,150
Camperdown ..	3,900	Nhill ..	1,525
Casterton ..	1,550	Numurkah ..	1,275
Charlton ..	1,150	Nyah ..	1,050
Clunes ..	1,230	Orbost ..	1,350
Cohuna ..	1,150	Port Fairy ..	2,070
Colac ..	4,550	Portland ..	2,740
Coleraine ..	1,000	Queenscliff ..	3,100
Creswick ..	1,750	Red Cliffs ..	1,150
Dandenong ..	4,300	Ringwood ..	3,600
Daylesford ..	3,200	Rochester ..	1,500
Dimboola ..	1,550	Rushworth ..	1,210
Donald ..	1,550	Rutherglen ..	1,200
Drouin ..	1,000	Sale ..	4,000
Echuca ..	4,050	Seymour ..	2,100
Euroa ..	1,800	St. Arnaud ..	3,350
Frankston ..	1,500	Stawell ..	4,700
Healesville ..	2,500	Sunshine ..	3,100
Heathcote ..	1,050	Swan Hill ..	2,630
Horsham ..	4,650	Tatura ..	1,250
Inglewood ..	1,100	Terang ..	2,350
Irymple ..	2,100	Traralgon ..	2,150
Kerang ..	2,600	Wangaratta ..	4,000
Kilmore ..	1,050	Warburton ..	1,200
Koroit ..	1,860	Warracknabeal ..	2,550
Korumburra ..	2,500	Warragul ..	1,820
Kyabram ..	1,650	Wedderburn ..	1,000
Kyneton ..	3,230	Werribee ..	1,850
Leongatha ..	1,550	Wodonga ..	1,650
Lilydale ..	1,900	Woodend ..	1,300
Maffra ..	1,630	Yallourn ..	2,800
Maldon ..	1,350	Yarram ..	1,150
Maryborough ..	4,900	Yarrowonga ..	1,650
Merbein ..	2,400	Yea ..	1,050

Rates of  
increase of  
population.

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

**AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1851 TO 1927.**

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

\* 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	493,129	605,813	755,972
South Australia ..	126,830	185,626	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	213,780
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.

Population of  
Australian  
States and  
New Zealand,  
1927.

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) and of New Zealand at the end of 1927, 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, 1927.

State.	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1927.			Increase since Census of 1921 (4th April).	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	867,409	873,981	1,741,390	210,110	19·81
New South Wales ..	1,223,976	1,176,290	2,400,266	299,895	7·76
Queensland ..	475,147	424,029	899,176	143,204	1·34
South Australia ..	298,262	277,509	575,771	80,611	1·51
Western Australia ..	211,628	180,664	392,292	59,560	·40
Tasmania ..	107,036	108,826	215,862	2,082	8·23
Territories—					
Northern ..	3,137	1,224	4,361	494	·01
Federal ..	3,228	2,508	5,736*	3,164	6·10
Australia ..	3,189,823	3,045,031	6,234,854	799,120	2·10
New Zealand ..	707,008	678,393	1,385,401	167,131	13·41

\* Exclusive of 2,432 permanent residents who were temporarily absent at the 31st December, 1927, viz., 1,436 males and 789 females.

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 56 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 1,101,190 inhabitants in 1927. These two cities contain about 33 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

### POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1871 TO 1927.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—						Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1927.	Persons to the Acre, 1927.
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.		
Melbourne	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	782,979	975,160	5·89
Sydney ..	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	897,640	1,101,190	9·31
Brisbane ..	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	209,699	295,430	1·20
Adelaide ..	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	255,318	327,68	2·38
Perth ..	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	155,129	191,791	2·19
Hobart ..	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	52,385	54,990	1·00
Wellington	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	70,729	107,491	123,960	3·81

\* Not available. † Estimated population, 1st April, 1927.

**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 140, includes full-blood aboriginals. When comparisons are made elsewhere in this part with the populations at these census dates, the aboriginals referred to are not included.

**Arrivals and departures of Chinese.** During each of the five years ended 1927 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 379. The figures for each year are as follows:—

### CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1923 TO 1927.

Year.				Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+), Departures (—).
1923	..	..	..	462	487	- 25
1924	..	..	..	290	363	- 73
1925	..	..	..	256	352	- 96
1926	..	..	..	311	405	- 94
1927	..	..	..	384	475	- 91
Total				1,703	2,082	- 379



**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. 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, 1926-27.**

Station.	Aborigines.	Three-quarter and Half-castes.	Total.
Coranderrk .. .. .	..	4	4
Lake Condah .. .. .	..	33	33
Lake Tyers .. .. .	50	187	237
Framlingham .. .. .	..	29	29
Depots .. .. .	8	18	26
In Institutions .. .. .	2	..	2
In Service .. .. .	3	..	3
Total .. .. .	63	271	334

In addition to the above there are 270 half-castes and quadroons at Antwerp, Condah, Framlingham, Echuca, Colac, Dimboola, Healesville, Orbost, Picola, and Swan Hill.

Of the Aborigines not enumerated in the table, 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 1926-27, 7 deaths occurred—6 at Lake Tyers, and 1 at Framlingham. There were 12 births—all of these took place at Lake Tyers. The births recorded were all half-castes, while, of the deaths, 2 were those of full-blood Aborigines, and 5 of 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 £6,781. 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, 1927, was £3,489.

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, 1927.**

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
Total .. .. .	2,878	3,280	— 402

Coloured  
persons in  
Victoria, 1921.

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

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.
<b>Asiatic—</b>						
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
<b>African—</b>						
Negroes .. .. .	11	24	..	12	11	36
Other .. .. .	3	3	1	1	4	4
<b>American—</b>						
American Indians .. .. .	1	..	..	3	1	3
Other .. .. .	8	8	1	9	9	17
<b>Polynesians—</b>						
Maoris .. .. .	2	3	1	2	3	5
Other .. .. .	7	9	1	8	8	17
<b>Australian Aborigines (H.C.) ..</b>	..	199	..	243	..	442
Indefinite .. .. .	14	1	7	..	21	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,798</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>4,346</b>	<b>1,765</b>

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 1927 was 191 ; in the fifty-seven years, 1871 to 1927 inclusive, it was 16,293.

## 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 practically universal throughout Victoria, the whole area of the State (except French Island) being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called cities, towns, and boroughs and the latter shires.

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

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

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 inhabitant householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the pound may be constituted a shire. There are 56 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 139 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire, and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an 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.

**Municipal electors.** Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district in respect of which all rates, made before 10th March of the year, have been paid by the 10th June, 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.

**Rateable property.** 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 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 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.

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.

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 1927, Camberwell occupied first place as regards the number and value of private dwellings erected, in the year. Caulfield, Coburg, 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 Richmond and Footscray. The following statement shows the particulars for metropolitan municipalities:—

### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW BUILDINGS IN GREATER MELBOURNE DURING THE YEAR 1927.

Name of City.	Dwellings.		Other Buildings.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		£		£
Box Hill .. .. .	199	158,312	106	19,040
Brighton .. .. .	272	267,461	159	18,322
Brunswick .. .. .	330	262,044	383	87,901
Camberwell .. .. .	762	767,754	391	65,156
Caulfield .. .. .	533	521,684	65	120,844
Coburg .. .. .	615	503,010	343	52,590
Collingwood .. .. .	27	17,461	98	82,989
Essendon .. .. .	305	236,000	272	17,140
Fitzroy .. .. .	13	10,838	37	39,517
Footscray .. .. .	453	265,847	72	123,853
Hawthorn .. .. .	135	166,393	153	19,805
Kew .. .. .	239	270,057	184	23,849
Malvern .. .. .	256	315,053	395	27,009
Melbourne .. .. .	48	56,677	78	690,953
Northcote .. .. .	203	134,198	202	22,607
Oakleigh .. .. .	168	117,621	71	11,777
Port Melbourne .. .. .	44	29,319	54	2,380
Prahran .. .. .	96	204,785	210	93,115
Preston .. .. .	651	421,162	471	31,752
Richmond .. .. .	27	19,775	60	134,010
Sandringham .. .. .	239	219,561	113	24,642
South Melbourne .. .. .	18	37,200	104	103,380
St. Kilda .. .. .	206	300,518	256	57,962
Williamstown .. .. .	217	178,450	19	21,300
Total .. .. .	6,056	5,481,180	4,296	1,891,893

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.

A portion of the Shire of Nunawading was excised on 26th May, 1925, and a new shire entitled Shire of **New Municipalities.** Blackburn and Mitcham was constituted. The remaining portion of the Shire of Nunawading was proclaimed a borough with the name of Box Hill Borough on 15th December, 1925, which was subsequently constituted a city on 28th April, 1927. A portion of the Shire of Shepparton was excised on 31st May, 1927, and a new borough entitled Borough of Shepparton created.

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.

**Municipalities:** The total number of municipalities throughout the State in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1927 was 195. Of these, 29 ranked as cities, 4 as towns, 23 as boroughs, and the remainder (139) 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 1927-28 :—

#### MUNICIPALITIES: 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
			In- habited.	Unin- habited.	Total.	Annual.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—							
1923-24 ..	998,950	279,292	225,458	911	£ 264,693,364	£ 14,964,345	£ 3,354,343
1924-25 ..	1,031,670	291,910	233,400	1,689	288,230,793	16,388,842	3,768,378
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	326,412	260,648	2,460	362,432,238	20,220,172	..
Shires—							
1923-24 ..	627,420	213,317	144,845	1,714	235,274,597	11,816,074	1,646,410
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	254,403	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	13,780,660	..
Total—							
1923-24 ..	1,626,370	492,609	370,303	2,625	499,967,961	26,780,419	5,000,753
1924-25 ..	1,667,010	513,255	382,117	3,576	538,711,198	28,977,019	5,679,080
1925-26 ..	1,705,060	560,547	392,710	3,764	571,683,489	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	636,746,560	34,000,862	..

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.			
					1927-28 over 1923-24.		1926-27 over 1923-24.	
					Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue from all sources.	
Total.	Annual							
					£	£	£	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	...	...	...	...	97,738,874	5,255,827	1,141,421	
Shires	...	...	...	...	39,039,725	1,964,616	440,097	
Total Increase	...	...	...	...	136,778,599	7,220,443	1,581,518	

The number of ratepayers returned for 1927-28 was 591,677, and the total capital value of rateable property £636,746,560, which is equivalent to about 18·7 years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £34,000,862.

Unimproved  
Value of  
Rateable  
Property.

The estimated unimproved or ground value of rateable property in 1927-28 in cities, towns, and boroughs was £181,216,119, and in shires £182,876,214. 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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Year.	Properties Rated.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
1923-24	332,794	300,168	632,962
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

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, 1927-28, except as regards the items "revenue" and "annual endowment," the amounts of which are those for the year 1926-27 :—

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1927-28.

Name.	Esti- mated Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1926-27.	Annual Endow- ment pay- able by the Govern- ment.
				Total.	Annual.		
<b>GREATER MELBOURNE.</b>			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Box Hill	12,410	7,642	2 8	4,710,820	235,541	64,605	..
Brighton	27,900	6,493	2 6	9,817,660	490,883	81,200	..
Brunswick	55,780	11,500	*0 7	10,353,647	629,403	189,965	..
Camberwell	42,590	18,000	*0 4½	14,627,539	816,342	175,088	..
Caulfield	67,660	18,755	*0 4½	18,328,184	1,023,076	159,807	..
Coburg	36,380	11,250	*0 5	7,812,820	390,641	131,922	..
Collingwood	33,400	7,632	2 6	10,198,760	509,938	65,950	..
Essendon	42,110	12,300	*0 5	10,490,392	646,040	104,288	..
Fitzroy	33,600	7,607	2 1	7,994,955	532,997	66,955	..
Footscray	46,600	13,275	2 6	12,028,020	601,401	176,566	..
Hawthorn	32,580	8,195	2 6	11,695,040	584,752	96,661	..
Kew	25,200	6,397	2 6	5,920,845	394,723	74,067	..
Malvern	44,800	12,615	2 6	17,013,360	850,668	152,274	..
Melbourne	103,700	32,790	2 1	94,306,540	4,715,327	1,352,048	..
Northcote	40,810	10,663	2 6	9,476,220	473,811	130,371	..
Oakleigh	10,200	3,968	*0 5	2,685,363	181,625	31,098	..
Port Melbourne	13,300	2,904	2 3	2,219,425	177,554	48,162	..
Prahran	52,370	13,302	1 11	14,044,000	1,172,000	131,548	..
Preston	26,910	16,000	2 6	6,946,100	347,305	103,830	..
Richmond	43,300	9,115	2 5	10,594,188	588,566	85,354	..
Sandringham	21,470	9,021	*0 3½	4,946,009	320,320	61,732	..
South Melbourne	47,500	10,041	2 6	17,272,660	863,633	139,010	..
St. Kilda	42,100	10,414	2 0	12,532,848	1,044,404	118,497	..
Williamstown	24,020	5,200	2 6	4,676,120	233,806	133,556	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>926,690</b>	<b>265,079</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>320,711,515</b>	<b>17,824,756</b>	<b>3,874,554</b>	<b>..</b>

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1927-28—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total. Revenue 1926-27.	Annual Endow- ment pay- able by the Govern- ment.
				Total.	Annual.		
OUTSIDE MELBOURNE.							
CITIES.			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Ballarat ..	37,900	9,017	2 9	5,702,670	380,178	85,418	..
Bendigo ..	26,400	6,426	2 9	4,124,670	274,978	64,891	..
Geelong ..	16,500	4,785	2 9	5,769,240	288,462	57,336	..
Mordialloc ..	9,110	4,354	*0 3½	2,648,798	139,010	45,282	..
Warrnambool ..	8,070	1,727	2 10	1,661,869	97,757	46,381	..
TOWNS.							
Geelong West ..	13,000	3,700	2 9	2,563,620	128,181	22,129	..
Mildura ..	6,000	1,233	3 0	1,351,440	67,572	32,665	..
Newtown and Chilwell ..	9,000	2,373	*0 5½	2,298,478	116,802	17,044	..
Sale ..	4,000	1,055	2 3	1,030,360	51,518	14,645	..
BOROUGHES.							
Ararat ..	5,100½	1,020	2 3	700,000	35,000	21,172	25
Carrum ..	7,000	4,919	*0 3½	2,075,729	103,623	28,753	50
Castlemaine ..	5,500	1,700	3 0	592,862	47,429	11,777	25
Clunes ..	1,230	472	1 6	77,063	11,009	3,317	38
Creswick ..	1,750	546	1 9	78,020	7,802	2,599	37
Daylesford ..	3,200	790	2 6	544,440	27,222	6,090	25
Eaglehawk ..	4,720	1,362	2 6	331,320	22,088	8,985	25
Echuca ..	4,050	900	3 0	872,000	43,600	10,240	25
Hamilton ..	5,230	1,190	2 6	1,305,580	65,279	12,946	25
Horsham ..	4,650	1,500	2 9	1,034,940	68,996	14,546	50
Inglewood ..	1,100	290	2 0	87,000	7,250	3,218	25
Koroit ..	1,860	418	2 6	452,900	22,645	6,032	25
Maryborough ..	4,900	1,236	2 9	399,750	39,975	17,108	25
Port Fairy ..	2,070	510	2 8	424,960	21,248	7,332	25
Portland ..	2,740	1,144	*0 4½	588,334	31,144	9,065	25
Queenscliffe ..	3,100	711	2 9	478,300	23,915	5,979	50
Ringwood ..	3,600	2,084	2 0	1,205,700	60,285	15,819	50
Sebastopol ..	1,910	479	2 9	192,400	9,620	2,408	40
Shepparton ..	5,000	1,200	3 0	1,200,000	60,000	..	..
St. Arnaud ..	3,350	862	3 0	297,460	29,746	9,745	25
Stawell ..	4,700	1,020	2 9	310,820	31,082	19,120	25
Wangaratta ..	4,000	995	3 0	840,000	42,000	9,607	25
Wonthaggi ..	6,900	1,315	3 0	480,000	40,000	9,561	46
Total ..	1,144,380	326,412	..	362,432,238	20,220,172	4,495,764	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, 1927-28.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1926-27.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Alberton ..	5,750	1,326	2 0	2,111,200	105,560	14,361	697
Alexandra ..	3,580	900	2 0	1,250,000	62,500	9,409	389
Arapiles ..	2,450	640	1 6	1,486,780	74,339	5,637	153
Ararat ..	6,060	1,700	1 6	4,318,700	215,935	24,462	653
Avoca ..	3,380	1,190	2 0	931,260	46,563	5,946	239
Avon ..	2,610	800	1 9	1,532,920	76,646	8,145	301
Bacchus Marsh ..	3,440	862	2 0	1,452,000	72,600	11,959	204
Bairnsdale ..	8,160	2,430	1 6	2,980,000	149,000	16,764	705
Balla ..	3,230	1,224	2 0	1,133,920	56,696	7,319	286
Ballarat ..	4,000	1,196	2 0	1,310,660	65,533	8,403	286
Bannockburn ..	2,700	735	2 0	1,060,400	53,020	6,460	203
Barrabool ..	1,970	870	2 0	1,192,260	59,613	7,197	212
Beechworth ..	4,540	1,388	2 0	607,136	37,946	12,154	271
Belfast ..	2,630	682	2 0	1,635,760	81,788	9,389	323
Bellarine ..	4,230	2,021	1 9	1,316,000	67,300	6,873	240
Benalla ..	8,200	3,236	1 9	3,355,700	167,785	24,461	715
Berwick ..	9,600	3,660	2 0	2,977,820	148,891	22,242	495
Bet Bet ..	3,570	1,240	1 6	839,420	41,971	5,278	236
Birchip ..	2,090	586	1 6	1,305,340	65,267	5,967	199
Blackburn and Mitcham ..	6,300	3,255	2 9	2,003,520	100,176	28,079	329
Borung ..	5,200	1,500	1 6	2,821,560	141,078	15,132	492
Braybrook ..	7,000	9,200	1 9	3,374,660	168,733	27,493	129
Bright ..	4,100	1,335	2 0	725,380	36,269	7,108	370
Broadford ..	1,420	469	1 9	515,600	25,780	3,706	148
Broadmeadows ..	4,950	13,851	1 9	2,370,700	118,535	18,964	251
Bulla ..	2,670	442	1 9	880,940	44,047	5,170	172
Buln Buln ..	6,060	1,600	2 7	1,447,860	72,393	15,622	616
Bungaree ..	3,210	976	2 0	817,800	40,890	6,030	395
Buninyong ..	5,160	1,649	1 9	1,461,800	73,090	7,168	296
Charlton ..	2,700	810	1 9	1,941,400	97,070	9,604	271
Chiltern ..	2,200	710	1 9	690,600	34,530	3,924	216
Cohuna ..	3,200	705	1 6	1,181,800	59,090	18,318	114
Colac ..	13,050	3,020	1 7	6,704,800	335,240	52,442	138
Corio ..	3,390	5,126	2 6	2,548,960	127,448	27,274	241
Cranbourne ..	6,100	1,950	2 6	2,455,100	122,755	18,239	342
Creswick ..	3,080	816	1 6	1,136,400	56,820	5,349	383
Dandenong ..	9,500	9,100	*0 2½	2,747,120	137,356	28,205	209
Deakin ..	4,320	1,210	1 6	1,996,460	99,823	10,072	219
Dimboola ..	6,600	1,512	1 6	3,469,200	173,460	23,672	305
Donald ..	3,660	1,050	1 9	2,221,560	111,078	17,745	323
Doncaster and Templestowe ..	3,000	1,548	2 3	1,140,000	57,000	9,353	194
Dundas ..	3,680	1,355	2 0	2,977,120	148,856	16,769	517
Dunmunkle ..	4,870	1,160	1 6	3,197,820	159,891	22,874	612
East Loddon ..	1,850	460	1 6	1,567,660	78,383	6,431	271
Eltham ..	4,500	3,180	2 6	1,209,400	60,470	14,750	208
Euroa ..	4,050	1,140	2 0	1,434,740	71,737	11,887	321
Ferntree Gully ..	9,300	6,450	3 0	3,020,000	151,000	30,246	444
Flinders ..	5,100	5,500	1 9	1,709,420	85,471	18,210	128
Frankston and Hastings ..	5,700	4,438	3 0	2,051,300	102,565	58,021	213
Gisborne ..	2,460	1,077	2 0	813,380	40,669	7,057	168
Glenelg ..	5,600	1,800	2 0	3,109,660	155,483	19,998	591
Glenlyon ..	3,650	1,466	1 9	884,600	44,230	4,877	223
Gordon ..	3,400	900	1 6	1,906,000	95,300	9,182	365
Goulburn ..	2,270	634	1 6	1,131,280	56,564	6,934	172
Grenville ..	3,320	1,205	1 9	954,435	63,629	7,409	299
Hampden ..	11,350	2,367	2 6	6,545,060	327,253	53,894	370
Healesville ..	3,790	1,130	3 0	896,260	44,813	14,110	382
Heidelberg ..	25,000	16,000	2 0	7,664,520	383,226	132,412	245
Heytesbury ..	4,570	1,089	2 4	2,235,080	111,754	14,022	530

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

## SHIRES, 1927-28—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total. Revenue 1926-27.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Huntly ..	3,200	1,278	1 6	1,268,320	63,416	6,190	198
Kara Kara ..	3,160	1,065	1 9	2,181,080	109,054	12,323	316
Karkaroc ..	5,800	1,300	1 6	4,605,240	230,262	23,362	469
Kellor ..	2,000	6,500	1 9	1,375,600	68,780	10,279	49
Kerang ..	9,000	2,278	1 6	3,803,380	190,169	32,389	380
Kilmore ..	1,810	549	2 0	412,170	27,478	5,643	136
Korong ..	5,030	1,566	1 9	2,038,820	101,941	12,334	321
Korumburra ..	7,700	2,055	2 0	2,721,960	136,098	19,787	982
Kowree ..	3,500	1,218	1 9	1,971,940	98,597	11,447	430
Kyneton ..	8,160	2,185	2 0	1,772,760	88,638	21,792	365
Lawloit ..	2,340	656	1 9	1,278,660	85,244	10,824	196
Leigh ..	1,570	497	1 6	1,251,640	62,582	5,916	272
Lexton ..	1,680	587	1 9	992,900	49,645	5,976	198
Lillydale ..	9,600	3,750	2 6	2,998,300	149,915	27,490	345
Lowan ..	3,850	1,300	2 3	2,080,000	104,000	19,036	296
Maffra ..	6,120	1,220	1 6	3,150,800	157,540	15,110	483
Maldon ..	3,100	1,065	1 6	703,300	35,165	4,028	185
Mansfield ..	4,110	1,340	2 6	1,708,860	85,443	14,049	542
Marong ..	5,940	1,400	2 9	2,030,360	101,518	12,805	454
Melton ..	1,480	460	1 0	1,095,980	54,799	5,695	145
Metcalfe ..	2,760	1,000	1 9	883,540	44,177	5,195	162
Mildura ..	9,100	3,000	2 0	2,895,580	144,779	24,765	184
Minhamite ..	2,030	782	2 0	1,862,220	93,111	12,818	321
Mirboo ..	1,650	425	3 0	676,760	33,838	7,787	355
Moorabbin ..	13,480	10,147	2 6	4,835,300	241,765	42,842	296
Mornington ..	3,150	2,379	2 0	1,350,520	67,526	15,351	114
Mortlake ..	3,100	830	1 9	3,588,340	179,417	16,822	346
Morwell ..	4,020	1,037	2 9	1,290,930	64,549	11,215	435
Mount Rouse ..	2,810	750	1 9	2,082,300	104,115	10,547	198
Mulgrave ..	4,300	3,993	2 6	1,570,640	78,532	14,416	221
Melvior ..	3,550	900	1 6	1,203,200	60,160	7,306	221
Narracan ..	7,140	1,450	2 0	2,189,280	109,464	13,863	920
Newham and Woodend ..	2,300	690	2 0	651,260	32,563	7,354	148
Newstead and Mt. Alexander ..	2,700	856	1 9	541,680	27,084	3,079	166
Numurkah ..	5,950	1,267	1 6	3,165,020	158,251	19,393	591
Omoo ..	2,530	763	2 3	973,000	48,650	7,666	836
Orbost ..	4,070	1,056	2 6	1,315,840	65,792	10,464	472
Otway ..	4,380	1,050	3 0	895,040	44,752	8,747	485
Oxley ..	4,000	1,032	2 0	1,418,760	70,938	9,609	370
Phillip Island and Woolamai ..	5,600	1,510	2 6	1,651,720	82,586	14,109	545
Portland ..	5,490	2,100	1 6	2,313,240	115,662	11,824	494
Pyalong ..	770	276	1 6	585,320	29,266	2,379	113
Ripon ..	3,650	1,100	1 9	2,482,480	124,124	15,327	221
Rochester ..	6,470	1,686	1 6	2,976,020	148,801	15,604	246
Rodney ..	8,300	1,970	2 3	3,906,280	195,314	24,357	432
Romsey ..	3,310	850	2 0	1,254,500	62,725	8,100	320
Rosedale ..	4,640	1,240	*0 1½	3,200,000	160,000	11,674	537
Rutherglen ..	4,130	1,130	1 9	1,146,620	57,331	6,467	257
Seymour ..	3,900	1,092	2 0	1,104,880	55,244	13,236	420
Shepparton ..	3,320	750	1 6	1,870,460	93,523	22,965	469
South Barwon ..	3,820	2,478	2 9	1,420,000	71,000	11,770	137
South Gippsland ..	4,810	1,142	2 9	1,399,200	69,960	10,375	517
Stawell ..	3,500	1,290	2 0	2,284,980	114,249	13,647	311
Strathfieldsaye ..	3,460	1,009	2 0	543,860	27,193	3,429	137
Swan Hill ..	12,800	4,055	1 6	5,602,200	280,110	39,234	272
Talbot ..	1,460	548	1 4	578,880	28,944	3,408	134
Tambo ..	4,350	1,087	2 9	1,507,600	75,380	10,581	513
Towong ..	4,520	1,205	2 0	1,813,320	90,666	14,830	578
Traralgon ..	3,500	744	2 3	1,346,000	67,300	13,251	441
Tullaroop ..	3,690	874	1 9	678,905	45,127	5,663	206
Tungamah ..	4,710	1,396	1 6	3,204,740	160,237	15,187	444
Upper Murray ..	2,350	516	2 0	1,071,420	53,571	6,329	307
Upper Yarra ..	5,800	1,431	2 6	919,200	45,960	8,054	221
Violet Town ..	1,970	757	1 9	1,078,220	53,911	6,465	221
Walpeup ..	5,800	1,695	1 6	2,564,000	128,200	14,726	300

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

## SHIRES, 1927-28—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1926-27.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Wangaratta ..	2,520	902	1 6	968,500	48,425	4,787	146
Wannon ..	3,250	1,050	1 6	2,544,500	127,225	12,803	426
Waranga ..	5,750	1,658	2 0	2,013,260	100,663	14,778	370
Warragul ..	5,200	1,289	2 6	1,946,660	97,333	18,486	885
Warnambool ..	8,500	1,784	1 9	4,749,040	237,452	31,401	678
Werribee ..	6,250	9,000	2 3	2,908,460	145,423	19,088	296
Whittlesea ..	3,610	1,045	2 0	1,520,000	76,000	10,112	226
Wimmera ..	4,340	1,070	1 6	3,936,000	196,800	15,156	360
Winchelsea ..	4,400	1,650	2 6	1,914,400	95,720	16,824	413
Wodonga ..	2,910	727	2 2	767,620	38,381	5,262	169
Woorail ..	6,310	1,800	2 9	2,193,580	109,679	23,561	1,030
Wycheproof ..	4,400	1,310	1 6	3,103,200	155,160	18,618	328
Yackandandah ..	3,020	954	2 0	1,217,560	60,878	8,493	337
Yarrawonga ..	2,750	800	1 6	1,220,020	61,001	7,790	281
Yea ..	2,840	698	* 0 2½	1,189,916	61,511	10,365	371
Total ..	647,860	265,265	..	274,314,322	13,780,690	2,086,507	47,716

\* Levied on unimproved value of land.

The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, Ratings in municipalities. 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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
s. d.										
0 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 0 ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	1	..
1 1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
1 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1
1 6 ..	..	..	1	1	1	58	47	45	40	35
1 7 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1
1 8 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 9 ..	3	2	1	1	1	18	24	27	25	30
1 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1 11 ..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 ..	4	3	4	4	3	27	31	30	39	37
2 1 ..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
2 2 ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
2 3 ..	8	6	6	3	3	6	7	7	7	6
2 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
2 5 ..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 6 ..	18	15	18	14	14	11	13	14	13	12
2 7 ..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2 8 ..	2	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
2 9 ..	5	7	6	8	9	..	1	4	4	6
2 10 ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3 0 ..	2	3	4	6	7	1	4	4	5	5
Total ..	44	44	46	44	45	136	136	136	136	136

The particulars in this table for the five years ended 1927-28 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. 5½d. in the £ in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 1s. 10¼d. in shires. The average rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 7½d. 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, 1925 TO 1927.

Sources of Revenue.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Taxation —	£	£	£
Rates ... ..	3,152,570	3,380,749	3,615,998
Licences ... ..	162,430	161,682	162,863
Dog Fees ... ..	27,836	28,131	29,332
Government Endowment and Grants ...	88,335	147,014	163,384
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c. ...	264,996	320,582	352,733
Market and Weighbridge Dues ... ..	111,548	114,773	125,845
Sanitary Charges ... ..	185,091	202,360	206,351
Rents ... ..	133,623	137,941	138,977
Electric Light and Gas Works ... ..	986,101	1,057,596	1,163,851
Other Sources ... ..	466,550	561,718	622,937
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>5,579,080</b>	<b>6,112,546</b>	<b>6,582,271</b>
<b>Heads of Expenditure.</b>			
Salaries, &c. ... ..	381,815	407,009	437,921
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. ...	457,885	454,107	474,125
Lighting ... ..	144,064	153,292	160,118
Contributions to Fire Brigades ... ..	58,250	64,508	69,058
Public Works—			
Construction ... ..	479,690	454,247	488,881
Maintenance ... ..	2,104,402	2,195,045	2,169,302
Formation of Private Streets, &c. ... ..	426,689	446,961	548,131
Electric Light and Gas Works ... ..	715,498	757,456	808,630
Redemption of Loans ... ..	211,152	229,913	262,110
Interest on Loans ... ..	457,669	513,222	589,101
Charities ... ..	30,187	35,469	34,096
Other Expenditure ... ..	433,154	581,493	724,142
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>5,900,455</b>	<b>6,292,722</b>	<b>6,765,615</b>

As compared with 1926, the revenue of 1927 increased by £469,725, as follows:—Rates increased by £235,249, sanitary charges by £3,991, rents by £1,036, dog fees by £1,201, electric light and gas works by



£106,255, contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., by £32,151, market and weighbridge dues by £11,072, licences by £1,181; Government endowment and grants by £16,370, and "other sources" by £61,219. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £472,893. Most of the items showed increases as under:—Salaries, £30,912; lighting, £6,826; contributions to fire brigades boards, £4,550; public works construction, £34,634; electric light and gas works, £51,174; formation of private streets, &c., £101,170; redemption of loans, £32,197; interest on loans, £75,879; sanitary work and street cleansing £20,018; and other expenditure, £142,649. Public works maintenance decreased by £25,743 and charities by £1,373.

Fifty-five per cent. of municipal revenue in 1927 was derived from rates, 18 per cent. from electric light and gas works, 3 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 2 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues,  $\frac{1}{2}$  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  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from all other sources.

**Salaries.** In 1927 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £437,921, or nearly 7 per cent. of the entire revenue.

**Local charities.** A sum of £34,096, or a little more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  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, 1925 TO 1927.

Assets.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Uncollected Rates ... ..	282,495	286,338	333,086
Other Assets ... ..	1,390,966	1,049,190	1,292,763
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit ... ..	496,522	545,712	610,002
Arrears Due ... ..	724	210	209
Unexpended Balances ... ..	495,980	587,609	635,771
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ...	4,254,220	4,782,140	5,311,830
Waterworks ... ..	258,890	340,920	360,180
Gasworks ... ..	176,330	185,690	193,540
Electric Light Works ... ..	1,966,810	2,060,140	2,232,760
Total Assets ... ..	9,322,937	9,837,949	10,970,141

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1925 TO 1927—*continued.*

Liabilities.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Due on Current Contracts ... ..	144,677	145,051	106,048
Arrears due to Sinking Funds ... ..	724	210	209
Overdue Interest ... ..	8,440	9,475	22,477
Bank Overdrafts ... ..	1,106,264	902,820	1,144,516
Other Liabilities ... ..	990,177	819,356	819,651
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding ... ..	8,146,750	9,076,787	10,096,696
Due on Loan Contracts ... ..	256,794	359,496	252,331
Total Liabilities ... ..	10,653,826	11,313,195	12,441,928

**Municipal assets and liabilities compared.** The total of the assets of municipalities in 1927 was £10,970,141 and of the liabilities £12,441,928. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £2,092,901, against which there were assets amounting to £1,625,849.

The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £10,349,027, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £9,103,045. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, electric light works, water works, &c. (£8,098,310), the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £1,004,735.

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 twelve 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 1926-27 is shown on pages 161 to 164 *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, 14 for 1926-27, and 14 for 1927-28.

The following table gives for these municipalities particulars of the capital value of land (improved and unimproved), the annual improved value, the rating, &c., for the year 1927-28 :-

### RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1927-28.

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 1928 on Unimproved Value.	Percentage Unimproved to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	
<b>CITIES, TOWNS and BOROUGHES.</b>							
<i>Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Brunswick City ..	10,353,647	3,004,128	629,403	0 7	2 9½	87,620	29·01
Camberwell City ..	14,627,539	5,356,492	816,342	0 4½	2 5½	100,434	36·62
Caulfield City ..	18,328,184	5,967,028	1,023,076	0 4½	2 2½	111,882	32·56
Coburg City ..	7,812,820	2,482,466	390,641	0 5	2 7½	51,718	31·77
Essendon City ..	10,490,392	3,442,597	646,040	0 5	2 2¾	71,721	32·82
Oakleigh City ..	2,685,363	1,061,302	181,625	0 5	2 5	22,110	39·52
Sandringham City ..	4,946,009	2,869,476	320,320	0 3½	2 7¼	41,846	58·02
<i>Outside Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Carrum Borough ..	2,075,729	1,052,848	103,623	0 3¼*	2 9	14,257	50·72
Mordialloc City ..	2,648,798	1,288,367	139,010	0 3½†	2 8	18,789	48·64
Newtown and Chilwell Town ..	2,298,478	723,849	116,802	0 5¼	2 8½	15,834	31·49
Portland Borough ..	588,334	238,175	31,144	0 4¼	2 8½	4,218	40·48
<b>SHIRES.</b>							
Dandenong ..	2,747,120	1,321,450	137,356	0 2½‡	2 0	13,765	48·10
Rosedale ..	3,200,000	1,752,600	160,000	0 1½§	1 1¾	9,128	54·77
Yea ..	1,189,916	602,392	61,511	0 2½	2 0½	6,275	50·62

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,

‡ 1½d. in the Centre Riding, and of ½d. in the South Riding.

§ 3d. in the township of Rosedale.

|| 4d. in the township of Yea.

## 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

The position at 30th June, 1928, with regard to the erection of houses was—

Houses completed .. .. .	4,860
In course of erection .. .. .	524
Approved sites for which tenders had not then been accepted .. .. .	367

Total number of applications approved	5,751
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## 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, 1928, the Bank had entered into contracts for the erection of 3,467 War Service Homes buildings, of which 3,311 have been completed. In addition, the Bank had made advances to 258 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 1926-27 constructional work to the value of £398,859, and maintenance work involving an expenditure of £938,658 were undertaken.

The loan expenditure to 30th June, 1927, for permanent works was £3,863,463, and for developmental roads £4,352,329.

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 motor cars, motor cycles, and traction engines are as follows:—**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.

**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 £224 was expended under Acts No. 2944 and 2985, and of £576,487 under Act No. 3255, during the year ended 30th June, 1927.**

**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.**

**The following is a statement of the receipts and payments during 1926-27 of the fund established under the Country Roads Act:—**

**Ordinary receipts and payments.**

# COUNTRY ROADS BOARD FUND.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1927.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1927-28.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st July, 1926				By Maintenance	1,001,121	13	5
„ Motor Car Act No. 270½—				Less Refunds	62,463	16	3
Registration Fees .. ..	769,379	12	2	„ Miscellaneous	988,657	17	2
Licence Fees .. ..	40,964	12	6	„ Advances to Loan Account on account	381,305	2	11
Fines .. ..	14,330	8	1	of Permanent Works Expenditure ..	402,106	15	1
	824,674	12	9	„ Advances under Act No. 3235, Item 4—			
Less Refunds and Cost of Administration	27,762	8	7	Tourist Vote .. ..	4,705	0	7
				Less Refunds .. ..	4	0	
„ Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act					4,704	16	7
No. 1894—				„ Advances under Div. 72, Construction of			
Licence Fees .. ..	22,079	4	9	Road to relieve Unemployment in	6,117	8	11
Less Refunds and Cost of Administration	2,536	5	11	Thrip-infested Areas .. ..	20	8	2
				Less Refunds .. ..			
„ Country Roads Act No. 2635—					6,097	0	9
Registration of Traction Engines ..	2,399	5	6	„ Advances for Construction of Roads			
Width of Tires Administration, Fines				to relieve Unemployment .. ..	2,550	19	1
and Costs .. ..	241	2	6	Less Refunds .. ..	494	8	3
					2,356	10	10
„ Municipalities Repayments—				„ Advances Div. 73, Construction of			
Permanent Works .. ..	95,194	10	11	Roads for Isolated Settlers ..			
Maintenance .. ..	144,393	10	10	„ Advances Div. 73, Construction of			
				Port Melbourne to Williamstown			
„ Appropriation for Maintenance Act No. 2986				Short Road .. ..	22,663	5	7
Hire of Plant .. ..	35,624	17	8	Less Refunds .. ..	401	17	4
Stores and Materials .. ..	35,639	10	11		22,261	8	3
Sundries .. ..	57,711	5	5	„ Advances for expenditure under Emer-			
				gency Provision .. ..	8,956	9	6
	128,975	14	0	Less Refunds .. ..	7	3	5
					8,949	6	1
„ Advance to Loan on Account of Permanent Works, refunded	1,197,659	6	9	„ Advances for Construction of Roads			
„ Advances on account of Expenditure under Act No. 3235, Item 4,	427,012	1	7	under Migration Grant .. ..			
Tourist Vote, refunded .. ..	4,579	19	2	„ Balance, 30th June, 1927			
„ Advances, Division 72, Construction of Roads to relieve Unemploy-							
ment in Thrip-infested areas, refunded ..	6,082	7	2				
„ Advances for Expenditure to relieve Unemployment refunded	1,699	14	11				
„ Advances under Div. 73, Construction of Roads for Isolated Settlers,							
refunded .. ..	2,544	19	6				
„ Advances under Div. 73, Construction of Port Melbourne to Williamstown							
Short Road, refunded .. ..	26,881	18	5				
„ Advances for Expenditure under Emergency Provision, refunded	8,949	6	1				
„ Advances for Construction of Roads under Migrants Grant, refunded	9,334	1	3				
„ Advance from Public Account—Act No. 3341..	100,000	0	0				
	£1,790,429	0	3		£1,790,429	0	3

Loan receipts  
and  
expenditure.

The expenditure out of loan money on the construction of permanent works (main roads) for the year ended 30th June, 1927, is shown below :—

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

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1927.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.					
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
To Balance, 1st July, 1926 ..	22,627	11 11	By Permanent Works	402,521	18 6			
„ Proceeds of Loans ..	426,460	4 1	„ <i>Deduct</i> Refunds	3,662	12 3			
„ Advance from Country Roads Board Fund ..	402,106	15				398,859	6 3	
„ Direct Expenditure from Loan Account ..	415	3 5	„ Temporary Advance from Country Roads Board Fund—					
			Refunded	427,012	1 7			
			Adjustment	148	9 10			
						426,863	11 9	
			„ Balance, 30th June, 1927 ..			25,886	16 6	
	<u>£851,609</u>	<u>14 6</u>				<u>£851,609</u>	<u>14 6</u>	

Developmental  
Roads Loan  
Account.

The following statement shows, for the year ended 30th June, 1927, the expenditure out of loan funds on the construction of developmental roads, under the provisions of Acts Nos. 2944, 2985, 3255, and 3334 :—

DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS LOAN ACCOUNT—  
(ACTS Nos. 2944, 2985, 3255, AND 3334).

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1927.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.					
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
To Balance, 1st July, 1926 ..	548,051	7 2	By Expenditure	579,213	3 6			
„ Proceeds of Loans ..	181,007	4 4	„ <i>Less</i> Refund	2,502	6 9			
						576,710	16 9	
			„ Balance, 30th June, 1927 ..			152,347	14 9	
	<u>£729,058</u>	<u>11 6</u>				<u>£729,058</u>	<u>11 6</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, 1927 :—

LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1926-1927.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, 30th June, 1926	40,714	10	0	Salaries and expenses of Board, office, &c.	5,727	12	8
Fees	3,298	12	6	Incidental Expenses	14,477	3	9
Fines	10,248	2	10	Annual payment to municipalities	62,300	0	0
Sale of confiscated liquor	277	6	3	Compensation	81,070	0	0
<div>Licences.</div> <div> <div>Spirit Merchants and Grocers</div> <div>Victuallers</div> <div>Temporary</div> <div>Railway Refreshment Rooms</div> <div>Packet</div> <div>Australian Wine</div> <div>Billiard-table</div> <div>Brewers</div> <div>Vignerons</div> </div>	37,785 287,685 4,622 1,835 121 5,000 6,300 96 125	13 8 17 12 19 5 0 2 0	6 6 0 0 6 0 0 6 0	Transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 44 of Act No. 2855	23,000	0	0
Club certificates	7,569	8	6	Transferred to Revenue under section 39 of Act No. 3259	175,539	6	10
Permits—Extra Bars	1,670	0	0	Balance £401,714 10 0			
„ Extended Hours	1,284	0	0	Deduct			
Expenses of holding extended annual sitting of court	23	15	2	Investments			
Interest	14,170	0	0	in Stock	341,000	0	0
Total	£422,828	13	3		60,714	10	0
				Total	£422,828	13	3

## Licence fees.

In addition to the endowment of £50,000 the municipalities received from the Government in 1926-27 a sum of £62,300 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., 1926-27.

	£
Paid to Cities ... ..	29,776
„ Towns ... ..	941
„ Boroughs ... ..	6,911
„ Shires—	
1st Class ... ..	228
2nd „ ... ..	10,284
3rd „ ... ..	9,108
4th „ ... ..	743
5th „ ... ..	3,132
6th „ ... ..	1,177
Total Amount paid ... ..	62,300

## 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.

**Municipal indebtedness.** The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of the financial year 1926-27 was £10,096,696, which was due to the Government and the public respectively, as follows:—

#### MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1927.

				Due to the Government.	Due to the Public.
				£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	...			878,062	7,302,784
Shires	...	...	...	147,618	1,768,232
Total	...	...	...	1,025,680	9,071,016

**Municipal loan receipts and expenditure.**

The succeeding statements show the loan receipts and expenditure :—

### MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1927.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Receipts during the year ... ..	1,344,324	447,231	1,791,555
Balance unexpended from previous year ...	405,859	137,964	543,823
Expenditure during the year ... ..	1,243,966	455,641	1,699,607
Balance unexpended at the end of 1927 ...	506,217	129,554	635,771

**Municipal loan expenditure, 1923 to 1927.**

The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1927 amounted to £1,699,607, of which £1,243,966 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £455,641 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.
	£	£
1923 .. ...	1,093,858	885,303
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

**Loans raised by municipalities, 1927.**

The loan receipts for the year 1926-27 amounted to £1,791,555, and the loan expenditure to £1,699,607. The unexpended balance of loan moneys at the end of the year 1926-27 was £635,771—£506,217 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £129,554 to the credit of shires. The following are the particulars :—



## LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1927.

	Loans from Govern- ment.	Loans from Public.	Loan Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended at end of year—	
				1926.	1927.
CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGH—					
IN GREATER MELBOURNE—		£	£	£	£
Box Hill .. ..	..	35,000	36,485	1,485	..
Brighton .. ..	..	56,350	33,980	14,084	36,454
Brunswick .. ..	..	..	37,266	45,600	8,334
Camberwell .. ..	..	70,000	44,496	50,085	75,589
Caulfield .. ..	..	56,897	49,844	19,905	26,958
Coburg .. ..	..	58,000	23,660	5,828	40,168
Collingwood .. ..	..	..	12,860	16,610	3,750
Essendon .. ..	..	7,000	4,816	4,546	6,730
Fitzroy .. ..	..	..	1,117	2,366	1,249
Footscray .. ..	..	23,000	18,415	6,631	11,216
Hawthorn .. ..	..	12,000	16,395	23,258	18,863
Kew .. ..	..	9,000	16,962	23,982	16,020
Malvern .. ..	..	37,080	70,493	42,430	9,017
Melbourne .. ..	..	430,883*	430,883	..	..
Northcote .. ..	..	62,000	57,611	23,713	28,102
Oakleigh .. ..	..	10,900	9,330	5,014	6,584
Port Melbourne .. ..	..	34,250	6,549	971	28,672
Prahran .. ..	..	75,000	75,000	10,860	10,860
Preston .. ..	..	55,896	52,216	16,437	20,117
Richmond .. ..	..	49,500	45,850	7,137	10,787
Sandringham .. ..	..	41,898	15,424	..	26,474
South Melbourne .. ..	..	56,500	46,612	25,878	35,766
St. Kilda .. ..	..	..	18,972	33,260	14,288
Williamstown .. ..	..	24,500	8,115	2,492	18,877
Total .. ..	..	1,205,654	1,133,351	382,572	454,875

\* Of this amount £97,941 was transferred from the Electric Supply Depreciation and Renewals Fund, and £33,728 from the General Depreciation and Renewals Fund to Loan Account. The amount of £299,214 due to Loan Account is also included.

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1927—*continued.*

	Loans from Government.	Loans from Public.	Loan Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended at end of year—	
				1926.	1927.
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGH— <i>continued.</i>					
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE—		£	£	£	£
Ararat .. ..	11,255	3,000	12,748	..	1,507
Ballarat .. ..	..	..	3,095	3,814	719
Bendigo .. ..	..	30,000	12,205	1,780	19,575
Carrum .. ..	..	10,900	9,827	173	1,246
Castlemaine .. ..	..	..	353	723	370
Daylesford .. ..	..	..	714	964	250
Echuca .. ..	..	1,000	1,610	960	350
Horsham .. ..	..	10,000	7,498	..	2,502
Inglewood .. ..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..
Maryborough .. ..	..	2,569	3,372	1,168	365
Mildura .. ..	..	..	1,839	2,521	682
Mordialloc .. ..	..	11,946	15,194	6,838	3,590
Newtown & Chilwell .. ..	..	9,000	7,818	..	1,182
Portland .. ..	..	..	..	62	62
Queenscliffe .. ..	..	3,000	1,267	1,367	3,100
Ringwood .. ..	..	22,500	10,916	575	12,159
Sale .. ..	..	..	7	27	20
St. Arnaud .. ..	..	5,000	5,691	860	169
Stawell .. ..	..	3,500	3,331	..	169
Wangaratta .. ..	..	2,000	1,363	245	882
Warrnambool .. ..	..	3,000	669	35	2,366
Wonthaggi .. ..	..	..	1,098	1,175	77
Total .. ..	21,255	117,415	110,615	23,287	51,342
Total Cities, Towns and Boroughs .. ..	21,255	1,323,069	1,243,966	405,859	506,217

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1927—*continued.*

	Loans from Govern- ment.	Loans from Public.	Loan Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended at end of year—	
				1926.	1927.
SHIRES—		£	£	£	£
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	..	2,000	1,738	..	262
Bairnsdale .. ..	..	5,000	4,052	..	948
Beechworth .. ..	..	5,000	5,789	2,161	1,372
Bellarine .. ..	..	1,600	1,600	..	..
Benalla .. ..	..	3,500	3,500	..	..
Berwick .. ..	..	4,500	4,765	2,494	2,229
Blackburn and Mit- cham .. ..	..	10,500	6,497	..	4,003
Borong .. ..	..	..	3,403	3,403	..
Braybrook .. ..	..	10,500	8,212	135	2,423
Bright .. ..	..	..	1,266	1,702	436
Broadford .. ..	..	1,500	487	..	1,013
Buninyong .. ..	..	3,000	3,000	..	..
Colac .. ..	..	6,000	6,120	120	..
Corio .. ..	..	15,500	16,234	3,019	2,285
Cranbourne .. ..	..	..	1,784	2,092	308
Dandenong .. ..	..	12,250	12,219	985	1,016
Donald .. ..	..	..	..	147	147
Doncaster and Tem- plestowe .. ..	..	1,100	1,100	..	..
Eltham .. ..	..	..	141	141	..
Euroa .. ..	..	..	374	533	159
Ferntree Gully .. ..	..	..	975	2,571	1,596
Frankston and Hast- ings .. ..	..	..	2,426	4,133	1,707
Gisborne .. ..	..	3,000	2,175	..	825
Glenelg .. ..	..	..	18	83	65
Gordon .. ..	..	2,300	2,300	..	..
Healesville .. ..	..	3,000	3,000	..	..
Heidelberg .. ..	..	123,461	132,477	25,780	16,764
Heytesbury .. ..	..	..	..	93	93
Huntly .. ..	..	..	..	569	569
Kara Kara .. ..	..	..	259	259	..
Karkarooc .. ..	..	8,500	1,405	12	7,107
Keilor .. ..	..	..	145	169	24
Kerang .. ..	..	17,600	23,836	10,044	3,808
Korong .. ..	..	1,000	2,118	1,118	..
Kyneton .. ..	..	3,000	3,000	..	..
Lexton .. ..	..	..	429	429	..
Lillydale .. ..	..	20,750	15,597	8,873	14,026
Lowan .. ..	..	8,000	8,000	..	..
Maffra .. ..	..	4,500	4,180	..	320
Mansfield .. ..	..	..	4	4	..
Marong .. ..	..	8,000	7,068	..	932
Melton .. ..	..	..	383	587	204
Mildura .. ..	..	10,000	6,361	1,040	4,679
Moorabbin .. ..	..	52,920	48,126	10,804	15,598
Mornington .. ..	..	8,000	1,916	1,651	7,735
Mulgrave .. ..	..	..	5,728	6,414	686

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1927—*continued*.

	Loans from Government.	Loans from Public.	Loan Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended at end of year—	
				1926.	1927.
SHIRES— <i>continued</i> .		£	£	£	£
Phillip Island and Woolamai .. ..	..	750	2,478	2,583	855
Ripon .. ..	..	4,600	4,600	..	..
Rochester .. ..	..	3,500	3,638	581	443
Rodney .. ..	..	10,000	707	2,758	12,051
Romsey .. ..	..	..	720	1,447	727
Rutherglen .. ..	..	4,500	4,500	..	..
Shepparton .. ..	..	15,000	12,307	1,912	4,605
South Barwon .. ..	..	6,000	5,353	654	1,301
South Gippsland .. ..	..	1,500	806	..	694
Stawell .. ..	..	..	2,066	3,306	1,240
Swan Hill .. ..	..	11,000	33,621	27,689	5,068
Traralgon .. ..	..	1,900	1,304	5	601
Tungamah .. ..	..	..	..	35	35
Walpeup .. ..	..	4,000	3,628	879	1,251
Wangaratta .. ..	..	..	52	87	35
Waranga .. ..	..	6,500	6,500	..	..
Warragul .. ..	..	..	98	98	..
Werribee .. ..	..	2,000	1,306	2,772	3,466
Whittlesea .. ..	..	..	95	201	106
Winchelsea .. ..	..	6,000	5,852	..	148
Wodonga .. ..	..	..	..	756	756
Woorayl .. ..	..	3,500	3,360	23	163
Wycheproof .. ..	..	10,000	7,330	..	2,670
Yea .. ..	..	500	1,113	613	..
Total Shires .. ..	..	447,231	455,641	137,964	129,554
Grand Total .. ..	21,255	1,770,300	1,699,607	543,823	635,771

### 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, 1927, are given hereunder :—

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FUND TO 30TH JUNE, 1927.

	Receipts.			Expenditure.	
	1926-27.	To 30th June, 1927.		1926-27.	To 30th June, 1927.
	£	£		£	£
Balance, 30th June, 1926 .. ..	..	..	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 ..	44,490	583,158
Contributions by municipalities ..	52,954	476,659	Redeemable in instalments ..	10,101	86,495
Stock realized ..	1,886	92,634	Ordinary loans .. ..	..	98,225
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 .. ..	249	10,602
			Sundries .. ..	..	10
			Balance, 30th June, 1927 .. ..	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>54,840</b>	<b>1,396,593</b>	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>54,840</b>	<b>1,396,593</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, 1927, was £146,117.

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

City of Melbourne, revenue and expenditure under various heads. Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1927 of the City of Melbourne are given in the statement hereunder.

**CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1927.**

Heads of Revenue.						Amount.
Rates—						£
General and Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	482,689
Licences—						
Publicans'—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act	..	..	..	..	..	9,076
Abattoirs—Slaughtering Dues and Meat Supervision Fees	..	..	..	..	..	59,053
Drays, Hackney Carriages, and Motors	..	..	..	..	..	617
Other Licences	..	..	..	..	..	630
Fees under Dog Act	..	..	..	..	..	638
Street Parking Fees	..	..	..	..	..	5,696
Parks and Tree Planting Fees	..	..	..	..	..	7,694
Baths	..	..	..	..	..	8,375
Market and Weighbridge Fees	..	..	..	..	..	79,418
Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	527,351
Closet and Street Cleansing Charges	..	..	..	..	..	11,000
Fines and Costs	..	..	..	..	..	5,353
Rents—						
Markets and Weighbridges	..	..	..	..	..	65,962
Town Hall Premises and Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	1,570
Other	..	..	..	..	..	8,301
Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	5,892
Miscellaneous—						
Hydraulic Power	..	..	..	..	..	35,228
Desiccators—Sale of Manure	..	..	..	..	..	13,684
Fees under Building Act	..	..	..	..	..	3,893
Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	19,928
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,352,048

Heads of Expenditure.						Amount.
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.)						£
..	..	..	..	..	..	58,331
Allowance to Lord Mayor	..	..	..	..	..	2,500
Closet Cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	1,260
Street Cleansing, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	88,225
Lighting—Electric and Gas	..	..	..	..	..	19,476
Fire Brigades Board—Contribution	..	..	..	..	..	14,374
Public Works—						
Roads and Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	189,605
Markets and Weighbridges	..	..	..	..	..	40,950
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.)	..	..	..	..	..	68,643
Parks and Planting trees in streets	..	..	..	..	..	58,574
Payments under provisions of the Tramway Act No. 2995	..	..	..	..	..	2,258
Interest on Loans from the Public	..	..	..	..	..	173,339
Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public	..	..	..	..	..	38,937
Repayment of Public Loans	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Electric Supply—Maintenance, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	409,546
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans	..	..	..	..	..	285
Interest on Bank Overdrafts	..	..	..	..	..	2,112

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1927—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure— <i>continued.</i>						Amount.
						£
Contributions to Charitable Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	3,690
"    "    Infectious Diseases Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	7,425
"    "    Heatherton Sanatorium	..	..	..	..	..	1,607
Law Costs	..	..	..	..	..	1,153
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	..	..	..	..	..	4,471
Miscellaneous—						
Rat Destruction	..	..	..	..	..	1,334
Hydraulic Power	..	..	..	..	..	28,454
Fees—Dog Act	..	..	..	..	..	718
Insurance and Guarantee Premiums	..	..	..	..	..	4,595
Libraries	..	..	..	..	..	325
Town Planning Commission	..	..	..	..	..	628
Street Parking	..	..	..	..	..	3,867
Band Performances	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
Milk Supply	..	..	..	..	..	738
Ceremonials	..	..	..	..	..	1,530
Ambulance Service	..	..	..	..	..	500
National War Memorial	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Superannuation Fund Contribution	..	..	..	..	..	10,223
Retiring Allowance to Employees	..	..	..	..	..	7,220
Visit of Duke of York	..	..	..	..	..	14,170
Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	38,285
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	..	..	<b>1,315,848</b>

Of the total revenue of the City of Melbourne in 1927, about 36 per cent. was derived from rates, 39 per cent. from the sale of electric light, 5 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, 3 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 on bank overdraft and expenses of paying interest, 13 per cent.; for payments to sinking funds and repayment of loans, 4 per cent.; for electric supply, 31 per cent.; for lighting, 1 per cent.; for street cleansing, 7 per cent.; for salaries, allowances, and commissions, 5 per cent.; and for miscellaneous expenditure, 12 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, 1927, amounting to £288,435, were obtained from the Association for a contribution of £967. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1927, was £15,470. The claims paid from the inception of the fund to 30th September, 1927, 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, 1927, was £3,255,689. 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: 1923 TO 1927.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	600,161	630,992	632,018	658,944	716,193
Rents .. .. .	39,725	36,391	35,804	37,116	37,521
Interest .. .. .	328	669	285	79	43
Other Revenue .. .. .	46,194	56,391	64,363	60,111	63,287
	686,408	724,443	732,470	756,250	817,044
Less Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	135,520	140,382	136,494	143,002	148,282
Total .. .. .	550,888	584,061	595,976	613,248	668,762
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
General Management and Expenses .. .. .	35,175	42,484	37,527	68,442	58,385
Flotation and Redemption of Loans Expenses .. .. .	750	5	10	15	8
Maintenance—Dredging .. .. .	39,774	74,564	96,759	81,128	74,884
" Harbor .. .. .	4,613	4,478	4,027	4,240	6,357
" Wharfs .. .. .	25,725	32,978	45,555	43,451	49,852
" Approaches .. .. .	15,345	18,214	20,269	14,098	17,587
Interest on Loans* .. .. .	112,659	119,526	151,891	140,318	144,513
Depreciation, Renewals Account, and Sinking Fund .. .. .	213,000	213,000	213,000	213,000	213,000
Total .. .. .	447,041	505,249	569,038	564,602	564,586
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	103,847	78,812	26,938	48,556	104,176
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property .. .. .	33,407	560	37,699	30,962	20,144
Deepening Waterways .. .. .	150,885	137,488	145,808	169,053	204,536
Wharfs Construction .. .. .	67,360	194,318	285,072	129,382	246,587
Approaches Construction .. .. .	7,519	25,483	46,130	15,412	35,619
Other Harbor Improvements .. .. .	8,204	23,826	18,631	40,416	15,735
Floating Plant .. .. .	632	3,192	97,354	9,221	125,690
General Plant .. .. .	2,025	3,429	2,718	4,891	5,045
Total .. .. .	270,032	388,296	633,412	399,337	653,356

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

**GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.**

**Geelong  
Harbor Trust**  
—receipts and  
expenditure.

An Act to provide for the construction of works in connexion with the harbor at Geelong was passed on 12th December, 1905. This measure made provision for the constitution of the Geelong Harbor Trust and the appointment of three commissioners, the chairman to receive £400 per annum, and each of the other commissioners £200 per annum. The management of the port and shipping is vested in the commissioners. Power is given to the Trust to borrow £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.**

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	26,387	30,571	40,137	35,468	38,860
Rents, Fees, and Licences ..	4,563	5,487	5,589	5,559	5,646
Sparrovale Farm ..	8,952	6,799	4,880	5,381	4,558
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs .. ..	15,754	15,475	15,766	16,318	12,498
Other Revenue .. ..	3,024	3,024	19,958	4,347	4,069
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>58,680</b>	<b>61,356</b>	<b>86,330</b>	<b>67,073</b>	<b>65,631</b>
<b>REVENUE EXPENDITURE.</b>					
General Management and Expenses .. ..	8,362	6,368	6,239	6,657	7,413
Maintenance—Wharfs and Approaches ..	4,311	3,282	4,518	8,210	40,751
" Harbor ..	669	530	824	952	1,023
" Floating Plant ..	405	987	650	615	679
" Other .. ..	1,421	1,649	2,386	2,564	3,946
Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund .. ..	27,849	27,755	27,756	27,755	24,818
Sparrovale Farm .. ..	6,601	5,324	4,797	7,312	12,543
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs .. ..	3,361	4,599	7,969	6,622	4,682
Corio Quay Power-house ..	2,332	888	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	754	933	1,888	5,543	4,093
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>56,065</b>	<b>52,315</b>	<b>57,027</b>	<b>66,230</b>	<b>99,948</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Land and Property .. ..	7,915	10,056	2,209	2,564	4,572
Deepening Waterworks ..	341	14,991	20,587	15,716	3,554
Wharfs and Approaches Construction .. ..	10	95	3,283	8,973	17,044
Other Harbor Improvements ..	..	746	810	955	938
Floating and General Plant ..	14	11	..	29	2,134
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	923
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>8,280</b>	<b>25,899</b>	<b>26,889</b>	<b>28,237</b>	<b>29,165</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 watersheds, reservoirs, weirs, aqueducts, pipes, &c.; to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of main and general sewerage; to provide for the commerce and recreation of the inhabitants of the metropolis in so far as the vesting powers of the Board's principal Act, together with the *Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers Act 1923*, relate to the bed, soil and banks of the River Yarra; to deal also with main drains and main drainage works; and to prevent the pollution of the River Yarra and certain other rivers, creeks, and water-courses within the metropolis, and for other purposes. 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 and 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, 1927, 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, 1927, was 1,044,654.

**Snagging the  
River Yarra.**

Under the provisions of the *Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers Act* 1923 during the year 1926-27 the river Yarra has been snagged and banks cleared a further nine miles, thus making safe for boating a stretch of about eleven miles between Dight's Falls and a point about two miles above Burke-road Bridge, extending the safe waterway an additional seven miles. From up stream above Fairfield 5,455 snags and two stone reefs have been removed, while approximately 400 tons of firewood (from snagging and clearing operations) have been carted to the Northcote storeyard for the Board's use. As snags are the primary cause of the majority of boating accidents on the Yarra, the Board's work in making the river safe for navigation so far up stream has been much appreciated by all users of the river.

**Metropolitan  
Streams.**

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

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

**Dight's Falls  
Pumping  
Station.**

During the year the output of water, as a result of the extremely dry weather conditions, reached a total of 407 million gallons, this being the highest on record and 20 per cent. above the previous maximum. This water was chiefly used by the Botanical Gardens, and for the Albert Park Lake to replace loss by evaporation. The cost of pumping has been reduced by the old Austral Otis steam engine being replaced by a modern Crude Oil engine and Centrifugal Pump.

The necessary instruments to record the flow and the water level in the reservoir were installed, adjusted and calibrated, also a new type of fuel oil indicator, designed by the Board's officers.

**Flood Gauges.** Recording flood gauges were designed and installed at different points on the smaller streams, and an improved design is now under construction in order to gain further information on the maximum heights reached by floods.

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

The Board is authorized to borrow £16,750,000, 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 £17,837,090 on 30th June, 1927. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £1,302,844 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 1926-27 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 quarterly in advance:—  
For a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. meter, 5s.;  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., 6s.; 1-in., 8s.;  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in., 10s. 6d.; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 14s.

**Garden rate.**

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

**Assessed  
value of  
property.**

The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £16,359,213 in 1926-27, and £17,486,799 in 1927-28.

**Revenue and expenditure of water supply system.**

The total revenue was £720,124, as against £664,926 in the previous year. The cost in 1926-27 of maintenance and management was £113,706, and the amount of interest was £367,363, the total charge being £481,069, as compared with a payment in 1925-26 of £105,597 for maintenance and management, and of £326,476 for interest, or a total charge of £432,073.

**Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system.**

The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1927, was as follows:—

Original water supply works, station, &c.	tank	pumping	£
.. .. .	..	..	84,885
Yan Yean system .. .. .	..	..	638,615
Maroondah system .. .. .	..	..	1,540,331
O'Shanassy system .. .. .	..	..	1,303,112
Service reservoirs .. .. .	..	..	399,391
Large mains.. .. .	..	..	1,632,247
Reticulation .. .. .	..	..	2,200,847
Total .. .. .	..	..	£7,799,428

## 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 1927 was 17 ft. 7½ in. on 1st January, and the minimum depth, 10 ft. 11½ in. on 12th and 13th April. 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, 1927, the total intake of the Reservoir was 2,666,086,000 gallons, and the total output was 3,104,039,000 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 1927.

**Output of Water.** The total output of water from the various sources of supply in 1927 was as follows :—

			Gallons.
From Yan Yean Reservoir	..	..	3,104,039,000
„ Maroondah Reservoir	..	..	10,152,808,000
„ O'Shanassy River ..	..	..	7,797,390,000
Total Output			21,054,237,000

**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 1927 was 1,028,983, and the average daily consumption was 56.11 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 1927 :—



**TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER  
IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH  
OF THE YEAR 1927.**

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January ... ..	2,595,960,000	83,745,645
February ... ..	2,224,676,000	79,595,571
March ... ..	1,886,920,000	60,868,387
April ... ..	1,567,903,000	52,263,433
May ... ..	1,416,425,000	45,691,129
June ... ..	1,246,346,000	41,544,867
July ... ..	1,239,372,000	39,979,742
August ... ..	1,288,039,000	41,549,645
September ... ..	1,328,177,000	44,272,567
October ... ..	1,646,395,000	53,109,516
November ... ..	2,173,868,000	72,462,267
December ... ..	2,456,355,000	79,237,258
Total for the year ... ..	21,074,436,000	...
Daily average for the year ... ..		57,738,181

NOTE.—The maximum daily consumption for 1927 occurred on 16th December and the minimum daily consumption on 3rd July of that year. The consumption was 109,241,000 gallons on the former and 33,635,000 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, 1918 TO 1927.**

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.	
1918 ....	716,521	161,743	151,622	40,838,819	57·00
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

These figures show that additional houses to the number of 8,673 were supplied with water during the year ended 30th June, 1927.

## 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 1927-28 was £17,811,688, 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 1926-27 was 9d. in the £1 in the sewered area. The total annual value of property assessed for sewerage purposes and liable to the 9d. rate was £15,218,605 in 1926-27.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1926-27 amounted to £583,390.

The sewerage revenue for 1926-27 was £633,165, as against £600,445 in the previous year. The outlay in 1926-27 for management, working expenses and repairs was £148,814, and for interest £560,539, the total charges being £709,353, compared with an outlay in 1925-26 of £133,988 for management, working expenses, and repairs, and of £520,508 for interest, or a total expenditure of £654,496.

Cost of the  
Melbourne and  
Metropolitan  
sewerage  
system.

The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1927, was £10,493,351, divided as follows:—

	£
Farm purchase and preparation .. ..	944,140
Outfall Sewer and Rising Mains .. ..	451,279
Pumping station buildings and engines .. ..	301,981
Main and branch sewers .. ..	2,484,827
Street reticulation .. ..	3,279,510
Reticulation of rights-of-way .. ..	1,718,895
House connexions branches .. ..	688,758
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital .. ..	575,668
Sanitary depots .. ..	48,293
<hr/>	
Cost of sewerage system .. ..	£10,493,351
Householders' debts for house connexions .. ..	371,024
River improvements .. ..	11,016
Main Drains .. ..	46,337
<hr/>	
Total .. ..	£10,921,728

**Disposal of  
Nightsoil from  
Unsewered  
Premises.**

The agreements entered into with 29 municipal councils for the collection and delivery by them of nightsoil from unsewered premises within their respective districts have continued in operation during 1926-27. The total number of pans cleaned was 1,409,583, and the nightsoil was disposed of by burial by the Board at its various depots at Brooklyn, Campbellfield, Janefield, Burwood and Moorabbin, though operations at Janefield ceased on 23rd March, 1927. Owing to the many difficulties placed in the way of the Board in carrying out the duties of nightsoil disposal imposed upon it by Parliament, the Sewerage Committee decided to visit Adelaide with the Engineer of Sewerage and inspect the septic tank installations there. This investigation took place from 10th to 15th June, 1927, with the result that it was decided to recommend that a Bill should be introduced into Parliament to enable the Board to compel the installation of septic tanks or other approved treatment and thus abolish the pan system with its attendant dangers.

**Main Sewers  
and Subsidiary  
Main.**

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

**PROGRESS REPORT OF SEWERAGE WORK WITHIN THE  
BOARD'S METROPOLITAN AREA UP TO 31st  
DECEMBER, 1927.**

On the 31st December, 1927, 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, 1927, work has progressed more particularly in Camberwell, Coburg, Moorabbin, and Preston; also in Brighton, Caulfield, Essendon, Heidelberg Sandringham, &c.

*Mains and Branch Sewers.*—The Sandringham East Branch has been constructed in conjunction with Reticulation Area No. 502, Sandringham. The Ashburton Branch, Camberwell; Burleigh Street Branch, Williamstown; Essendon West Branch, Section 2, Essendon; Gilbert Road Branch, Sections 1 and 2, Coburg and Preston; and Merri Creek Main Section 5, Coburg; have been constructed to meet the requirements of new reticulation areas in the respective municipalities mentioned. A deviation of the Newell-street Branch, Footscray, has also been carried out.

*Reticulation contracts* have been completed chiefly in Camberwell, Coburg, Moorabbin, Preston, and Sandringham; also in Brighton, Caulfield, Essendon, Footscray, Heidelberg, Kew, Oakleigh and Port Melbourne. A reticulation area was also carried out by day labor in Brunswick, and another in Coburg. 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.

*Work in progress—Mains and Branch Sewers.*—The deviation of the North Yarra Main, Spotswood; Gardiner's Creek Main Section 4, Malvern and Camberwell; Gardiner's Creek Main Section 5, Mulgrave; Camberwell South Branch Section 4, Camberwell; Darebin Creek Branch Section 2, Northcote and Heidelberg; and Darebin Creek Branch Section 2A; Northcote, Preston, and Heidelberg; are now in course of construction. *Reticulation contracts* are now being carried out in Box Hill, Brunswick, Camberwell, Essendon, Malvern, Preston, and Williamstown; while a start has been made on Edgar's Creek Pumping Station, Preston. Contract and day labor reticulation extensions to meet the requirements of new buildings or fresh subdivisions are being carried out in Prahran, Camberwell, Coburg, Essendon, Footscray, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, Kew, Northcote, Oakleigh, Preston, and Sandringham.

In all 1,917 miles 50 chains of reticulation and 193 miles 18 chains of main and branch sewers have been completed, and adding the rising mains and outfall sewer (a length of 24 miles 43 chains), makes a total length of 2,135 miles 31 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.,  
1927.

The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1927, the number of houses for which sewers were provided was 210,529, including 721 outside gazetted areas.

During the year 1926-27, 8,134 new houses were erected in the metropolitan area, and provision was made for the sewerage of 8,085 houses.

The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1927 :—

**NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR WHICH SEWERS WERE  
PROVIDED ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1927.**

Municipality.	No. of Houses for which sewers were provided on 31st December, 1927.
Melbourne City ... ..	27,418
South Melbourne City ... ..	10,934
Prahran City ... ..	12,817
Fitzroy City ... ..	8,153
Richmond City ... ..	10,483
St. Kilda City ... ..	9,683
Collingwood City ... ..	8,721
Footscray City ... ..	9,097
Hawthorn City ... ..	8,121
Brunswick City ... ..	12,471
Essendon City ... ..	10,315
Malvern City ... ..	10,165
Caulfield City ... ..	14,615
Northcote City ... ..	9,758
Camberwell City ... ..	8,424
Brighton City ... ..	6,416
Port Melbourne City ... ..	3,103
Williamstown City ... ..	4,959
Kew City ... ..	4,977
Coburg City ... ..	5,512
Sandringham City ... ..	3,244
Preston City ... ..	4,263
Oakleigh City ... ..	1,934
Box Hill City ... ..	425
Heidelberg Shire (part of) ... ..	4,032
Moorabbin Shire (part of) ... ..	485
Werribee Shire (part of) ... ..	4
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>210,529</b>

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, one of which is established on each system. The wells are of 22 feet internal diameter, and each contains two straining cages, one of which is always in position. 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. 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  $3\frac{3}{4}$  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 1926-27 was 12,549,580,000 gallons—equal to 34,382,411 gallons per day, as against a total of 12,949,420,000 gallons, with a daily average of 35,477,863 for the previous year. In consequence of a decrease in pumping of 399,840,000 gallons, the unit cost of raising 1,000 gallons 100 feet was reduced from .511d. to .477d. the working expenses being £3,286 less.

### 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 21,311 acres 2 roods and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  perches (33.3 square miles) 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 34 years to 31st December, 1927, of 17.67 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 sloping 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 into 20-acre blocks (20 chains by 10 chains), which are graded into bays of about half-an acre each, and commanded by distributing drains to facilitate rapid flooding. The sewage is distributed by means of main carriers and drains which run parallel, north to south, through the farm half-a-mile apart, and sub-carriers and drains which branch east and west every 10 chains. The filtered sewage is discharged into the bay by a series of main effluent channels running parallel, north and south through the farm. 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, recently constructed, of 2,600,000 gallons capacity, to ensure an uninterrupted supply.

The area under irrigation in the year 1926-27 included 207 acres of lucerne (which were cut for hay, and yielded approximately 792 tons or about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  tons to the acre) and 8,590 acres of irrigated pasture mainly used for grazing. The total area available for grazing live stock including unirrigated land, &c., was 17,170 acres.

			Acres.
Area carrying sheep	..	..	8,170
„ „ cattle	..	..	7,500
„ „ horses	..	..	1,500
Total	..	..	17,170

Notwithstanding the large quantity of sewage water required to be put on the pastures summer and winter alike, the effective filtration of which must be the Board's first consideration, a considerable profit is derived from the farming and grazing operations. The principal sources of revenue are from breeding of beef cattle, fattening of sheep and cattle, and grazing of horses on agistment. The transactions in sheep and cattle for the year 1926-27 were—from sheep, profit £4,879; from cattle, profit £21,909. The revenue from agistment (principally horses) was £8,665.

The following are particulars of the sales of produce for the year ended 30th June, 1927:—Lucerne hay, £3,981.

Statistical details relating to the farm for the year 1926-27, or as at 30th June, 1927, are as follows:—

Total area of farm .. .. .	21,312 acres
Average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to farm for year 1926-27 = in gallons .. ..	34,382,411
= 126·65 acre-feet per day = 4·717 feet per annum over the total area available for sewage disposal, viz., 9,801 acres.	
Total capital cost of farm to 30th June, 1927 ..	£944,140
Profit on farm trading account for the year after charging up working expenses of farm ..	£24,505
Net cost of sewage purification (after charging £20,784 working expenses of sewage disposal, and £48,650, interest on capital cost) ..	£44,929
Average net cost per head per annum of sewage purification for past 20 years .. ..	5·91d.
The cost per head this year, viz: 11·70d., being increased by interest charges on land purchased in the shire of Corio which has not yet become reproductive.	
Population served by sewerage system .. ..	921,453
Rainfall for year ended 30th June, 1927 ..	11·52 inches
"    "    "    31st December, 1927 ..	13·32 ..
Average rainfall for 34 years to 31st December, 1927 .. .. .	17·67 ..
Rainfall on newly acquired land at Murtcaim for year ended 30th June 1927 .. ..	8·37 inches only

The low rainfall accompanied by drying winds produced a most unfavorable season for pastures on unirrigated country and for seeding new land. The Murtcaim area has in consequence been valueless as a grazing or revenue producing proposition, while a large area planted with lucerne 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 1,650 in June. The drought also created a demand for lucerne hay, as the receipts show.

#### Main Drains.

A number of necessary amendments to the *Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers Act 1923* was passed in December, 1926, and though all the amendments desired by the Board were not included, it was decided that construction work should be proceeded with immediately. Early in 1927 a list of works was approved and before



the end of the year contracts amounting in all to £115,535 were let, the principal works being as follow :—

Cowderoy-street Main Drain, St. Kilda, £43,267.

Cruickshank-street Main Drain, Port Melbourne, £16,234.

Summerhill-road Main Drain, Footscray, £12,096.

Mitchell-street to Gooch-street Main Drain, Northcote, £35,038.

In addition, improvements are being carried out to the Hawthorn Main Drain at a cost of £6,396, and to the St. Kilda Main Drain at a cost of £2,504. Surveys and investigations have been proceeded with steadily by this branch during the year, with the result that most of the principal drainage areas in Melbourne and suburbs have now been accurately defined, and preliminary schemes prepared for dealing with the storm waters from a number of these areas.

Again no Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate was struck for the year.

### 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 £640,000. The liabilities are loans due to the Government, amounting to £308,128 as at 31st December, 1927. The annual revenue is £35,372.

*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 main and outfall sewers have been completed, and progress has been made with branch and reticulation sewers and with the treatment or disposal works. The scheme in

its initial stages will provide for about 38,000 persons, and eventually for not less than 90,000 persons. The method of disposal of sewage is by sedimentation, oxidation and sludge digestion. The main and outfall sewers have been completed, the latter being 3 ft. 3 in. in diameter, and about 1 mile long, while the former is about 2 1-10th miles long. Branch and reticulation sewers have been constructed to the extent of about 27½ miles. Thirty-one sewered areas have been declared, as at 1st July, 1928, comprising 3,579 tenements. The service was put into action in July, 1925, when the first house connexion was made.

*Finance.*—The scheme is being financed by loans from financial institutions, £226,333 having been provided up to 31st December, 1927, for constructional works, and £50,000 for house connexions.

*Rating.*—To provide for preliminary administration and interest charges, the rating has been as follows:—1922, 2d. in the £; 1923, 3d. in the £; 1924–25–26, 6d. in the £; 1927–1928, 4d. in the £ on the net annual value of all rateable property within the sewerage district. In the years 1927 and 1928 the rate on sewered properties was ½d. in the £ in addition to the before-mentioned rate of 4d. in the £.

### 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 £220,000 for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payment conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1927, was:—Water supply, £596,739; sewerage, £556,143; and sewerage installation, £217,045. The annual revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1927, was £53,340 on account of waterworks and £41,690 on account of sewerage.

The population supplied is about 44,000. The number of buildings situated within the "Drainage Area" is 11,000; the number within the "Sewered Areas," 10,500; and the number connected with the sewers, 10,299.

*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.

*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. 4d. 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, and the members of the Bendigo City Council constitute *ipso facto* the Bendigo Sewerage Authority. The Chairman for 1928 is Cr. W. Wilkie, 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 6½ 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 £80,000 for extensions in hand has been borrowed, the interest rate being 5½ 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 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, the whole city being rated, although the present sewerage proposals are confined to the central area. A sewerage rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound on properties actually sewered was struck on the 2nd March, 1928.

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 53 miles, and providing for the connexion of over 4,000 tenements. The first house was connected on 31st March, 1923; and by 30th June, 1928, 3,365 houses had been connected, while 113 others were in course of being sewered.

The method of disposal of the sewage is by liquefying tanks, with land filtration, the effluent being used for growing grass and fodder crops. The disposal site is surrounded by Crown lands and unimproved grazing lands, and is at Ironstone Hill, a mile west of Epsom, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Bendigo Post Office.

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 £125,235, of which amount £51,625 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.

### 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.

**Outfit of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.** The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 30th June, 1928, 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, 114,741 feet of hose, 12 smoke helmets, 1 smoke jacket, and 490 fire alarm circuits having 1,544 street fire alarms, all of which were with telephones. There were also 1,228 auxiliary boxes and 273 automatic systems in public and other buildings, 192 direct telephone lines, 64 of which were acting as fire alarms to buildings, and 109 watchmen's clock systems.

During 1927-28 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £225,404, 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 793d. in the pound over an area wherein the property was valued at £17,902,810, and that of the insurance companies was equal to £5 12s. 0½d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1925 amounted to £1,010,896, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1926-27 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £56,651.

**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, 1927, was £31,139, which was obtained from the following sources:—(a) Government, £10,082; (b) municipalities, £10,039;

(c) insurance companies, £10,082; and (d) other sources, £936. The expenditure for the same year amounted to £29,948. There are 116 municipal councils and 99 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1925 amounted to £357,257. The total value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in 1926 was £2,915,278. 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 144 registered brigades, and the number of registered firemen is 2,523. In many brigades there are, 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, 1927, the Board had fixed to its 285 miles  $30\frac{3}{4}$  chains of leading mains and 1,874 miles  $37\frac{1}{2}$  chains of reticulation mains, 6,869 pillar hydrants, 29 Tregear patent hydrants, and 17,586 ball fire plugs [viz., 17,565 Bateman and Moore, (of which 4,108 are with spring), and 21 Fowler patent]—a grand total of 24,484. 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  
 Receipts and  
 expenditure. Brigades Boards for the five years ended 30th June, 1927,  
 are as follows :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS:  
 RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

	1923.	1924.*	1925.	1926.	1927.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>					
Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and Insurance ...	144,587	148,576	175,977	186,613	200,330
Receipts for Services ...	14,028	16,486	20,138	21,180	24,224
Interest and Sundries ...	9,778	9,881	12,120	17,567	21,014
Total ...	168,393	174,943	208,235	225,360	245,568
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries ...	103,416	105,749	130,723	139,087	147,262
Fire Expenses ...	4,205	2,196	4,133	4,315	4,425
Administrative Charges, &c.	29,699	28,433	32,282	39,676	35,859
Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs ...	9,394	17,383	16,950	19,551	18,983
Interest ...	7,468	7,746	7,753	8,823	10,146
Repayment of Loans ...	2,959	3,115	3,946	4,185	5,133
Firemen's Accident Fund	...	...	...	...	500
Superannuation Fund ...	4,684	3,900	4,880	5,046	8,540
Miscellaneous ...	7,737	3,095	4,230	7,904	9,025
Total ...	169,562	171,617	204,897	228,587	239,873
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	1,443	1,201	19,047	14,236	40,823

\* 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.**

Supreme  
Court civil  
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 1928 seven Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges.



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 1927.

Year.	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded.
	Number Issued.	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		£					£
1870 ..	5,583	154,296	237	165	133	29	29,298
1880 ..	5,065	185,131	221	161	133	28	47,401
1890 ..	6,619	687,503	535	297	229	65	68,592
1900 ..	825	137,083	161	106	62	31	101,896
1910 ..	743	69,182	129	85	37	16	7,984
1920 ..	632	74,288	132	80	39	17	9,036
1923 ..	779	178,542	201	75	43	12	17,543
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	21,560
1927 ..	1,288	244,320	250	112	48	14	34,560

#### Decline in Litigation.

There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1927 the writs issued were about one-fifth, the amount sued for was 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 1927 there were 115 sessions lasting 517 days and held in 37 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 1927.

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	*	*
1923 ..	934	428,153	219,602	*	*
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	*	*

\* No record.

The number of cases tried in 1927 was slightly below the average of recent years, but was only 7·4 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.

**Workers' Compensation—Arbitration cases.** The number of requests for arbitration under the Workers' Compensation Act during the year 1927 was 284. The aggregate amount of compensation claimed was £53,069, and the amount awarded, £50,587. 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 1927 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 1927.**

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	..	..	38,300	218,408	158,198
1923	..	..	58,502	528,968	413,417
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

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 1927, 197 appeals against municipal ratings, 76 Children's Maintenance Act cases, 689 ejectment cases, 1,516 fraud summons cases against debtors, 2,793 garnishee cases, 11,799 cases relating to licences and certificates, 1,725 maintenance cases, 119 prohibition cases, and 1,936 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 286 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 1927.**

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
1923	..	..	6	1	237	244
1924	..	..	3	6	353	362
1925	..	..	1	5	315	321
1926	..	..	4	8	350	362
1927	..	..	4	12	397	413

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 were as follows :—

#### INSOLVENCIES AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT, 1870 TO 1927.

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
1923	414	323,540	152,602	133	199,074	139,757
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

\* Information not available.

The average yearly number of insolvencies and average declared liabilities are shown in this table for the four decennial periods ended with 1918, and for the nine-year period ended with 1927 :—

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 1927 .. ..	435	375,276

\* 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.
1923 ... ..	376	38	414
1924 ... ..	462	58	520
1925 ... ..	519	44	563
1926 ... ..	608	75	683
1927 ... ..	646	77	723

**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 170 whose occupations were not stated :—

#### OCCUPATION OF INSOLVENTS, 1923 TO 1927.

Occupation Groups.	Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1921.	Average Yearly Number of Insolvents, 1923 to 1927.	Insolvents to every 10,000 Breadwinners.
Professional .. ..	60,585	27	4.46
Domestic .. ..	58,225	23	3.95
Commercial .. ..	108,011	254	23.52
Transport and Communication .. ..	53,332	48	9.00
Industrial .. ..	234,245	316	13.49
Primary Producers .. ..	147,438	82	5.56
Total .. ..	661,836*	750	11.33

\* 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, 8,039 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 119 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 7,691 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 208 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 1927 :—

**DIVORCES, 1927.**

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage	263	327	590	210	303	513
Judicial Separation ...	...	4	4	...	2	2
Nullity of Marriage ...	2	3	5	...	2	2
Total ...	265	334	599	210	307	517

**Grounds of divorce.**

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1927 were as follows :—

Grounds on which Granted.	Divorce.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.	
	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.
Adultery ...	66	65	...	...	...	...
Bigamy ...	...	2	...	1	...	1
Cruelty, repeated acts of ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Desertion ...	135	221	...	1	...	...
Desertion and adultery ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Drunkenness (habitual and cruelty)	...	4	...	...	...	...
Drunkenness ...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Impotence ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insanity ...	6	2	...	...	...	...
Sentences for crime ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	210	303	...	2	...	2

**Divorces, 1881 to 1927.** 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 1927.**

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
1923	528	3	426	2	145
1924	533	5	399	2	133
1925	535	3	445	1	146
1926	576	9	466	2	151
1927	590	4	513	2	163

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 1926, 1,061 decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation. The number of divorces and separations in that year per 100,000 married couples living was 245. The average annual number for the five-year period 1922-26, in proportion to a like number of married couples, was 231, as compared with an average of 141 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 already been accomplished, and it is intended in the future to form a class for instruction in sheet metal work.

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.				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	41	51	54	59	76
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	60	66	86	84	86
Reformatory for Females, Coburg ..	..	1	1	2	3
McLeod Settlement, French Island ..	31	37	39	38	42
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	6	7	7	9	10
Beechworth Reformatory Prison ..	..	..	..	21	29
Total .. ..	138	162	187	213	246

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 1927 :—

**ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1927.**

Nature of Offence.	Total.	Summarily Convicted, &c.		Discharged by Magistrates.		Committed for Trial.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against the Person—							
Murder and attempts at	8	...	...	...	...	8	...
Manslaughter	8	...	...	3	...	4	1
Shooting at, wounding, &c.	49	...	...	12	...	37	...
Assaults	1,342	628	58	578	77	1	...
Others	225	66	7	52	3	92	5
Total	1,632	694	65	645	80	142	6
Against Property—							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	427	80	4	50	7	276	10
Larceny and similar offences	2,712	1,653	174	548	56	260	21
Wilful damage	440	316	20	93	11	...	...
Others	793	570	12	179	11	18	3
Total	4,372	2,619	210	870	85	554	34
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	18	...	...	...	...	16	2
Against Good Order—							
Drunkenness	10,793	6,272	778	3,368	375	...	...
Others	8,324	6,145	443	1,454	278	4	...
Total	19,117	12,417	1,221	4,822	653	4	...
Other Offences—							
Perjury	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Breaches of—							
Defence Act	522	449	...	73	...	...	...
Education Act	11,188	8,463	1,706	786	233	...	...
Electoral Act	728	421	139	115	53	...	...
Licensing Act	4,845	3,141	431	968	305	...	...
Pure Food Act	480	336	38	102	4	...	...
Miscellaneous	24,372	20,099	1,163	2,847	249	14	...
Total	42,137	32,909	3,477	4,891	844	16	...
Grand Total	67,276	48,639	4,973	11,228	1,662	732	42

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 47,769 summons cases, 40,431 were summarily convicted, 7,311 were discharged, and 27 were

committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (67,276), 53,612 were summarily convicted, 12,890 were discharged, and 774 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 1927 :—

### CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1927.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—				Others (Application to board out, &c.).		Total Offences.	
	Arrests were made.		Summons were issued.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against the Person—								
Assaults .. ..	25	..	44	2	..	..	69	2
Others .. ..	6	..	3	..	..	..	9	..
Total .. ..	31	..	47	2	..	..	78	2
Against Property—								
Larceny, &c. .. ..	785	30	1,027	40	..	..	1,812	70
Wilful Damage .. ..	17	..	233	1	..	..	250	1
Others .. ..	34	..	107	1	..	..	141	1
Total .. ..	836	30	1,367	42	..	..	2,203	72
Against Good Order—								
Drunkenness .. ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Others .. ..	43	10	438	3	..	..	481	13
Total .. ..	48	10	438	3	..	..	486	13
Other Offences—								
Breach of Defence Act .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	59	24	1,044	27	167	72	1,270	123
Total .. ..	59	24	1,045	27	167	72	1,271	123
Grand Total .. ..	974	64	2,897	74	167	72	4,038	210

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1927 numbered 132, viz., 91 males and 41 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, 26 per cent. were arrested, and 74 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 1927.

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
1923 ... ..	17,223	49,889	67,112
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

Neglected children arrested.

The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from the above table and the tables which follow, numbered 98 in 1923, 108 in 1924, 104 in 1925, 67 in 1926, and 132 in 1927.

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, 1923 TO 1927.

Year.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
1923 ... ..	67,112	53,183	13,295	634	400
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
Number per 10,000 of Population.					
1923 ... ..	417·4	330·8	82·7	3·9	2·5
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 ... ..	389·5	310·4	74·6	4·5	2·7

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 1927.

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
1923	1,687	3,605	10,131	51,689	67,112
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
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
1923	1·05	2·24	6·30	32·15	41·74
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

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.

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 1927 only 30 of such crimes out of a total of 50,479 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 1927 were as follows:—

#### SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1927.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	5,460	420	5,880
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... ..	3,749	578	4,327
1 and under 6 months ... ..	1,317	135	1,452
6 and under 12 months .. ..	143	19	162
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ...	472	59	531
Admonished ... ..	586	77	663
Sent to Industrial or Reformatory Schools	91	5	96
Otherwise dealt with ... ..	64	6	70
Total sentenced ... ..	11,882	1,299	13,181
Discharged ... ..	4,945	634	5,579
Total summarily disposed of ...	16,827	1,933	18,760
Sentenced per 10,000 of population ...	138·2	15·0	76·3

8 sentences in  
superior  
courts.

The following were the sentences of the arrested persons tried and convicted in superior courts during 1927 :—

### SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1927.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	3	...	3
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... ..	3	...	3
1 and under 6 months ... ..	51	4	55
6 " 12 " ... ..	139	6	145
1 " 4 years ... ..	77	...	77
4 " 7 " ... ..	4	...	4
7 years ... ..	1	...	1
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... ..	107	5	112
Sent to Reformatory Prison ... ..	57	1	58
Total convicted ... ..	442	16	458
Acquitted ... ..	230	19	249
Not prosecuted ... ..	20	7	27
Convictions per 10,000 of population...	5.14	18	2.65

In addition to being sent to gaol, one prisoner was ordered one whipping with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year and sentenced in the year mentioned are included in the above statement, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

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

Arrests of  
distinct  
individuals.



## DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1927.

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	17	20	
SEX.																						
Males	..	..	17,534	13,657	11,538	1,376	374	162	74	39	37	17	8	6	6	6	3	6	3	1	1	
Females	..	..	1,973	1,262	1,029	136	53	24	9	9	7	5	6	1	4	3	2	3	..	1	..	
Total	..	..	19,507	14,949	12,567	1,512	427	186	83	48	44	22	14	7	10	9	5	9	3	2	1	
AGE.																						
Under 10 years	..	..	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10 to 15	..	..	143	131	119	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15 to 20	..	..	1,411	1,238	1,102	107	24	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20 to 25	..	..	2,357	2,082	1,883	152	32	8	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25 to 30	..	..	2,545	2,127	1,870	188	40	15	2	1	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
30 to 40	..	..	4,757	3,686	3,100	378	111	37	20	18	8	3	3	1	1	2	..	2	1	1	..	
40 to 50	..	..	4,115	2,829	2,242	318	112	68	30	18	14	8	8	1	2	3	2	2	1	..	..	
50 to 60	..	..	2,601	1,742	1,349	235	74	29	15	7	8	5	2	4	6	3	2	2	..	1	..	
60 to 70	..	..	1,306	968	733	99	28	19	12	2	6	3	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	
70 to 80	..	..	232	178	148	20	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
80 years and over	..	..	30	18	11	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

of names, ages, birth-places, religions, occupations, &c., of the individuals dealt with. This has been done for 1927, 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, 19,507, only 14,949, or 77 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these, 12,567, or 84 per cent., were arrested only once; 1,512, or 10 per cent., twice; 427, or 3 per cent., three times; 186, or 1 per cent., four times; and 257, or 2 per cent., five times and over—two of these persons having been arrested seventeen and one twenty times. The table which follows gives a comparison of 1927 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 1927.**

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
1927 ...	13,657	1,292	14,949	1,588	149	865	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 16 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were arrested more than once in 1927, as many as 20 per cent. of the females were so arrested.

**Distinct persons arrested more than once for drunkenness.** The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1927 numbered 7,714, and, of these, 1,437, or 19 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz., 840 twice; 275 thrice; 131 four times; 70 five times; and 121 more than five times, of whom 2 were arrested seventeen times.

**Drunkenness, 1907 and 1927.** The number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 10,944 in the year 1907, and 7,714 in 1927. The proportions per 1,000 of the population were 8·93 and 4·47 respectively in the years mentioned, the decrease in the later year being equivalent to a reduction of 50 per cent.

Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness in 1927 was 7,714, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 10,655; these persons were also charged with 1,509 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 12,164. Fifty-five per cent. of the arrests during 1927 consisted of persons who were charged with drunkenness.

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

PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS,  
1923 TO 1927.

Year.	Number of Persons —			Number per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1923 ...	10,029	102	10,131	6·30
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

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	1919 .. ..	29
1879-85 .. ..	88	1920 .. ..	32
1886-92 .. ..	106	1921 .. ..	34
1893-97 .. ..	65	1922 .. ..	38
1898-1902 .. ..	84	1923 .. ..	43
1903-07 .. ..	77	1924 .. ..	40
1908-12 .. ..	68	1925 .. ..	38
1913-17 .. ..	59	1926 .. ..	41
1918 ... ..	29	1927 .. ..	42

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 1927.

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
1923	...	...	...	...	143	23·07
1924	...	...	...	...	159	25·24
1925	...	...	...	...	130	20·27
1926	...	...	...	...	142	21·81
1927	...	...	...	...	162	24·44

One per cent. of the distinct individuals arrested in 1927 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, 1922, to 30th June, 1927.			Consumption per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Commonwealth of Australia ..	2,469,500	66,292,800	2,328,500	·42	11·28	·40
*Dominion of New Zealand ..	677,500	13,105,500	211,500	·51	9·89	·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 1927, were as follows:—

	Australia.			New Zealand.		
	1909-13.*	1917-22.†	1922-27.†	1909-13.*	1918-22.*	1923-27.*
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Spirits .. ..	·82	·41	·42	·79	·61	·51
Beer .. ..	12·40	12·29	11·28	9·69	11·23	9·89
Wine .. ..	·42	·39	·40	·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 ..	10,495,900	19,887,800	2,328,400	32,712,100	5 11 5	9 11 0
†Dominion of New Zealand ..	2,879,500	3,931,600	211,500	7,022,600	5 5 10	8 15 4

\* Average for five years ended 30th June, 1927.

† Average for five years ended 31st December, 1927.

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the five years ended 30th June, 1927, was £32,712,100, and that in New Zealand during the quinquennium 1922 to 1927 it was £7,022,600. The expenditure per head for the Commonwealth was £5 11s. 5d., and for New Zealand, £5 5s. 10d. 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 1917 to 1922, £4 3s. 6d., and £4 10s. 10d. 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.

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.).

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.

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. 2837) 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.

Hotels Closed,  
1885-1905.

Restricting the  
hours for the  
sale of  
intoxicants.

## 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, 1928, 1,681 hotels had been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. The total sum paid in compensation was £1,097,156, or an average of £653 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 1,167 hotels closed in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £543,364, or an average of £466 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 1928.

Year Ended—	Number of Hotels Closed.			Amounts Awarded Owners and Licensees.		
	Greater Melbourne.	Country.	Total.	Greater Melbourne.	Country.	Total.
31st December—				£	£	£
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	48,658	84,143
1917 ..	23	60	83	19,193	30,415	49,608
30th June—						
1918 ..	10	34	44	7,475	15,802	23,277
(six months)						
30th June—						
1919 ..	22	57	79	19,825	29,635	49,460
1920 ..	39	36	75	39,080	21,595	60,675
1921 ..	35*	57	92*	43,355	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
31st December—						
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
31st October—						
1928 ..	1	14	15	2,385	15,205	17,590
Total ..	514	1,167	1,681	553,792	543,364	1,097,156

\* 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, 3 spirit merchants', 2 grocers', and 47 Australian wine licences have been taken away, for which compensation to the amount of £9,398 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 £2,618,608, in the following districts:—

### ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AND OF IMPROVEMENTS TO LICENSED PREMISES, 1923 TO 1927.

Licensing District.	Amount.	Licensing District.	Amount.
	£		£
<i>Metropolitan.</i>		Dalhousie .. ..	7,635
Abbotsford .. ..	40,020	Dandenong .. ..	50,100
Albert Park .. ..	37,100	Daylesford .. ..	37,410
Boroondara .. ..	38,900	Dundas .. ..	14,910
Brighton .. ..	37,600	Eaglehawk .. ..	11,270
Brunswick .. ..	36,905	Evelyn .. ..	22,650
Carlton .. ..	54,840	Geelong .. ..	89,512
Collingwood .. ..	29,010	Gippsland East ..	22,085
East Melbourne ..	218,565	Gippsland North ..	26,943
Essendon .. ..	50,300	Gippsland South ..	2,710
Fitzroy .. ..	88,499	Gippsland West ..	22,633
Flemington .. ..	48,710	Glenelg .. ..	12,010
Hawthorn .. ..	12,610	Goulburn Valley ..	13,647
Jika Jika .. ..	39,433	Grenville .. ..	2,610
Melbourne .. ..	520,000	Gunbower .. ..	30,105
North Melbourne ..	43,650	Hampden .. ..	14,700
Port Melbourne ..	98,183	Kara Kara .. ..	9,650
Prahran .. ..	77,755	Korong .. ..	11,230
Richmond .. ..	51,320	Lowan .. ..	37,980
St. Kilda .. ..	67,960	Maryborough .. ..	7,500
Toorak .. ..	14,750	Mornington .. ..	60,685
Williamstown .. ..	61,360	Ovens .. ..	10,030
Total Metropolitan ..	1,667,470	Polwarth .. ..	10,690
<i>Country.</i>		Port Fairy .. ..	2,580
Allandale .. ..	13,200	Rodney .. ..	21,510
Ballarat East .. ..	8,200	Stawell and Ararat ..	26,227
Ballarat West .. ..	6,176	Swan Hill .. ..	150,190
Barwon .. ..	12,605	Upper Goulburn ..	21,636
Benalla .. ..	10,132	Walhalla .. ..	5,290
Benambra .. ..	11,760	Wangaratta .. ..	5,522
Bendigo East .. ..	25,350	Waranga .. ..	12,054
Bendigo West .. ..	9,745	Warrenheip .. ..	7,500
Borung .. ..	30,590	Warrnambool .. ..	8,956
Bulla .. ..	24,350	Total Country .. ..	951,138
Castlemaine and Maldon	8,870	Grand Total .. ..	2,618,608

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels, including roadside licences, in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and 1928, 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 1928.

Year.				Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.*	Persons to each Hotel.
1885	...	...	...	969,200	4,339	223
1906	...	...	...	1,244,470	3,520	354
1927-8	...	...	...	1,749,439	1,831	955
Increase, 1885 to 1928				780,239	...	732
Decrease, „ „				...	2,508	...

\* Including Roadside Licences.

While the population has increased by 81 per cent. since 1885, the number of hotels has decreased by 58 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 328 per cent. more than it was in that year. During the period 1885-1928, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,681 were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 665 were closed voluntarily. During the period of twenty-two years, 1907 to 1928, 64 new licences were granted.

The *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act* 1906 (now Section 152 of the *Police Offences Act* 1915) provides that all race-courses 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 RACE-COURSE LICENCES AND PERCENTAGE FEES, 1919 TO 1928.

Year ended 30th June.			Amount.	Year ended 30th June.			Amount.
			£				£
1918	..	..	11,346	1924	..	..	20,516
1919	..	..	11,557	1925	..	..	21,714
1920	..	..	13,416	1926	..	..	23,270
1921	..	..	17,731	1927	..	..	24,148
1922	..	..	17,578	1928	..	..	19,369
1923	..	..	20,124				

## 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 1927 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, 1927.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement, 31.12.27.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	669	..	523	..	1,635	..	507	..
Pentridge Reformatory Prison..	68	..	56	..	102	..	50	..
Ballarat ..	62	18	17	..	254	7	13	..
Beechworth Reformatory Prison	69	..	22	..	33	..	29	..
Bendigo ..	116	28	13	..	214	7	12	..
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	97	..	83	..	160	..	94	..
Coburg Reformatory Female Prison ..	..	10	..	2	..	3	..	2
Geelong ..	167	29	68	..	309	4	51	..
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	10	..	10	..	13	..	12	..
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	42	..	39	..	33	..	40	..
Metropolitan ..	111	123	110	48	4,120	670	106	27
Sale ..	30	5	6	..	88	1	2	..
Police Gaols ..	26	..	2	..	120	..	..	..
Total ..	1,467	213	949	50	7,131	692	916	29

**Prisoners in confinement, 1871 to 1927—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 1927, 7 per cent. less than in 1911, 43 per cent. less than in 1901, 68 per cent. less than in 1891, 73 per cent. less than in 1881, and 78 per cent. less than in 1871.

### PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1927.

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
1923 ...	735	60	795	13·38	1·04	7·05
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

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 1927:—

### BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY DETAINED, 1881 TO 1927.

—	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1927.
Total .. ..	1,598	1,900	1,151	813	795	999
Birthplace—						
Australia and New Zealand	584	845	689	595	660	763
England and Wales ..	401	420	149	87	64	105
Scotland .. ..	105	129	56	26	18	45
Ireland .. ..	378	336	160	62	23	44
China .. ..	27	14	18	4	1	2
Others .. ..	103	156	79	39	29	40
Religion—						
Protestants .. ..	888	1,098	651	476	479	571
Roman Catholics ..	671	729	465	317	293	380
Jews .. ..	7	14	8	4	4	2
Buddhists, Confucians, &c..	27	14	12	1	..	..
Others .. ..	5	45	15	15	19	46
Age—						
Under 20 years .. ..	229	129	75	54	85	106
20 to 30 years .. ..	473	669	316	205	287	289
30 to 40 years .. ..	312	457	337	211	190	244
40 to 50 years .. ..	294	279	234	193	126	183
50 to 60 years .. ..	166	193	102	96	68	119
60 years and over ..	124	173	87	54	39	58

**BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS  
CONSTANTLY DETAINED, PER 10,000 OF POPULATION,  
1881 TO 1927.\***

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1927.
<b>Birthplace—</b>						
Australia and New Zealand	10·84	10·65	7·25	5·32	4·92	5·04
England and Wales ..	27·20	25·78	12·72	9·73	} 6·53	10·69
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	6·43
Others .. ..	35·34	39·24	25·80	11·64	11·13	13·62
<b>Religion—</b>						
Protestants .. ..	14·36	13·12	7·19	4·90	4·12	4·39
Roman Catholics ..	32·98	29·33	17·63	11·07	9·08	10·44
Jews .. ..	16·17	21·68	13·54	6·38	5·21	2·31
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	24·20	20·75	21·95	6·18	..	..
Others .. ..	2·00	10·78	7·03	3·05	4·97	8·64
<b>Age—</b>						
Under 20 years .. ..	35·30	2·53	1·42	1·01	1·45	1·60
20 to 30 years .. ..	34·18	27·36	15·30	8·67	10·93	9·76
30 to 40 years .. ..	34·82	31·30	18·23	11·66	8·35	9·51
40 to 50 years .. ..	20·95	32·00	20·07	11·64	7·20	9·27
50 to 60 years .. ..	34·84	23·95	15·35	9·60	4·50	6·96
60 years and over ..	30·88	23·90	8·73	5·58	3·07	4·05

\* 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, 1927 :—

## POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31st DECEMBER, 1927.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner ... ..	1	...	1
Superintendents ... ..	2	3	5
Inspectors ... ..	4	6	10
Sub-Inspectors ... ..	20	4	24
Sergeants, First class ... ..	36	14	50
„ Second class ... ..	39	11	50
Senior Constables ... ..	152	83	235
Constables ... ..	995	283	1,278
Total ... ..	1,249	404	1,653
<i>Detectives.</i>			
Sergeants, First Class ... ..	3	1	4
„ Second Class ... ..	3	...	3
Senior Detectives ... ..	13	...	13
Detectives ... ..	24	1	25
Total ... ..	43	2	45
<i>Mounted.</i>			
Sergeants, Second class ... ..	1	...	1
Senior Constables ... ..	2	...	2
Constables ... ..	41	235	276
Total ... ..	44	235	279
Grand Total ... ..	1,336	641	1,977

The number of police in Victoria per 100,000 of the population and the corresponding proportions for other States, at the end of 1927, were as follows:—Victoria, 113·5; New South Wales, 129·5; Queensland, 132·2; South Australia, 124·4; Western Australia, 137·9; Tasmania, 111·2; and Northern Territory, 779·6.

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 1926-27 :—

## EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1871-2 TO 1926-27.

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
1923	..	531,440	75,732	8,597	4,631	620,400	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

\* 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-three years ended with 1927 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, 1923 TO 1927.

Cause of Death found to be due to—	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
<b>External Causes—</b>					
Accident .. .. .	524	601	619	718	690
Homicide .. .. .	11	7	11	10	8
Suicide .. .. .	125	128	170	144	174
Execution .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..
Doubtful .. .. .	18	19	21	26	23
Disease or Natural Causes .. .. .	714	688	603	599	619
Intemperance .. .. .	6	..	..	1	2
Unspecified or Doubtful Causes .. .. .	3	4	3	5	3
Being "Still Born" .. .. .	..	1	1	1	3
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,522</b>
<b>Number per 10,000 of Population .. .. .</b>	<b>8·71</b>	<b>8·82</b>	<b>8·54</b>	<b>8·86</b>	<b>8·81</b>

Of the deaths from external causes during the last five years, 78 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 1 per cent. to homicide, and 18 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.

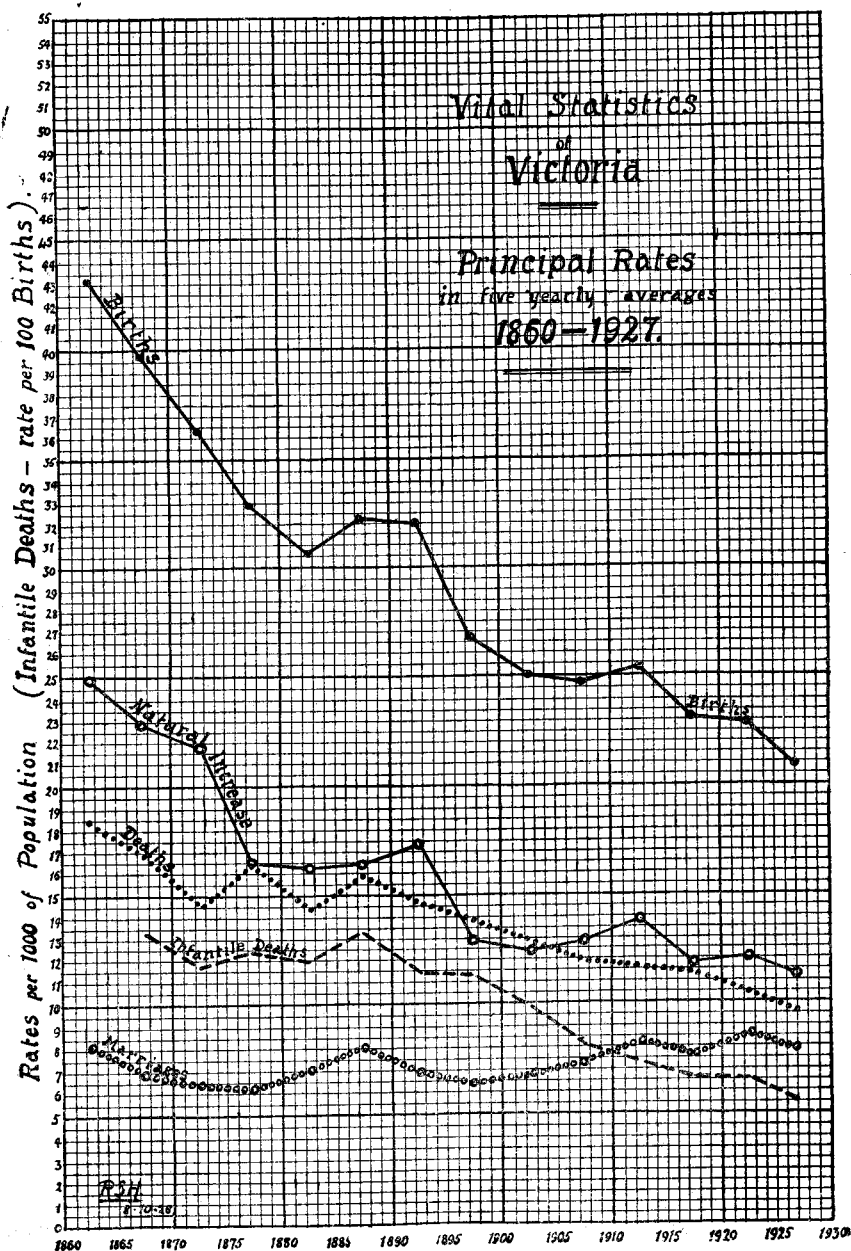
Registration  
of Births,  
Deaths, and  
Marriages.

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 *primâ 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 4,250,000 original entries have been made in the indexes, of which 1,022,000 relate to marriages, 2,198,000 to births, and 1,030,000 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 1927 was 45,912, yielding £5,449 revenue. Included in the above number were 7,513 free ordinary searches and 507 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 (Nos. 2775, 2998, 3127, and 3282) have been passed.



The principal numbers and rates—male and female—  
**Summary of Vital Statistics**, relating to Vital Statistics in Victoria for the year 1927, are given in the following table:—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 1927.

Division.	Sex.	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	453,580	9,188	5,049	647	20·26	11·13	70·42
	Females	506,200	8,712	4,697	471	17·21	9·28	54·06
	Total	959,780	17,900	9,746	1,118	18·65	10·15	62·46
Rest of the State	Males	406,417	8,880	3,933	487	21·85	9·68	54·84
	Females	361,216	8,294	3,094	361	22·96	8·57	43·53
	Total	767,633	17,174	7,027	848	22·37	9·15	49·38
Victoria	Males	859,997	18,068	8,982	1,134	21·01	10·44	62·76
	Females	867,416	17,006	7,791	832	19·61	8·98	48·92
	Total	1,727,413	35,074	16,773	1,966	20·30	9·71	56·05

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

MARRIAGES.

**Marriages—Numbers and Rates.** Marriages in Victoria in 1927 numbered 13,608. This was the third highest number for one year in the history of the State, being 1,290 less than the greatest number previously 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 1927.

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	8·94
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

\* 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 1927 :—

## MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIA, 1910 TO 1927.

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

The marriage rate in England and Wales in 1927 was 7·85.

The marriages in Australia for 1927 numbered 49,036, as against 47,865 in 1926, 46,899 in 1925, 45,869 in 1924, 44,541 in 1923, and 44,731 in 1922. Of the total for 1927, 13,608 took place in Victoria, 20,052 in New South Wales, 6,277 in Queensland, 4,501 in South Australia, 3,108 in Western Australia, 1,432 in Tasmania, 29 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).		Popula- tion.	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 1927 are shown in combination for various groups in the table which follows:—

### AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, IN VICTORIA, 1927.

		Ages of Brides.																			
Ages of 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.	Total Bridegrooms.	
16	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
17	..	1	4	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
18	..	1	8	17	22	10	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	
19	1	5	16	25	43	26	15	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	
20	..	3	15	36	56	60	46	82	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	
21 to 25	..	6	58	158	259	363	375	1,996	447	52	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,729	
25 to 30	..	3	24	39	90	164	239	2,157	1,753	331	49	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,864	
30 to 35	..	1	3	7	23	32	59	528	836	441	134	24	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,097	
35 to 40	..	..	1	5	4	9	19	132	305	295	222	46	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	
40 to 45	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	43	77	138	123	81	28	11	1	...	...	...	510	
45 to 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	10	27	54	73	60	43	13	3	2	1	...	291	
50 to 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	10	19	39	40	40	29	11	4	3	...	200	
55 to 60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	5	14	15	18	33	14	9	8	1	...	117	
60 to 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	4	15	10	20	13	17	12	4	...	96	
65 to 70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2	2	3	5	9	10	6	11	2	1	51	
70 to 75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	8	5	4	...	25	
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	3	8	
Total Brides		1	21	129	294	498	675	760	4,997	3,479	1,351	684	299	200	98	58	43	16	5	13,608	

Although age inequalities among contracting parties were relatively few, they were striking in degree. Thus four men between 45 and 50, and two men between 50 and 55, married women under 21, while eighteen 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, 713 were older and 183 younger than their brides, and 104 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 1927:—

**PROPORTIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90, 1911-20, AND 1927.**

Age Group.				Proportion per 1,000 of total—					
				Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
				1881-90.	1911-20.	1927.	1881-90.	1911-20.	1927.
Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	·07	·07
15 to 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	·75	1·54
16 to 17	...	...	...	·03	·16	·07	6·53	3·79	9·48
17 to 18	...	...	...	·29	·62	1·10	20·32	12·65	21·61
18 to 19	...	...	...	1·46	3·81	5·14	42·94	29·53	36·60
19 to 20	...	...	...	5·62	9·53	12·49	65·03	44·34	49·60
20 to 21	...	...	...	15·19	16·82	22·71	73·84	54·41	55·85
21 to 25	...	...	...	321·02	255·25	274·03	432·34	360·34	367·21
25 to 30	...	...	...	365·48	356·68	357·44	223·83	286·34	255·66
30 to 35	...	...	...	134·57	166·37	154·10	62·07	105·01	99·28
35 to 40	...	...	...	58·29	84·52	77·53	29·53	50·44	50·27
40 to 45	...	...	...	32·54	42·03	37·48	17·10	24·21	21·97
45 to 50	...	...	...	24·77	28·21	21·38	12·23	15·13	14·70
50 to 55	...	...	...	18·40	16·55	14·70	6·74	6·60	7·20
55 to 60	...	...	...	11·49	9·65	8·60	3·40	3·29	4·26
60 and over	...	...	...	10·85	9·80	13·23	2·78	3·10	4·70
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 1927, 542 were under 25 years, and 256 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 1927 the mean age at marriage of bachelors, 28·19, with that of divorced men, and of widowers—40·44 and 47·24 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25·37, as against 35·38 for divorced women and 43·62 for widows. The average age of men marrying women under 45 and

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

The mean age of women under 45 who married in 1927 differed very slightly from the average of the previous five years. In Victoria in 1927 the mean marrying age of all brides was 26·34, and of all bridegrooms, 29·51.

Marriage records show that, of the persons married in Victoria during 1927, 86·1 per cent. were born in Australia, 11·2 per cent. in the United Kingdom, and 1·3 per cent. in other British Possessions, and that only small proportions, about 1·9 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 1·0 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 1927 :—

**BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1913 AND 1927.**

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1913.	1927.	1913.	1927.
Australia ... ..	9,628	11,346	10,274	12,092
New Zealand ... ..	155	113	82	106
England and Wales ... ..	972	1,338	644	915
Scotland ... ..	213	359	141	231
Ireland ... ..	126	124	83	84
Other British Possessions ... ..	40	76	24	49
Germany ... ..	46	26	19	5
Russia ... ..	17	13	3	8
Italy ... ..	15	65	12	40
United States ... ..	30	21	14	6
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	82	127	28	72
Total ... ..	11,324	13,608	11,324	13,608

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, 1871-1927.

Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of total Marriages.					
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1927.
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	2·71
Widowers and Spinsters..	7·75	6·17	6·07	5·70	4·81	4·09
Widowers and Widows ..	4·56	3·27	2·48	2·18	1·73	1·72

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 1927, 58 were widowers and 44 were widows, as against 63 and 47 respectively in 1926, 65 and 48 in 1925, 64 and 51 in 1924, 65 and 47 in 1923, and 71 and 55 in 1922.

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1927 was 465, which was 5 less than the number for the preceding year. Of the 133,610 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 2,208, or 1 in every 61 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 1922 :—

### DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1923 TO 1927.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1923	..	..	..	209	192	401
1924	..	..	..	196	201	397
1925	..	..	..	238	237	475
1926	..	..	..	243	227	470
1927	..	..	..	227	238	465

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 1923 to 1927 :—

Year.	Percentage under 21 years of age.	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.
1923 .. ..	3·51	15·14
1924 .. ..	3·58	16·03
1925 .. ..	4·28	16·32
1926 .. ..	4·08	17·20
1927 .. ..	4·15	17·47

The numbers and proportions of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations and of those performed by registrars of marriages, for the years 1916 and 1927, are shown in the following table:—

#### MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1916.		1927.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Church of England .. ..	3,007	26·51	3,916	28·78
Roman Catholic Church .. ..	2,108	18·59	2,579	18·95
Presbyterian Church .. ..	2,055	18·12	2,508	18·43
Methodist Church .. ..	1,645	14·51	2,001	14·70
Congregational Church .. ..	1,104	9·74	558	4·10
Baptist Church .. ..	532	4·69	582	4·28
Church of Christ .. ..	268	2·36	323	2·37
Lutheran Church .. ..	65	·57	65	·48
Salvation Army .. ..	54	·48	76	·56
Hebrew .. ..	42	·37	59	·43
Other Sects .. ..	99	·87	96	·71
Registrars of Marriages .. ..	362	3·19	845	6·21
Total .. ..	11,341	100·00	13,608	100·00

Marriages by Anglican clergymen represented 28·78 per cent. of the total in 1927, as compared with 28·62 per cent. in 1926,

29·10 per cent. in 1921, 26·51 per cent. in 1916, 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 1927, 6·21 per cent., in 1926, 4·61 per cent., in 1925, 3·95 per cent., in 1924, 4·95 per cent., in 1923, 3·87 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 proportion of civil marriages in Victoria averages only about one-seventh of the proportion in England and Wales, and approximately one-fourth of the proportion in New Zealand.

The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages in Victoria numbered 1,703 on 31st December, 1927. 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 ..	445	Ballarat Town Mission..	1
Roman Catholic ..	354	New Church ..	3
Presbyterian ..	310	Greek Orthodox Church ..	2
Methodist ..	284	Unitarian ..	1
Congregational ..	56	International Bible Students' Association ..	1
Baptist ..	90	Latter Day Saints (Mormons) ..	1
Church of Christ ..	74	Open Brethren ..	3
Lutheran ..	26		
Salvation Army ..	34	Total Clergymen ..	1,703
Latter Day Saints (Re-organized) ..	3	Lay Registrars of Marriages ..	24
Seventh Day Adventist ..	10		
Catholic Apostolic ..	2		
Free Christian ..	2		
Australian Church ..	1	Grand Total ..	1,727

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.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1927 was 35,074, of which 18,068 were of males and 17,006 of females. This was 288 less than the number recorded for the preceding year. Stillbirths, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 1,061, and corresponded to a ratio of 3·0 per 100 infants born alive in 1927. There were 1,062 male to every 1,000 female births in 1927, as compared with 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, the rates are obviously high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and with it, of necessity, the birth rate.

The following table shows the 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 1927.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59	17,154	8,742	8,412	*	*	*	*	39·49
1860-64	24,060	12,379	11,681	5,614	5,991	6,534	5,921	43·29
1865-69	25,963	13,219	12,744	6,027	6,543	7,105	6,288	39·77
1870-74	27,359	13,944	13,415	6,478	6,769	7,467	6,645	36·35
1875-79	26,584	13,639	12,945	6,333	6,686	7,211	6,354	32·85
1880-84	27,286	13,965	13,321	6,374	7,025	7,300	6,587	30·64
1885-89	32,941	16,883	16,058	7,824	8,289	8,814	8,014	32·27
1890-94	36,945	18,901	18,044	8,669	9,604	9,735	8,937	31·99
1895-99	31,675	16,213	15,462	7,746	8,078	8,323	7,528	26·76
1900-04	30,316	15,544	14,772	7,384	7,682	7,880	7,370	25·08
1905-09	30,994	15,879	15,115	7,489	7,832	8,076	7,597	24·76
1910-14	34,500	17,717	16,783	8,329	8,619	8,850	8,702	25·42
1915-19	33,101	17,014	16,087	8,228	8,336	8,514	8,023	23·13
1920-24	36,022	18,549	17,473	8,729	8,970	9,367	8,956	22·89
1925 ..	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

\* 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 1927.

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

The birth rate in England and Wales in 1927 was 16·6.

The births in Australia were fewer by 4,285, or 3·1 per cent., in 1927 than in 1914, although in the intervening period the population had increased by 24·7 per cent. The number in 1927 was 133,698, as compared with 137,983 in 1914. Of the total recorded for 1927, 35,074 occurred in Victoria, 53,839 in New South Wales, 19,833 in Queensland, 11,492 in South Australia, 8,482 in Western Australia, 4,833 in Tasmania, 68 in the Northern Territory, and 77 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 1927, 81 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:—78·1 in Victoria; 86·7 in Australia; ·6 in New Zealand; 8·0 in England and Wales; 1·9 in Scotland; ·9 in Ireland; ·3 in other British Possessions; and 1·6 in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were:—Victoria, 80·0; Australia, 88·8; New Zealand, ·6; England and Wales, 7·2; Scotland, 1·7; Ireland, ·6; other British Possessions, ·2; and foreign countries, ·9.

**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 :—

**STANDARIZED 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) Standarized 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	1.0383	27.89	4.26
1921	1,531,280	33,879	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.

**Chinese and half-caste Chinese births.** During the last ten years the births to Chinese parents numbered 38, or 1 in every 8,760 births. There were 220 Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese), or 1 in every 1,513 births registered in the same period.

**Ages of parents of nuptial children.** The average ages of fathers and mothers of nuptial children whose births were recorded in 1927 were 33·23 and 29·64 years respectively, which were 4·52 and 4·14 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, 1927.

Father.			Mother.		
Age Group.		Proportion per 100 Births.	Age Group.		Proportion per 100 Births.
Under 20	...	46	Under 20	...	3·88
20 to 25	...	11·23	20 to 25	...	21·66
25 to 30	...	26·27	25 to 30	...	29·32
30 to 35	...	25·50	30 to 35	...	24·23
35 to 40	...	19·34	35 to 40	...	15·28
40 to 45	...	10·14	40 to 45	...	5·19
45 to 50	...	4·61	45 and over	...	44
50 and over	...	2·45			
Total	...	100·00	Total	...	100·00

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1927, 51·0 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 39·5 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 37·5 and 44·8 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 nuptial births, about 39 were due to mothers under 20 years, and about 4 to mothers

aged 45 years and upwards. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains on page 326 information relating to the ages of mothers of first-born children.

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 about one-sixth of the metropolitan births now occur in these institutions the rates for certain municipalities—particularly the poorer and more congested ones—were necessarily considerably understated.

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. This practice has been adhered to, and in the years 1924 to 1927 the decrease was approximately 1,250, 1,350, 1,280; and 1,220 respectively. 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 1927:—

BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND  
RURAL DISTRICTS, 1923 TO 1927.

Division.	Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Metropolitan District ..	21·10	20·90	19·93	19·31	18·65
Country Towns (other urban) ..	22·08	21·25	20·41	20·11	19·50
Rest of State .. ..	24·03	23·81	24·13	23·44	23·24
Total State .. ..	22·31	22·01	21·49	20·84	20·30

Birth rates in  
metropolitan  
municipalities.

The appended statement shows, for the years 1923 to 1927 the number of births, and the births per 1,000 of the mean population in the metropolitan municipalities :—

### BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES, 1923 TO 1927.

Municipality.	Number of Births.					Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Melbourne ..	2,011	1,843	1,766	1,791	1,648	19·73	18·08	17·35	17·62	16·20
Box Hill ..	†	†	†	268	263	†	†	†	24·59	22·19
Brighton ..	482	479	523	433	493	20·51	19·21	20·19	16·20	17·94
Brunswick ..	1,130	1,206	1,113	1,191	1,164	24·26	25·22	22·61	23·51	21·74
Camberwell ..	632	746	833	864	911	22·97	23·96	24·01	22·72	22·12
Caulfield ..	1,050	1,073	1,057	1,105	1,039	21·35	19·84	18·34	17·96	15·87
Coburg ..	553	680	735	763	785	24·50	25·56	24·69	23·40	22·36
Collingwood ..	687	726	706	662	671	20·05	21·29	20·80	19·59	20·00
Essendon ..	833	876	833	805	881	22·23	22·62	20·96	19·78	21·10
Fitzroy ..	805	719	661	620	608	23·12	20·79	19·25	18·25	18·07
Footscray ..	1,022	960	992	974	950	26·73	23·41	23·20	21·99	20·72
Hawthorn ..	502	559	534	505	463	18·55	17·92	16·83	15·76	14·29
Kew ..	378	387	363	373	394	20·26	19·44	17·24	16·70	16·72
Malvern ..	625	691	664	594	608	15·89	16·68	15·62	13·66	13·69
Northcote ..	823	930	908	925	902	24·98	26·72	24·59	23·98	22·62
Oakleigh ..	235	226	*	*	*	34·36	31·22	*	*	*
Port Melbourne ..	305	291	276	283	237	23·21	22·13	20·99	21·49	17·89
Prahran ..	954	878	888	844	822	18·73	17·17	17·23	16·26	15·75
Preston ..	380	501	567	625	719	32·59	35·11	32·87	30·12	28·53
Richmond ..	893	946	890	861	835	20·64	21·68	20·39	19·76	19·23
Sandringham ..	221	268	275	307	303	15·79	17·29	15·94	16·16	14·79
South Melbourne ..	951	951	777	849	795	20·24	20·20	16·49	17·99	16·80
St. Kilda ..	648	677	641	665	665	16·12	16·59	15·58	16·06	15·89
Williamstown ..	499	490	525	474	439	24·62	22·73	23·10	20·40	18·49
Remainder of Me- tropolis	927	1,067	1,384	1,145	1,305	23·74	25·80	26·76	25·28	26·49
Greater Melbourne	17,611	18,170	17,911	17,926	17,900	21·10	20·90	19·93	19·31	18·65

\* Included in "Remainder of Metropolis." † Not available.

Birth rates  
in country  
towns.

Similar information relating to the twelve principal country towns is given in the table which follows :—

### BIRTH RATES IN THE TWELVE PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS, 1923 TO 1927.

Town.	Number of Births.					Births per 1,000 of Population.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Ballarat ..	785	790	708	708	648	19·64	19·46	17·27	17·04	15·46
Bendigo ..	653	634	614	569	576	19·50	18·85	18·22	16·96	16·99
Geelong ..	829	790	842	913	937	22·35	20·93	21·53	22·33	22·15
Carroll ..	133	125	127	133	111	22·17	20·16	19·54	19·70	15·48
Castlemaine ..	147	138	128	122	124	20·50	19·38	17·85	17·02	17·71
Hamilton ..	139	144	145	148	143	27·20	28·13	27·88	28·14	27·08
Maryborough ..	*	127	112	107	112	*	26·29	23·14	22·02	22·86
Mildura ..	200	211	186	195	200	36·04	37·02	31·79	32·50	33·33
Mordialloc ..	120	152	160	148	172	17·39	21·17	22·16	19·07	18·88
Stawell ..	130	107	112	107	100	23·26	23·01	24·03	22·91	21·28
Warrnambool ..	196	180	180	176	180	24·65	22·50	22·44	21·86	22·30
Wonthaggi ..	188	146	151	159	153	33·57	24·33	23·23	23·38	22·17

\* 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
1923 ... ..	412	4
1924 ... ..	378	3
1925 ... ..	393	3
1926 ... ..	377	4
1927 ... ..	397	3

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 90 gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 10,375 was delivered of triplets. The proportions for the decennium ended 1917 were 1 in every 94 and 1 in every 9,538 respectively.

**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 1927 advantage was taken of these Acts, and of an Act (now repealed) passed in 1903, to legitimate 2,771 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, and 159 in 1927.

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 1927, the numbers of legitimations in the various States and New Zealand during that year were as follows :—Victoria, 10·2; New South Wales, 24·0; Queensland, 15·1; South Australia, 16·7; Western Australia, 16·9; Tasmania, 8·9; and New Zealand, 22·5.



**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 1927.

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

The percentages in the various States and New Zealand in 1927 were as follows :—Victoria, 4·44 per cent. ; New South Wales, 5·00 per cent. ; Queensland, 5·25 per cent. ; South Australia, 3·13 per cent. ; Western Australia, 3·90 per cent. ; Tasmania, 5·09 per cent. ; Australia, 4·70 per cent. ; and New Zealand, 4·97 per cent.

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.

**Ex-nuptiality in town and country.** 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 1927, in the metropolitan area 1 birth in every 20, in other urban districts 1 in 20, and in the rural districts only 1 in 36 were ex-nuptial. The corresponding rates for 1926 were 1 in 19, 1 in 21, and 1 in 29 respectively.

### DEATHS.

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

#### DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, VICTORIA, 1855 TO 1927.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59..	7,653	4,768	2,885	*	*	*	*	17.78
1860-64..	10,210	6,001	4,209	3,257	2,658	2,093	2,202	18.44
1865-69..	11,035	6,374	4,661	3,385	2,938	2,243	2,469	16.93
1870-74..	10,978	6,365	4,613	3,232	2,744	2,461	2,541	14.56
1875-79..	13,289	7,567	5,722	4,016	3,567	2,831	2,875	16.45
1880-84..	12,820	7,324	5,496	3,512	3,167	3,013	3,128	14.40
1885-89..	16,200	9,307	6,893	4,591	3,912	3,689	4,008	15.87
1890-94..	16,886	9,716	7,170	4,643	4,108	3,977	4,158	14.62
1895-99..	16,350	9,227	7,123	4,324	3,957	3,808	4,261	13.81
1900-04..	15,457	8,686	6,771	3,921	3,750	3,992	3,794	12.84
1905-09..	14,932	8,296	6,636	3,805	3,539	3,917	3,671	11.93
1910-14..	15,705	8,616	7,089	3,873	3,875	4,137	3,820	11.57
1915-19..	16,283	8,860	7,423	3,781	4,172	4,467	3,863	11.38
1920-24..	16,375	8,781	7,594	3,846	4,166	4,503	3,860	10.40
1925 ..	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

\* Not available.

The number of deaths in 1927 was 16,773, which was 563 above the average of the preceding five years.

The deaths in Australia in 1927 numbered 58,282 as against 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 16,773 occurred in Victoria, 22,749 in New South Wales, 8,078 in Queensland, 5,128 in South Australia, 3,393 in Western Australia, 2,033 in Tasmania, 76 in the Northern Territory, and 52 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 1925, 1926, and 1927 :—

**DEATHS PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION IN  
AUSTRALASIA, 1910 TO 1927.**

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

The death rate in England and Wales in 1927 was 12·3.

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 division of the Commonwealth, and those in a standard population,

Age  
distribution  
and crude  
death rates.

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, 1923 TO 1927.

Year.	Index of Mortality for—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1923	10·97	10·61	10·97	9·90	9·79	10·49	10·64
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

### VICTORIA, 1923 TO 1927.

Year.	Crude Rates.			Standardized Rates.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1923 ..	11·46	9·98	10·71	11·56	10·38	10·97
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

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.

Death rates  
at various  
ages.

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 lead 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 1927:—

DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN,  
AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1923 TO 1927.

Division.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Metropolitan District ..	11·28	10·49	9·71	9·86	10·15
Country Towns (other urban) ..	12·46	11·27	10·69	10·72	10·62
Rest of State .. ..	9·48	9·09	8·79	8·94	8·71
Total State .. ..	10·71	10·05	9·47	9·63	9·71

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 1927 :—

### DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES, 1923 TO 1927.

Municipality.	Number of Deaths.					Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Melbourne ..	1,418	1,310	1,166	1,192	1,236	13·91	12·85	11·46	11·73	12·15
Box Hill ..	†	†	†	101	132	†	†	†	9·27	11·14
Brighton ..	249	250	218	243	252	10·60	10·02	8·42	9·09	9·17
Brunswick ..	534	502	495	509	561	11·46	10·50	10·05	10·05	10·48
Camberwell ..	264	332	304	336	342	9·59	10·66	8·76	8·84	8·31
Caulfield ..	402	477	457	462	517	8·17	8·82	7·93	7·51	7·89
Coburg ..	227	229	218	256	228	10·06	8·61	7·32	7·85	6·49
Collingwood ..	457	395	390	436	434	13·34	11·58	11·49	12·90	12·94
Essendon ..	401	417	395	410	399	10·70	10·77	9·94	10·07	9·56
Fitzroy ..	539	414	458	394	478	15·48	11·97	13·34	11·60	14·21
Footscray ..	385	411	376	388	426	10·07	10·02	8·80	8·76	9·29
Hawthorn ..	359	308	300	324	366	11·85	9·87	9·45	10·11	11·30
Kew ..	159	203	198	187	209	8·52	10·20	9·41	8·37	8·87
Malvern ..	358	350	353	372	407	9·10	8·45	8·31	8·55	9·17
Northcote ..	309	333	366	353	384	9·38	9·57	9·91	9·15	9·63
Oakleigh ..	87	72	*	*	*	12·72	9·94	*	*	*
Port Melbourne ..	158	142	135	157	165	12·02	10·80	10·27	11·92	12·45
Prahran ..	620	617	550	617	638	12·17	12·06	10·67	11·89	12·22
Preston ..	137	139	172	175	218	11·75	9·74	9·97	8·43	8·65
Richmond ..	561	471	464	478	474	12·90	10·80	10·63	10·97	10·92
Sandringham ..	111	122	131	117	122	7·93	7·87	7·59	6·16	5·96
South Melbourne ..	585	542	483	502	583	12·45	11·51	10·25	10·64	12·32
St. Kilda ..	446	414	407	470	467	11·09	10·15	9·89	11·35	11·16
Williamstown ..	240	236	208	240	258	11·84	10·97	9·15	10·33	10·87
Remainder of Metropolis ..	408	432	480	436	450	10·45	10·44	9·28	9·62	9·13
Greater Melbourne	9,414	9,118	8,724	9,155	9,746	11·28	10·49	9·71	9·86	10·15

\* Included in "Remainder of Metropolis." † Not available.

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 1927 were 12·33 per 1,000 in the former as against 8·18 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 1918-27, there were 11·19 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 38,000 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 1918-27 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates :—

Cause of Death.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1918-27.	Decrease in 1918-27.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1·654	0·705	0·949
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	0·446	0·145	0·301
Typhoid Fever ...	0·293	0·017	0·276
Scarlet Fever ...	0·033	0·018	0·015
Measles ...	0·215	0·036	0·179
Diphtheria ...	0·196	0·090	0·106
Total ...	2·837	1·011	1·826

The figures show that the mortality from the six diseases mentioned declined by 64 per cent. in 1918-27—the decline representing a rate of 1·83 per 1,000 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 4·57 per 1,000 of the population during the period mentioned.

Death rates  
in country  
towns.

The appended statement shows, for the years 1923 to 1927, the number of deaths, and the deaths per 1,000 of the population in the twelve principal country towns:—

### DEATH RATES IN THE TWELVE PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS, 1923 TO 1927.

Town.	Number of Deaths.					Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Ballarat ..	552	451	470	489	449	13·81	11·11	11·47	11·77	10·71
Bendigo ..	474	470	410	434	433	14·15	13·97	12·17	12·94	12·77
Geelong ..	394	394	410	361	443	10·62	10·44	10·48	8·83	10·47
Carrum ..	71	52	41	61	56	11·83	8·39	6·31	9·04	7·81
Castlemaine ..	69	78	68	79	69	9·62	10·96	9·48	11·02	9·86
Hamilton ..	73	66	58	64	56	14·29	12·89	11·15	12·17	10·61
Maryborough ..	*	61	58	60	59	*	12·63	11·98	12·35	12·04
Mildura ..	70	69	67	63	54	12·61	12·11	11·45	10·50	9·00
Mordialloc ..	68	56	69	87	71	9·86	7·80	9·56	11·21	7·79
Stawell ..	61	52	46	43	63	13·26	11·18	9·87	9·21	13·40
Warrnambool ..	96	70	76	75	84	12·08	8·75	9·48	9·32	10·41
Wonthaggi ..	58	61	41	41	45	10·36	10·17	6·31	6·03	6·52

\* 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 twelve 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 1927 were as follows :—

**PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN  
AREAS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS, 1927.**

Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals, 1927.	Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals, 1927.
Melbourne .. ..	40·9	St. Kilda .. ..	21·0
Box Hill .. ..	16·7	Williamstown .. ..	21·7
Brighton .. ..	19·8	Remainder of Metropolis .. ..	25·1
Brunswick .. ..	39·2	Ballarat .. ..	22·3
Camberwell .. ..	16·4	Bendigo .. ..	23·1
Caulfield .. ..	21·1	Geelong .. ..	26·4
Coburg .. ..	35·1	Carrum .. ..	35·7
Collingwood .. ..	37·8	Castlemaine .. ..	34·8
Essendon .. ..	28·3	Hamilton .. ..	26·8
Fitzroy .. ..	43·1	Maryborough .. ..	28·8
Footscray .. ..	30·3	Mildura .. ..	51·9
Hawthorn .. ..	18·9	Mordialloc .. ..	29·6
Kew .. ..	10·5	Stawell .. ..	33·3
Malvern .. ..	12·3	Warrnambool .. ..	31·0
Northcote .. ..	27·9	Wonthaggi .. ..	46·7
Port Melbourne .. ..	36·4		
Prahran .. ..	30·1	Summary—	
Preston .. ..	28·0	Greater Melbourne .. ..	29·5
Richmond .. ..	34·0	Twelve Country Towns .. ..	27·1
Sandringham .. ..	22·1	Remainder of State .. ..	22·8
South Melbourne .. ..	34·3	Whole State .. ..	27·1

Of the total deaths in the State 27·1 per cent. occurred in public hospitals in 1927, as against 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 1927, the percentage treated in public hospitals varied from 43·1 for Fitzroy, 40·9 for Melbourne City, 39·2 for Brunswick, and 37·8 for Collingwood, to 16·7 for Box Hill, 16·4 for Camberwell, 12·3 for Malvern, and 10·5 for Kew. For the whole metropolitan area the percentage was 29·5 as compared with 23·9 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 23 per cent. that given to people residing elsewhere.

Residents of Greater Melbourne who died in public hospitals in Victoria during 1927 numbered 2,871.

In 1927 the deaths in public institutions were 33·5 per cent. of the total in the State. The number of deaths in each metropolitan public institution in 1927 is given in the subjoined table:—

DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1927.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
<b>Hospitals—</b>		<b>Asylums—</b>	
Melbourne .. ..	1,018	<b>Mental—</b>	
Alfred .. ..	584	Kew .. ..	98
Children's .. ..	643	Mont Park .. ..	82
St. Vincent's .. ..	178	Receiving House, Royal Park .. ..	49
Austin .. ..	232	Macleod Military .. ..	1
Women's .. ..	175		
Homœopathic .. ..	89	Total Mental .. ..	230
Infectious Diseases .. ..	86		
Caulfield Repatriation .. ..	64	<b>Benevolent—</b>	
Queen Victoria .. ..	80	Melbourne (Cheltenham) .. ..	181
Williamstown .. ..	19	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm .. ..	108
Caulfield Convalescent .. ..	18	Convent of Little Sisters of the Poor .. ..	62
Eye and Ear .. ..	7	Old Colonists' Homes .. ..	5
Police .. ..	..		
Total Hospitals .. ..	3,193	Total Benevolent .. ..	356
		<b>Foundling Homes, Refuges—</b>	
		Broadmeadows .. ..	38
<b>Sanatoria —</b>		East Melbourne .. ..	1
Heatherton .. ..	68	The Haven, Fitzroy .. ..	3
Janefield .. ..	19	Carlton .. ..	3
Macleod Military .. ..	2	Children's Welfare Depot .. ..	1
Greenvale .. ..	8	Berwick .. ..	1
Total Sanatoria .. ..	97	Total Others .. ..	47
		<b>Total Hospitals and other Institutions .. ..</b>	<b>3,923</b>

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 1927 numbered 1,966, and, as there were 35,074 births, it follows that of every 10,000 infants born 561 died within twelve months. The rates for Melbourne and

Infantile mortality.

suburbs, 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 1927.

Period.	Melbourne and Suburbs.		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

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 1927 were as follows :—

### INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS OF THE STATE, 1923 TO 1927.

Division.	Deaths under One Year per 100 Births.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Melbourne .. ..	7·34	6·77	6·02	6·16	6·25
Ballarat .. ..	8·54	6·58	7·49	5·51	5·56
Bendigo .. ..	10·57	10·25	6·19	5·10	6·25
Geelong .. ..	10·01	7·34	7·13	4·82	6·40
Rest of the State ..	5·29	5·15	5·15	4·93	4·77
Victoria .. ..	6·57	6·13	5·70	5·56	5·61

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 1927 the deaths of children under 1 year of age to every 1,000 births were 65 in Melbourne, 67 in Ballarat, 77 in Bendigo, and 71 in Geelong, as against 51 in the rest of the State.

The following table shows 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 1927 :—

### INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES, 1923 TO 1927.

Municipality.	Number of Deaths under One year.					Deaths under One year per 100 Births.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Melbourne ..	237	168	136	139	135	11·79	9·12	7·70	7·76	8·19
Box Hill ..	†	†	†	14	14	†	†	†	5·22	5·32
Brighton ..	22	21	20	17	20	4·56	4·38	3·82	3·93	4·06
Brunswick ..	85	79	72	74	73	7·52	6·55	6·47	6·21	6·27
Camberwell ..	25	37	32	41	33	3·96	4·96	3·84	4·75	3·62
Caulfield ..	56	63	35	56	49	5·33	5·87	3·31	5·07	4·72
Coburg ..	42	38	49	51	39	7·59	5·59	6·67	6·68	4·97
Collingwood ..	64	68	54	62	62	9·32	9·37	7·65	9·37	9·24
Essendon ..	59	52	53	46	49	7·08	5·94	6·36	5·71	5·56
Fitzroy ..	84	59	55	36	51	10·43	8·20	8·32	5·81	8·39
Footscray ..	68	74	75	51	71	6·65	7·71	7·56	5·24	7·47
Hawthorn ..	32	30	19	23	21	5·69	5·37	3·56	4·56	4·54
Kew ..	13	18	19	21	15	3·44	4·65	5·23	5·63	3·81
Malvern ..	31	27	28	23	33	4·96	3·01	4·22	3·87	5·43
Northcote ..	49	54	54	61	52	5·95	5·81	5·95	6·59	5·76
Oakleigh ..	10	8	*	*	*	4·26	3·54	*	*	*
Port Melbourne ..	25	26	24	26	23	8·20	8·93	8·70	9·19	9·70
Prahran ..	68	66	49	51	56	7·13	7·52	5·52	6·04	6·81
Preston ..	24	31	37	25	36	6·32	6·19	6·53	4·00	5·01
Richmond ..	73	66	65	56	67	8·13	6·98	7·30	6·50	8·02
Sandringham ..	16	16	14	16	12	7·24	5·97	5·09	5·21	3·96
South Melbourne ..	95	88	59	76	69	9·99	9·25	7·59	8·95	8·68
St. Kilda ..	31	34	28	39	36	4·78	5·02	4·37	5·86	5·41
Williamstown ..	32	38	32	34	29	6·41	7·76	6·10	7·17	6·61
Remainder of Metropolitan ..	51	69	70	66	73	5·50	6·47	5·06	5·76	5·59
Greater Melbourne	1,292	1,230	1,079	1,104	1,118	7·34	6·77	6·02	6·16	6·25

\* Included in "Remainder of Metropolis."

† Not available.

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.

**Infantile  
Mortality at  
different  
ages.**

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 quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1920-24 the mortality rate of infants whose age was over one week shows a decrease of 20·5 per cent., while that of infants under one week increased by 10·2 per cent.

In 1925, 1926, and 1927 the total rate for males was higher than that for females by 24·6 per cent., 23·6 per cent., and 28·4 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 1927 :—

### INFANTILE MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1900 TO 1927.

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	

### INFANTILE MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES, MALES AND FEMALES, 1927.

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 ..	472	26·1	41·6	321	18·9	38·6
1 week to 1 month ..	170	9·4	15·0	136	8·0	16·3
1 to 3 months ..	156	8·7	13·8	107	6·3	12·9
3 to 6 months ..	137	7·6	12·1	109	6·4	13·1
6 to 12 months ..	199	11·0	17·5	159	9·3	19·1
Total ..	1,134	62·8	100·0	832	48·9	100·0

**Probable mortality of infants.** The experience of the years 1921-27 shows that, of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 662 boys and 539 girls died within twelve months, and 9,338 of the former and 9,461 of the latter, or 18,799 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 1,034 more survivors in 1921-27 than in 1891-1900, and 1,331 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, and for the years 1926 and 1927:—

**INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-93, 1901-10, 1911-20, 1926 AND 1927.**

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births in—				
	1891-93.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1926.	1927.
Whooping Cough .. ..	2·60	2·52	1·82	2·35	·80
Convulsions .. ..	6·83	3·10	1·63	·79	·80
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia .. ..	11·37	8·13	6·86	5·40	7·64
Diarrhoeal Diseases, all forms ..	29·66	24·62	16·13	9·25	7·98
Congenital Malformations, &c.	3·45	4·86	4·38	4·55	4·88
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.) .. ..	22·24	12·74	13·09	6·14	6·16
Prematurity .. ..	13·13	14·99	15·17	14·93	14·68
Violence .. ..	3·16	2·47	1·07	·71	·97
Injury at birth .. ..				2·83	3·51
Other diseases peculiar to early Infancy .. ..	24·49	14·46	9·40	2·51	2·79
All other causes .. ..				6·16	5·85
<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>



# INFANTILE DEATH RATES, AT DIFFERENT AGES, FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1927.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.									
	Age Period.						Total.	Males.	Females.	Average Annual Rate, 1925-27.
	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.					
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	·40	1·22	1·97	1·54	2·51	7·64	8·69	6·53	5·98	
Diarrhoeal Diseases, all forms ..	·09	·31	1·31	2·45	3·82	7·98	9·08	6·82	9·43	
Congenital Malformations, &c... ..	2·00	·97	·80	·74	·37	4·88	5·76	3·94	4·68	
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.) ..	2·88	1·37	1·02	·63	·26	6·16	7·41	4·82	6·32	
Prematurity ..	10·97	2·74	·88	·06	·03	14·68	15·99	13·29	14·89	
Injury at Birth ..	2·94	·48	·09	..	..	3·51	4·15	2·82	6·22	
Early Infancy ..	2·19	·46	·11	·03	..	2·79	3·10	2·47		
All other causes ..	1·14	1·17	1·32	1·57	3·22	*8·42	8·58	8·23	8·69	
Total, all causes ..	22·61	8·72	7·50	7·02	10·21	56·06	62·76	48·92	56·21	
Average Annual Rate, 1925-27 ..	22·78	7·88	7·51	7·20	10·84	56·21	62·33	49·69	..	

\* 2·85 were deaths from Epidemic and Infectious diseases.

Of every 1,000 infants born during 1921-27, 11 died from diarrhoeal and 8 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 63 per cent. since the last mentioned period. In 1921-27, acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia were responsible for 6·0 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 11·4 in 1891-93—a decline of 47 per cent. between the two periods. Of every 100 children who died in the last seven years, 33 deaths were due to prematurity and congenital malformations, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, while 19 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 Melbourne and suburbs and the whole State for the years 1923 to 1927, also the principal causes of death.

## DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH, 1923 TO 1927.

Cause of Death.	Melbourne and Suburbs.					Victoria.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Convulsions ...	6	10	7	9	4	27	27	20	16	15
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ...	33	29	14	15	45	55	47	20	26	57
Diarrhoeal Diseases, all forms	11	3	9	7	5	26	14	19	13	14
Congenital Malformations, &c. ...	50	58	60	56	57	98	110	110	106	104
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.) ...	87	80	65	50	67	166	137	146	134	149
Prematurity ...	326	322	263	270	284	594	568	502	502	481
Violence ...	9	2	3	6	12	16	4	4	8	16
Injury at Birth ...	90	106	80	57	62	187	207	124	100	120
Early Infancy (162) ...			56	55	48			123	86	93
All other causes ...	24	22	19	39	30	42	45	42	61	50
Total all Causes ...	636	632	576	564	614	1,211	1,159	1,110	1,052	1,099
Deaths per 100 Births	3·61	3·48	3·22	3·15	3·43	3·38	3·21	3·09	2·97	3·13

**Nuptial and ex-nuptial infantile death rates.**

On the average of the last ten years, 145 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 2·5 times that of nuptial children. In the year 1927 the mortality rate of nuptial infants was 5·32 per 100 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 1,556, and the deaths of ex-nuptial infants were 182, the death rate being thus 11·70 per 100 births. With the view of ascertaining the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates of the two classes the following table has been constructed, showing the deaths from certain causes, per 1,000 nuptial and ex-nuptial births, for the periods 1904-08 and 1914-18 and the year 1927:—

## 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.	1927.	1904-08.	1914-18.	1927.
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	19·8	14·2	7·2	72·6	48·6	25·7
Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, Marasmus, &c. ...	30·3	27·2	31·2	52·1	64·9	50·8
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ...	6·9	6·1	7·3	18·6	12·5	14·1
Other causes ...	18·3	15·3	7·5	58·7	36·6	26·4
Total, all causes ...	75·3	62·8	53·2	202·0	162·6	117·0

The rates for 1927 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 25·7 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, as compared with 7·2 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 14·1 and 7·3 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 Melbourne and suburbs from the two former classes of complaint in each month during the last five years are shown in the appended table :—

#### 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
Total, 1923-27 ..	578	461	1,039	369	309	678

The experience of the last 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 7,283 in 1927, as compared with 7,188 in 1926, 7,250 in 1925, 7,701 in 1924, and 8,186 in 1923. 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 1927.

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

The infantile death rate in England and Wales, in 1927, was 6·9.

The infantile deaths per 100 births in the Australasian capitals in 1927 were as follows :—Melbourne 6·25, Sydney 5·64, Brisbane 5·80, Adelaide 6·12, Perth 5·77, Hobart 7·10, and Wellington 4·47.

In 1927 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,496, and the deaths of female children under that age, 1,117—the former being in the proportion of 16·66 per cent., and the latter of 14·34 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 1927 :—

### 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
<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

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 1927 and in the two preceding years are shown in the following table:—

## AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1925 TO 1927.

Ages.	1925.			1926.			1927.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 ..	1,170	876	2,046	1,116	851	1,967	1,134	832	1,966
1 to 2	186	150	336	166	105	271	193	157	350
2 „ 3	64	47	111	72	64	136	77	53	130
3 „ 4	44	35	79	50	40	90	56	41	97
4 „ 5	39	26	65	36	27	63	36	34	70
5 „ 10	127	97	224	124	91	215	122	117	239
10 „ 15	106	96	202	114	88	202	114	80	194
15 „ 20	162	124	286	168	132	300	155	124	279
20 „ 25	198	161	359	196	200	396	201	208	409
25 „ 30	194	215	409	191	212	403	241	223	464
30 „ 35	229	227	456	225	260	485	253	222	475
35 „ 40	299	248	547	271	284	555	275	273	548
40 „ 45	285	277	562	315	284	599	312	264	576
45 „ 50	363	301	664	426	342	768	427	338	765
50 „ 55	520	395	915	485	385	870	495	402	897
55 „ 60	656	449	1,105	673	511	1,184	644	514	1,158
60 „ 65	889	601	1,490	830	626	1,456	892	665	1,557
65 „ 70	857	657	1,514	940	722	1,662	1,006	776	1,782
70 „ 75	710	589	1,299	776	663	1,439	836	698	1,534
75 „ 80	580	596	1,176	643	595	1,238	613	638	1,251
80 „ 85	469	568	1,037	483	558	1,041	475	533	1,008
85 „ 90	296	343	639	300	337	637	272	388	660
90 „ 95	106	137	243	127	137	264	126	156	282
95 ..	14	14	28	10	22	32	5	9	14
96 ..	11	7	18	9	10	19	5	21	26
97 ..	3	9	12	7	5	12	5	5	10
98 ..	2	5	7	2	10	12	7	8	15
99 ..	1	2	3	3	3	6	1	6	7
100 ..	1	1	2	4	1	5	2	1	3
101 ..	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	3	3
102 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
103 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
104 ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1
105 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
107 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
110 ..	..	..	..	*2	..	2	..	..	..
Total ..	8,582	7,254	15,836	8,765	7,570	16,335	8,982	7,791	16,773

\* Age not verified.

Of the 48,944 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years 6,059 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 27—thirteen males and fourteen females—had attained or passed the age of 100 years.

The highest age at death recorded in the period 1925-27 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 115 male deaths in 1927, as against 116 in 1926, 118 in 1925, 116 in 1924, and 113 in 1923.

The death rates from the chief diseases are shown in the appended table for the period 1908-12 and for the last five years :—

### DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1908-1912.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	98	34	20	11	17	17
Measles .. .. .	33	48	4	26	8	30
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	16	11	13	10	9	17
Whooping Cough .. .. .	77	12	160	27	71	30
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	122	58	69	42	41	54
Influenza .. .. .	109	248	104	41	118	40
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (previously Infantile Paralysis) .. .. .	..	2	2	15	5	5
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. .. .	..	8	20	17	11	8
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System .. .. .	855	620	585	561	545	546
Other Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	182	123	127	97	84	100
Syphilis .. .. .	51	26	24	24	24	26
Cancer .. .. .	833	1,013	999	978	1,014	1,001
Diabetes .. .. .	107	98	133	107	109	130
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia .. .. .	81	118	97	104	98	81
Simple Meningitis .. .. .	133	67	46	38	39	36
Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord .. .. .	71	49	55	29	39	43
Apoplexy and Hæmorrhage of the Brain .. .. .	449	471	467	451	434	461
Epilepsy .. .. .	35	39	25	34	31	32
Convulsions .. .. .	76	45	31	18	22	23
Heart Disease (including Endocarditis, Pericarditis, and Angina Pectoris) .. .. .	1,441	1,423	1,364	1,384	1,255	1,323
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis .. .. .	348	233	199	161	170	192
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	834	978	741	543	673	731

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1908-1912.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Pleurisy .. .. .	45	32	30	29	30	43
Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy .. .. .	63	45	59	52	52	65
Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema .. .. .	60	42	26	30	24	28
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) .. .. .	99	81	71	91	88	87
Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhoeal Diseases .. .. .	833	480	354	376	332	272
Appendicitis .. .. .	81	70	75	67	74	75
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction .. .. .	113	95	90	105	104	87
Hydatids .. .. .	22	10	10	11	11	10
Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted) .. .. .	158	90	87	86	89	109
Biliary Calculi .. .. .	27	14	25	23	19	25
Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal) .. .. .	35	34	25	27	21	21
Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease .. .. .	576	501	482	493	535	552
Calculi of the Urinary System .. .. .	7	6	9	5	7	14
Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate .. .. .	94	68	69	86	75	92
Old Age .. .. .	1,030	867	770	762	743	658
Suicide .. .. .	102	78	72	107	93	108
Accidental Violence .. .. .	531	414	485	504	522	487
Homicide .. .. .	19	13	11	13	20	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.	Diarrhoea 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, diarrhœa, 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.** The proportion of successful vaccinations to every 100 births for periods since 1875 is given in the following table. A great reduction in the percentage of vaccinations to births is shown since the year 1919. This is due to a large number of persons having taken advantage of the "Conscience Clause" of the Health Act of 1919, which came into operation on 24th March, 1920.

#### SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS PER 100 BIRTHS.

Period.	Vaccinations per 100 Births.
1876-99 ..	72
1900-04 ..	64
1905-09 ..	67
1910-14 ..	65
1915-19 ..	56
1920-24 ..	8
1925 .. ..	5
1926 .. ..	4
1927 .. ..	2·7

In 1927 the vaccinations of children were equal to 2·7 per cent. of the births, as compared with 8 per cent. in the period 1920-24, 56 per cent. in the period 1915-19, and 72 per cent. in the period 1876-99.

**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 1927, or by 96 per cent. in the intervening years. The death rate from the disease decreased by 94 per cent. during the same period. The deaths per 100 cases in 1927 were 15·0 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 1927.

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

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-eight years :—

### TYPHOID FEVER IN THE METROPOLIS, 1890 TO 1927.

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

The cases of, and deaths from typhoid fever in proportion to population declined by 97 and 95 per cent. respectively in Greater Melbourne between 1895-99 and 1927. The introduction and extension of the sewerage system coincide closely with, and in a large measure account for this great improvement.

Prevalence  
of typhoid  
fever in  
different  
areas.

The 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 1926 and 1927, are given in the following table:—

## PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Area.	Reported Cases of Typhoid Fever.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.		
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1910-19.	1926.	1927.
Greater Melbourne ..	103	96	38	74	81	4.1	0.8	0.8
Ballarat .. ..	20	8	9	16	1	13.4	3.8	0.2
Bendigo .. ..	16	9	3	2	4	18.2	0.6	1.2
Geelong .. ..	3	1	..	1	3	9.0	0.2	0.7
Rest of the State ..	326	190	131	193	111	8.9	3.0	1.7

The cases in proportion to population were fewer by 80 per cent. in Greater Melbourne, 99 per cent. in Ballarat, 93 per cent. in Bendigo, 92 per cent. in Geelong, and 81 per cent. in the rest of the State in 1927 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.

**Small-pox—Deaths from.** Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions, but, as they were at once quarantined, the disease never spread among the people of the State. During the years 1853 to 1927 only 31 deaths occurred from this cause, and of that number only 8 took place in the last forty-three 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 1927 there were 51 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 30 per million of the population, as, compared with rates of 8 in 1926, 26 in 1925, 4 in 1924, 48 in 1923, 6 in 1922, 4 in 1921, 146 in 1920, 17 in 1919, and 5 in 1918.

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 1927 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 29, which corresponded to a rate of 17 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 9 in 1926, 10 in 1925, 13 in 1924, 11 in 1923, 8 in 1922, 12 in 1921, 24 in 1920, and 34 in 1890-92. During 1927 there were 2,290 cases reported, as against 1,151 in 1926, 1,345 in 1925, 2,356 in 1924, and 1,730 in 1923. 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 73 per cent. greater for females than for males.

**Whooping cough.** Whooping cough was responsible for 52 deaths in 1927, which equalled a rate of 30 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 71 in 1926, 27 in 1925, 160 in 1924, 12 in 1923, 26 in 1922, 63 in 1921, 125 in 1920, 24 in 1919, and 47 in 1918. 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 4 years of age. On the average of the last ten years the mortality rate from the disease was 26 per cent. higher among females than males.

The prevalence of diphtheria throughout the State during the last seventeen years was an unsatisfactory feature of the statistics of sickness relating to that period. For the year 1927 the number of cases was 3,254, as against 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 2·9 per cent. in 1927, 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 1927.

Period.			Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 Cases Reported.
			Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
VICTORIA.							
1895-99	..	..	1,584	134·6	221	18·8	13·9
1900-04	..	..	1,680	139·0	159	13·2	9·5
1905-09	..	..	1,410	112·6	89	7·1	6·3
1910-14	..	..	4,612	339·1	212	15·6	4·6
1915-19	..	..	4,901	342·5	209	14·6	4·3
1920-24	..	..	5,739	364·6	179	11·4	3·1
1925	..	..	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
GREATER MELBOURNE.							
1895-99	..	..	748	162·1	113	24·6	15·1
1900-04	..	..	686	136·9	58	11·6	8·5
1905-09	..	..	758	140·8	46	8·5	6·1
1910-14	..	..	2,343	374·3	114	18·3	4·9
1915-19	..	..	2,864	402·6	127	17·9	4·4
1920-24	..	..	2,555	314·6	78	9·7	3·1
1925	..	..	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

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 1926 and 1927, are given in the subjoined table:—

### CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.		
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1910-19.	1926.	1927.
Greater Melbourne ..	1,900	2,239	1,567	1,461	1,795	39·3	15·7	18·7
Ballarat .. ..	90	54	36	43	37	24·3	10·3	8·8
Bendigo .. ..	91	108	85	35	67	84·6	10·4	19·8
Geelong .. ..	98	127	133	167	231	43·4	40·9	54·6
Rest of the State ..	1,288	1,459	810	765	1,124	25·7	11·7	17·3

In 1927, the cases in each division of the State, except Ballarat, 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	9·28	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 1927 numbered 69, which corresponded to a rate of 40 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 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 1927, 55·1 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 8 deaths in 1927, 8 in 1926, 25 in 1925, 4 in 1924, 4 in 1923, and 8 in 1922. Of the above 57 deaths, 30 were of males and 27 were of females; 2 were under 1 year of age, 22 were between 1 and 5 years, 12 were between 5 and 10 years, and 21 were over 10 years.

Cerebro-spinal, tubercular, and simple meningitis.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis was responsible for 13 deaths 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 cases reported to the Public Health Department in those years numbered 1,792, and the proportion of these that ended fatally was 52 per cent. The numbers of deaths from



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

### DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT FORMS OF MENINGITIS, 1914-27.

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	76
1926 ..	14	5	36	29	42	25	92	59
1927 ..	9	4	42	42	35	27	86	73

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.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
0-10 ...	4	2	4	3	6	3	3	5	1	4
10-15 ...	...	...	1	2	3	11	6	9	1	3
15-20 ...	20	20	11	18	19	42	43	48	35	39
20-25 ...	54	53	46	33	40	64	69	66	74	72
25-30 ...	67	62	60	45	70	77	67	71	53	72
30-35 ...	61	60	56	53	69	51	59	50	66	55
35-40 ...	63	66	75	61	54	53	39	41	41	48
40-45 ...	84	60	55	63	48	35	28	26	42	35
45-50 ...	51	47	43	57	48	31	21	22	39	24
50-55 ...	42	57	62	38	47	13	29	25	23	29
55-60 ...	38	49	49	46	34	25	24	10	23	16
60-65 ...	44	35	37	41	36	16	15	13	11	16
65-70 ...	19	18	21	26	20	8	4	9	8	18
70 and over	11	17	13	16	10	10	7	9	5	9
Total ...	558	546	533	502	504	439	414	404	422	440

For the year 1927, the average age of those who died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 40·9 years for males and 36·2 years for females.

**Death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system.** The deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1927 numbered 944—504 being of males and 440 of females—and equalled a rate of 546 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 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 1926, the deaths from this cause were 771, 691, 1,109, and 1,134 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	13·03
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	21·00	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 80 and 64 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 1927.

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

**Prevalence of tuberculosis of the respiratory system in different areas.** Relatively to population cases of tuberculosis of the respiratory system are fewer in country districts than in urban areas. The cases reported during each of the last five years in five divisions of the State, and their proportions to the populations of these divisions for the period 1910-19 and the years 1926 and 1927 are given in the subjoined table :—

### TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.		
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1910-19.	1926.	1927.
Greater Melbourne ..	750	716	688	625	734	13·9	6·7	7·6
Ballarat .. ..	27	20	34	35	19	12·8	8·4	4·5
Bendigo .. ..	47	48	52	53	21	18·0	15·8	6·2
Geelong .. ..	19	24	24	21	21	7·9	5·1	5·0
Rest of the State ..	245	252	266	269	249	5·8	4·1	3·8
Whole State ..	1,088	1,060	1,064	1,003	1,044	10·4	5·9	6·0

**Tubercular diseases (tuberculosis of the respiratory system excepted).** In 1927 there were in Victoria 173 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system), which corresponded to a rate of 100 per million, as compared with rates of 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 1926, the deaths from similar causes numbered 190, 302, 359, and 334 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.

**Tubercular diseases—Deaths of recent arrivals.** 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 two of those who died in 1927 had been born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and 19 had resided in the continent for a shorter period than five years.

**Cancer—Deaths at various ages.** The numbers dying from cancer in different age groups in each of the last five years are given below :—

## DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
0-15 .. ..	3	5	6	7	3	3	1	6	6	5
15-25 .. ..	3	9	9	3	5	7	5	2	4	3
25-35 .. ..	12	9	14	12	14	12	15	16	21	22
35-45 .. ..	38	44	42	25	40	73	67	87	93	78
45-55 .. ..	110	127	108	117	107	193	159	151	162	163
55-65 .. ..	252	263	258	266	255	236	228	238	235	238
65-75 .. ..	238	245	249	276	261	210	204	203	226	265
75-85 .. ..	83	106	95	124	112	109	103	119	104	117
85 and over ..	25	17	18	24	14	21	33	14	15	27
Total ..	764	825	799	854	811	864	815	836	866	918

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 1927 the average age of those who died from the former was 63·3 years for males and 61·7 years for females, while the corresponding averages for the latter were 40·9 years for males and 36·2 years for females.

**Cancer—Death rates.** Deaths from cancer in 1927 numbered 1,729, and represented a death rate of 1,001 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 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 1926, the deaths per million of population from this cause were 1,362, 1356, 1,124, and 1,017 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 1927 :—

## SEAT OF CANCER.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of the buccal cavity (mouth, &c.) ..	87	12	99
„ the stomach and liver ...	326	261	587
„ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ...	131	141	272
„ the female genital organs ...	...	176	176
„ the breast ...	...	164	164
„ the skin ...	31	23	54
„ other and unspecified organs ...	236	141	377
Total Deaths ...	811	918	1,729

Thirty-four 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 1927 diabetes was responsible for 81 male and 144 female deaths, representing a rate of 130 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 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 140 deaths in 1927, which corresponded to a rate of 81 per million of the population, as against rates of 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 49 persons who died from leucæmia in 1927, 30 were males.

**Diseases of the spine.** In 1927 locomotor ataxia and other diseases of the spine, excluding acute anterior poliomyelitis, accounted for 50 male and 24 female deaths, representing a death rate of 43 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 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 13 persons who died from locomotor ataxia in 1927, 11 were males.

**Heart disease.** During 1927 there were 2,104 deaths ascribed to organic heart disease, 12 to pericarditis, 92 to endocarditis and myocarditis, and 168 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—2,286—from these causes represented a rate of 1,323 per million of the population, as compared with 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 2,286 persons who died from these diseases in 1927, only 23, or 1 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	5.28	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.

**Respiratory diseases.** In 1927 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,989, which represented a rate of 1,151 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 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, 66 were referred to acute bronchitis, 130 to chronic bronchitis, 136 to bronchitis unspecified, 540 to broncho-pneumonia, 723 to pneumonia, 75 to pleurisy, and 46 to asthma. These six diseases accounted for 86 per cent. of the total respiratory mortality. The seasonal incidence of these maladies is evidenced by the deaths in May, June, July, August, and September, which represented 53 per cent. of the total for the whole year. Respiratory diseases are much more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle ages, and among males than females. This is shown in the appended table, which gives 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	133·87	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 1927 there were 705 male and 559 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 732 per million of the population, as against rates of 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 470 deaths, which were equivalent to a rate of 272 per million of population, the corresponding rates in previous periods being 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 470 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in the year under review, 351, or 75 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age, and 55, or about 12 per cent., were of persons over 65 years of age. There were 76 male and 29 female deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, 63 male and 76 female deaths from other affections of that organ (including hydatids), and 75 male and 76 female deaths from hernia and intestinal obstruction.

**Appendicitis.** The deaths from appendicitis numbered 129 in 1927, which represented a death rate of 75 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 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, 1927, there were 3,286 cases treated, and that 75, or 2·3 per cent., ended fatally, as compared with fatality rates of 1·8 per cent. in 1926, 1·9 per cent. in 1925, 3·3 per cent. in 1924, 2·1 per cent. in 1923, 2·6 per cent. in 1922, 2·2 per cent. in 1921, 2·7 per cent. in 1920, 3·3 per cent. in 1919, 3·0 per cent. in 1918, 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.** The deaths attributed to hydatids in 1927 numbered 17, being equivalent to a rate of 10 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 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. According to the experience of the last ten years the death rate from this disease is 22 per cent. higher among males than females. Hospital returns for the period 1918-27 show that 633 cases of hydatids were treated therein and that 86, or, approximately, 1 in every 7, ended fatally.

**Diseases of urinary system.** In 1927 there were 1,278 deaths attributed to diseases of the urinary system, which corresponded to a rate of 740 per million of the population, as against rates of 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 953 deaths, or 75 per cent., and complaints of the bladder and prostate for 159 deaths, or 12 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 1927, 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.

### DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES, VICTORIA, 1927.

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	2	3	..	9	6	3
(b) Ectopic Gestation .. ..	..	..	2	2	2	..	6	6	..
(c) Other .. ..	..	2	3	..	1	1	7	6	1
Puerperal Hæmorrhage .. ..	..	5	5	5	4	2	21	18	3
Other Accidents of Labour—									
(a) Cæsaean section .. ..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	4	..
(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
(c) Others .. ..	..	1	5	4	6	2	18	17	1
Puerperal Septicæmia .. ..	5	16	18	17	17	5	78	72	6
Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Puerperal Embolism and Sudden Death .. ..	..	..	5	4	3	1	13	13	..
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions .. ..	3	4	9	9	9	1	35	35	..
Following Childbirth (not otherwise defined) .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast.. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total .. ..	8	30	54	44	47	13	196	181	15
Married Mothers .. ..	6	24	50	44	44	13	181	..	..
Unmarried Mothers .. ..	2	6	4	..	3	..	15	..	..

# TOTAL ISSUE OF MARRIED MOTHERS DYING IN CHILD BIRTH, 1927.

Issue.	Ages at Death.						Total.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 and over.	
0 .. .. .	5	7	9	5	5	1	32
1 .. .. .	..	11	21	13	5	..	50
2 .. .. .	1	6	9	9	7	1	33
3 .. .. .	..	..	7	8	5	4	24
4 .. .. .	..	..	4	5	7	..	16
5 .. .. .	..	..	..	1	4	..	5
6 .. .. .	..	..	..	3	2	2	7
7 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
8 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
10 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
14 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total Married Mothers ..	6	24	50	44	44	13	181
Total Issue .. ..	2	23	76	98	164	74	437

Of the total deaths from puerperal causes, 181 were of married women, and 15 were of single women. Puerperal septicæmia and abortion were responsible for 60 per cent. of the deaths of single women, as compared with 43 per cent. for married women.

Of the 437 children born to the 181 married women who died in 1927, 404 were living at the time of their mothers' death.

First confinements were responsible for 68, or 37·6 per cent., of the total deaths of married mothers.

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 year 1927, are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, IN AGE GROUPS, 1920-26 AND 1927.

Age Group.	Mothers.			
	Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 children born alive.	
	1920-26.	1927.	1920-26.	1927.
Under 20 years ..	45	8	4·49	4·62
20 to 25 .. ..	182	30	3·36	3·87
25 „ 30 .. ..	274	54	3·62	5·34
30 „ 35 .. ..	279	44	4·58	5·32
35 „ 40 .. ..	231	47	6·27	8·91
40 years and over ..	102	13	7·37	6·71
Total .. ..	1,113	196	4·42	5·59

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 high 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 *primiparae*.

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 seven years, and the averages of previous periods back to 1871 are given below :—

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

Period.	Number of Mothers who Died Annually of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Puerperal Diseases or Accidents. (Excluding 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 ..	105	58	163	45.80
1922 ..	91	31	122	33.62
1923 ..	79	29	108	30.11
1924 ..	120	56	176	48.70
1925 ..	117	39	156	43.43
1926 ..	130	64	194	54.86
1927 ..	118	78	196	55.88

It will be seen that the death rate of women in childbirth fluctuates considerably, and, in 1927, reached a higher rate than had occurred in the last twenty-two years. Portion of this fluctuation may be ascribed to faulty certifications. These, however, have not been so numerous during the last two years as formerly, and this result is probably due to the campaign commenced in 1925, now being carried out by Dr. R. Marshall Allan, Director of the Obstetrical Research Committee. The deaths of mothers per 10,000 children born alive were 55.9 in 1927, as compared with 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.



**Puerperal septicæmia.** In 1927 there were 78 deaths of married and unmarried mothers from puerperal septicæmia, which corresponded to a death rate of 22·2 per 10,000 births, as against 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.

**Medical Attendance at Confinement.** 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 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.

**Senile decay.** During the year 1927, the deaths of 488 men and 649 women were ascribed to senile decay. Prior to 1927, deaths from ill-defined causes, i.e., heart failure, debility, etc., of those persons over 65 years of age, were shown as being due to senile decay. In 1927, however, in accordance with the rule laid down in the International List of Causes of Death, only deaths of persons over 70 years of age from such causes were included therein. The deaths at ages 70 and over from all causes during the year numbered 4,817—2,349 of men and 2,468 of women.

**Accidental violence.** 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 1927, 662 male and 180 female deaths were attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 487 per million of the population. This proportion was 5 per cent. above the average rate—464—for the previous five years, and 40 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-92. The numbers of deaths from various accidents in 1926 and 1927 are given in the appended table:—

**DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE, 1926 AND 1927.**

Nature or Place of Accident.	1926.			1927.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poisoning by Food .. ..	3	2	5	2	2	4
Snake Bite .. ..	3	..	3	1	..	1
Other Acute Poisonings .. ..	7	4	11	10	6	16
Conflagration (Bush fires, &c.) ..	23	5	28	5	3	8
Burns, Scalds, &c. .. ..	38	33	71	26	32	58
Absorption of Poisonous Gases ..	10	10	20	5	7	12
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	8	4	12	8	2	10
Suffocation in bed (infants) ..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Drowning .. ..	111	20	131	116	21	137
Firearms .. ..	23	4	27	17	2	19
Falls .. ..	64	8	72	60	11	71
In Mines and Quarries .. ..	5	..	5	15	..	15
Machines .. ..	10	1	11	9	..	9
Vehicular Accidents .. ..	249	60	309	255	46	301
Other Crushings .. ..	23	1	24	28	2	30
Injuries by Animals .. ..	10	1	11	2	2	4
Effects of Heat .. ..	6	1	7	11	4	15
Excessive Cold .. ..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Electricity .. ..	8	..	8	7	..	7
Lightning .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Fractures, Unspecified .. ..	37	25	62	35	30	65
Other Violence .. ..	50	14	64	47	10	57
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>842</b>

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 1927, deaths from vehicular accidents numbered 301, as against 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 214 deaths in 1927, as against 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 1927 :—

### DEATHS FROM VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS, IN VICTORIA, 1927.

	Collisions between—							Pedestrians killed.	Fall from vehicles and other accidents.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	Railway train.	Motor omnibus, car, lorry.	Motor cycle.	Horse drawn vehicle.	Bicycle.	Aeroplane.	Total.					
Railway train ..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	27*	4	38	33	5
Tramcar ..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	8	9	20	15	5
Motor omnibus ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	6	..	7	6	1
„ car ..	..	4	18	6	4	..	32	60	29	121	98	23
„ lorry, &c. ..	..	..	2	1	2	..	5	26	11	42	36	6
„ cycle ..	..	..	2	6	2	..	10	8	18	36	34	2
Vehicle drawn by horse ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	19	27	24	3
Bicycle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	1
Aeroplane ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	2	6	6	..
Other or undefined ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Total ..	..	12	23	14	10	4	63	144	94	301	255	46

\* Including 3 railway employees.

**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	5·26	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 1927, 150 males and 37 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 108 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 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 26·8 per cent. of that for the latter on the average of the last five years.

**Homicide.** The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1927 numbered 31, of which 16 were of males and 15 of females. These represented a rate of 18 per million of the population, as against rates of 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.

**Natural increase per 1,000 of population in Australasia.** 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

#### 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	1910-14	18,795	25·42	11·57	13·85
1885-89	16,741	32·27	15·87	16·40	1915-19	16,818	23·13	11·38	11·75
1890-94	20,059	31·99	14·62	17·37	1920-24	19,647	22·89	10·40	12·49
1895-99	15,625	26·76	13·81	12·95	1925 ..	20,086	21·49	9·47	12·02
1900-04	14,859	25·08	12·78	12·30	1926 ..	19,027	20·84	9·63	11·21
1905-09	16,062	24·76	11·93	12·83	1927 ..	18,301	20·30	9·71	10·59

The mean increase in the Australian States for the period 1923-27 was 13·23 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 1923-27—13·23—would enable a population to double itself in 53 years, while, at the Victorian rate of 11·48 per 1,000 of population, a period of 61 years would be required. In England and Wales in 1927 the excess of births over deaths was 4·3 per 1,000 of population.

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**ACCUMULATION.****BANKING.****Victorian  
Banking.**

Excluding the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, there were on 30th June, 1928, fourteen institutions, having 900 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 328, include the balances of the Savings Bank department of that institution, as it issued one general statement only of assets and liabilities for the periods specified.

**Capital  
Resources.**

The paid-up capital of the Joint Stock Banks operating in Victoria during 1927-28, 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, 1928.

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.
	£	%	£	£
Bank of Australasia ..	4,000,000	14	280,000	3,989,568
Union Bank of Aus- tralia Ltd. ..	4,000,000	15	262,500	4,947,939
English, Scottish and Aus- tralian Bank Ltd. ..	3,000,000	12½	295,313*	3,202,961
Bank of New South Wales	7,423,440	12½	371,172	5,820,616
Australian Bank of Commerce Ltd. ..	2,208,000	8	73,600	1,026,664
Primary Producers' Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	428,548	..	..	8,532
National Bank of Austral- asia Ltd. ..	5,000,000	10	250,000	3,148,495
Commercial Bank of Aus- tralia Ltd. ..	3,553,388	Pref., 4 Ord. 15	130,628	1,381,760
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	4,739,013	10	236,261	4,010,184
Ballarat Banking Co. Ltd.	153,000	8	5,322	82,419
Queensland National Bank Ltd. ..	1,749,958	10	43,664†	798,851
Bank of Adelaide ..	1,250,000	10	62,500	1,003,464
Total Australian Banks	37,505,247	..	2,010,960	29,421,453
Bank of New Zealand	6,833,548	"A" Pref. 10, "B" Pref. 13½, Ord. 14½. Long Term Mort- gage shares 6 & 7½.	793,344*	3,732,525
Comptoir National d'Es- compte de Paris ..	10,000,000	14	1,400,000*	4,148,212
Grand Total ..	54,338,895	..	4,204,304	37,302,190

\* For twelve months.

† For three months.

Shareholders' capital, which represents the capital of the shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to nearly 54½ millions on 30th June, 1928. The reserves at the end of 1927-28 totalled £37,302,190, which amount equalled 68·6 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 1924 to 1928. 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, 1924 TO 1928.

(Excluding Commonwealth Bank.)

Heading.	Quarter ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Number of Banks in Victoria furnishing returns ..	15	15	15	14	14
Number of Branches or Agencies	856	859	883	900	913
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Liabilities within Victoria.</i>					
Notes in circulation not bearing interest ..	87,278	86,969	86,601	86,411	86,360
Bills in circulation not bearing interest ..	388,374	429,199	482,843	468,266	785,750
Balances due to other Banks ..	1,160,104	1,186,464	1,316,330	1,059,994	625,439
Deposits not bearing interest ..	33,194,062	33,825,829	33,618,224	33,616,887	31,543,257
Deposits bearing interest ..	51,107,426	51,849,166	56,449,495	58,307,022	60,373,201
Total ..	85,937,244	87,377,627	91,953,493	93,538,580	93,414,007
<i>Assets within Victoria.</i>					
Coined Gold and Silver and other metals ..	5,367,063	7,272,507	8,462,690	8,084,719	8,106,539
Gold and Silver in Bullion and Bars ..	35,790	987,728	48,124	54,805	46,325
Government and Municipal Securities ..	2,595,209	4,422,831	6,427,484	4,981,418	8,614,401
Landed and House Property ..	1,639,793	1,630,648	1,729,417	1,896,220	2,082,097
Notes and Bills of other Banks	792,834	861,299	863,875	850,584	833,350
Balances due from other Banks	2,043,725	810,985	912,479	850,163	854,861
Discounts, Overdrafts, and other assets ..	63,914,412	63,181,481	67,568,544	75,668,559	72,017,807
Australian Notes ..	7,859,885	7,362,658	6,833,737	7,576,120	9,370,623
Total ..	84,248,711	86,530,137	92,845,850	99,961,588	101,926,003
<i>Capital and Profits.</i>					
Capital Stock paid-up ..	41,627,576	45,581,952	45,928,051	51,706,539	54,338,895
Reserved and Undivided Profits ..	24,442,499	26,817,098	28,790,768	32,931,778	37,302,190

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*), 1919 to 1928.

(Average of the June quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.*	Excess of Deposits over Advances.
	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1919	37,765,167	26,714,621	64,479,788	50,306,414	14,173,374
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

\* 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.
1918-19	...	...	...	...	4
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

**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, 1918-19 TO 1927-28.**

*(Excluding Commonwealth Bank.)*

Quarter Ended 30th June.	Percentage of—		Deposits—		Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.
			Relative Proportion—		
	Coin, Bullion, and Australian Notes on Liabilities at Call*.	Advances on Deposits.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	
	%	%	%	%	£ s. d.
1919 ..	40·29	78·02	58·57	41·43	43 19 9
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

\* 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 were as follows:—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK  
IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1924 TO 1928.

Heading.	June Quarter—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Liabilities—</b>					
Bills in circulation ..	69,932	103,349	180,954	95,438	142,503
Balances due to other banks ..	19,718	1,058,922	2,073,744	2,522,068	5,212,499
Deposits not bearing interest ..	4,735,131	3,275,551	3,225,469	3,275,011	2,159,186
Deposits bearing interest ..	2,767,377	2,680,799	1,077,530	1,707,612	1,740,991
Savings Bank deposits	5,370,284	5,320,159	5,705,035	5,887,485	5,858,945
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>12,962,442</b>	<b>12,438,780</b>	<b>12,262,732</b>	<b>13,487,614</b>	<b>15,114,124</b>
<b>Assets—</b>					
Coin and bullion ..	338,403	1,625,442	1,743,577	610,260	432,343
Australian notes ..	2,969,035	3,231,260	2,727,848	2,282,245	1,137,883
Government and Municipal securities	3,910,972	3,965,538	3,663,876	6,210,694	6,899,753
Landed property ..	350,942	405,867	341,000	236,346	183,696
Notes and bills of other banks ..	160,583	167,892	161,061	586,360	584,581
Balances due from other banks ..	1,608,494	577,647	577,063	462,661	2,905
Advances ..	2,018,369	2,002,659	2,068,885	3,677,086	3,801,632
Short term loans in Australia ..	..	..	..	..	740,832
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11,356,798</b>	<b>11,976,305</b>	<b>11,283,310</b>	<b>14,065,652</b>	<b>13,783,625</b>

**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,  
1918 TO 1927.**

Year.	Clearances.		Average Weekly Clearances.
	By exchange of Cheques, Bills, &c.	By payments in Australian Notes, balances, &c.	
	£	£	£
1918 ..	493,769,000	97,305,000	9,548,400
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

In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. The amount passed through the Melbourne Clearing House during 1927 was larger than in any other year, exceeding the total for 1926 by £35,565,000.

**State Savings  
Bank of  
Victoria.**

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

in the School Bank Department of the State Savings Bank are excluded.

### STATE SAVINGS BANK: DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1928.

(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

On 30th June, 1928, sixty-eight 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 £50 19s. 4d. 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, 1928, these inoperative accounts numbered 273,401; omitting these, the balance of 928,630 operative accounts averaged £65 18s. 7d. each, as compared with an average of £64 0s. 11d. 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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Year ended 30th June—	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Number of Accounts.			Amount at credit of Depositors.*
			Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.	
	£	£				£
1924	50,831,162	50,700,221	171,216	127,554	1,059,008	51,497,200
1925	47,655,989	47,902,408	168,966	132,512	1,095,462	53,145,015
1926	50,098,580	48,777,945	164,884	130,225	1,130,121	56,461,928
1927	50,634,548	50,899,001	172,442	134,932	1,167,631	58,303,506
1928	51,823,015	51,054,758	172,632	138,232	1,202,031	61,265,977

\* Excluding School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

The State Savings Bank on 30th June, 1928, had 1,338,937 depositors with £62,781,359 to their credit, of whom 136,906 depositors in the School Bank Department with £219,934 to their credit have been excluded from the preceding table, a sum of £1,295,448 in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock account being also excluded. From 1st February, 1923, to 31st March, 1924, the rate of interest allowed to depositors in this bank was 4 per cent. on all sums from £1 to £500, and 3 per cent. on any excess over £500 up to £750. From 1st April, 1924, interest has been allowed on the excess over £500 up to £1,000 at the rate of 3½ per cent. On 1st July, 1927, a further alteration was made and interest is now being allowed on ordinary accounts at 4 per cent. on balances up to £1,000. The last mentioned sum is the maximum which is 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 £910 to £1,000. Interest was allowed on this stock at the same rate as on ordinary deposits, viz.:—4 per cent., but since 1st August, 1927, the rate has been 4½ per cent. Of the amount (£61,265,977) on ordinary current account deposit in the State Bank on 30th June, 1928, about 20 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 30 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 14 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, 1928, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held :—

**STATE SAVINGS BANK, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,  
30TH JUNE, 1928.**

<i>Assets.</i>				£
Government Debentures, Stock and Bonds	..	..	..	29,090,874
Fixed Deposits with eight Banks	..	..	..	9,892,500
Crédit Foncier Debentures	..	..	..	15,139,392
Municipal Debentures	..	..	..	2,733,753
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Stock and Debentures	..	..	..	1,458,729
Commonwealth Inscribed Stock, and Treasury Bonds	..	..	..	1,286,184
English, Scottish and Australian Bank Stock	..	..	..	36,454
Mortgage Securities	..	..	..	1,778,697
War Service Homes Securities	..	..	..	2,508,707
Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments	..	..	..	873,102
Bank premises	..	..	..	650,000
Current Accounts with Bankers, Deposits at short notice	..	..	..	1,471,025
Cash at Head Office, Branches, Agencies, and in transit	..	..	..	1,141,507
Other Assets	..	..	..	2,702
Total	..	..	..	68,063,631
<i>Liabilities.</i>				
Depositors' balances, with Interest to date	..	..	..	62,781,359
Commonwealth of Australia (for War Service Homes purposes)	..	..	..	2,501,320
Other liabilities	..	..	..	520,355
Surplus Funds allotted as follows :—			£	
Reserve Fund	..	..	2,200,000	
Fidelity Guarantee Fund	..	..	10,000	
Profit and Loss Account	..	..	50,597	
Total Surplus Funds	..	..	..	2,260,597
Total	..	..	..	68,063,631

The amount of the funds held in a liquid state at 30th June, 1928, was £12,641,708, being £2,615,234 in cash and money at call or short notice and £10,026,474 in Bank deposit receipts; the latter are fixed for two years, but are so arranged that an average amount of about £412,000 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.

**State Savings Bank—Advances department.** The "Crédit Foncier" or advances department of the State Savings Bank was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 for the purpose of making advances on farm properties in sums ranging from £50 to £2,000, and in 1910, under the authority of Act No. 2280, the system was extended to house and shop securities, 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, 1928, was £20,829,150. Of this amount, £5,671,150 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 1927-28 was £3,995,403, making with the amounts previously advanced a total of £33,683,248, of which £12,831,772 had been repaid by 30th June, 1928; leaving outstanding on that date an amount of £20,851,476 representing 5,317 loans to farmers for £4,268,851, which thus averaged £803; 28,478 loans to owners of houses or shops for a total of £13,084,500, or an average per borrower of £460; and 5,893 advances under the Housing Act for £3,498,125. 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, 1928, was £5,967,121 (including £84,197 transferred from ordinary loans). Of this sum £1,807,397 had been repaid, leaving outstanding at that date £4,159,724, which is included in the total of £20,851,476 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, but if the house is within three-quarters of a mile of a railway station or tram line, 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 are taken into consideration.

The rate of payment by borrowers is 12s. 11d. per month for each £100 (including interest at 6½ per cent.) which pays off the debt in 26½ 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, 1928, was £3,498,125. This represented £3,320,727—the balance owing on 5,127 houses erected or purchased; and £177,398—the expenditure on 766 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.		During 1926-27.	At 30th June, 1927.	During 1927-28.	At 30th June, 1928.
Stock and debentures issued ..	£	5,100,000	46,958,600	9,042,950	56,001,550
" " redeemed ..	£	3,597,200	28,615,950	6,556,450	35,172,400
" " outstanding ..	£	..	18,342,650	..	20,829,150
<i>House or Shop Property.</i>					
Applications received ..	No.	3,921	57,602	5,355	62,957
" " amount ..	£	2,224,825	25,844,350	3,162,795	29,007,145
Applications granted ..	No.	3,329	48,638	4,111	52,749*
" " amount ..	£	1,832,775	21,054,407	2,314,605	23,369,012*
Amount advanced ..	£	1,765,915	19,083,813	2,042,250	21,126,063
" repaid ..	£	983,787	7,061,156	980,407	8,041,563
" outstanding ..	£	..	12,022,657	..	13,084,500
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>					
Applications received ..	No.	1,140	25,927	1,905	27,832
" " amount ..	£	1,060,705	16,227,780	2,266,505	18,494,285
Applications granted ..	No.	661	15,801	1,114	16,915†
" " amount ..	£	588,855	9,145,275	1,281,135	10,426,410†
Amount advanced ..	£	533,858	7,582,008	1,044,746	8,626,754
" repaid ..	£	259,514	4,079,509	278,394	4,357,903
" outstanding ..	£	..	3,502,499	..	4,268,851
<i>Housing and Reclamation Act.</i>					
Applications received ..	No.	1,141	7,628	2,245	9,873
" " granted ..	No.	1,261	5,350	1,488	6,838
Amount advanced ..	£	562,041	3,022,024	908,407	3,930,431
" repaid ..	£	92,899	309,097	123,209	432,306
" outstanding ..	£	..	2,712,927	..	3,498,125

\* Including £1,290,217 offered to, but not accepted by 3,231 applicants.

† Including £1,015,995 offered to, but not accepted by 1,630 applicants.

The net profit for the year in the advances department was £21,600. This amount will be transferred to reserve fund, and will make the total of that fund £423,271, 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, 1928, and in arrear at 18th September, 1928, on Crédit Foncier loans and Housing Act advances was :—

	£
Total amount of interest due ...	1,148,808
Total amount of interest received ...	1,133,751
Total amount of interest unpaid ...	15,057

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, 1926-27 and 1927-28 :—

**ADVANCES DEPARTMENT—DETAILS OF NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF ADVANCES, 1926-27 AND 1927-28.**

Heading.	Advances Made During Year Ended 30th June, 1927.		Advances Made During Year Ended 30th June, 1928.		Total Loans Current at 30th June, 1928.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
On Houses and Shops—						
Ordinary Borrowers ..	2,128	1,314,664	2,584	1,589,545	21,579	9,344,012
Discharged Soldiers ..	576	412,076	587	417,276	6,811	3,705,058
In course of erection ..	105	39,175	88	35,429	88	35,430
Total ..	2,809	1,765,915	3,259	2,042,250	28,478	13,084,500
On Farms—						
Ordinary Borrowers ..	401	457,868	721	947,111	4,844	3,814,185
Discharged Soldiers ..	64	75,550	88	97,635	473	454,666
Total ..	465	533,358	809	1,044,746	5,317	4,268,851
Housing Act Advances—						
Erected or Purchased ..	696	416,366	1,169	731,009	5,127	3,320,727
In course of erection and sites for Dwellings ..	401	145,675	766	177,398	766	177,398
Total ..	1,097	562,041	1,935	908,407	5,893	3,498,125
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,371	2,861,314	6,003	3,995,403	39,688	20,851,476

The Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Savings Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. The following table shows the business transacted in Victoria during each of the last five years :—

**COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK IN VICTORIA, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.**

Year ended 30th June—	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Number of Accounts.			Amount at credit of Depositors.
			Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.	
	£	£				£
1924 ..	6,143,773	6,544,235	24,566	17,483	148,074	5,669,977
1925 ..	5,457,224	5,894,368	24,073	19,267	152,880	5,563,241
1926 ..	6,130,955	6,102,461	24,457	17,002	160,335	5,912,911
1927 ..	6,331,118	6,563,363	24,831	16,961	168,205	6,072,831
1928 ..	5,940,481	6,332,552	24,279	16,324	176,160	6,045,409

**Total  
Deposits in  
Savings  
Banks.**

The foregoing tables deal separately with the Savings Bank of 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 in Victoria, are given for each of the last ten years :—

**SAVINGS BANKS.—DEPOSITS IN VICTORIA, 1918-19 TO 1927-28.**

*(Including Commonwealth Savings Bank.)*

Year Ended 30th June—	Amount of Deposits—			Amount per Head of Population.
	State Savings Bank.*	Commonwealth Savings Bank.	Aggregate Amount.	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1919 .. ..	34,511,567	4,260,457	38,772,024	26 6 4
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

\* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Account.

**RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS.**

The retail price Index-Numbers, under two headings, **Cost of Living** for Victoria and Melbourne are shown, where available, **Index-Numbers.** 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.

Calendar Year.	Food, Groceries, and all Houses.*		Financial Year.	Food, Groceries, and all Houses.*	
	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

\* Prepared for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

† Not computed for these periods.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS FOR MELBOURNE,  
1911 TO 1928.

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	1,287	†
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 .. ..	1,781	1,724	1927-28	1,785	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.

(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

## PROBATE RETURNS.

Probates and Letters of Administration Granted.

The accompanying table shows the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connexion with which 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, 1918 TO 1927.

Calendar Year.	Number of—		Total Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates—		Liabilities.	Net Value of Estates.	Average to Each Estate.
	Probates.	Letters of Administration.		Real.	Personal.			
				£	£	£	£	£

## MALES.

1918 ..	3,065	1,974	5,039	4,360,748	5,914,850	1,370,441	8,905,157	1,767
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	985	3,756	4,977,950	7,365,102	1,546,999	10,796,053	2,874
1924 ..	2,443	919	3,362	4,196,823	6,235,127	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

## FEMALES.

1918 ..	1,325	571	1,896	999,680	1,301,190	196,733	2,104,137	1,110
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

## TOTAL.

1918 ..	4,390	2,545	6,935	5,360,428	7,216,040	1,567,174	11,009,294	1,587
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 ..	4,028	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	10,063,628	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	1,567,321	14,313,367	2,441
1927 ..	4,234	1,561	5,795	6,156,280	12,416,960	1,842,696	16,730,544	2,887

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, 1924 TO 1927.

Value.	1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
		£		£		£		£
Under £100 ..	593	29,777	556	25,974	646	30,817	516	17,820
£100 to £300 ..	993	189,943	964	186,079	1,001	187,643	1,027	192,979
£300 to £500 ..	760	299,354	727	285,974	885	351,150	868	343,373
£500 to £1,000 ..	1,035	760,736	971	702,673	1,047	761,468	1,095	792,005
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	846	1,209,533	785	1,109,305	870	1,233,830	907	1,286,683
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	360	879,033	323	785,179	406	1,004,302	412	1,010,423
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	235	816,034	203	706,154	228	794,579	241	828,558
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	133	589,199	142	635,593	150	670,462	130	576,254
£5,000 to £10,000	356	2,460,314	256	2,019,206	343	2,429,271	339	2,344,826
£10,000 to £15,000	118	1,419,048	74	894,247	130	1,582,142	110	1,321,044
£15,000 to £25,000	54	997,147	91	1,761,897	85	1,648,278	85	1,684,824
£25,000 to £50,000	36	1,139,568	40	1,369,738	45	1,471,937	43	1,450,925
£50,000 to £100,000	15	1,092,791	27	1,799,114	20	1,298,075	13	909,942
Over £100,000 ..	6	948,791	5	946,110	7	849,413	9	3,970,888
Total ..	5,540	12,831,268	5,204	13,227,243	5,863	14,313,367	5,795	16,730,544

The next statement, under the above heading, distinguishes the estates of males from those of females for each of the years 1926 and 1927—similar particulars relating to 1925 are not available.



# NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS (MALES AND FEMALES), 1926 AND 1927.

Value.	1926.		1927.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
<b>MALES.</b>				
Under £100 .. ..	404	£ 17,412	319	£ 11,093
£100 to £300 .. ..	554	104,089	561	107,587
£300 to £500 .. ..	498	196,458	452	181,079
£500 to £1,000 .. ..	601	433,857	594	431,180
£1,000 to £2,000 .. ..	503	712,613	534	765,839
£2,000 to £3,000 .. ..	259	636,728	239	586,800
£3,000 to £4,000 .. ..	139	482,150	146	506,062
£4,000 to £5,000 .. ..	101	450,627	86	381,396
£5,000 to £10,000 .. ..	245	1,763,416	242	1,663,646
£10,000 to £15,000 .. ..	97	1,174,810	85	1,010,358
£15,000 to £25,000 .. ..	66	1,284,223	67	1,315,330
£25,000 to £50,000 .. ..	36	1,176,902	35	1,175,014
£50,000 to £100,000 .. ..	16	1,046,993	11	808,947
Over £100,000 .. ..	7	849,413	9	3,970,888
<b>Total Males</b> .. ..	<b>3,526</b>	<b>10,329,691</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>12,915,219</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>				
Under £100 .. ..	242	13,405	197	6,727
£100 to £300 .. ..	447	83,554	466	85,392
£300 to £500 .. ..	387	154,692	416	162,294
£500 to £1,000 .. ..	446	327,611	501	360,825
£1,000 to £2,000 .. ..	367	521,217	373	520,844
£2,000 to £3,000 .. ..	147	367,574	173	423,623
£3,000 to £4,000 .. ..	89	312,429	95	322,496
£4,000 to £5,000 .. ..	49	219,835	44	194,858
£5,000 to £10,000 .. ..	98	665,855	97	681,180
£10,000 to £15,000 .. ..	33	407,332	25	310,686
£15,000 to £25,000 .. ..	19	364,055	18	369,494
£25,000 to £50,000 .. ..	9	295,035	8	275,911
£50,000 to £100,000 .. ..	4	251,082	2	100,995
Over £100,000 .. ..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total Females</b> .. ..	<b>2,337</b>	<b>3,983,676</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>3,815,325</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .. ..	<b>5,863</b>	<b>14,313,367</b>	<b>5,795</b>	<b>16,730,544</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 1923 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 1927.

Gold Received.				1872 to 1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>								
Raised in Victoria	..	..	oz.	28,431,871	76,874	51,280	52,411	40,975
„ New Zealand	..	..	„	3,823,987	18	16,579	52,378	103,423
„ Western Australia	..	..	„	2,941,204	9,020	1	8	8
„ Elsewhere	..	..	„	4,477,930	23,310	764,894	66,183	122,429
Total	..	..	„	39,674,992	109,222	832,754	170,980	266,835
Coinage Value	..	..	£	155,438,476	369,782	3,439,680	636,258	1,052,352
<i>Gold Issued.</i>								
Coin—								
Sovereigns	..	..	No.	142,186,813	278,140	3,311,662	211,107	310,156
Half-Sovereigns	..	..	„	1,893,559	..	..	..	..
Bullion—Quantity	..	..	oz.	2,971,621	26,028	32,766	38,292	260,452
„ Value	..	..	£	12,294,576	101,347	127,584	149,100	1,014,137
Total value, Coin and Bullion	..	..	£	155,428,168	379,487	3,439,246	360,207	1,324,293

*N.B.*—The large increase in the issue of sovereigns during 1925 was due to the receipt of gold from overseas.

Since the opening of the Mint 41,054,783 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard being £160,936,548, thus averaging about £3 18s. 5d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint, 28,653,411 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,996,385 ounces in New Zealand, 2,950,241 ounces in Western Australia, 1,315,482 ounces in Tasmania, and 850,984 ounces in South Australia. The number of deposits received during 1927 was 1,343, of a gross weight of 266,835 ounces. The average composition of these deposits was gold 928·5, silver 33·5, and base 38·0 in every 1,000 parts. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1927 was £3 18s. 4d. per ounce gross, £3 18s. 3d. 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 146,297,878 sovereigns, 1,893,559 half-sovereigns, and 3,329,159 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £160,931,401.

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,  
1923 TO 1927.**

Denomination.	Number of Pieces Issued to Commonwealth Treasury.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
<i>Silver—</i>					
2s. ..	1,038,000	870,000	2,399,000	2,072,000	3,420,000
1s. ..	396,000	388,000	1,114,000	1,936,000	1,416,000
6d. ..	208,000	616,000	2,176,000	3,404,000	2,808,000
3d. ..	816,000	1,160,000	3,024,000	5,400,000	6,688,000
<b>Total Silver Pieces..</b>	<b>2,458,000</b>	<b>3,034,000</b>	<b>8,713,000</b>	<b>12,812,000</b>	<b>14,332,000</b>
* Value .. £	139,000	136,300	387,800	456,600	566,600
<i>Bronze—</i>					
1d. ..	5,289,600	1,339,200	1,639,200	981,600	3,928,800
½d. ..	..	681,600	1,147,200	2,140,800	2,524,800
<b>Total Bronze Pieces</b>	<b>5,289,600</b>	<b>2,020,800</b>	<b>2,786,400</b>	<b>3,122,400</b>	<b>6,453,600</b>
Value .. £	22,040	7,000	9,220	8,550	21,630

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,  
1923 TO 1927.**

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.
1923	12,409	1,897	6,304	963	19,174	27,276
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	38,292
1927	7,229	847	1,211	142	13,118	21,778

The revenue derived from Mint Charges, &c., from the opening of the Mint to 31st December, 1927, is shown in the following statement :—

**REVENUE DERIVED FROM MINT CHARGES, 1872 TO 1927.**

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
<b>Total .. ..</b>				<b>331,627</b>	<b>609,193</b>	<b>940,820</b>

## INSURANCE.

There were twenty-seven companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria during 1927. Eight of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, twelve 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 1918 to 1927 :—

## LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1918 TO 1927.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—						Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	New Zealand.	United Kingdom.	America.	
NUMBER.							
1918	178,198	265,044	..	6,712	516	3,254	453,724
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
AMOUNT.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1918	15,442,555	34,498,021	..	205,224	241,572	1,176,262	51,563,634
1919	17,318,071	36,827,095	..	219,548	171,226	1,120,676	55,556,616
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	57,536,252	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

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 27 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, 1927, was £14,045.

Of the total amount assured (£99,393,804), at the end of 1927, 99·82 per cent. was in Australasian, ·12 per cent. in British, and ·06 per cent. in American offices. The corresponding percentages at the end of 1917 were 96·89, ·53, and 2·58.

The business transacted by the different offices comprises many varieties of assurance, but these may be grouped into three large classes—(1) simple assurance payable only at death; (2) endowment assurance, payable at the end of a specified term or at previous death; (3) endowments payable only should a person named survive a specified term. An endeavour has been made to obtain direct from each office the business under each of these classes; but in the case of four of the offices the separation between simple assurance and endowment assurance 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:—

## LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE, 1923 TO 1927.

Heading.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	257,410	263,044	264,965	262,019	265,920
Endowment Assurance ..	13,806	14,848	15,131	15,135	15,169
Pure Endowment ..					
Total ..	271,216	277,892	280,096	277,154	281,089
Amount Assured—					
Assurance ..	£ 63,769,366	£ 67,329,725	£ 70,645,684	£ 73,371,626	£ 77,133,202
Endowment Assurance ..	1,689,842	1,864,373	1,948,878	1,978,844	2,031,441
Pure Endowment ..					
Total ..	65,459,208	69,194,098	72,594,562	75,350,470	79,164,643
Bonus Additions—*					
Assurance ..	{ not available }	£ 9,828,131	£ 10,774,791	£ 11,730,697	£ 12,762,715
Endowment Assurance ..		42,952	44,591	46,578	48,204
Pure Endowment ..					
Total ..	..	9,871,083	10,819,382	11,777,275	12,800,919
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance ..	£ 2,196,554	£ 2,327,265	£ 2,432,980	£ 2,526,625	£ 2,654,386
Endowment Assurance ..	67,884	75,323	79,013	79,921	82,121
Pure Endowment ..					
Total ..	2,264,438	2,402,588	2,511,993	2,606,546	2,736,507
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance ..	54,165	53,360	52,481	52,401	52,118
Endowment Assurance ..	303,586	334,745	362,295	389,666	417,123
Pure Endowment ..	21,465	23,714	25,790	27,970	30,964
Total ..	379,216	411,819	440,566	470,037	500,205
Amount Assured—					
Assurance ..	£ 1,162,881	£ 1,132,587	£ 1,107,839	£ 1,108,738	£ 1,096,825
Endowment Assurance ..	11,287,221	13,038,890	14,608,565	16,169,859	17,841,326
Pure Endowment ..	781,309	908,145	1,017,019	1,125,673	1,291,010
Total ..	13,231,411	15,079,622	16,733,423	18,404,270	20,229,161
Bonus Additions—					
Assurance ..	{ not available }	£ 32,967	£ 34,382	£ 36,473	£ 38,101
Endowment Assurance ..		80,846	111,514	140,856	169,169
Pure Endowment ..		426	257	220	172
Total ..	..	114,239	146,153	177,549	207,442
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance ..	£ 63,197	£ 62,879	£ 61,695	£ 62,354	£ 61,934
Endowment Assurance ..	707,988	815,300	907,077	1,000,192	1,099,978
Pure Endowment ..	49,367	58,204	65,560	72,970	82,664
Total ..	820,552	936,383	1,034,332	1,135,516	1,244,576

\* Excluding one small company which has been unable to supply the figures.

There has been an increase of 3,935 ordinary and 30,168 industrial policies as compared with 1926, the increase in the total sum assured of the ordinary policies being £3,814,173 and in that by the industrial

policies £1,824,891. The average amount of policy in the former category for 1927 was £282, 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 £470, and that of the endowment assurance policy £186, the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance being £30,664,580 for simple assurance, and £25,182,126 for endowment assurance. The amount secured under pure endowment policies was £2,031,441, or an average of £134 under each policy. In the industrial branch of the business the average amount of policy was £40·4, the average amounts in the three classes being :—simple assurance, £21·0; endowment assurance, £42·8; and pure endowment, £41·7. The total amounts assured in the three classes were £1,096,825, £17,841,326, and £1,291,010 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 65,298 simple assurance, and 135,340 endowment assurance policies, and, in the industrial branch, 52,118 and 417,123 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,  
1918 TO 1927.**

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.
1918 .. .. .	215	24·4	35 17 5	1 7 7
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



**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,  
1918 TO 1927.**

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
		£		£		£
1918 ..	196	11,934	415	19,364	611	31,298
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

Of the 305 annuities held in 1927 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 294 for £15,629 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 6 for £999 in English offices, and 5 for £104 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, 1927.

**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, 1923 TO 1927.

Heading.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. ..	8,385	7,542	8,751	8,371	9,238
Endowment Assurance ..	20,211	16,121	14,332	12,923	12,862
Pure Endowment .. ..	2,077	2,776	2,297	2,215	1,931
Total .. ..	30,673	26,439	25,380	23,509	24,031
Annuities .. ..	57	35	32	22	32
Sum Assured—					
Assurance .. ..	£ 4,490,334	£ 4,350,260	£ 5,333,679	£ 5,298,898	£ 5,484,312
Endowment Assurance ..	4,273,358	3,881,965	3,238,341	3,096,875	3,161,464
Pure Endowment .. ..	321,488	419,498	362,084	355,986	339,518
Total .. ..	9,085,180	8,651,723	8,934,104	8,751,759	8,985,294
Annuities .. ..	3,786	3,123	2,123	2,043	2,815
Single Premiums—					
Assurance .. ..	£ 5,356	£ 2,720	£ 11,331	£ 8,123	£ 6,650
Endowment Assurance ..	2,565	804	3,204	3,031	1,030
Pure Endowment .. ..	1,307	..	540	365	100
Total .. ..	9,228	3,524	15,075	11,519	7,780
Annuities .. ..	32,322	21,624	18,052	10,565	19,109
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance .. ..	£ 141,329	£ 143,210	£ 171,686	£ 169,043	£ 174,648
Endowment Assurance ..	170,151	160,007	135,162	128,665	133,310
Pure Endowment .. ..	13,193	17,178	15,100	14,262	13,580
Total .. ..	324,673	320,395	321,948	311,970	322,038
Annuities .. ..	178	..	23	..	65
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. ..	3,576	3,120	2,784	3,273	3,432
Endowment Assurance ..	64,291	73,407	76,644	78,394	84,053
Pure Endowment .. ..	7,982	7,862	8,875	7,977	8,294
Total .. ..	75,849	84,389	88,303	89,644	95,779
Sum Assured—					
Assurance .. ..	£ 148,143	£ 131,466	£ 108,175	£ 116,423	£ 110,313
Endowment Assurance ..	3,021,393	3,522,512	3,718,810	3,763,930	4,062,419
Pure Endowment .. ..	397,008	354,209	388,585	354,718	400,857
Total .. ..	3,566,544	4,008,187	4,215,570	4,235,071	4,573,589
Single Premiums—					
Assurance .. ..	£ 113	£ 23	£ 412	£ 65	£ 62
Endowment Assurance ..	107	80	11	..	..
Pure Endowment .. ..	113	25	..	..	..
Total .. ..	333	133	423	65	62
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance .. ..	£ 9,304	£ 8,507	£ 7,114	£ 8,258	£ 8,060
Endowment Assurance ..	186,759	216,322	230,718	237,647	259,176
Pure Endowment .. ..	23,503	22,741	24,940	23,018	24,775
Total .. ..	219,566	247,570	262,772	268,923	292,011

The new business for 1927 includes 24,031 ordinary assurance policies for £8,985,294 and 95,779 industrial policies for £4,573,589, the former averaging £374 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 1926 and 1927, and allowing for new business during the latter year, those which became claims by death or maturity, or were discontinued, in 1927 have numbered 20,096 for £5,171,121 in ordinary, and 65,611 for £2,748,698 in industrial assurance business.

There were 129 companies transacting general insurance (other than life) business in Victoria during 1926-27. 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, 1926-27.

Nature of Insurance.	Revenue in Victoria.			Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums less Reinsur- ances and Returns.	Other Revenue (Interest, Rent, Fees, etc.).	Total.	Losses, less Reinsur- ances.	Expenses of Management.		Total.
					Commis- sion and Agents' Charges.	Other.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fire .. ..	1,811,455	105,695	1,917,150	899,008	288,188	533,286	1,720,482
Marine .. ..	307,707	19,360	327,067	129,664	26,753	76,743	233,160
Accident (personal) ..	82,540	2,327	84,867	38,190	16,667	21,952	76,809
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensa- tion .. ..	390,854	26,926	417,780	228,528	33,035	83,693	345,256
Public Risk, Third Party	21,679	845	22,524	6,014	3,216	4,643	13,873
Plate Glass .. ..	40,616	1,258	41,874	13,496	7,150	9,714	30,360
Motor Car and Motor Cycle .. ..	625,920	19,870	645,790	353,553	100,876	120,603	575,032
Hailstone .. ..	21,956	523	22,479	1,686	3,268	5,079	10,033
Boiler Explosion .. ..	567	68	635	..	85	153	238
Live Stock .. ..	11,189	156	11,345	3,850	1,601	2,634	8,085
Burglary .. ..	64,665	2,538	67,203	20,378	9,624	15,531	45,533
Guarantee .. ..	19,127	1,786	20,913	3,380	2,173	4,933	10,486
Loss of Profits .. ..	52,940	1,022	53,962	10,915	7,540	9,379	27,834
Other .. ..	12,433	267	12,700	3,833	1,215	2,952	8,000
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>3,463,648</b>	<b>182,641</b>	<b>3,646,289</b>	<b>1,712,495</b>	<b>501,391</b>	<b>891,295</b>	<b>3,105,181</b>

The total premiums amounted to £3,463,648 and losses to £1,712,495, the latter being 49·44 per cent. of the premiums. The expenses for commission and agents' charges were £501,391, and for general management £891,295, making a total of £1,392,686, or 40·21 per cent. of the premium income, and 38·19 per cent. of the gross revenue.

The percentages of losses and management expenses to premium income for the year 1926-27, in the different classes of insurance, were as follows :—

**GENERAL INSURANCE EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—  
PROPORTION OF PREMIUM INCOME.**

Nature of Insurance.	Proportion of Premium Income.		
	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.
	%	%	%
Fire .. .. .	49·63	15·91	29·44
Marine .. .. .	42·14	8·69	24·94
Accident (Personal) .. .. .	46·27	20·19	29·60
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation .. .. .	58·47	8·45	21·41
Public Risk, Third Party .. .. .	27·74	14·83	21·42
Plate Glass .. .. .	33·23	17·60	23·92
Motor Car and Motor Cycle .. .. .	56·49	16·12	19·27
Hailstone .. .. .	7·68	14·88	23·13
Boiler Explosion .. .. .	..	14·99	26·98
Live Stock .. .. .	34·41	14·31	23·54
Burglary .. .. .	31·51	14·88	24·02
Guarantee .. .. .	17·67	11·36	25·79
Loss of Profits .. .. .	20·62	14·24	17·72
Other .. .. .	30·83	9·77	23·74
Total .. .. .	49·44	14·48	25·73

The ratio of losses to premium income was highest in regard to the following, in the order named—employers' liability and workmen's compensation, motor vehicles, fire, accident (personal), marine.

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies doing other than life business, which operated in Victoria, during the period 1923 to 1926-27. The figures for the last two 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, 1923 TO 1926-27.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Other.*	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Fire ..	1923	1,600,514	75,716	1,676,230	589,613	703,530	1,293,143
	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	105,695	1,917,150	899,008	821,474	1,720,482
Marine ..	1923	326,955	12,017	338,972	134,637	100,448	235,055
	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	103,456	233,160
Guarantee ..	1923	16,279	732	17,011	2,758	6,404	9,162
	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
Live Stock ..	1923	13,376	259	13,635	5,194	5,096	10,290
	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	4,235	8,085
Plate Glass ..	1923	35,131	907	36,038	12,640	14,273	26,913
	1924	37,431	1,122	38,553	13,898	15,469	28,867
	1925	37,810	803	38,613	13,668	15,816	28,844
	1925-26	38,719	1,023	39,742	13,105	16,297	29,402
	1926-27	40,616	1,258	41,874	13,486	16,864	30,360
Motor Car ..	1923	236,213	5,623	241,836	123,021	81,332	204,353
	1924	355,071	8,127	363,198	221,133	118,795	339,928
	1925	452,091	7,771	459,862	259,395	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
Accident (Personal)	1923	57,520	1,196	58,716	22,292	22,955	45,247
	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	38,190	38,619	76,809
Workers' Compensation	1923	313,912	17,375	331,287	176,701	98,424	275,125
	1924	339,474	18,745	358,219	235,308	101,340	336,648
	1925	346,892	19,192	366,084	198,251	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
Other ..	1923	102,181	4,170	106,351	40,540	43,557	84,097
	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
Totals ..	1923	2,702,081	117,995	2,820,076	1,107,396	1,076,019	2,183,415
	1924	3,014,988	133,142	3,148,130	1,499,664	1,197,464	2,697,128
	1925	3,166,387	127,885	3,294,272	1,735,234	1,281,513	3,014,747
	1925-26	3,209,767	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	1,392,686	3,105,181

\* 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 51 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 1927-28.

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

\* Refers to a period of eight months only (7th November, 1914, to 30th June, 1915). Insurance was not compulsory until 7th May, 1915.

† Bonus distributed amongst policy holders in the year.

The net profit for the year amounted to £18,084, of which £10,000 has been set aside for the General Reserve Fund, and £8,084 for Bonus Reserve. The expense rate of the year 1927-28 was 12·2 per cent. This satisfactory figure is the result of careful regard to economy, and is the lowest expense rate of any insurance office in Australasia transacting Workers' Compensation Insurance business. The number of claims settled in the year mentioned, and in course of settlement at the end of the year, was 3,794, including 23 death claims.

**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, 1928, 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, 1928) 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, 1928, 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, 1928.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Claims .. .. .				43,357	19	10			
Less claims recovered .. .. .	523	12	0						
And provision for unadjusted claims as at 30th June, 1927 .. .. .	13,998	0	0						
				14,521	12	0			
							28,836	7	10
Provision for unearned premiums .. .. .							34,476	4	4
Provision for unadjusted claims .. .. .							15,997	4	10
Net Revenue, carried down .. .. .							23,114	13	9
Total .. .. .							£102,424	10	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Premiums for year .. .. .	72,581	10	2			
Less reinsurances and rebates .. .. .	2,636	0	10			
				69,945	9	4
Provision for unearned premiums, 1927 .. .. .				32,479	1	5
Total .. .. .				£102,424	10	9

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1928.

	£	s.	d.
Administration Expenses, Acts Nos. 2750 & 3217 .. .. .	200	0	0
Agents' Expenses and Commission .. .. .	2,263	0	9
Expenses of Management, including Salaries .. .. .	6,121	0	11
Net Profit .. .. .	18,084	6	9
Total .. .. .	£26,668	8	5

	£	s.	d.
Net Revenue, brought down .. .. .	23,114	13	9
Interest on Investments and Funds at Treasury .. .. .	3,553	14	8
Total .. .. .	£26,668	8	5

## BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1928.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Unearned Premiums .. .. .				34,476	4	4
Outstanding Claims .. .. .				15,997	4	10
Sundry Accounts unpaid—						
On account Agents .. .. .	770	11	10			
Others .. .. .	116	16	7			
				887	8	5
General Reserve .. .. .				63,500	0	0
Bonus Reserve .. .. .				7,338	7	5
Bonus Distribution Account 1926 (amounts unclaimed) .. .. .				1,992	16	3
Profit for year 1927-28 to be appropriated—						
To General Reserve .. .. .	10,000	0	0			
To Bonus Reserve .. .. .	8,084	6	9			
				18,084	6	9
Total .. .. .				£142,276	8	0

Assets.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Funds at Treasury .. .. .				68,056	6	4
Premiums due .. .. .				465	6	11
Treasury Interest Accrued .. .. .				856	18	8
Stamps on hand .. .. .				66	12	5
General Reserve Fund .. .. .				63,500	0	0
Bonus Reserve Fund .. .. .				7,338	7	5
Bonus Distribution Fund, 1926—						
Balance at Bank .. .. .	1,967	16	3			
Cash on Hand .. .. .	25	0	0			
				1,992	16	3
Total .. .. .				£142,276	8	0

Accumulation.



**Workers' Compensation Act.**

The principal provisions of this Act are outlined in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 552 to 558. It was amended by an Act (No. 3,217) passed in December, 1922.

The latter Act made the following alterations :—

- (a) The maximum weekly compensation was increased from £1 10s. to £2.
- (b) The maximum compensation for total disability or on death (with total dependency) was increased from £500 to £600.
- (c) The payment for funeral expenses was increased from £50 to £75.
- (d) The minimum weekly payment to an adult worker was fixed at £1.
- (e) Various anomalies in the Fourth Schedule were corrected, and
- (f) Men who contract to fell trees and deliver timber were included in the definition "worker."

## 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 1927 is appended :—

## TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1927.

Nature of Business.	No. Registered.	Nature of Business.	No. Registered.
MANUFACTURING—		MANUFACTURING— <i>continued.</i>	
Tanneries .. ..	3	Preserves .. ..	1
Soap .. ..	1	Confectionery .. ..	5
Brick, pottery, tile .. ..	3	Cordials .. ..	4
Concrete .. ..	7	Breweries, distillers, & c. ..	1
Glass .. ..	2	Ice .. ..	5
Sawmilling, timber merchants, &c. .. ..	16	Tobacco .. ..	2
Engineering, ironfounding, and machinery .. ..	67	Woollens and knitting .. ..	29
Other metal working .. ..	20	Clothing, dressmaking, &c. ..	32
Milk Products .. ..	8	Boot, shoe, heel .. ..	16
Flour milling .. ..	2	Printing and publishing .. ..	30
		Box .. ..	3

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1927—*continued.*

Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.	Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.
<b>MANUFACTURING—<i>continued.</i></b>		<b>TRANSPORT—</b>	
Motor bodies, &c. ..	6	Motor garage, taxi-cab ..	18
Furniture .. ..	10	Motor Service .. ..	16
Drugs, chemicals ..	10	Carriers .. ..	11
Paints, etc. .. ..	1	Air Services .. ..	2
Rope .. ..	2		
Leather Goods .. ..	3		
Rubber Goods .. ..	5		
Miscellaneous .. ..	16		
<b>PRIMARY PRODUCTION—</b>		<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>	
Plantations .. ..	3	Hotels, restaurants, &c. ..	48
Pastoralists .. ..	10	Builders and contractors ..	33
Farmers .. ..	5	Clubs .. ..	18
Mining and prospecting ..	14	Educational .. ..	4
Nurserymen .. ..	3	Caterers for amusement ..	38
Orchardists .. ..	3	Grocers, storekeepers ..	22
Dairymen .. ..	3	Drapers .. ..	15
Quarries .. ..	10	Advertising .. ..	7
		Weighbridge .. ..	4
		Butchers .. ..	2
<b>TRADING—</b>		Booksellers .. ..	4
Warehousemen, merchants,		Bakers .. ..	6
dealers, &c. .. ..	141	Chemists .. ..	2
		Jewellers .. ..	2
<b>FINANCIAL—</b>		Plumbers .. ..	5
Land and property invest-		Fruit Packers .. ..	2
ment .. ..	71	Ironmongers .. ..	3
Auctioneering, estate agents	19	Laundries .. ..	4
Indenting, agency, importers,		Electrical Supplies ..	6
&c. .. ..	60	Broadcasters .. ..	3
Insurance, brokers, and under-		Accountants .. ..	2
writers .. ..	7	Painters .. ..	2
Financiers .. ..	23	Opticians .. ..	2
		Other .. ..	23

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 51 foreign companies registered during the year. Fifty-one ordinary mining companies were registered during 1927 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 986 companies registered during 1927 as shown above, 885, or about 90 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, 1923 TO 30TH  
JUNE, 1928.

(Parts I. and II. of *Companies Act* 1915.)

Year ended 31st De- cember—	New Companies.						Number of existing Trading Companies.		Increase in Nominal Capital of Existing Companies during the year.*	
	Number Registered.				Nominal Capital.					
	Victorian Trading.	Foreign.	Mining.	Total.	Victorian Trading (excluding Foreign).	Mining.	Victorian.	Foreign.	Victorian Trading.	Mining.
				£	£			£	£	
1923	732	59	65	856	27,397,945	1,419,500	3,221	753	3,692,347	490,417
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 (to 30th June)	407	24	13	444	12,048,802	496,240	6,479	843	2,883,500	61,000

\* Increase in nominal capital subsequent to first registration.

The subscribed capital of the mining companies registered during 1927 was £1,405,364, and of those registered during the first six months of 1928, £399,387.

Since the *Building Societies Act* 1874 came into operation, 158 societies have been registered in accordance with its provisions up to 31st December, 1927. The business of the societies was extensive up to the year 1892, but it has since declined. The number of companies still carrying on business is 26, of which 4 were established 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, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Heading.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Number of societies ...	27	27	27	26	26
" shareholders	8,919	9,707	10,050	9,847	9,840
" borrowers	9,673	9,936	10,618	11,394	12,066
Transactions during the Year—					
Income from loans and investments	£ 262,421	£ 294,921	£ 311,069	£ 339,810	£ 368,060
Loans granted ...	1,094,994	1,022,272	970,284	1,025,581	1,154,118
Repayments ...	962,390	921,176	879,332	1,028,014	1,066,309
Deposits received	1,268,266	1,355,493	1,548,022	1,795,306	1,918,532
Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c.	106,740	122,521	137,054	152,335	164,900
Assets—					
Loans on mortgage	3,277,145	3,552,523	3,882,236	4,147,594	4,535,475
Properties in possession or surrendered	93,491	112,980	101,372	121,800	125,070
Other advances ...	12,648	11,707	12,005	15,234	15,451
Cash in hand, &c. ...	43,039	22,925	39,671	46,649	17,188
Other assets ...	68,474	60,380	67,753	72,727	44,700
Total ...	3,494,797	3,760,515	4,103,037	4,404,004	4,737,884
Liabilities—					
To shareholders	1,530,426	1,623,680	1,773,059	1,844,788	1,928,968
" depositors	1,170,352	1,289,191	1,493,119	1,654,006	1,804,508
Bank overdraft ...	65,483	97,695	80,975	72,008	112,869
Other ...	67,501	85,683	87,627	91,967	91,709
Total ...	2,833,762	3,096,249	3,434,780	3,662,769	3,938,054
Reserve Funds ...	549,427	536,970	549,954	598,011	646,054

The appended table contains particulars for the year 1926-27 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.

Co-operative  
societies.

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, 1926-27.

Heading.	Producers' Societies.*	Consumers' Societies.	Total—All Societies.
Number of Societies .. ..	62	49	111
Number of Branches .. ..	11	13	24
Membership .. ..	48,568	16,501	65,069
Total Purchases .. ..	6,632,704	1,173,997	7,806,701
	£	£	£
Total Sales .. ..	7,789,521	1,437,580	9,227,101
Other Income .. ..	339,960	24,558	364,518
Total Income .. ..	8,129,481	1,462,138	9,591,619
Total Working Expenses .. ..	1,416,194	232,584	1,648,778
Total Net Profits .. ..	97,205	47,824	145,029
Interest paid on Loan Capital—			
Amount .. .. £	11,101	3,994	15,095
Rate per cent. .. ..	4·36	5·53	4·62
Interest paid on Bank Overdraft—			
Amount .. .. £	83,480	7,556	91,036
Dividend paid on Share Capital—			
Amount .. .. £	26,469	11,870	38,339
Rate per cent. .. ..	2·35	5·27	2·84
Rebates paid on Purchases—			
Amount .. .. £	14,014	35,015	49,029
Other Dividends paid—			
Amount .. .. £	77	396	473
	£	£	£
<i>Liabilities—</i>			
Share Capital—Paid-up .. ..	1,124,550	225,188	1,349,738
Loan Capital .. ..	254,330	72,249	326,579
Bank Overdraft .. ..	803,767	131,777	935,544
Accumulated Profits .. ..	196,954	73,501	270,455
Reserve Funds .. ..	233,575	122,409	355,984
Sundry Creditors .. ..	269,207	119,073	388,280
Other Liabilities .. ..	45,466	22,038	67,504
Total .. ..	2,927,849	766,235	3,694,084

\* 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, 1926-27—continued.

Heading.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Total—All Societies.
<b>Assets—</b>	£	£	£
Land and Buildings ..	1,193,337	249,696	1,443,033
Fittings, Plant and Machinery }			
Stock .. ..	557,630	237,368	794,998
Sundry Debtors .. ..	856,096	223,592	1,079,688
Cash in hand or on Deposit ..	19,687	30,208	49,895
Profit and Loss Account ..	20,970	3,972	24,942
Other Assets .. ..	280,129	21,399	301,528
Total .. ..	2,927,849	766,235	3,694,084

Trustees, Executors, and Agency Companies. There are eight trustee companies transacting business in Victoria. From their published balance-sheets the following particulars for 1926-27 have been obtained:—Paid-up capital, £461,780; reserve funds, &c., £339,552; other liabilities, £243,229; total liabilities, £1,044,561. The assets were:—Deposits with Government, £142,404; other investments in public securities, &c., £234,819; loans on mortgage, £37,059; property, £370,396; other assets, £259,883. The net profits for the year were £87,555, and the amount of dividends and bonuses was £59,674. The net profits are equivalent to 10·9 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), 1918 TO 1927.

Year.	Transfers.	Mortgages.		Leases.	Plans of Sub-division.	Other Dealings.	Total Dealings.
		Number.	Amount.*				
	No.		£	No.	No.	No.	No.
1918 ..	33,771	10,627	5,956,609	100	264	19,075	63,837
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	18,770,112	103	1,541	29,653	105,377
1926 ..	53,231	24,717	20,123,751	85	1,337	32,332	111,702
1927 ..	50,142	26,964	25,165,633	73	1,229	31,044	109,452

\* 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, 1918 TO 1927.

Year.			Certificates of Title.	Crown Grants.	Crown Leases.	Total Titles.
			No.	No.	No.	No.
1918	..	..	15,426	2,057	1,504	18,987
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

Dealings  
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, 1918 TO 1927.

Year.			Mortgages Registered.		Reconveyances.	
			Number.	Amount.*	Number.	Amount.
				£		£
1918	..	..	548	721,888	646	281,265
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

\* 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,  
1923 TO 1927.**

Security.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
<b>Stock Mortgages—</b>					
Number ..	2,053	1,371	1,437	1,090	1,611
Amount £	385,080	306,299	289,574	238,048	289,098
<b>Liens on Wool—</b>					
Number ..	16	26	33	46	45
Amount £	10,420	22,040	52,124	41,160	45,646
<b>Liens on Crops—</b>					
Number ..	4,069	3,190	3,989	4,249	3,883
Amount £	1,347,004	2,007,790	2,389,695	1,260,481	904,856
<b>Total—</b>					
Number ..	6,138	4,587	5,459	5,385	5,539
Amount £	1,742,504	2,336,129	2,731,393	1,539,689	1,239,600

**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, 1923 TO 1927.**

Security.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
<b>Bills of Sale—</b>					
Number ..	1,429	1,551	1,542	1,635	1,543
Amount £	526,940	658,815	580,737	608,661	594,919
<b>Contracts of Sale—</b>					
Number ..	23	27	24	77	59
Amount £	3,275	5,170	4,321	5,154	2,883

**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 in repayment with interest of loans to University students 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 endowment by 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 £448,000. 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 £1,873,864—£447,767 for building and apparatus, £974,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Acts" 16 Vic. 34 and 13 George 3235, and £451,597 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.

**Examinations.** The system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations was superseded in December, 1917, by examinations for Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates. Under the regulations the rights of all candidates who 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 1927 :—

**PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1927.**

	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Examination—			
Intermediate ... ..	4,998	2,284	45·69
Leaving ... ..	2,568	1,360	52·95

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 984; Leaving 456.

**Degrees.** The number of degrees taken in 1927 was 408, all of which were direct, as against a total of 2,767 for the preceding five years, or an average of 553 per annum for that period. During those five years all the degrees obtained were direct and none *ad eundem*. Of the total of 11,196 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 1,693 have been conferred on women, 1,687 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows :—773 Bachelor of Arts, 288 Master of Arts, 180 Bachelor of Medicine, 13 Doctor of Medicine, 178 Bachelor of Surgery, 23 Bachelor of Laws, 3 Master of Laws, 5 Doctor of Science, 137 Bachelor of Science, 40 Master of Science, 39 Bachelor of Music, 13 Bachelor of Dental Science, and 1 Bachelor of Agricultural Science. The following

table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1927—the particulars for the years 1926 and 1927 being given separately:—

## DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1926.			During 1926.			During 1927.			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 ..	2124	118	2242	88	..	88	105	..	105	2317	118	2435
Master of Arts ..	918	184	1102	39	..	39	39	..	39	996	184	1180
Doctor of Letters	16	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	17
Bachelor of Medicine	1948	15	1963	124	..	124	45	..	45	2117	15	2132
Doctor of Medicine	284	107	391	11	..	11	9	..	9	304	107	411
Bachelor of Surgery	1879	4	1883	124	..	124	45	..	45	2048	4	2052
Master of Surgery	37	..	37	..	..	..	4	..	4	41	..	41
Bachelor of Laws	743	12	755	39	..	39	44	..	44	826	12	838
Master of Laws ..	135	3	138	10	..	10	2	..	2	147	3	150
Doctor of Laws ..	22	23	45	1	..	1	2	..	2	25	23	48
Bachelor of Civil Engineering ..	297	2	299	11	..	11	17	..	17	325	2	327
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ..	58	1	59	3	..	3	..	..	..	61	1	62
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	16	..	16	1	..	1	5	..	5	22	..	22
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering	47	..	47	4	..	4	10	..	10	61	..	61
Bachelor of Metallurgical Engineering	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	4	..	4
Master of Engineering ..	108	..	108	10	..	10	4	..	4	122	..	122
Doctor of Engineering ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bachelor of Science	419	5	424	37	..	37	31	..	31	487	5	492
Master of Science	123	2	125	12	..	12	13	..	13	148	2	150
Doctor of Science	46	8	54	5	..	5	3	..	3	54	8	62
Bachelor of Music	45	2	47	1	..	1	5	..	5	51	2	53
Doctor of Music ..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Bachelor of Dental Science ..	306	..	306	18	..	18	15	..	15	339	..	339
Doctor of Dental Science ..	21	..	21	1	..	1	..	..	..	22	..	22
Bachelor of Veterinary Science ..	92	..	92	2	..	2	1	..	1	95	..	95
Master of Veterinary Science ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Doctor of Veterinary Science ..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Bachelor of Agricultural Science	46	..	46	8	..	8	5	..	5	59	..	59
Master of Agricultural Science ..	3	..	3	1	..	1	2	..	2	6	..	6
Total ..	9748	489	10237	551	..	551	408	..	408	10707	489	11196

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 1927 having been 2,783 as compared with 1,332 in 1917, thus showing an advance of 109 per cent. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates, the number having increased by 78 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, 1923 TO 1927.**

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1923 ..	348	148	496	1,848	636	2,484
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

Of the number attending lectures in 1927—2,783—729 were students in Arts, Education and Journalism, 260 in Laws, 199 in Engineering, 430 in Medicine, 210 in Science, 245 in Music, 86 in Dental Science, 457 in Commerce, 39 in Agriculture, 10 in Veterinary Science, 2 in Public Health, and 82 in Architecture, and 34 were doing Science Research Work.

**University Finance.** A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1927 is given below :—

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1927.**

	General Account.	Other Accounts.	All Departments.
<b>Receipts—</b>	£	£	£
Government Grants ..	55,000	21,942	76,942
Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees ..	51,402	15,652	67,054
Other sources, including benefactions ..	9,858	124,234	134,092
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>116,260</b>	<b>161,828</b>	<b>278,088</b>
<b>Expenditure ..</b>	<b>114,765</b>	<b>61,788</b>	<b>176,553</b>

Included in the amounts shown above, the University received £85,076 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.

During the year 1927-28, the MacFarland Memorial Library has been completed with blackwood furnishing—bookcases, panelling, tables, chairs, &c.—and new windows of "Old Cathedral" glass. The College War Memorial has also been completed: the new work consisting of a Gothic design for new doors in mountain ash, a beautiful clock with appropriate inscriptions, and panelling. The widow and friends of the late Rev. Professor T. Jollie Smith have presented his library, of about 4,000 volumes, to the College.

Rev. Hector Maclean, M.A., M.Sc., B.D., from St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Dunedin, N.Z., has been appointed professor of Old Testament Studies in the Theological Hall. And Rev. Professor F. G. Ozer, M.A., B.D., has been elected President of the Theological Hall Senatus in succession to Professor Jollie Smith—the first old student of the College to occupy this position.

The College has sustained a great loss by the death of Dr. J. D. King Scott, one of the representatives of the graduates on the College Council, who did invaluable work in promoting the most intimate relations between the College and its old students. He was also most active in the project of obtaining Professor Jollie Smith's library for the College.

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.

This college was founded by the Methodist Church of Victoria, and its lectures are open to non-resident as well as resident students. It is capable of accommodating about 90 students in residence. The building comprises fully equipped lecture-rooms, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the Master, tutors, and students. Recently enlarged at a cost of some £50,000, the extensions include a central tower, a memorial chapel to soldiers who were connected with the Methodist Church, a new common room, a large library, and additional lecture rooms; as well as some 40 additional students' rooms. The new portion of the building was opened in March, 1923. The Master is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc., Litt.D., and the Vice-Master, Mr. John F. Foster, B.A., L.L.M.

Queen's  
College.



**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 at a cost of £20,000, will be a striking addition to the College. A separate study and a bedroom are provided 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 men extern 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 18 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. The Government grants a sum annually (now £2,500) for the development of Tutorial Class work. 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. In this connexion and also for the arranging of Extension Lectures and Vacation Schools, the Government grant is £1,500.

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 1889 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,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 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 or, where schools have been closed, 3 miles therefrom. 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 (especially in those subjects the method of teaching which has undergone modification recently) in special classes held in the evenings and on Saturdays at centres of population, and, on a larger scale still, during the Christmas vacations at what are called "Summer Schools." 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, 73 woodwork centres in operation, having an attendance of 7,715 boys; and 62 cookery centres, apart from those at the Domestic Arts Schools, with an attendance of nearly 12,000 girls. Twelve Schools of Domestic Arts, attended by nearly 3,000 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 1927 to its members, at reduced rates, 20,000 packets of seeds, 182,000 seedlings, 3,000 rooted roses, 12,640 shrubs, 5,000 herbaceous plants, 650 climbers, 6,000 indoor pot-plants, 2,300 dahlias, 2,000 carnations, and 2,000 chrysanthemums.

Special  
days.

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.

**Patriotic  
Fund.**

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 £440,000 for the Department's War Relief Fund. Particulars are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 333 and 334. The fund was closed in 1920. At the end of 1922, the 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; £25,000 was set aside as a housing fund, and the remaining £20,000 is being used from time to time for the cases that stand in need of immediate assistance. On 30th June, 1928, there was a sum of £53,578 invested, and £128 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 softwood 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, 1928, there were established 190 of these school plantations, with an area of 2,500 acres, and applications are being considered for 45 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.

A dental clinic has been established and is under the **Dental Clinic.** charge of three full-time school dentists with four dental attendants. Great service is being rendered by this clinic. In addition, two 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.

One of the travelling dentists referred to has been provided with a well-equipped dental motor van, and is 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 teachers of 21 years of age and of £180 for female 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 financial year ended 30th June, for the eight years ended 1916-17; the reference is to 31st December and the years ended on that date respectively for returns for years prior to 1901-2 and for the years 1917 to 1926:—

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE,  
1872 TO 1926.

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

\* In addition to these teachers, 835 were temporarily employed on 31st December, 1926. In December 196 teachers were transferred from the primary to the secondary roll of teachers.

† 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, 1926.

—	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Pupils.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated.)
Central Schools* ..	31	} 1,021	4,732	3,773	4,413
Higher Elementary Schools	48		4,750	3,658	4,521
Schools of Domestic Arts ..	12		3,012	2,030	2,878
Junior Technical Schools†	25		6,787	5,430	6,599
High Schools ..	34		8,848	7,537	8,608
Totals .. ..	150	..	28,129	22,428	27,019

\* 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, 1926\* :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1926.

—	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.
Elementary Schools .. ..	15,908	193,290	12,394	221,592
Central Schools .. ..	..	3,249	1,164	4,413
Higher Elementary Schools .. ..	..	2,310	2,211	4,521
Schools of Domestic Arts .. ..	..	1,584	1,294	2,878
Junior Technical Schools .. ..	..	3,183	3,416	6,599
High Schools .. ..	..	3,344	5,264	8,608
Totals .. ..	15,908	206,960	25,743	248,611
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools	15,908	205,887	25,297	247,092

\* The latest statistics published by the Education Department of Victoria (*vide* "Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year 1926-27") are for the period ended 31st December, 1926.

## REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

**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.

**Registered schools, 1872 to 1927.** 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 .. .. .	489	2,154	64,195
1924 .. .. .	486	2,154	63,105
1925 .. .. .	490	2,163	64,265
1926 .. .. .	495	2,212	64,835
1927 .. .. .	493	2,220	65,180

**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, 1926.**

Age of Pupils.					Gross Enrolment.	Number of Individual Pupils (estimated).
Under 6 years	..	..	..	..	5,127	4,592
Between 6 and 14 years	..	..	..	..	54,307	48,283
Above 14 years	..	..	..	..	13,815	12,305
Total	..	..	..	..	73,249	65,180

**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 1926 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 IN 31ST DECEMBER, 1926.**

Under 6 years of age	..	..	20,228	} 307,166
Between 6 and 14 years of age	..	..	249,872	
Above 14 years of age	..	..	37,066	

**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; that is, 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 have an output each year of 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.

**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 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. Seven 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-Carrum, 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, 1926, there were in attendance at these schools 8,848 pupils, of whom 4,398 were boys and 4,450 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, 1926, there were fifty higher elementary schools—at Beaufort, Beechworth, Birchip, Boort, Bright, Camperdown, Casterton, Charlton, Chiltern, Clunes, Cohuna, Coleraine, Corryong, Daylesford, Dean, 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, 1926, there were in attendance at these schools 4,750 pupils, of whom 2,445 were boys and 2,305 were girls. Education

in the higher elementary schools is free throughout the course, which extends over two or four years.

There were also thirty-one schools, principally in the metropolitan area—known as “Central” schools—in which a preparatory course of secondary education was provided. These were attended by 4,732 pupils in 1926.

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 1928 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.
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.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS—*continued.*

No. and Kind.	Age Re- quirement of Candidates	Period of Tenure.	Annual Value.
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	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations at University; also, in special cases, an allowance up to £50 for maintenance.
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.

**Religious Instruction in State Schools.** 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 from the answers received :—

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, 1927, was 27, attended by 2,714 students.

The former 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 per annum 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 1926-27:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS OF MINES AND  
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Name.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
*Ararat .. .. .	130	129	91	53	7
Bairnsdale .. .. .	3,246	3,376	3,696	3,742	4,104
Ballarat .. .. .	17,883	18,181	20,358	19,421	20,597
Beechworth .. .. .	1,079	1,205	1,334	1,301	1,090
Bendigo .. .. .	11,398	12,222	11,973	16,466	27,655
Box Hill .. .. .	..	6,706	4,428	4,230	6,093
Brighton .. .. .	16,883	16,169	13,675	14,303	19,523
Brunswick .. .. .	8,367	8,590	10,467	11,649	11,206
Castlemaine .. .. .	5,060	5,755	5,865	10,339	12,124
Caulfield .. .. .	11,911	8,832	12,322	12,006	11,869
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy ..	2,461	2,943	3,261	21,188	4,987
Collingwood .. .. .	9,578	30,179	18,904	14,700	19,169
Daylesford .. .. .	2,083	2,466	1,990	2,219	2,429
Echuca .. .. .	2,586	2,607	4,438	8,400	3,426
Footscray .. .. .	12,037	13,343	23,540	17,877	16,463
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) ..	8,725	10,019	12,458	24,370	20,659
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.)	16,675	21,728	20,540	20,840	25,842
†Horsham .. .. .	511	6	..	..	..
Maryborough .. .. .	5,233	5,604	5,439	6,729	12,420
Melbourne (Working Men's Col.)	33,956	33,434	35,277	40,575	40,376
Prahran .. .. .	8,073	8,052	9,166	8,389	8,964
Richmond .. .. .	..	..	9,159	13,788	9,314
Sale .. .. .	2,909	2,648	2,997	5,274	7,771
South Melbourne .. .. .	9,020	9,014	9,982	10,340	13,208
Stawell .. .. .	2,895	3,129	5,195	6,210	3,247
Sunshine .. .. .	2,726	3,969	6,330	5,156	5,529
Wangaratta .. .. .	..	..	1,650	1,650	4,582
Warrnambool .. .. .	4,806	5,433	8,107	13,658	5,819
West Melbourne .. .. .	12,055	14,006	13,117	17,396	16,116
Wonthaggi .. .. .	5,027	4,409	7,038	6,561	6,971
Other votes for technical schools	3,695	3,741	4,768	4,758	4,968
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,970	3,070	5,326	7,889	5,829
Total .. .. .	223,978	260,965	292,891	351,477	352,357

\* 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, are awarded annually for trade subjects. The following scholarships cover five years' free instruction in the day courses:—The Danks (2), The Arnot, and The Colin Thompson. Five Entrance Scholarship, 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 three scholarships available to students in the Pre-

paratory 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 1927 amounted to £36,826.

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) Marine Engineering, (5) Mining Engineering, (6) Metallurgy, and (7) Applied Chemistry. To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued. 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, Dress-making, Millinery, and Plain 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 now available by correspondence. The following figures

give an indication of the comparative amount of work done at the College during the years 1923 to 1927 :—

### STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE\*, 1923 TO 1927.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term .. ..	2,370	2,511	2,629	2,608	2,610
Males over 21 .. ..	577	571	568	530	550
„ under 21—Apprentices ..	592	605	647	652	672
„ „ Others .. ..	946	1,059	1,099	1,102	1,112
Females .. ..	255	276	315	324	276
Fees received during the year ..	£11,504†	£11,891†	£12,933†	£13,433†	£12,856†
Average fee per student ..	97s. 1d.	94s. 8d.	98s. 5d.	103s.	98s. 6d.
Number of classes .. ..	175	177	176	176	175
„ instructors .. ..	116	128	129	130	131
Salaries paid instructors ..	£25,764	£27,241	£29,234	£31,149	£31,955

\* The Preparatory School of the College, in which there are 200 pupils, was made free by the Government as from the third term of 1927.

† This does not include fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £539 in 1923, £1,034 in 1924, £1,057 in 1925, £981 in 1926, and £1,264 in 1927. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

## LIBRARIES.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

Public  
Library of  
Victoria.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £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 £1,912,992 at the end of 1927. 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 8,769 volumes were purchased, 2,962 volumes presented, 366 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 49,962 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1927. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 351,367 volumes. It is open to the public without payment on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 148,108 volumes during 1927, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 9,760. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 49,696, of which 4,384 were added during the year.

The National Gallery at the end of 1927 contained 24,314 works of art, viz., 738 oil paintings, 5,553 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 18,023 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion

National  
Gallery.

with the institution was attended during the year by 35 students, and the school of drawing by 135 students. The income from the Felton bequest amounted to £27,000, 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 1927 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 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 45,000 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 1926–1927 to free libraries and country museums having been £4,000. Of these libraries 425 furnished returns in 1927, which show that they possessed 918,026 volumes, and received £97,319 in revenue, that the total expenditure was £90,075—£13,180 on books, &c., and £76,895 on maintenance—and that 2,427,305 visits were paid to the 382 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, 1927, amounted to £5,719, consisting of rents £4,220, aquarium receipts £953, and other receipts £546. The expenditure totalled £8,816, viz.:—£1,539, expenses of the aquarium; and £7,277 for general maintenance, improvements to buildings, insurance and sundry expenses. There was an overdraft at the bank amounting to £1,865 at 30th June, 1927.

## 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 Acclima-  
tisation  
Gardens.**

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, nearly 2 miles distant from the 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.

A brief statement of the history of this society and of the work carried on by it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 528 and 529. The membership subscription is 10s. per annum. Two shows are held each year, one in the autumn and one 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. A. J. Witcher, "Hiawatha," 6 Pine-street, Hawthorn.

**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 1927 was 7,447 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.

At the end of 1927 there were in the State, according to returns received, 3,327 regular churches and chapels, and 1,687 other buildings where religious services were held—a total of 5,014 places of public worship—and these were attended by 2,355 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars in regard to the different denominations :—

## CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1927.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ..	456	735	508	1,243
Presbyterian Church of Victoria .. ..	302	634	322	956
Free Presbyterian ..	3	7	1	8
Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland ..	1	1	..	1
Methodist .. ..	362	839	457	1,296
Independent or Congregational.. ..	64	81	60	141
Baptist .. ..	97	118	61	179
Lutheran .. ..	19	33	22	55
Salvation Army .. ..	520	164	41	205
Church of Christ .. ..	70	110	8	118
Church for Deaf Mutes .. ..	2	1	..	1
Free Christian .. ..	2	1	..	1
Other Protestant .. ..	25	32	21	53
Roman Catholic Church ..	398	561	182	743
New Church (or Swedenborgian)	1	2	1	3
Catholic Apostolic Church ..	10	1	..	1
Jews .. ..	5	3	3	6
Re-organized Church of Latter-Day Saints .. ..	12	3	..	3
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints .. ..	6	1	..	1
Total .. ..	2,355	3,327	1,687	5,014

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 3,065, and the teachers 23,571; the number of scholars on the rolls was 231,885—105,522 males and 126,363 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	1·05
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 Catholic undefined, 6,847) ..</b>	<b>156,329</b>	<b>166,236</b>	<b>322,565</b>	<b>21·88</b>
<b>Other Christians .. ..</b>	<b>5,801</b>	<b>6,120</b>	<b>11,921</b>	<b>·79</b>
<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
<b>Total specified .. ..</b>	<b>740,769</b>	<b>768,229</b>	<b>1,508,998</b>	<b>100·00 .</b>
<b>„ unspecified .. ..</b>	<b>13,955</b>	<b>8,327</b>	<b>22,282</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>776,556</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>	<b>..</b>

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	1·23	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 .. ..	23·83	24·02	22·24	22·26	22·31	21·38
Jews .. ..	·50	·51	·58	·50	·49	·51
Others .. ..	3·42	2·49	2·29	·83	·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, and provided for the appointment of a registrar, and also a certifying barrister, to whom the rules of a society had to be submitted for examination, and whose certificate, that these rules were in accordance with the law, was necessary before registration could be effected. It also provided that the 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 on societies. Of fifteen societies having a membership of over 500 each, thirteen have a ratio of assets to liabilities of more than 20s. in the £1, whilst the other two, with ratios of 18s. 8d. and 18s. 1d., are of all the Victorian societies, the only societies with less than 19s. in the £1. In Victoria the societies have received no subvention from the State.

If, on an actuarial valuation being made, a surplus is found to exist in any one fund of a society, the Government Statist may authorize the utilization of the whole or a portion of such surplus for the purposes of the same or any other fund.

The *Government Statist Act* 1908 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. Trade unions are exempted from registration. The investment of funds on leasehold property is now illegal, but the power to invest is extended to any securities on which a trustee is under any Act authorized to invest any trust funds in his hands. All loans on freehold property must be on first mortgage only, and are not to exceed three-fifths of the value as certified by a practical surveyor or valuer. The trustees are prohibited from investing on mortgage if the fee-simple of the property has been in the possession of a trustee or his

wife during the previous five years. An Act passed in 1910 created a new stock for the special benefit of friendly societies, 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, 1927, was £301,814. Prior to the year 1907 it was not lawful for a friendly societies' dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this restriction has been amended, so that all benefit members, who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary and the full amount payable to 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.

The amounts of the sickness and mortality benefits paid by all societies on account of members who took part in the war was about £286,000. In addition, the societies paid the contributions of enlisted members during their absence from Australia. The amount of these contributions was about £152,000.

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 operations of which are not limited in the manner indicated, shall re-register every year, and, as a precedent to such re-registration, 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.

**Benefits and contributions.** 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 8d. to 10d. per week, the rate varying according to the cost of medical benefits. The total sums payable by members thus ranges from about 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. 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 157,889 at the end of 1916 to 160,411 in the middle of 1927—an increase during the ten and a half years of 2,522 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. During the eighteen months ended in June, 1924, there was a further increase of 6,660 and 492 male and female members respectively. In each of the periods of twelve months ended in June, 1925, in June, 1926, and in June, 1927, the membership continued to advance, the increase being 1,229 males and 309 females in the period 1924–25, 2,428 males and 14 females in the period 1925–26, and 2,322 males and 269 females in the period 1926–27, making a total gain of 15,705 male members and 1,685 female members since the settlement of the medical dispute in 1920.

The funds increased during the ten and a half-year period 1917 to June, 1927, from £2,912,178 to £4,513,972, there being an addition of £1,601,794. They are well invested; the average rate of interest earned on the capital of the sick and funeral fund for the year 1926–27 was 5.48 per cent. There is a number of female societies, the particulars for which are included above. At the end of June, 1927, these had a membership of 11,379, and funds amounting to £105,969.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the five and a half years 1922 to June, 1927:—

Year.			Membership (end of year).	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
				£	£	£
1922	..	..	146,688	790,788	616,040	3,549,798
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

\* A period of eighteen months.

The statement which follows contains further information in regard to the societies for the five and a half years, 1922 to 1926-27 :—

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1922 TO 1926-27.

(Including Female Societies.)

—	1922.	1923-24.*	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Number of societies ..	57	60	58	62	59
Number of branches ..	1,467	1,469	1,470	1,467	1,473
Average number of members ..	145,254	150,264	154,609	156,599	159,115
Number of members sick ..	26,275	41,688	28,850	31,093	31,020
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed ..	258,851	405,245	268,209	281,377	294,879
Deaths of members ..	1,299	2,153	1,394	1,428	1,541
Deaths of registered wives ..	476	771	480	543	542
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund ..	370,568	584,487	412,979	426,893	444,566
Income of incidental fund ..	385,821	544,879	346,582	353,632	419,594
Other Income ..	34,399	64,184	40,467	40,025	42,865
Total Income ..	790,788	1,193,550	800,028	820,550	907,025
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund ..	286,631	383,454	218,829	240,732	301,958
Expenditure of incidental fund ..	296,980	465,739	317,737	323,716	332,220
Other Expenditure ..	32,429	56,103	35,706	41,510	39,275
Total Expenditure ..	616,040	905,296	572,272	605,958	673,453
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund ..	3,241,528	3,442,561	3,636,711	3,822,872	3,965,480
Amount to credit of incidental fund ..	223,223	302,363	331,208	361,124	448,498
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund ..	3,155,993	3,371,784	3,566,778	3,753,701	3,884,515
Amount invested—incidental fund ..	221,174	299,777	324,652	353,577	440,355
Amounted invested—other funds ..	81,898	89,033	92,277	92,436	96,603
Total invested ..	3,459,065	3,760,594	3,983,707	4,199,714	4,421,473
„ funds ..	3,549,798	3,838,052	4,065,808	4,280,400	4,513,972

\* 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, 1927, the societies lost by secession 10,442 members, which was equal to a rate of 6.6 per cent.; this was slightly less than the rates of 6.7 per cent. in 1925-26, and of 6.9 per cent. in 1924-25. The annual rate of secession during the period of eighteen months ended in the middle of 1924 was 6.5 per cent. It was also 6.5 per cent. in 1922, 7.8 per cent. in 1921, 8.2 per cent. in 1920, 8.5 per cent. in 1919, 7.5 per cent. in 1918, and 6.0 per cent. in 1917. The higher secession rates in the four years 1918-1921 were due mainly to the dispute between the British Medical Association and the societies, which is referred to in a previous paragraph. They were due, in part, to a number of members, who had been

Secessions  
and expenses.

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 19.6 per cent. of the contributions to all funds during the period 1926-27. 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.

**Sickness and mortality experience, 1903-07.** 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.

**Sickness and mortality, 1914-1926-27.** 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 received in 1914 (the last year unaffected by the war), 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924-25, 1925-26, and 1926-27; also the number of weeks' sickness per effective member and the number 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
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
1920 ..	114,797	278,401	2	3	1,313	11·44
1921 ..	113,666	240,207	2	1	1,224	10·77
1922 ..	115,426	241,021	2	1	1,221	10·58
1923 ..	118,502	249,113*	2	1	1,328*	11·21
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

\* These represent two-thirds of the number for the period of eighteen months 1923-24.

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.

### 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).  (4).
	Three large Friendly Societies, 1914-21.  (2).	Australian Population, 1921.  (3).	
			Per cent.
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.

From that time onwards further legislative provisions were introduced at frequent intervals, and gradually the community has come to recognise 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 ratâ* 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 1927, exercised in the following nineteen cases :—

Four new Boards appointed as follows :—

Excavation or Earthwork.

Lathers Board.

Hospital and Benevolent Asylum Attendance Board appointed in lieu of the

Hospital Attendants Board and of the Hospital Attendants (Country) Board.

Hotel and Restaurant Board appointed in lieu of the Hotel Board and of the Restaurant Board.

Powers were extended in the case of nine Boards, viz. :—

The Carpenters Board was given power to determine prices or rates for persons employed in the trade of a carpenter or joiner engaged in connexion with the erecting or repairing of concrete, iron, or steel bridges.

The Engineers and Brassworkers (Skilled Board) was given power to determine prices or rates for any skilled persons employed—

- (1) in the trade of a maker of scientific instruments, fireproof safes, strongroom doors, safe locks (four or more levers), or locks of the same quality ;
- (2) in performing any engineering fitting or engineering machining work not already under the jurisdiction of the Board ;
- (3) in preparing iron or steel material for reinforcing concrete for building or other purposes.

The Engineers and Brassworkers (Unskilled Board) was given power to determine prices or rates to be paid to any unskilled persons employed—

- (1) in the trade of a maker of scientific instruments, fireproof safes, strongroom doors, safe locks (four or more levers), or locks of the same quality.
- (2) in performing any engineering fitting or engineering machining work not already under the jurisdiction of the Board ;
- (3) in preparing iron or steel material for reinforcing concrete for building or other purposes.

The Gardeners Board was given power to determine prices or rates for persons employed in connexion with the laying out, cultivation, or keeping in order of a private garden.

The Hospital and Benevolent Asylums Board was given power to determine prices or rates for persons (not including professional employees or nurses) employed in or about a sanatorium for the treatment of persons suffering from any form of tuberculosis.



The Plasterers Board was given power to determine prices or rates for persons employed as plasterers in finishing—

- (a) granolithic flooring or flooring of which cement forms a part; or
- (b) magnesite flooring.

The Sewers' Builders Board was given power to determine prices or rates for persons employed as labourers in connexion with the construction of main storm water drains, whether open or closed, with a capacity not less than that of a circular drain of a diameter of 2 feet 6 inches.

The Shops Board No. 13 (Fuel and Fodder—Country) was given power to determine prices or rates for persons employed in the trade of charcoal burning.

The Wharfs and Jetties Board was given power to determine prices or rates for persons employed in the trade of—

- (a) constructing concrete wharfs, piers or jetties;
- (b) demolishing wooden or concrete wharfs, piers, or jetties.

Powers were adjusted in the case of three Boards, viz. :—

The Carpenters Board was deprived of the power to determine prices or rates to be paid to any persons employed in labouring work in connexion with the process, trade or business of a carpenter or joiner engaged in connexion with the erecting or repairing

- (a) of buildings, or
- (b) of fittings in or on buildings,

and such power was conferred exclusively on the Builders' Labourers Board.

The Shops Board No. 7 (Country Shop Assistants) was deprived of the power to determine the prices or rates to be paid to any persons employed whole or part time selling confectionery or pastry in any place in which the business, of a restaurant is carried on, and such power was exclusively conferred on the Hotel and Restaurant Board.

The Plumbers Board was deprived of the power to determine prices or rates to be paid to any persons whosoever employed in labouring work in connexion with any plumbing work (including electrical or gas fitting), in connexion with the erecting or repairing of buildings, and such power was conferred exclusively on the Builders' Labourers Board.

Powers were varied in three cases :—

The Builders' Labourers Board, the Gasworks Board, and the Tent Makers Board were given new powers in lieu of those previously held by these Boards.

On 31st December, 1927, there were 186 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 205,000 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.

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 J. R. Macfarlan 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 unless nominations are made within fourteen days to enable the Court to be constituted as required by law, 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. The determination of the Court may now be altered by the Wages Boards without the leave of the Court if twelve months has elapsed since the date of the last Determination of the Court.

During the year 1927 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 (1) before the first Determination was

Rise in  
earnings.

made, (2) in 1914, and (3) in 1927, the figures for the two last mentioned years being the amounts paid to the employees under the Determinations of Wages Boards:—

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employees.		
	Before First Deter- mination was made.	In 1914.	In 1927.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aerated Water .. ..	1 6 7	1 17 8	3 16 7
Agricultural Implements .. ..	1 19 5	2 10 1	4 10 10
Asphalters .. ..	2 2 10	2 13 8	4 15 1
Bedsteadmakers .. ..	1 12 2	2 9 6	4 14 1
Boot .. ..	1 3 2	2 1 7	3 9 3
Bread .. ..	1 12 6	3 2 7	5 13 9
Brewers .. ..	1 14 4	2 10 2	5 7 4
Brushmakers .. ..	1 3 1	2 4 9	3 13 5
Candlemakers .. ..	1 4 8	2 4 2	4 7 10
Carpenters .. ..	2 7 6	3 3 10	5 12 3
Clothing .. ..	1 0 0	1 6 9	2 17 7
„ Waterproof .. ..	1 2 3	1 17 4	2 17 8
Commercial Clerks .. ..	1 10 7	2 9 6	3 13 9
Coopers .. ..	1 15 7	3 6 3	6 2 10
Engravers .. ..	1 16 11	2 5 11	4 4 7
Farriers .. ..	1 15 2	2 4 5	5 3 7
Furniture Trade—			
(a) European (Cabinet making &c.) .. ..	1 9 1	2 5 10	4 1 10
(b) European (Mantelpieces) .. ..	1 13 6	2 9 7	4 15 5
Glassworkers .. ..	1 14 11	2 7 3	5 2 9
Hardressers .. ..	1 2 9	2 2 7	3 19 10
Ice .. ..	2 10 3	3 4 7	5 16 1
Jewellers .. ..	1 13 10	2 9 8	4 8 6
Lift Attendants .. ..	1 5 2	2 7 8	4 10 10
Malt .. ..	2 1 1	2 17 1	5 3 2
Marine Store .. ..	1 5 7	2 5 0	4 11 11
Millet Broom .. ..	1 7 11	2 2 9	4 6 0
Painters .. ..	2 0 9	2 14 11	5 6 7
Picture Frame .. ..	1 3 11	1 19 9	4 0 8
Plate Glass .. ..	1 7 6	2 5 11	4 13 7
Plumbers .. ..	1 12 8	2 14 4	5 7 11
Pottery .. ..	1 8 1	2 0 8	3 16 8
Saddlery .. ..	1 7 1	2 2 11	} 4 12 5*
„ Country .. ..	1 10 7	1 16 11	
Shops Board No. 1—(Boot Dealers) .. ..	1 6 11	2 0 11	3 1 8
Shops Board No. 3—(Butchers) .. ..	1 17 8	3 1 2	4 12 0
Shops Board No. 15—(Grocers) .. ..	1 7 4	2 6 8	4 1 4
Slaters and Tilers .. ..	2 0 8	3 7 3	5 0 5
Starch .. ..	1 0 9	2 0 6	4 11 1
Stonecutters .. ..	1 15 11	3 2 0	5 6 10
Tanners .. ..	1 11 9	2 10 6	4 10 7
Watchmakers .. ..	1 14 2	2 19 2	4 3 2
Wicker .. ..	1 2 11	2 2 4	3 18 11
Woodworkers .. ..	1 13 2	2 11 9	4 15 7
„ Country .. ..	2 9 0	2 14 11	4 19 9

\* Now one Board (Saddlery and Harness).

**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.

The *Apprenticeship Act* 1927, No. 3546, which was passed at the end of 1927 provides for the appointment of the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria, consisting 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.

**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 1927 the figures were 10,827 factories, with 136,022 employees.

The Factories and Shops Acts were consolidated during the year 1915 by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1915, No. 2650. No changes were effected in the law by this measure. The existing Acts were merely consolidated.

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.

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 breadcarters' 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.

Shortly stated, in the Metropolitan District, as defined in the *Factories and Shops Act* 1915, the hours for closing shops 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.

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.
		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Booksellers and News Agents .. ..	18th May, 1927	..	8	8	8	8	9.30	1 and may re-open from 4 to 10 p.m.
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.

**Shops outside  
the Metropolitan  
District.**

The shops provisions of the Acts now apply to the whole State. Previous to 1st January, 1915, they did not apply to shires or portions of shires unless the shopkeepers therein had petitioned for them to be extended, and there was little uniformity throughout the Country Districts either as to the hours of closing shops or the observance of a weekly half-holiday. A universal Saturday half-holiday was legalized by Act No. 2558, passed in November, 1914, the shops being allowed to remain open till 10 p.m. (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.** Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915. The registration fee formerly ranged from

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 1927 the figures were 35,689 shops, with 40,354 employees.

Registered shops are divided into 27 classes. There was an increase for the year 1927 as compared with 1926 of 117 shops and 1,085 employees. Particulars of the increases and decreases in shops registered are given below:—

### INCREASES AND DECREASES IN SHOPS REGISTERED, 1927.

	Metropolitan and Provincial Cities.		Country.		Whole State.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bread .. ..	304	..	15	..	319	..
Confectionery and Pastry	41	..	..	9	32	..
Booksellers, News Agents						
Fancy Goods Dealers						
Boot Dealers .. ..	..	8	..	25	..	33
Boot Repairers .. ..	..	83	..	22	..	105
Butchers .. ..	17	..	18	..	35	..
Chemists .. ..	29	..	1	..	30	..
Crockery .. ..	..	12	..	..	..	12
Cycle and Motor .. ..	23	..	42	..	65	..
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat .. ..	..	13	..	10	..	23
Drapery .. ..	1	..	..	52	..	51
Fish .. ..	..	24	5	..	..	19
Florists .. ..	..	9	..	8	..	17
Fruit and Vegetable	..	52	..	31	..	83
Fuel and Fodder .. ..	..	2	13	..	11	..
Furniture .. ..	24	..	10	..	34	..
Grocers .. ..	..	21	48	..	27	..
Hairdressers .. ..	89	..	52	..	141	..
Hardware .. ..	10	..	48	..	58	..
Jewellery .. ..	..	14	16	..	2	..
Leather Goods .. ..	..	11	..	19	..	30
Men's Clothing .. ..	..	3	29	..	26	..
Musical Instruments	..	19	14	..	..	5
Tobacconists .. ..	28	..	7	..	35	..
Mixed .. ..	..	181	..	20	..	201
Shops not classified .. ..	..	39	..	80	..	119
Totals .. ..	566	491	318	276	815	698

### GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

**Government Labour Exchange.** Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaux were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, 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 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 1927 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.
1927—January ..	..	..		3,263	327
February ..	..	..		2,836	258
March ..	..	..		2,849	238
April ..	..	..		2,499	178
May ..	..	..		6,340	939
June ..	..	..		4,388	809
July ..	..	..		4,184	685
August ..	..	..		3,056	880
September ..	..	..		3,307	402
October ..	..	..		4,327	168
November ..	..	..		4,280	123
December ..	..	..		2,518	665
Total ..	..	..		43,847	5,672

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the Exchange during the five years ended 1927 :—

Year.				Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
				In the City.	In the Country.	
1923 ..	..	..		11,233	718	2,104
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

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. It would probably be safe to say that the number of distinct individuals applying in any one year would be represented by about half the registrations effected. Also in connexion with the engagements effected in the course of a year allowance must be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year, and this further employment, it is considered, would represent about one-sixth to one-eighth of the engagements made.

During the year 1927 the number of railway tickets advanced was 6,050, valued at £5,972, of which £4,521 has been refunded. During the past twenty-seven years 77,894 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £66,064, of which £47,013 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 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), Repatriation Sanatorium (Macleod), Anzac Hostel (Brighton), Out-patient Clinic (St. Kilda-road), and Commonwealth Artificial Limb Factory (South Melbourne) are conducted.

**Activities of Department.** 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 1928 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, 1928 :—

Summary of  
Work of  
Department.

Employment—

Number of applications received	..	..	86,692
Number of positions filled	..	..	48,057

Assistance other than vocational training and employment—

Number of applications received	..	..	254,336
Number of applications approved	..	..	231,939

Assistance granted—

Gifts	..	..	..	..	£3,204,993
Loans	..	..	..	..	524,565
General	..	..	..	..	1,596,449

Total .. .. . £5,326,007

Vocational training statistics from 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1928 :—

Number of applications received	..	..	16,556
Number of applications approved	..	..	11,741
Completed training	..	..	5,727
In training at 30th June, 1928	..	..	18

N.B.—The above figures relate to day training only.

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, 1928, was 88,454 and the annual liability of the Commonwealth Government in connexion therewith was £2,170,412. Of the total number of pensioners, 23,523 were incapacitated members of the Forces, and 64,931 were dependants of deceased and incapacitated members.

War  
Pensions.

## CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

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 1927, was 229. The total receipts of all the organizations were £4,871,837, of which £3,892,058 was contributed by the Government and £979,779 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure was £4,838,931. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year in charitable and reformatory institutions was 17,149 and there were no less than 235,375 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, 1926-27.

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.	
				£	£	£	£
<b>HOSPITALS.</b>							
General Hospitals .. ..	55	2,649	82,420	153,379	453,306	606,685	558,927
Women's Hospital .. ..	1	180	6,513	5,750	38,622	44,372	89,120
Children's Hospital .. ..	1	250	24,426	11,521	97,899	109,420	70,261
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	1	71	9,164	1,875	18,907	20,782	42,377
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives .. ..	1	67	..	8,371	369	8,740	8,740
Heatherton Sanatorium ..	1	114	..	6,172	6,891	13,063	11,384
Janefield Sanatorium ..	1	35	..	5,842	617	6,459	6,495
Convalescent Homes .. ..	2	50	..	380	3,454	3,834	3,348
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions ..	4	445	19,778	6,525	53,999	60,524	68,878
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving Houses .. ..	11	6,433	..	441,298	46,940	488,238	488,238
Foundling Hospitals .. ..	2	321	..	6,450	9,689	16,139	16,846
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital .. ..	1	298	..	29,123	32,575	61,698	59,169
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>10,913</b>	<b>142,301</b>	<b>676,686</b>	<b>763,268</b>	<b>1,439,954</b>	<b>1,403,782</b>

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—INMATES,  
RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—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.	
				£	£	£	£
BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.							
Benevolent Asylums ..	8	1,898	329	29,815	44,381	74,196	77,313
Old Colonists' Association ..	1	89	..	..	8,837	8,837	5,300
Benevolent Societies ..	85	..	13,039	14,135	25,310	39,445	38,667
Orphan Asylums ..	10	1,662	..	9,025	51,568	60,593	64,120
Total ..	104	3,649	13,368	52,975	130,996	183,071	185,400
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Children's Welfare Department ..	12	579	15,271	372,088	17,509	389,597	389,597
Lara Inebriates' Institution ..	1	38	..	3,826	987	4,813	4,813
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ..	1	22	..	436	1,322	1,758	1,845
Female Refuges ..	10	664	..	3,320	44,455	47,775	48,429
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	3	147	..	320	7,804	8,124	8,762
Prisoners' Aid Society of Victoria	1	..	739	500	657	1,157	1,174
Gaols and Penal Establishments	12	999	..	114,397	..	114,397	114,397
Total ..	40	2,449	16,010	494,887	72,734	567,621	569,017
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Old-age and Invalid Pensioners ..	..	..	54,029	2,666,470	..	2,666,470	2,666,470
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	138	..	820	7,388	8,208	7,085
Charity Organization Society	1	..	147	..	5,229	5,229	5,802
Free Dispensaries ..	2	..	9,520	220	1,064	1,284	1,375
Total ..	4	138	63,696	2,667,510	13,681	2,681,191	2,680,732
Grand Total..	229	17,149	235,375	3,892,058	979,779	4,871,837	4,888,931

**Charitable  
institutions  
—receipts and  
expenditure.**

The receipts of all charitable institutions for the year 1926-27 amounted to £2,090,970, of which £1,111,191, or 53 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £2,058,064. Of the Government contribution, £837,591 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.

**Charitable  
institutions—  
receipts and  
expenditure,  
1918-1927.**

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1918 it was £972,141, and it had increased to £2,058,064 in 1927. This is equivalent to an advance of about 112 per cent. The aid from Government increased by 105 per cent., and that from other sources by 110 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, 1918 TO 1927.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			
	Government aid.	Other.	Total.	Building and extraordinary Repairs.	Main-tenance.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1918 ..	541,817	465,809	1,007,626	67,254	895,919	8,968	972,141
1919 ..	578,055	497,945	1,076,000	62,144	963,647	16,504	1,042,295
1920 ..	681,626	638,356	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	166,145	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	1,628,989	75,978	2,064,028
1927 ..	1,111,191	979,779	2,090,970	281,808	1,707,260	68,996	2,058,064



Charitable  
Institutions  
—average  
cost per  
inmate.

The following statement shows the average number of inmates of the respective institutions, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost for the year of each inmate :—

### COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1926-27.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average Cost of each Inmate.
		£	£ s. d.
General Hospitals .. .. .	2,649	452,431	170 15 10
Women's Hospital .. .. .	180	35,133	195 3 8
Children's Hospital .. .. .	250	41,014	164 1 1
Eye and Ear Hospital .. .. .	76	15,332	201 14 9
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children .. .. .	71	15,138	213 4 3
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	298	55,439	186 0 9
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ..	135	4,389	32 10 3
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home ..	186	8,264	44 8 7
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives ..	67	8,740	130 8 11
Heatherton Sanatorium .. .. .	114	11,329	99 7 7
Janefield Sanatorium .. .. .	35	5,672	162 1 2
Receiving Houses for the Insane ..	6,433	446,695	69 8 9
Hospitals for the Insane .. .. .			
Idiot Asylum .. .. .			
Benevolent Asylums .. .. .	1,898	64,118	33 15 8
Convalescent Homes .. .. .	50	3,052	61 0 10
Blind Asylums .. .. .	246	7,622	30 19 8
Deaf and Dumb Asylum .. .. .	123	6,419	52 3 9
Orphan Asylums .. .. .	1,662	40,233	24 4 2
Children's Welfare Department .. .. .	15,850*	385,681	24 6 8
Female Refuges .. .. .	664	28,149	42 7 10
Salvation Army Rescue Homes .. .. .	147	7,513	51 2 2
Old Colonists' Association .. .. .	89	5,080	57 1 7
Lara Inebriates' Institution .. .. .	38	4,738	124 13 8
Brightside Inebriates' Institution .. .. .	22	1,845	83 17 3
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. .. .	138	6,216	45 0 10
Total .. .. .	31,421	1,660,242	52 16 9

\* Including children boarded out with their own mothers.

In calculating the average cost of each inmate the cost of treating out-patients is necessarily included, as there is no available information showing the cost of in-patients and out-patients separately.

The institutions showing the lowest average cost per inmate are the Orphan Asylums, the Children's Welfare Department, Blind Asylums, the Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), 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 1926-27 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, 1926-27.**

Receipts.	General Hospitals.	Women's Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Eye and Ear Hospital.	Queen's Memorial Hospital.	Other Hospitals.	Other Institutions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid ..	153,379	5,750	11,521	3,625	29,123	8,325	899,468	1,111,191
Municipal Grants ..	18,615	539	732	433	30,864	564	10,773	62,520
Private Contributions ..	79,077	3,187	9,839	2,943	..	3,649	68,203	106,898
Proceeds of Entertainments ..	26,326	169	1,784	28	..	5,416	12,723	46,446
Legacies, Bequests, Special Donations and Proceeds of Intestate Estates ..	162,961	14,635	73,568	694	..	7,362	32,824	292,044
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations ..	21,337	1,688	3,454	348	..	1,569	4,701	33,097
Contributions of Indoor Patients ..	67,649	11,386	3,647	2,126	956	4,126	104,558	194,448
Out-patients' Fees ..	21,424	1,277	2,990	3,213	..	2,701	..	31,605
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	..	..	1,856	707	625	2,397	45,261	45,261
Interest or Rent ..	30,631	1,652	..	..	..	..	25,875	63,743
Other Sources ..	25,286	4,089	29	800	130	812	12,571	43,717
Total ..	606,685	41,372	109,420	14,917	61,698	36,921	1,216,957	2,090,970

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, 1927, except in the case of the

Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Children's Welfare Department, where it relates to the calendar year 1927. 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, 1926-27.

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	463	5,156,671	4,110	1,255
Women's Hospital ..	1	19	232,216	209	1,111
Children's Hospital ..	1	27	219,560	215	1,021
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	7	77,876	188	414
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home ..	1	3	129,250	113	1,144
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives ..	1	13	32,671	90	363
Heatherton Sanatorium ..	1	14	133,660	124	1,078
Janefield Sanatorium ..	1	16	34,320	36	953
Receiving Houses for the Insane ..	2	22	63,782	99	644
Hospitals for the Insane ..	8	1,299	3,815,540	5,499	694
Idiot Asylum ..	1	21	139,512	398	351
Benevolent Asylums ..	8	181	2,565,340	2,249	1,141
Convalescent Homes ..	2	25	69,780	67	1,041
Blind Asylums ..	2	18	99,850	91	1,097
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	1	4	98,037	115	852
Orphan Asylums ..	10	91	1,001,630	1,682	595
Children's Welfare Department ..	12	71	661,472	980	675
Female Refugees ..	10	177	656,537	810	811
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ..	3	16	84,416	173	488
Lara Inebriates' Institution ..	1	11	46,796	50	936
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ..	1	15	25,407	33	770
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ..	1	24	116,885	132	885
Total ..	127	2,617	16,108,625	18,152	887

**Charitable  
Institutions  
—inmates  
and deaths.**

The next statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions :—

### INMATES AND DEATHS, 1926-27.

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 .. ..	44,649	2,649	3,365	7·5
Women's Hospital .. ..	6,056	180	94	1·5
Children's Hospital .. ..	4,496	250	530	11·8
Eye and Ear Hospital .. ..	2,236	76	8	·4
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children .. ..	1,891	71	83	4·4
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital .. ..	3,883	298	78	2·0
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	256	135	38	14·8
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	267	186	..	..
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives .. ..	185	67	3	1·6
Heatherton Sanatorium .. ..	291	114	67	23·0
Janefield Sanatorium .. ..	95	35	25	26·3
Receiving Houses for the Insane ..	961	84	47	4·9
Hospitals for the Insane .. ..	6,948	5,923	415	6·0
Idiot Asylum .. ..	484	426	33	6·8
Benevolent Asylums .. ..	3,545	1,898	442	12·5
Convalescent Homes .. ..	912	50	..	..
Blind Asylums .. ..	279	246	3	1·1
Deaf and Dumb Asylum .. ..	146	123	..	..
Orphan Asylums .. ..	2,229	1,662	5	·2
Children's Welfare Department ..	16,894	15,850	26	·2
Female Refuges .. ..	1,254	664	13	1·0
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ..	513	147	..	..
Old Colonists' Association .. ..	99	89	10	10·1
Lara Inebriates' Institution .. ..	196	38	1	·5
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ..	66	22	..	..
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. ..	172	138	6	3·5
Total .. ..	99,003	31,421	5,292	5·3

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 57 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 83 mothers of infants in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, 345 infants in the Female Refuges, and 194 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 1926-27. 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, 1926-27.**

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 ..	108	365	82·2	19	5,207	904	6,111	79	14	8
Ararat ..	65	547	30·9	28	850	2,730	3,580	122	4	8
Bairnsdale ..	39	455	23·5	35	1,300	2,849	4,149	147	10	8
Ballarat ..	192	1,819	102·5	139	6,900	8,601	15,501	109	13	4
Beechworth ..	100	277	22·7	28	1,230	1,677	2,907	131	10	10
Bendigo ..	262	1,660	98·2	150	8,746	12,349	21,095	155	17	4
Castlemaine ..	53	426	24·2	39	1,200	3,172	4,372	152	2	2
Colac ..	66	688	39·0	28	980	5,377	6,357	137	12	4
Daylesford ..	52	232	15·1	13	430	2,226	2,656	199	17	4
Echuca ..	46	824	50·2	37	3,450	3,953	7,403	60	16	9
Geelong ..	162	1,888	99·6	128	3,130	10,000	13,130	150	1	8
Hamilton ..	92	837	43·1	30	1,100	7,712	8,812	129	17	3
Horsham ..	78	448	22·4	15	7,980	4,350	12,330	159	16	5
Kyneton ..	62	332	21·6	29	490	2,655	3,145	154	15	4
Maryborough ..	85	646	31·3	38	1,580	3,129	4,709	140	10	3
Melbourne ..	358	7,973	390·0	972	27,045	154,600	181,645	253	5	4
Alfred ..	340	6,485	289·3	511	17,773	58,147	75,920	248	19	6
Austin ..	298	599	285·8	192	12,966	29,197	42,163	130	6	3
Caulfield Convalescent ..	150	2,093	104·6	27	14,302	6,875	21,177	200	9	9
Homoeopathic ..	114	1,774	99·6	81	6,580	13,183	19,763	159	0	11
St. Vincent's ..	120	2,718	128·0	168	7,875	30,466	38,341	230	5	7
Mildura ..	96	993	44·6	51	2,500	7,724	10,224	157	8	0
Mooroopna ..	106	1,748	100·8	84	3,875	9,594	13,469	92	19	11
Sale ..	66	879	54·4	56	1,700	7,065	8,765	117	19	11
Stawell ..	66	435	20·0	32	580	2,976	3,556	134	5	0
St. Arnaud ..	52	548	32·4	22	1,230	3,036	4,266	120	14	10
Swan Hill ..	45	555	31·8	40	780	3,760	4,540	122	7	2
Wangaratta ..	65	850	50·0	41	1,450	4,638	6,088	94	1	2
Warragul ..	50	543	32·8	39	720	4,299	5,019	151	3	2
Warrnambool ..	98	654	40·5	51	2,940	5,000	7,940	107	13	1
Williamstown ..	30	408	22·4	20	150	3,355	3,505	100	3	7
Wonthaggi ..	24	511	23·8	36	630	3,979	3,979	162	11	3
Other Hospitals*	570	3,430	191·8	186	6,340	33,723	40,063	179	1	4
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>44,649</b>	<b>2,649·1</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>153,379</b>	<b>453,306</b>	<b>606,685</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>

\* 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 to consist of 14 members, which is to be constituted 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 £194,348 for the financial year 1926-27, and £219,831 for 1927-28. 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*.

**Operations of the Board.** Since the appointment of the Board some important reforms have been given effect to. The Caulfield Military Hospital has been taken over from the Defence Department and is managed by the Melbourne Hospital. The whole of the Metropolitan General Hospitals are co-operating in 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 available beds in the respective institutions for the types of patients likely to be sent to Caulfield, viz., adult medical and surgical. To put the institution in working order substantial financial assistance was received from the Government. The official opening took place on 13th May, 1925, and 50 beds were at once made available. The number was afterwards increased to 150 beds, and further accommodation to the extent of 25 beds was subsequently arranged.

During the year 1927-28 accommodation has been arranged through the offices of the Board for sick persons, by transferring patients from the metropolitan area to vacant accommodation in country institutions. This was done in order to make available more beds in the metropolitan area. In all cases the transfers were acquiesced in by the patients.

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 to be raised to base grade are:—Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Mooropna, Sale and Warrnambool. The committees of the larger provincial hospitals have adopted the Board's proposals. Most of the institutions are attaining minimum standard, and it is anticipated that by the end of 1929 the nine hospitals concerned will be completed and equipped up to full base standard. When this is accomplished country patients will be able to take advantage of local facilities and thus relieve to a considerable extent the demand on metropolitan institutions.

When the Board commenced its operations only one country hospital had maternity wards, whereas in 1928 there are eighteen either in existence or in process of construction.

Combined hospitals and benevolent asylums have ceased to exist, and asylum patients have been transferred to appropriate institutions. The authorities of the hospitals affected are unanimous in the opinion that the decision of the Board has been attended with advantage to the patients and the institutions concerned.

In previous reports of the Board the need for the enlargement of the activities of Free Dispensaries was stressed, and in the report for 1927-28 the Board desires to establish at selected spots in the suburbs a series of new institutions, the component parts of which should be—

A Free Dispensary wherein indigent cases will receive attention and minor conditions receive treatment, and more extensive cases sent with full diagnosis to a general hospital. No fees would be paid by patients, who would, however, be expected to clearly establish their inability to obtain private treatment.

A Consulting Department, where the full range of scientific investigation would be undertaken on written requisition of a private practitioner to whom the result of the investigation would be conveyed, and on whom the treatment of the patient would rest. No patient would be seen under any circumstances without a letter from a doctor.

A Public Health and Tuberculosis Dispensary for any purpose which the respective departments require especially on the preventive side of their activities, and with the right of using the permanent and scientific plants.



A Baby Health Centre with accommodation such as is now provided in independent units.

A Visiting Nurses Centre, being purely a depot for nurses working in surrounding districts.

During the three years ended June, 1927, continuous representations were made by the Board to secure the reservation of the Parkville site for the provision of a hospital adequate for the demands of the districts north of the Yarra. The Government, however, definitely decided that the Parkville lands were to be devoted to other than hospital purposes, and announced the policy which they proposed to carry into effect regarding hospital accommodation in the metropolis. Shortly stated, the proposal is to erect new wards to accommodate 80 patients at the Melbourne and Alfred Hospitals respectively, together with the provision of additional accommodation for nurses and the reconstruction of the out-patients' and casualty departments; the creation of a University Hospital with 100 beds, and a general public appeal to raise the necessary funds supplemented by grants from the Government. The works enumerated are in addition to the extensions which are being undertaken and projected at St. Vincent's and the Eye and Ear Hospitals.

The Board previously urged the extension of facilities in public hospitals to meet the needs of intermediate cases, but now considers this course would be only catering for a section of the community. It therefore recommends the establishment of community hospitals to provide ample accommodation for private cases of all degrees of financial classification.

It is considered that institutions which exist for the welfare of orphans and neglected or destitute children should wherever practicable be under the care of religious organizations.

The suggestion is made that the organization of local relief should be vested in the municipal authorities operating in conjunction with the ladies' benevolent societies.

**Melbourne Hospital.** 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 1926-27 was 7,973, the daily average number being 390. In the out-patients' and casualty departments 50,807 persons were treated in that year. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 285,755.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1927, numbered 328,158. and the out-patients, 1,492,967.

In 1926-27 the Government grant for maintenance amounted to £27,045; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £1,611; private contributions amounted to £15,643; revenue from entertainments in aid to £40; bequests to £90,491; Hospital Sunday collections to £5,723; payments and contributions by indoor patients to £9,301; and out-patients' fees to £8,438; interest yielded a revenue of £15,532; and £7,821 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £181,645 and the expenditure was £105,877.

The Melbourne Hospital is also a training school for nurses, and has a nursing staff of 215. 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 1926-27 was £24,289.

**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, 1928, was £174,830. 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, 1928, there were 340 beds and cots in the Institution. The total number of in-patients who received treatment during the year 1926-27 was 6,485, and during 1927-28 the number was 6,730. In the out-patients and casualty departments, 37,647 persons

were treated in 1926-27, while in 1927-28 the total was 43,865. The attendances of these patients rose in number from 200,956 in 1926-27 to 243,794 in 1927-28. The total of the receipts for the year 1927-28 in all the accounts was £73,217. The principal items of receipt were Government grants, £17,500; municipal grants, £1,477; private contributions, £6,161; revenue from entertainments in aid, £3,967; Hospital Sunday collections, £1,999; Lord Mayor's Fund, £1,873; in-door patients' fees, £8,250; out-door patients' fees, £7,594; interest, £419; visitors' contributions, £4,376; special donations and bequests, £13,217; donations from auxiliary, £2,340; Bauligue profits, £590; and miscellaneous, £3,454 (including £1,521 Government on account V.D. Clinic). The total expenditure on maintenance was £79,911, and in addition £5,139 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 most of 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 bio-chemistry department was erected and equipped. This is now known as the Thos. Baker, Alice Baker and Eleanor Shaw Medical Research Institute, and its maintenance is guaranteed until 1931 by the sponsors of the Institute. Important additions to the out-patients' building are in preparation.

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.

**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, 1927, 196 patients were treated at the sanatorium, 55 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number, 50 did very well and were discharged apparently cured or greatly benefited, and 18 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 36. Eleven deaths occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 81 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 5,728 patients. Of these, 3,484 had the disease arrested or their condition much improved; 1,103 were not benefited or were incurable; 126 died; and 934 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 1927, 188 patients were treated, of whom 101 were discharged with the disease arrested or their condition much improved; 14 left, not benefited; 7 left of their own accord; 4 died; and 62 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Sanatorium treatment has now been received by 2,708 patients. Of these, 2,242 were discharged cured or relieved; 101 left of their own accord; 227 were incurable; 76 died; and 62 remained on 31st December, 1927.

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, 1927, 110 persons in the institution, and the number admitted during the succeeding twelve months was 169.

making a total of 279 who received treatment during the year 1927. Of these, 85 were discharged, 74 died, and 120 were under care at the end of the year.

With regard to other cases of advanced consumption, 158 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. 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 13,862 calls, of which 2,099 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1928; the mileage travelled was 128,970. In 3,790 cases no fee was paid. Country trips, to the number of 822 (one of over 360 miles), were undertaken during the year. The decentralisation of the service has commenced by the inauguration of Ambulance Stations at Preston, Prahran and Hawthorn, 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. These Country Stations conveyed 2,214 patients, the distance covered being 38,733 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, 1927, 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, £2,212; expenditure, £2,591; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £2,687; expenditure, £2,899; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £330; expenditure, £312. The number of separate cases dealt with during the year was 3,896, of which 1,938 had not previously come under the notice of the society. The total number of cases actually investigated was 2,321. During the year under review 147 men and women obtained temporary or permanent

employment through the Society's assistance. The records of the Society now contain more than 38,000 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, 1928, 104 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 27 certificates, 27 bronze medals, and 18 silver medals were granted. The receipts during 1927-28 amounted to £563, and the expenditure to £433. 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 1927-28 the awards granted totalled 3,211—a thousand more than in any previous year. The total income for 1927-28 was £1,548 and the expenditure £1,470. 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.

The objects of this society are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June, 1927, 3,179 cases were dealt with by it, of which 2,070 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 155 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £2,773, and the expenditure to £5,500.

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, 1927, to 30th June, 1928, are given hereunder:—

#### RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE LORD MAYOR'S FUND, 1ST JULY, 1927, TO 30TH JUNE, 1928.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Hospital Saturday (1927) ..	14,309	Distributions made to	
General donations, etc. ..	4,269	Institutions from General	
Police Carnival .. ..	2,419	Fund .. ..	19,207
Flower Day .. ..	3,384	Distributions to specified	
Donations for specified in-		donees .. ..	37,261
stitutions .. ..	37,260	Salaries of secretary and staff	2,583
	61,641	Miscellaneous .. ..	819
		Surplus .. ..	144
Less expenses, covered by			
relative donations .. ..	1,627		
Total .. ..	60,014		60,014

The amounts allocated to the various charitable institutions in 1927-28 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 .. .. .	6,909	2,480	9,390
Alfred Hospital .. .. .	3,727	1,704	5,431
Children's Hospital .. .. .	3,191	1,075	4,266
Women's Hospital .. .. .	3,379	808	4,188
Austin Hospital .. .. .	4,490	961	5,451
St. Vincent's Hospital .. .. .	1,861	760	2,621
Melbourne Benevolent Asylum .. .. .	846	706	1,552
Queen Victoria Hospital .. .. .	2,666	302	2,968
Homœopathic Hospital .. .. .	1,356	348	1,704
Melbourne Ladies' Benevolent Society .. .. .	1,324	..	1,324
Eye and Ear Hospital .. .. .	1,120	370	1,491
Williamstown Hospital .. .. .	406	148	554
Melbourne District Nursing Society .. .. .	717	328	1,046
Salvation Army .. .. .	761	..	761
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. .. .	403	251	654
St. John Ambulance Association .. .. .	806	..	806
Other institutions .. .. .	22,495	1,690	24,181
Total distributed .. .. .	56,457	11,931	68,388

**Hospital Saturday and Sunday.** In Melbourne and suburbs the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections for the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Funds. The following amounts were collected in each of the last ten years:—1918, £22,447; 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; and 1927, £38,000. The amount distributed in 1927 was £35,750.

The total amount which has been collected since the movement was inaugurated in 1873 is £650,532.

**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:—1918, £7,238; 1919, £5,393; 1920, £4,304; 1921, £5,951; 1922, £5,293; 1923, £6,674; 1924, £7,645; 1925, £5,872; 1926, £6,566; and 1927, £5,783. 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. From 1923 to 1925 Mrs. J. S. Winter was the hon. organizer for the movement. In 1926 Mrs. L. L. Haymanson and in 1927-28 W. T. Hughes-Jones 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.

**Federal  
Invalid and  
Old-age  
Pensions Act.**

These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an act passed in 1908 and amending acts. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains, on pages 591 to 597, information relating to the amounts of pensions payable and the persons entitled to receive them. 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, 1928, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 15,577; women, 25,065; total, 40,642. Invalid pensioners—men, 7,316; women, 9,082; total, 16,398.

Of the persons living in Victoria at or above the ages at which old-age pensions commence, 34·7 per cent. were receiving pensions on 30th June, 1928.

**Pensioners,  
1901 to  
1927-28.**

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, 1928, it had reached a total of 40,642 (exclusive of invalid pensioners). The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year from the inception of the system and the amount expended each year are shown in the following statement:—

# OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA. 1901 TO 1928.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
18th January to 30th June, 1901 (under State Act)	16,275	...	16,275	£ 129,338
1901-2	14,570	...	14,570	292,432
1902-3	12,417	...	12,417	215,973
1903-4	11,609	...	11,609	205,150
1904-5	11,209	...	11,209	200,464
1905-6	10,990	...	10,990	189,127
1906-7	10,732	...	10,732	187,793
1907-8	11,288	...	11,288	233,573
1908-9	12,368	...	12,368	270,827
1909-10 (under Federal Act)...	20,218	...	20,218	470,656
1910-11	23,722	2,272	25,994	573,699
1911-12	24,449	3,162	27,611	672,593
1912-13	25,434	3,918	29,352	715,924
1913-14	27,150	4,844	31,994	795,449
1914-15	28,365	6,054	34,419	839,718
1915-16	28,446	6,869	35,315	908,159
1916-17	29,064	7,921	36,985	1,070,386
1917-18	29,159	8,901	38,060	1,168,498
1918-19	29,179	9,337	38,516	1,199,787
1919-20	29,565	10,277	39,842	1,348,100*
1920-21	30,385	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*

\* This includes payments of pensions of 2s. per week (increased to 3s. per week from 13th September, 1923, and to 4s. per week from 8th October, 1925) to inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. There were respectively 1,197 and 237 such pensions in force on 30th June, 1928.

An act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912. The number of claims granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1927, was 514,346 and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £2,571,730.

For the year ended 30th June, 1927, the number of claims granted was 35,202, and the amount paid in allowances, £176,010.

## LUNACY DEPARTMENT.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1926 and 1927 :—

1740.—26

# INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE LUNACY DEPARTMENT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1926 AND 1927.

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1926.	1927.	
In State Hospitals .. ..	5,493	5,552	+ 59
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	708	684	- 24
Boarded Out .. ..	128	124	- 4
In Licensed Houses .. ..	86	69	- 17
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses ..	10	22	+ 12
Total Number of Registered Insane ..	6,425	6,451	+ 26
In Receiving Institutions .. ..	87	89	+ 2
Total .. ..	6,512	6,540	+ 28
Voluntary Boarders .. ..	64	52	- 12
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	158	169	+ 11

The number of admissions to Hospitals for Insane for each of the years 1923 to 1927 is given below :—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1923	379	284	663	91	73	164	827
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

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in, the Hospitals for the Insane for each of the years 1923 to 1927 are given below :—

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1923 ..	160	153	313	276	198	474	787
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

The admission rate to State Hospitals is fractionally higher than the average for the seven years ended in 1927, but the Receiving House receptions (to the number of 930) reaches the highest number on record since the establishment of these Institutions. This may be due to the existence of a wide-spread but erroneous belief that it is necessary for every case to be admitted into a Receiving House or Ward prior to their coming on to a State Hospital. Such increases in the admission rates would inevitably mean a heavy rise in the total number of patients resident, but the discharge rate (334), and also the death rate (448) are appreciably higher than has been the case in the five years ended 1927. There are also 684 patients out on trial leave from the State Hospitals, and 124 are boarded out, principally in various Benevolent Asylums. The result is a net increase of 59 resident in the State Hospitals, which is not of itself alarming, as the average annual increase taken over 20 years is 75. The total increase of the certified insane is only 26, inasmuch as there has been decreases in other directions. The crucial point, however, is that the daily average number of those resident in the State Hospitals has gone up by 71 (37 males, and 34 females), and unfortunately insufficient additional accommodation has been provided in 1927.

The voluntary boarder provisions of the Act continue to be made reasonable use of; 191 patients have been so admitted, and 166 discharged.

The licence for one Private Institution has been surrendered, and its patients transferred to other Institutions or suitably provided for in other ways. The licence of another House has been transferred.

New cases continue to be admitted to the Military Mental Wards, and on this special register there are now the names of 169 ex-soldiers, but of these 35 are out on trial leave.

The ratio of insane to population continues to improve. It is now 1 to 270. By way of making comparison, it should be pointed out that in 1907 the ratio was one insane person to 249 of the population.

### CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Neglected and  
reformatory  
children.

There were at the end of 1927 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, 1927, numbered 7,161—6,997 neglected and 164 reformatory children—and there were 28 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, 1923 TO 1927.

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.	
1923 ...	4,133	1,172	431	510	1	*6,247
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

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.	
1923 ...	64	22	26	1	...	113
1924 ...	75	30	19	...	1	125
1925 ...	86	29	19	1	...	135
1926 ...	83	45	13	...	...	141
1927 ...	98	46	19	1	...	164

\* Under the provisions of section 9 of the *Children's Maintenance Act* 1919, 5,392 children, who had previously been committed as "neglected" children and boarded out to their mothers, were discharged as wards of the State, but payments for their maintenance were continued to the mothers. At the end of 1927 there were 9,094 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.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1927 were as follows :—

Cases in which Parents were held to be—				Number.
<b>Blameable—One Parent—</b>				
Father	deserted and mother dead	..	..	29
"	" " in asylum	..	..	10
"	" " poor	..	..	257
"	" " invalid	..	..	6
"	in gaol " dead	..	..	7
"	" " poor	..	..	19
"	of doubtful character and mother dead	..	..	5
"	" " " poor	..	..	1
"	unknown and mother dead	..	..	7
"	" " mentally afflicted	..	..	4
"	" " " poor	..	..	42
Mother	deserted and father dead	..	..	14
"	" " invalid	..	..	10
"	" " poor ..	..	..	18
"	drunkard " dead ..	..	..	2
"	of doubtful character and father dead	..	..	6
"	" " " " invalid	..	..	5
"	" " " " poor	..	..	6
"	" " " " in asylum	..	..	2
<b>Both Parents—</b>				
Father	deserted and mother of doubtful character ..	..	..	10
"	drunkard " " " "	..	..	1
"	in gaol and mother deserted	..	..	3
"	unknown and mother deserted	..	..	19
"	" " in gaol	..	..	2
"	" " of doubtful character	..	..	8
Parents	deserted .. ..	..	..	27
"	drunkards .. ..	..	..	4
"	in gaol .. ..	..	..	12
"	of doubtful character .. ..	..	..	11
"	unknown .. ..	..	..	12
Total .. ..				559
<b>Blameless—Both Parents—</b>				
Father	dead and mother poor .. ..	..	..	64
"	" " " insane	..	..	9
"	" " " invalid	..	..	1
"	in asylum and mother dead	..	..	5
"	" " " poor	..	..	1
"	in hospital and mother dead	..	..	2
"	" " " poor	..	..	1
"	in sanatorium and mother poor	..	..	1
"	invalid and mother dead	..	..	40
"	" " " in hospital	..	..	7
"	" " " poor	..	..	16
"	poor and mother dead ..	..	..	20
"	" " " in asylum	..	..	6
Parents	dead .. ..	..	..	62
"	invalids .. ..	..	..	3
"	poor .. ..	..	..	96
Total .. ..				334
Total number of children placed under control during the year ..				893

## 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, 1927, assistance was granted under the Children's Maintenance Act in respect of 2,883 children, and 9,094 children were boarded out to their mothers at the end of the year, an increase of 562 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 8,532.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1911 to 1927 inclusive :—

## WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1911 TO 1927.

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

\* 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.

† Not wards of State.

‡ These children were wards of State prior to 1919.

**Cost of  
maintenance  
of neglected  
and reformatory  
children.**

The governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1927 to £364,474, and that for reformatory school children to £4,505; the expenses of administration amounted to £16,702, making a total gross expenditure of £385,681. A sum of £17,263 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £246 from other sources, making the net expenditure £368,172. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1927, was 6,997; of this total, 4,367 were maintained in foster homes, 224 were in Government receiving dépôts, 334 were in other institutions, 431 were at service earning their own living, 27 were in hospitals, 15 were on a visit, and 1,599 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1927, was 164. Of this number 98 were maintained in private schools, 19 were in service earning their own living, 1 in hospital, and 46 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, 1918 TO 1927.

Year.			Net Expenditure.	Year.			Net Expenditure.
			£				£
1918	..	..	171,474	1923	..	..	299,456
1919	..	..	181,385	1924	..	..	312,943
1920	..	..	238,448	1925	..	..	322,710
1921	..	..	282,380	1926	..	..	348,868
1922	..	..	295,440	1927	..	..	368,172

**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 1927 :—



# 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 31.12.26.	Admissions during 1927.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.27
		Court Committals.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Melbourne Orphanage Asylum, Brighton	309	..	..	52	279
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Society	286	3	13	34	273
Victorian Children's Aid Society	134	..	10	30	126
Church of England Mission	130	2	2	70	104
Methodist Homes, Cheltenham	206	5	6	42	226
Gordon Institute	63	2	..	16	59
Burwood Boys' Home	30	1	..	52	41
Methodist Boys' Home (Central Mission Training Farm)	82	..	..	35	75
Presbyterian Girls' Home, Elsternwick	33	1	7	..	36
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	120	..	109	129	140
Sutherland Homes	164	..	3	65	157
Minton Boys' Home, (Ragged Boys' Home)	56	2	11	..	47
Church of England Boys' Home, Auburn and Canterbury	57	3	8	..	59
Kilmany Park Boys' Home, Sale	45	4	1	6	47
Seaside Garden Home for Boys, Newhaven	105	10	6	76	117
Mrs. Emily Dare, 56 Francis-street, Yarraville	38	5	2	2	47
Church of England Home, Clarendon-street, East Melbourne	49	1	20	52	54
St. Agnes' Home for Girls, Glenroy	35	..	5	24	57
St. Nicholas' Home for Boys, Glenroy	49	2	6	17	60
Central Mission, 47 Lang-street, South Yarra	3	4	..	11	18
Total .. ..	1,994	45	209	713	2,022

**Total number of neglected and orphan children.** The number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies on 31st December, 1927, reached the large total of 20,116, viz., 7,187 (7,161 State wards and 26 incapacitated) under the control of the Children's Welfare Department, 9,094 boarded out with mothers, 2,022 under the supervision of societies registered under Part VIII. of the Children's Welfare Act, 361 in Foundling Hospitals, and 1,452 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, 1927, there were 377 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of this Act. The deaths during the year numbered 22. In addition, 110 children became wards of the Children's Welfare Department by the operation of section 15 of the Act. Thirty-eight 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.

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, 1927, 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 1927, the sum so allotted was £1,060. The amount at credit of the fund on that date was £24,616, 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 £9 was cash in hand.

#### 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 1927), their principal functions being to collect contributions and, subject to the approval of the Board, to allot the allowances.

During 1927 the contributions from employees amounted to £1,680, and the allowances paid at the mines totalled £805. For the year ended 31st December, 1927, the total revenue was £3,713—remittances from committees at the mines amounting to £930, miscellaneous to £4, and interest to £1,104, and the balance being contributed by the mine-owners (£846) and the Government (£829). The expenditure included £1,562 paid in allowances in addition to the amounts paid at the mines, and £454 cost of administration. The accumulated funds amounted to £25,684—£8,700 invested in Victorian Government 3½ per cent. inscribed stock, £1,300 in Victorian Government 6 per cent. inscribed stock, £2,850 in Victorian Government 5½ per cent. inscribed stock, £12,500 in Commonwealth inscribed stock, and £334 bank balance. Relief was given in 366 non-fatal cases. In respect to non-fatal accidents, there are 25 persons on the permanently disabled list, the number of children dependent upon such persons being 13. Two fatal accidents occurred during the year. There are 16 widows, 2 mothers, and 23 children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities during 1927 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 1927 the total expenditure was £40,132, of which £35,879 represented sick pay and £3,370 donations to members and wives and families of deceased members. During 1927, 30 members were relieved and 3 died, and 27 were on the funds at the end of the year. The receipts for the year were £533. Sick pay for 1927 amounted to £349, donations to members and wives and families of deceased members to £56, and expenses of administration to £65; the total expenditure being £470. The balance in hand at the end of the year 1926 was £851, and at the end of 1927, £914.

#### 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 1927-28 was 50, to whom £645 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £340. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1928, was £17,276. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund for the year 1927-28 (£949) 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, £2 was expended on management, and £15 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.

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## 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) the current domestic value in the country whence the goods were exported, or the actual price paid or to be paid, if higher; plus
- (b) all charges paid, to be paid, 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 1918-19 to 1927-28 are set forth hereunder :—

VALUE OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,  
1918-19 TO 1927-28.

Year.	Merchandise.	Specie and Bullion.*	Total.	Per Head of Population.
IMPORTS (OVERSEA).				
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1918-19 .. .. .	35,026,311	..	35,026,311	24 7 4
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† .. .. .	47,663,950	247,363	47,911,313	27 10 3
EXPORTS (OVERSEA).				
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1918-19 .. .. .	27,823,980	271,179	28,095,159	19 10 11
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

\* Includes gold, silver, and bronze specie, and gold and silver bullion.

† The figures for this year are subject to slight revision.

The aggregate trade of the year 1928 (£79,639,871) represents a decrease in imports of £7,649,623, and also in exports of £3,258,315, 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.
	£	£	£	%	%	%
1918-19 ..	102,335,159	113,963,976	216,299,135	34·2	24·7	29·2
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

\* The figures for this year are subject to slight revision.

Principal  
Imports.

The principal articles imported from overseas countries into Victoria during each of the last four years are shown below in the order in which they appear in the statistical classification of 21 classes.

### VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIA DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1924-25 TO 1927-28.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, BUT EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.</b>				
Butter .. .. .	45	166,382	204,269	113,664
Cheese .. .. .	13,080	35,375	52,079	60,789
Fish—				
Preserved in Tins ..	332,298	335,419	414,628	289,655
All other .. .. .	105,143	106,332	105,922	124,112
Meats .. .. .	134,823	173,739	189,749	166,006
All other Animal Foodstuffs	10,877	11,405	15,071	15,146
Total, Class I. ..	596,266	828,652	981,718	769,372



VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1924-25 TO 1927-28—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.</b>				
Caramel, Caramel Paste, Cocoa Butter, &c. ..	60,894	82,821	79,327	93,078
Cocoa and Chocolate ..	126,158	139,706	83,731	129,801
Coffee and Chicory ..	64,115	80,507	60,569	64,925
Confectionery ..	27,230	31,272	42,350	41,916
Fruits, Dried ..	39,465	41,262	47,709	47,853
Fruits, Fresh ..	1,725	533	8,469	9,347
Fruits &c., Preserved ..	29,079	43,192	60,604	17,968
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice ..	67,938	145,026	96,554	58,719
All other.. ..	17,998	152,223	105,983	70,675
Hops ..	3,533	5,788	2,839	13
Mustard ..	27,308	28,434	23,266	20,938
Nuts, Edible ..	143,250	182,808	154,315	152,673
Pickles and Sauces ..	14,281	16,389	18,269	16,585
Sago and Tapioca ..	29,824	17,866	20,957	19,375
Spices ..	90,319	75,061	94,077	90,475
Tea ..	1,298,213	1,128,547	1,166,783	986,456
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	97,171	121,714	139,722	151,482
<b>Total, Class II.</b> ..	<b>2,138,501</b>	<b>2,293,149</b>	<b>2,205,524</b>	<b>1,972,279</b>
<b>CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.</b>				
Ale, Beer, and Porter, &c. ..	61,397	61,813	64,840	58,958
Spirits (Beverages)—				
Brandy ..	40,834	33,593	33,059	32,101
Gin ..	40,163	47,095	40,941	83,287
Whisky ..	253,434	325,066	197,184	192,688
Other ..	11,816	10,995	12,867	10,044
Wine (Fermented)—				
Sparkling ..	29,932	25,197	23,666	17,023
Other ..	10,940	12,710	9,783	10,446
<b>Total, Class III.</b> ..	<b>448,516</b>	<b>516,469</b>	<b>382,340</b>	<b>404,547</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.</b>				
Tobacco—				
Manufactured ..	19,217	24,197	25,894	33,154
Unmanufactured ..	564,650	447,619	568,368	591,658
Cigars ..	35,208	40,879	35,735	32,110
Cigarettes ..	81,405	123,919	144,726	152,738
Snuff ..	274	375	708	267
<b>Total, Class IV.</b> ..	<b>700,754</b>	<b>636,989</b>	<b>775,431</b>	<b>809,927</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1924-25 TO 1927-28—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	35,947	72,523	57,322	30,411
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Gelatine and Glue of all kinds	19,655	17,255	22,841	15,850
Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, and Horse)	363,093	336,118	309,105	219,413
Other .. .. .	80,531	107,678	143,071	185,572
Wool .. .. .	143,481	118,547	405,954	823,047
All other Animal Substances ..	51,760	52,899	153,020	165,707
Total, Class VI. ..	658,520	632,497	1,033,991	1,409,589
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUB- STANCES AND FIBRES.				
Fibres—				
Flax and Hemp .. ..	209,760	225,787	209,191	215,359
Kapok .. .. .	100,290	106,971	117,451	102,525
All other .. .. .	126,739	109,509	115,310	114,530
Grass or Straw, for hatmaking, furniture, mats, &c. ..	62,037	42,214	32,472	7,825
Gums and Resins .. ..	87,032	116,514	107,162	98,004
Pulp for Papermaking ..	55,493	70,412	54,751	125,846
Seeds .. .. .	233,913	201,753	135,412	174,134
Tanning Substances .. ..	43,052	48,858	57,737	36,461
All other Vegetable Substances	44,774	45,084	43,867	46,141
Total, Class VII. ..	963,090	967,102	873,353	920,825
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.				
(a) Apparel.				
Apparel—				
Blouses, Skirts, Costumes, &c.	204,603	174,990	188,275	162,692
Boots and Shoes .. ..	215,225	175,927	175,220	163,028
Corsets .. .. .	61,085	51,122	37,037	26,193
Furs and other Skins—Dressed	230,309	215,733	386,557	452,225
Gloves .. .. .	298,978	259,445	257,560	234,775
Hats and Caps .. ..	206,039	278,153	361,097	384,308
Hosiery and Knitted Apparel (including Socks and Stock- ings) .. .. .	769,953	727,421	727,571	621,531
Men's and Boys' Outer Garments .. .. .	78,864	69,852	73,289	63,271
Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. ..	43,650	22,821	14,358	15,576
Trimmings .. .. .	502,730	468,312	577,748	448,452
Other .. .. .	467,869	324,272	347,678	289,063

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1924-25 TO 1927-28—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES—continued.</b>				
<b>(b) Textiles.</b>				
Piece Goods—				
Canvas and Duck .. ..	340,823	389,821	345,517	275,133
Cotton and Linen .. ..	4,048,732	3,731,006	3,855,789	3,293,499
Hessians and other Jute Piece Goods .. ..	251,087	282,018	223,608	216,410
Silk .. ..	2,145,793	2,083,050	2,746,452	2,252,915
Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, &c. .. ..	290,063	156,589	259,820	185,967
Woollen .. ..	1,380,020	962,761	1,114,725	1,041,740
Other .. ..	570,555	533,890	659,100	604,364
Floor Coverings—Carpets, Linoleums, Mats, &c. ..	1,044,122	877,882	991,024	893,024
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c. .. ..	478,066	337,181	362,700	253,554
All other Textiles .. ..	527,934	516,574	706,917	744,478
<b>(c) Manufactured Fibres.</b>				
Bags and Sacks—				
Bran, Chaff, and Compressed Fodder .. ..	100,664	128,703	123,937	158,580
Corn and Flour .. ..	1,043,274	970,043	1,089,429	870,176
All other .. ..	227,294	156,211	307,694	173,438
Cordage and Twines (excluding Metal Cordage) .. ..	54,546	52,815	62,125	68,205
Yarns—				
Cotton .. ..	316,882	285,850	548,394	433,177
Wool .. ..	573,861	221,712	361,820	186,591
Other .. ..	233,863	234,892	167,787	314,588
Total, Class VIII. ..	16,706,884	14,689,076	17,073,228	14,826,953
<b>CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.</b>				
Oils (in bulk)—				
Kerosene .. ..	225,079	229,859	312,823	269,281
Lubricating (Mineral) .. ..	273,384	307,306	349,803	292,122
Petroleum Spirit .. ..	1,708,898	2,076,763	1,861,476	1,494,582
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	458,595	564,708	680,470	538,082
Total, Class IX. ..	2,665,956	3,178,636	3,204,572	2,594,067
<b>CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES</b>	230,283	241,218	275,419	263,173
<b>CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES</b> .. ..	145,770	197,594	263,102	298,072

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1924-25 TO 1927-28—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MACHINERY.</b>				
<i>(a) Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Electrical Machinery and Appliances—				
Cable and Wire, Covered..	391,088	396,787	336,358	350,580
N.E.I. .. ..	1,425,943	1,474,308	1,956,299	1,520,961
Implements and Machinery (Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural) .. ..	278,405	237,658	219,094	210,077
All other Machines and Machinery .. ..	1,970,700	2,174,751	2,480,525	2,342,213
<i>(b) Metals and Metal Manufactures, other than Machinery.</i>				
Alloys .. ..	110,128	135,476	146,300	120,455
Gas Appliances .. ..	24,927	26,148	44,830	41,622
Iron and Steel—				
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Ingots, Blooms, &c. .. ..	440,065	350,283	561,426	407,564
Girders, Beams, Channels, Joists, &c. .. ..	140,989	114,181	87,529	170,352
Pig and Scrap .. ..	89,318	62,513	44,594	44,889
Pipes and Tubes .. ..	338,372	375,795	474,652	398,214
Plate and Sheet .. ..	1,646,431	1,525,400	1,773,398	1,523,997
Railway and Tramway Material .. ..	15,479	22,019	19,170	47,957
Wire .. ..	325,305	269,992	278,107	225,653
Tools of Trade (not being Machines) .. ..	341,000	306,411	375,646	273,832
Vehicles—				
Motor Cycles, Tricycles, &c. .. ..	249,411	200,423	242,393	146,635
Bodies for Motor Cars, &c. .. ..	423,225	381,998	432,842	314,170
Chassis for Motor Cars, &c. .. ..	3,185,302	3,098,031	3,580,237	1,917,654
Other, and Parts .. ..	597,382	735,031	737,595	606,235
All other Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery .. ..	1,861,433	2,022,278	1,909,124	1,607,850
<b>Total, Class XII. ..</b>	<b>13,854,903</b>	<b>13,909,483</b>	<b>15,700,119</b>	<b>12,270,910</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1924-25 TO 1927-28—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£
<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 .. ..	437,033	1,474,312	1,525,646	1,228,774
Rubber Manufactures ..	610,131	770,770	650,053	411,338
(b) <i>Leather and Manufactures of Leather and Substitutes therefor.</i>				
Patent and Enamelled ..	79,397	47,472	41,844	16,480
All other .. ..	106,375	105,045	193,110	171,460
Total, Class XIII. ..	1,232,936	2,397,599	2,410,653	1,828,052
<b>CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.</b>				
Timber—				
Dressed .. ..	707,636	763,072	745,668	507,083
Undressed .. ..	1,013,969	1,314,271	976,054	957,203
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, including Furniture ..	220,174	192,789	225,052	215,570
Total, Class XIV. ..	1,941,779	2,270,132	1,946,774	1,679,856
<b>CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE.</b>				
Cement (Portland) .. ..	24,075	13,020	11,417	10,846
Earthenware, China, &c. ..	276,156	246,801	261,387	237,238
Glass and Glassware .. ..	388,302	392,358	379,530	322,335
All other Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass, and Stoneware.	83,981	85,477	123,256	90,472
Total, Class XV. ..	772,514	737,656	775,590	660,891

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1924-25 TO 1927-28—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.</b>				
(a) <i>Paper—</i>				
Cardboard and other Paper				
Boards .. .. .	77,261	74,964	92,065	95,900
Printing .. .. .	1,021,762	1,064,736	1,175,117	1,061,242
Wrapping of all Colours ..	112,125	111,631	137,085	119,824
Writing and Typewriting ..	215,632	197,673	233,823	227,313
All other .. .. .	197,954	188,617	224,733	203,713
(b) <i>Stationery and Paper Manufactures—</i>				
Books (Printed), Directories, &c. .. .. .	358,476	420,468	408,457	422,350
All other.. .. .	373,368	391,489	436,009	477,788
Total, Class XVI. ..	2,356,578	2,449,578	2,707,289	2,608,130
<b>CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.</b>				
Fancy Goods .. .. .	441,115	429,194	434,153	376,684
Jewellery, including Cameos, &c.	263,389	227,531	252,739	223,663
Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, &c. .. .. .	201,101	199,504	225,777	189,819
Total, Class XVII.	905,605	856,229	912,669	790,166
<b>CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.</b>				
Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c. .. .. .	105,487	106,797	134,545	133,351
Talking Machines—Phonographs, &c. .. .. .	153,715	188,574	125,806	61,536
All other Optical and Scientific Instruments .. .. .	157,961	143,658	140,256	157,498
Total, Class XVIII. ..	417,163	439,029	400,607	352,385
<b>CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.</b>				
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	68,460	68,287	65,728	75,671
Dyes .. .. .	102,053	85,103	125,746	89,288
Fertilizers .. .. .	349,538	344,550	528,605	489,010
Oils, Essential (Non-spirituous) ..	39,345	42,028	56,923	43,363

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
INTO VICTORIA, 1924-25 TO 1927-28—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<b>CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS—<i>continued.</i></b>	£	£	£	£
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations	87,410	96,164	128,125	104,769
Proprietary Medicines .. ..	60,828	57,787	69,924	68,246
Sodium Salts .. ..	151,438	135,678	159,930	147,214
Spirits and Spirituous Preparations	97,688	112,582	110,281	104,373
Sulphur (Brimstone) .. ..	106,983	148,090	184,735	218,381
All other Drugs and Chemicals ..	406,676	411,199	468,606	407,463
<b>Total, Class XIX.</b>	<b>1,470,419</b>	<b>1,501,468</b>	<b>1,898,603</b>	<b>1,747,778</b>
<b>CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	254,918	376,589	327,246	353,793
Bags, Baskets, Trunks, &c. ..	109,552	115,004	130,825	116,182
Brushware .. ..	109,394	110,397	177,939	133,948
Matches and Vestas .. ..	74,781	65,789	45,198	39,156
Musical Instruments, &c.—				
Pianos and Parts .. ..	397,888	307,678	382,936	208,132
Other and Parts .. ..	60,713	62,834	75,953	66,110
Soap .. ..	25,607	28,195	33,160	30,665
All other Articles .. ..	472,082	397,785	369,173	478,581
<b>Total, Class XX. ..</b>	<b>1,504,935</b>	<b>1,464,271</b>	<b>1,542,430</b>	<b>1,426,567</b>
<b>CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.</b>				
Gold .. ..	4,532,991	29,944	134,549	234,414
Silver .. ..	9,329	17,734	5,583	12,757
Bronze—Specie .. ..	51	27	70	192
<b>Total, Class XXI. ..</b>	<b>4,542,371</b>	<b>47,705</b>	<b>140,202</b>	<b>247,363</b>
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>54,289,690</b>	<b>50,327,055</b>	<b>55,560,936</b>	<b>47,911,313</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 1928 showed a decrease of £7,756,784, as compared with the previous year. The items showing the largest decreases were as follows:—Chassis for motor cars, etc., £1,662,583; textiles, £1,504,568; machines and machinery, £568,445; rubber, etc., £535,587; oils (in bulk), £468,117; manufactured fibres, £456,431; apparel, £285,276; iron and steel (plate and sheet), £249,401; timber (dressed), £238,585; and tea, £180,327. There was an increase of £417,093 in the value of wool imported—mostly of New Zealand origin.

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 1924-25 TO 1927-28.**

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, BUT EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.</b>				
Butter .. .. .	4,051,632	2,542,626	2,611,855	2,447,774
Cheese .. .. .	65,130	14,406	6,358	7,032
Meats—				
Bacon and Hams .. .. .	17,055	18,206	11,090	8,383
Preserved by Cold Process—				
Beef .. .. .	61,829	59,465	60,949	32,564
Lamb .. .. .	905,743	1,263,511	1,053,502	639,486
Mutton .. .. .	95,022	145,261	141,998	117,200
Rabbits and Hares .. .. .	5,196	53,423	44,999	44,563
Preserved in Tins .. .. .	33,011	65,639	27,601	23,780
Sausage Casings .. .. .	49,952	186,213	189,127	147,359
Other .. .. .	8,629	13,107	21,347	10,650
Milk and Cream .. .. .	1,620,068	1,433,925	1,066,655	1,174,436
All other Animal Foodstuffs .. .. .	6,193	28,038	50,986	30,681
Total, Class I. .. .. .	6,919,460	5,823,820	5,286,467	4,683,908
<b>CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.</b>				
Biscuits .. .. .	61,807	100,761	66,519	65,247
Fruits, Dried .. .. .	1,327,734	961,587	1,205,534	1,232,915
Fruits, Fresh .. .. .	256,478	304,630	27,529	403,342
Fruits and Vegetables—Preserved	267,498	220,161	194,673	355,178
Grain and Pulse—				
Unprepared—				
Wheat .. .. .	10,413,976	3,132,983	6,976,711	1,489,426
Other .. .. .	93,014	23,031	50,592	63,709
Prepared—				
Flour (Wheaten) .. .. .	2,408,542	2,177,935	2,123,361	2,115,398
Other .. .. .	75,373	32,326	39,116	42,699
Jams and Fruit Jellies .. .. .	16,840	18,310	13,105	12,195
Tea .. .. .	53,931	40,232	28,063	42,467
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs .. .. .	175,965	128,730	130,869	139,398
Total, Class II. .. .. .	15,151,158	7,140,686	10,856,072	5,961,974



VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1924-25 TO 1927-28—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.. ..	£ 55,119	£ 100,377	£ 135,025	£ 203,617
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.. ..	286,122	363,563	256,277	241,192
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	61,421	24,961	35,383	53,431
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED). NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, Horse) ..	164,890	121,322	161,222	264,213
Opossum .. ..	54,032	163,028	161,190	135,356
Rabbit and Hare .. ..	349,956	579,000	381,334	549,802
Sheep .. ..	1,523,606	1,340,173	1,317,783	1,848,248
Other .. ..	65,757	70,440	84,594	85,164
Wool—				
Greasy .. ..	12,858,063	13,552,856	12,779,536	13,407,193
Scoured and Washed ..	1,459,918	1,533,187	1,266,412	1,687,505
Tops .. ..	128,397	316,757	259,998	148,637
All other Animal Substances ..	20,864	21,878	16,524	15,523
Total, Class VI. ..	16,625,483	17,698,641	16,428,593	18,141,641
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES ..	48,652	50,068	41,237	57,362
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.				
Boots and Shoes .. ..	2,455	2,363	5,111	3,394
All other Apparel .. ..	38,505	31,347	41,564	47,589
All other Textiles, including Bags, Cordage, Yarns, &c. ..	109,052	76,330	90,115	109,014
Total, Class VIII. ..	150,012	110,040	136,790	159,997
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
Tallow—Unrefined .. ..	441,986	399,783	355,498	224,643
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes ..	152,711	110,590	43,484	41,600
Total, Class IX. ..	594,697	510,373	398,982	266,143

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1924-25 TO 1927-28—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES .. ..	£ 6,784	£ 3,869	£ 6,365	£ 4,494
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES .. ..	50,293	21,365	10,366	15,379
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MACHINERY. (a) <i>Machines and Machinery</i> — Machines and Machinery ..	237,846	136,484	161,664	163,805
(b) <i>Metal and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery</i> —				
Iron and Steel .. ..	7,377	15,802	14,701	26,653
Lead—Pig and in Matte ..	2,292	1,827	418	3,326
Tin Ingots .. ..	19,722	55,532	66,206	48,969
Zinc—Bars, Blocks, &c. ..	296	194	16,549	23,545
All other Metals and Manufactures thereof .. ..	156,707	225,776	157,024	176,089
Total, Class XII. ..	424,240	435,615	416,562	442,387
CLASS XIII.—RUBBER AND LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.				
Indiarubber and Manufactures ..	93,132	85,559	29,781	36,277
Leather and Manufactures ..	253,232	180,397	149,227	155,870
Total, Class XIII. ..	346,364	265,956	179,008	192,147
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED ..	30,180	25,950	27,236	32,882
CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE .. ..	15,536	13,823	9,550	14,394
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.				
Paper .. ..	27,690	23,871	20,443	13,689
Stationery .. ..	58,649	39,335	45,345	50,109
Total, Class XVI. ..	86,339	63,206	65,788	63,798

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES  
FROM VICTORIA, 1924-25 TO 1927-28—continued.

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<b>CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME-PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.</b>	£	£	£	£
Precious Stones, Unset; Pearls, Cameos, &c. ..	11,312	6,713	7,610	29,794
All other Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods ..	17,396	17,761	17,926	20,691
Total, Class XVII. ..	28,708	24,474	25,536	50,481
<b>CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS..</b>	56,031	63,598	60,754	61,689
<b>CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.</b>				
Fertilizers—				
Ammonium Sulphate ..	10,088	10,230	10,941	4,359
Other .. ..	6,105	7,208	3,270	2,838
Medicines .. ..	7,308	33,141	146,020	5,391
Oil—Eucalyptus .. ..	62,252	61,742	54,245	81,089
All other Drugs and Chemicals ..	122,940	71,971	66,717	69,617
Total, Class XIX. ..	208,693	189,292	281,193	163,294
<b>CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Soap .. ..	221,165	204,163	206,865	211,081
All other Articles .. ..	105,007	117,197	117,613	618,667*
Total, Class XX. ..	326,172	321,360	324,478	829,748
<b>CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.</b>				
Gold .. ..	170,515	60,466	4,521	87,488
Silver .. ..	..	5,798	690	1,112
Total, Class XXI. ..	170,515	66,264	5,211	88,600
Australian produce .. ..	41,066,355	32,855,314	34,560,673	30,907,649
Other produce .. ..	575,624	461,987	426,200	820,909
Grand Total .. ..	41,641,979	33,317,301	34,986,873	31,728,558

\* Including vessels transferred abroad, £519,200.

The export trade consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The value of wool, wheat, flour, and butter exported during the last five years amounted to about 74 per cent. of the total Australian produce exported for that period—wool alone represented 43 per cent. There was a decrease of £3,258,315 in the exports of 1928, as compared with the previous year. The items showing the chief decreases were:—Wheat, £5,487,285; meats, £526,628; butter, £164,081; medicines, £140,629; and tallow (unrefined), £130,855. The largest increases occurred in the following articles:—Wool,

£937,389; skins, £776,660; class xx. (miscellaneous), £505,270; fresh fruits, £375,813; preserved fruits and vegetables, £160,505; and milk and cream, £107,781.

**Imports from and exports to principal countries.** 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, 1928, are given below. In the tables which follow the imports have been assigned to the country of origin owing to the Customs Department having discontinued recording the country of shipment.

### IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1927-28.

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>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	20,729,314	12,979,139	- 7,750,175
Canada .. .. .	947,607	151,208	- 796,399
Ceylon .. .. .	640,491	266,255	- 374,236
Hong Kong .. .. .	1,933	106,762	+ 104,829
India .. .. .	1,779,752	282,832	- 1,496,920
Irish Free State .. .. .	81	51,205	+ 51,124
Malaya (British) .. .. .	1,144,386	1,133,774	- 10,612
New Zealand .. .. .	1,652,179	1,154,390	- 497,789
Pacific Islands .. .. .	384,569	115,140	- 269,429
South African Union .. .. .	121,622	333,808	+ 212,186
Other British Possessions .. .. .	177,385	145,048	- 32,337
<b>Total British Possessions .. .. .</b>	<b>27,579,319</b>	<b>16,719,561</b>	<b>- 10,859,758</b>
<b>FOREIGN.</b>			
Belgium .. .. .	372,649	1,038,664	+ 666,015
China .. .. .	209,036	114,503	- 94,533
Czecho-Slovakia .. .. .	212,061	3,059	- 209,002
Egypt .. .. .	4,179	565,575	+ 561,396
Finland .. .. .	57,181	35,935	- 21,246
France .. .. .	1,614,045	3,409,355	+ 1,795,310
Germany .. .. .	1,848,323	1,966,704	+ 118,381
Italy .. .. .	579,806	972,462	+ 392,656
Japan .. .. .	1,195,155	2,483,649	+ 1,288,494
Netherlands .. .. .	314,013	57,535	- 256,478
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	1,355,252	1,177,483	- 177,769
Norway .. .. .	303,955	13,066	- 290,889
Persia .. .. .	141,170	336	- 140,834
Peru .. .. .	561	62,013	+ 61,452
Philippine Islands .. .. .	92,687	38,602	- 54,085
Russia .. .. .	38,022	752,415	+ 714,393
Sweden .. .. .	692,981	73,759	- 619,222
Switzerland .. .. .	886,756	4,871	- 881,885
United States of America .. .. .	9,770,167	2,062,561	- 7,707,606
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	643,995	176,450	- 467,545
<b>Total Foreign Countries .. .. .</b>	<b>20,331,994</b>	<b>15,008,997</b>	<b>- 5,322,997</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>47,911,313</b>	<b>31,728,558</b>	<b>- 16,182,755</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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.**

Country.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Imports of Products or Manufactures of—					
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom* .. .. .	22,923,002	23,867,972	22,100,081	23,680,151	20,729,314
Canada .. .. .	1,543,897	1,022,490	1,198,063	1,209,914	947,607
India and Ceylon .. .. .	2,008,835	2,580,414	2,637,029	2,943,629	2,420,243
Malaya (British) .. .. .	240,870	379,777	1,260,622	1,304,047	1,144,386
New Zealand .. .. .	1,202,647	1,057,004	1,118,750	1,295,657	1,652,179
South African Union .. .. .	193,010	4,584,675	238,080	195,643	121,622
Other British Possessions .. .. .	481,717	454,981	472,681	584,923	563,968
Belgium .. .. .	331,223	348,799	307,225	335,785	372,649
China .. .. .	293,412	265,830	231,662	228,401	209,036
Egypt .. .. .	9,746	6,191	3,694	3,594	4,179
France .. .. .	1,860,115	1,886,480	1,600,236	2,126,822	1,614,045
Germany .. .. .	582,664	939,372	1,107,158	1,794,727	1,848,323
Italy .. .. .	543,580	685,968	639,878	695,232	579,806
Japan .. .. .	1,145,473	1,310,104	1,360,650	1,519,972	1,195,155
Netherlands .. .. .	209,478	257,474	324,224	434,232	314,013
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	1,577,364	1,769,793	1,749,867	1,693,954	1,355,252
Norway .. .. .	682,207	696,126	548,192	514,493	303,955
Philippine Islands .. .. .	75,631	77,760	127,199	72,595	92,687
Russia .. .. .	13,686	18,302	14,064	25,724	38,022
Sweden .. .. .	799,805	520,071	636,220	667,413	692,981
Switzerland .. .. .	1,029,798	1,008,153	817,705	1,093,549	886,756
United States of America .. .. .	11,220,595	9,306,692	10,868,473	12,087,684	9,770,167
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	623,888	745,262	964,702	1,052,795	1,054,963
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>49,592,643</b>	<b>54,289,690</b>	<b>50,327,055</b>	<b>55,560,936</b>	<b>47,911,313</b>
Exports to—					
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom* .. .. .	12,852,761	18,781,126	14,082,439	13,844,874	12,979,139
Canada .. .. .	74,558	63,395	84,663	104,520	151,208
India and Ceylon .. .. .	312,334	635,364	556,243	494,238	549,087
Malaya (British) .. .. .	817,368	819,192	1,160,622	1,027,076	1,133,774
New Zealand .. .. .	1,406,618	1,589,996	1,787,777	1,478,166	1,154,390
South African Union .. .. .	621,908	1,004,077	365,522	399,519	333,808
Other British Possessions .. .. .	429,673	428,703	378,669	402,084	418,155
Belgium .. .. .	692,233	970,792	494,392	968,640	1,038,664
China .. .. .	362,187	145,171	141,592	115,790	114,503
Egypt .. .. .	760,376	944,210	661,974	1,145,212	565,575
France .. .. .	2,801,079	5,205,757	3,855,842	3,551,518	3,409,355
Germany .. .. .	652,787	1,043,907	725,505	1,882,772	1,966,704
Italy .. .. .	1,357,588	2,575,374	1,042,467	1,942,458	972,462
Japan .. .. .	2,821,192	1,825,592	2,343,115	2,905,735	2,483,649
Netherlands .. .. .	248,018	340,228	37,280	186,003	57,535
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	914,308	1,348,037	1,115,521	1,098,811	1,177,483
Norway .. .. .	31,321	17,015	83,198	2,501	13,066
Philippine Islands .. .. .	53,146	35,649	25,923	34,059	38,602
Russia .. .. .				948	752,415
Sweden .. .. .	72,936	67,885	27,505	26,060	73,759
Switzerland .. .. .	3,348	517	2,371	8,008	4,871
United States of America .. .. .	2,086,626	3,208,812	3,984,687	2,908,782	2,082,561
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	240,183	591,180	409,994	459,094	277,793
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>29,612,548</b>	<b>41,641,979</b>	<b>33,317,301</b>	<b>34,986,873</b>	<b>31,728,558</b>

\*Great Britain and Northern Ireland since 1923-24.

Trade with United Kingdom. Nearly 41 per cent. of the total value of the exports in 1928 were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whilst 43 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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.*	1926.*	1927.*	1928.*
<i>Imported into Victoria (of United Kingdom origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Whisky .. .. .	245,891	253,091	324,532	196,270	192,369
Apparel and Attire .. ..	895,478	1,100,614	864,723	752,040	584,240
Trimmings and Ornaments ..	144,185	136,359	143,810	134,821	94,811
Piece Goods—					
Cotton and Linen .. ..	3,451,274	3,627,899	3,295,167	3,319,207	2,898,547
Woolen .. .. .	1,423,623	1,251,429	850,302	911,848	868,888
Silk .. .. .	237,915	305,073	338,884	452,376	438,681
Canvas and Duck .. ..	328,021	323,881	342,110	321,758	269,590
Velvets, and Lace for Attire ..	250,168	256,746	136,547	122,506	142,558
Other .. .. .	335,273	355,205	357,441	464,225	432,160
Floor Coverings .. ..	1,078,911	1,000,075	838,998	933,786	824,461
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c. ..	407,719	408,052	293,138	312,949	218,496
Yarns .. .. .	788,226	1,049,626	635,240	954,411	775,903
Machines and Machinery .. ..	2,164,259	2,192,286	2,083,474	2,346,755	2,092,712
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Iron and Steel .. ..	2,723,455	2,748,131	2,401,098	2,727,763	2,563,403
Vehicles and Parts .. ..	839,172	1,065,681	1,284,278	1,548,185	803,800
Other .. .. .	1,773,682	1,534,781	1,540,597	1,459,511	1,265,502
Rubber and Rubber Goods .. ..	160,164	206,834	280,703	288,423	144,799
Paper .. .. .	1,001,360	1,195,431	1,122,409	1,200,936	1,004,891
Books .. .. .	308,337	321,068	381,442	360,833	370,220
Dyes .. .. .	99,404	92,909	78,915	94,873	76,637
All other Articles .. ..	4,266,480	4,442,801	4,511,273	4,776,675	4,666,646
Total .. .. .	22,923,002	23,867,972	22,100,081	23,680,151	20,729,314
<i>Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	2,055,754	3,442,588	1,934,801	2,012,500	1,806,740
Meats—					
Beef, Mutton and Lamb .. ..	679,607	1,075,596	1,417,784	1,206,875	741,005
Rabbits and Hares .. ..	8,049	4,526	52,177	44,350	43,345
Preserved in tins .. ..	2,979	17,767	52,636	4,041	13,027
Milk and Cream .. .. .	8,870	111,667	31,922	28,535	11,082
Fruits—all kinds .. ..	1,038,037	1,588,458	1,242,905	1,157,952	1,569,278
Wheat and Flour .. ..	1,725,689	4,536,944	1,301,400	2,483,284	981,397
Hides and Skins .. ..	1,031,611	1,124,305	1,159,554	1,019,060	1,323,717
Wool .. .. .	5,297,501	5,973,351	6,061,382	4,888,821	5,092,864
Tallow, unrefined .. ..	35,300	131,926	128,918	139,190	52,745
Tin Ingots .. .. .	63,286	17,565	39,075	65,399	48,365
Leather, &c. .. ..	113,422	90,140	37,699	38,593	50,595
All other Articles .. ..	792,656	666,293	622,186	756,274	1,244,979
Total .. .. .	12,852,761	18,781,126	14,082,439	13,844,874	12,979,139

\* The figures since 1923-24 relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Trade with  
India and  
Ceylon.

The value of the trade with India and Ceylon was £2,969,330 in 1928, and was less than in the previous year by £468,537. There was a decrease in imports of £523,386, and an increase in exports of £54,849. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows :—

# VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH INDIA AND CEYLON, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Indian and Cingalese origin).</i>					
Cocoa Beans .. .. .	11,608	14,323	11,822	11,027	12,982
Coffee .. .. .	15,953	21,672	19,618	19,677	23,732
Rice .. .. .	97,672	55,451	131,902	86,116	49,260
Nuts .. .. .	38,427	38,337	35,869	41,925	36,541
Tea .. .. .	522,342	479,091	572,558	762,314	575,280
Hides and Skins.. .. .	17,958	14,646	7,069	26,731	49,774
Fibres .. .. .	38,590	45,246	39,442	44,217	30,663
Gums and Resins .. .. .	21,123	36,701	29,788	13,503	19,664
Seeds .. .. .	25,193	120,261	76,556	44,245	59,932
Hessians .. .. .	139,461	223,469	247,893	186,969	149,800
Floor Coverings .. .. .	14,102	10,548	9,814	11,530	19,635
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	924,498	1,367,833	1,249,427	1,412,160	1,195,646
Oils in Bulk .. .. .	6,978	8,352	10,829	8,542	7,652
Waxes .. .. .	1,816	3,647	6,895	6,528	2,300
Rubber, &c. .. .. .	12,854	40,560	65,452	152,576	67,145
All other Articles .. .. .	120,260	106,277	122,195	115,569	129,237
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,008,835</b>	<b>2,580,414</b>	<b>2,637,029</b>	<b>2,943,629</b>	<b>2,420,243</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	17,562	10,842	12,463	12,497	18,890
Meats .. .. .	5,239	14,762	9,026	19,990	8,693
Milk and Cream .. .. .	25,488	159,010	215,103	30,019	36,490
Biscuits .. .. .	4,475	5,372	6,888	7,518	5,815
Hay and Chaff .. .. .	2,472	10,326	10,294	14,080	7,300
Fruits (preserved in liquid) .. .. .	1,452	2,537	2,546	860	1,898
Wheat, Flour, and Oatmeal .. .. .	81,952	121,759	130,207	262,712	207,895
Jams and Jellies.. .. .	3,656	2,828	5,612	3,260	2,667
Horses .. .. .	5,606	12,090	12,012	16,062	28,076
Wool .. .. .	111,817	103,884	14,790	23,480	50,075
Tallow .. .. .	14,272	33,377	29,611	31,966	13,889
Leather, &c. .. .. .	2,469	3,228	3,168	2,428	2,321
Soap .. .. .	5,477	4,949	6,830	6,499	6,637
Specie and Bullion .. .. .	..	108,639	53,804	500	87,332
All other Articles .. .. .	30,397	41,261	43,889	62,367	73,109
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>312,334</b>	<b>635,364</b>	<b>556,243</b>	<b>494,238</b>	<b>549,087</b>

The value of the trade with New Zealand for the year ended 30th June, 1928, was £2,806,569. The exports thereto amounted to £1,154,390, and represented 3·6 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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria (of New Zealand origin).</i>					
Butter .. .. .	61,807	9	166,371	204,260	113,622
Fish .. .. .	33,894	39,360	32,872	37,870	52,391
Milk and Cream .. .. .	..	2,551	5,021	5,458	6,565
Meats .. .. .	24,727	16,437	17,435	29,275	33,694
Hops .. .. .	4,927	1,510	5,002	2,833	..
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs) .. .. .	45,882	7,722	15,597	23,968	11,062
Hides and Skins .. .. .	351,750	328,150	315,788	263,617	212,936
Wool .. .. .	284,099	142,317	25,011	182,742	590,986
Flax and Hemp .. .. .	70,380	78,595	67,183	86,005	60,743
Oakum and Tow .. .. .	15,523	36,214	25,687	24,219	18,992
Seeds .. .. .	35,161	63,246	55,193	38,736	34,084
Timber .. .. .	180,865	262,561	273,792	145,067	123,027
All other Articles .. .. .	90,632	78,332	115,798	251,607	394,077
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,202,647</b>	<b>1,057,004</b>	<b>1,118,750</b>	<b>1,295,657</b>	<b>1,652,179</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.</i>					
Fruits, all kinds .. .. .	119,499	189,486	166,101	170,083	156,514
Grain and Pulse— .. .. .					
Wheat .. .. .	142,611	108,379	435,943	199,772	138,188
Flour .. .. .	495	30,117	86,861	276,890	30,358
Barley .. .. .	4,091	4,854	2,634	893	..
Oats .. .. .	32,592	26,429	6,141	7,992	634
Rice and Rice Meal .. .. .	17,826	17,645	14,427	13,521	16,742
Tea .. .. .	45,869	51,069	39,761	26,312	39,855
Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors .. .. .	14,667	18,980	22,559	18,311	14,145
Tobacco manufactured .. .. .	281,799	284,727	361,429	253,908	236,012
Apparel .. .. .	19,611	13,734	14,223	19,693	22,705
Piece Goods .. .. .	30,771	34,508	24,233	25,516	35,421
Oils .. .. .	49,707	114,650	79,733	7,959	3,984
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	42,643	76,008	46,058	71,895	55,169
Metal manufactures .. .. .	62,179	62,873	57,652	50,564	44,990
Rubber manufactures .. .. .	121,550	92,150	84,601	27,277	22,124
Leather, &c. .. .. .	37,840	30,046	16,456	7,388	9,726
Books .. .. .	23,213	21,070	15,159	15,992	10,100
Drugs and Chemicals .. .. .	45,067	40,995	26,006	27,236	35,829
Photographic goods and materials .. .. .	36,456	41,780	49,117	47,758	46,204
All other Articles .. .. .	278,132	330,496	238,683	209,106	235,690
<b>Australian produce .. .. .</b>	<b>1,120,998</b>	<b>1,230,261</b>	<b>1,542,859</b>	<b>1,309,090</b>	<b>961,837</b>
<b>Other produce .. .. .</b>	<b>285,620</b>	<b>359,735</b>	<b>244,918</b>	<b>169,076</b>	<b>192,553</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,406,618</b>	<b>1,589,996</b>	<b>1,787,777</b>	<b>1,478,166</b>	<b>1,154,390</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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Belgian origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Gloves .. .. .	6,398	12,871	20,322	16,879	17,119
Piece Goods .. .. .	25,552	30,991	30,601	39,566	38,841
Electrical Machinery, &c. ..	1,510	5,249	5,922	13,058	24,569
Copper .. .. .	6,110	3,377	2,873	8,197	6,720
Iron and Steel .. .. .	13,735	18,707	14,001	17,728	6,432
Vehicles .. .. .	38,274	29,875	19,198	19,080	1,630
Glass and Glassware .. .. .	125,575	126,015	123,844	80,595	55,312
Paper .. .. .	33,969	34,627	25,886	25,787	24,711
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	17,044	15,036	6,425	3,663	10,556
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	9,511	9,550	11,496	13,545	17,267
All other Articles .. .. .	53,545	62,501	46,657	92,687	169,492
Total .. .. .	331,223	348,799	307,225	335,785	372,649
<i>Exported from Victoria to Belgium.</i>					
Wheat .. .. .	22,177	434,464	53,688	334,226	69,579
Hides and Skins .. .. .	102,276	45,309	53,928	38,840	106,306
Wool .. .. .	501,125	417,542	358,462	528,594	798,616
Ores .. .. .	525	2,585	940	227	..
Tallow .. .. .	4,990	19,755	17,838	22,624	13,239
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	957	2,198	1,189	3,167	2,888
All other Articles .. .. .	60,183	48,939	8,347	40,962	48,036
Total .. .. .	692,233	970,792	494,392	968,640	1,038,664

Trade with  
Netherlands  
East Indies.

The Netherlands East Indies accounted for 3·2 per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in 1928. The chief articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

# VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Netherlands East Indies origin).</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee and Chicory .. .. .	21,083	23,615	32,757	26,450	24,410
Sago and Tapioca .. .. .	18,057	6,751	4,555	1,131	3,365
Spices .. .. .	8,665	9,292	9,559	4,771	8,093
Tea .. .. .	608,300	777,466	532,442	379,425	393,744
Tobacco—unmanufactured .. .. .	50,330	13,851	27,780	30,342	62,856
Hides and Skins .. .. .	1,037	2,191	2,852	16,242	13,083
Fibres .. .. .	126,270	130,368	135,274	162,755	158,023
Seeds .. .. .	8,038	19,900	16,567	15,619	11,401
Oils .. .. .	678,669	718,147	846,966	884,528	569,913
Rubber, crude .. .. .	18,178	33,920	99,053	135,188	79,445
All other Articles .. .. .	38,737	34,292	42,062	37,503	30,910
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,577,364</b>	<b>1,769,793</b>	<b>1,749,867</b>	<b>1,693,954</b>	<b>1,355,252</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to the Netherlands East Indies.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	413,620	413,730	451,169	415,862	454,913
Meats .. .. .	18,803	14,131	17,722	10,292	4,923
Milk and Cream .. .. .	90,624	448,128	93,233	106,974	107,857
Biscuits .. .. .	29,806	40,419	74,608	45,385	43,512
Fruits, and fruit juices .. .. .	25,114	22,155	28,230	31,329	35,660
Grain and Pulse .. .. .	248,496	308,051	360,590	401,264	425,595
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	15,561	2,293	2,378	4,124	2,871
Leather, &c. .. .. .	48,631	48,151	39,474	38,895	53,315
Ammonium Sulphate .. .. .	.. .. .	9,733	4,640	.. .. .	.. .. .
All other Articles .. .. .	23,653	41,241	43,477	44,683	48,837
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>914,308</b>	<b>1,348,037</b>	<b>1,115,521</b>	<b>1,098,811</b>	<b>1,177,483</b>

Trade with  
France.

In 1928 the value of the trade with France was £5,023,400, or 6·3 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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of French origin.)</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Brandy .. .. .	47,169	40,038	32,701	32,777	32,074
Wine .. .. .	27,753	33,593	28,716	26,974	20,549
Gums and Resins .. .. .	12,602	7,353	28,321	37,996	29,014
Apparel—					
Trimmings and Ornaments ..	163,993	139,077	124,613	154,315	104,866
Gloves .. .. .	27,525	23,571	31,249	36,245	18,605
Other .. .. .	150,677	231,896	203,560	339,052	344,601
Piece Goods .. .. .	781,405	722,235	611,104	865,495	612,859
Oils .. .. .	14,181	11,529	14,594	18,041	18,513
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	4,187	15,354	16,087	24,900	13,170
Motor Cars and Parts .. .. .	186,912	162,254	94,046	105,175	28,637
Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	57,114	61,980	63,155	61,963	38,174
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	43,623	19,160	26,455	37,937	48,204
Pipes (smoking) .. .. .	23,418	22,652	13,044	16,552	16,240
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	24,029	22,385	23,797	15,488	16,937
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations	19,626	24,983	23,538	34,902	23,092
All other Articles .. .. .	275,901	343,420	265,226	321,010	248,510
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,880,115</b>	<b>1,886,480</b>	<b>1,600,236</b>	<b>2,126,822</b>	<b>1,614,045</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to France.</i>					
Butter .. .. .	26,172	14,717	1,835	4,200	62
Wheat and Flour .. .. .	179,041	2,175,197	6,274	474,062	81,053
Hides and Skins .. .. .	408,672	532,139	536,182	493,749	784,029
Wool .. .. .	2,148,671	2,453,911	3,279,225	2,563,910	2,516,682
Zinc Bars, &c. .. .. .	21,300				
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	999	11,393	3,032	2,697	11,381
All other Articles .. .. .	16,224	18,400	29,294	12,900	16,148
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,801,079</b>	<b>5,205,757</b>	<b>3,855,842</b>	<b>3,551,518</b>	<b>3,409,355</b>

Trade with  
Germany.

The trade with Germany in 1927-28 amounted to 4·8 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 66·5 per cent. of the total exports to that country—the percentage for 1927-28 being 75·4.

The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

# VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH GERMANY, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Articles.	Value in year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of German origin).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel—					
Gloves .. ..	48,907	143,177	120,339	107,136	89,135
Other .. ..	45,787	75,264	109,893	269,891	335,611
Piece Goods .. ..	42,187	56,899	71,021	191,517	188,121
Machines and Machinery .. ..	88,680	98,254	133,545	202,513	262,993
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Vehicles .. ..	33,912	17,087	8,752	12,659	23,101
Platedware and Cutlery .. ..	6,095	19,298	24,305	33,293	26,011
Other .. ..	25,425	57,766	132,698	266,467	180,168
Paper .. ..	8,580	9,265	22,764	44,812	48,836
Fancy Goods .. ..	28,541	63,160	70,662	81,997	72,984
Timepieces .. ..	12,238	30,202	37,077	38,148	39,341
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments .. ..	24,645	21,549	26,565	43,858	50,557
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers .. ..	19,641	31,961	46,096	90,079	78,479
Musical Instruments .. ..	116,390	178,824	112,659	106,163	66,865
All other Articles .. ..	81,636	136,666	190,782	306,194	386,121
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>582,664</b>	<b>939,372</b>	<b>1,107,158</b>	<b>1,794,727</b>	<b>1,848,323</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to Germany.</i>					
Sausage Casings .. ..	2,339	1,789	15,315	5,858	3,088
Fruits (all kinds) .. ..	3,692	20,351	35,483	321	98,377
Wheat and Flour .. ..	10,930	512,410	54,481	325,186	83,585
Wool .. ..	544,020	315,892	507,601	1,321,404	1,482,222
Hides and Skins .. ..	39,569	111,112	60,405	162,605	228,310
Tallow .. ..	5,739	26,279	..	16,559	1,828
Casein .. ..	12,575	16,773	8,501	5,659	14,387
Eucalyptus Oil .. ..	5,791	7,719	10,314	21,142	30,889
All other Articles .. ..	28,132	31,582	33,405	24,038	24,018
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>652,787</b>	<b>1,043,907</b>	<b>725,505</b>	<b>1,882,772</b>	<b>1,966,704</b>

The value of Japanese goods received in 1927-28 represented only 2·5 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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Imported into Victoria (of Japanese origin).</i>	£	£	£.	£	£
Grass or Straw, &c. ..	15,497	11,016	6,302	5,333	2,580
Hosiery and Knitted Articles ..	19,029	21,405	6,643	1,200	1,377
Shirts, Collars, Pyjamas, &c. ..	2,039	2,983	180	9	..
Socks and Stockings ..	4,038	5,439	9,477	8,820	9,887
Buttons, Buckles, &c. ..	12,761	15,388	21,485	18,817	15,504
Cosies, Cushions, &c. ..	1,557	893	679	319	314
Piece Goods—Silk ..	669,628	782,184	762,429	931,104	726,377
"   "   Cotton and Linen ..	159,853	211,441	222,444	165,300	109,995
"   "   Other ..	14,065	6,347	24,171	21,767	3,276
Oils ..	6,261	5,914	5,197	4,696	10,718
Electrical Machinery and Appliances ..	6,798	3,787	410	744	340
Timber ..	13,159	35,736	34,768	44,759	39,280
Chinaware ..	20,622	18,235	26,156	28,688	29,174
Glass and Glassware ..	21,805	15,822	19,590	20,347	16,303
Fancy Goods ..	29,668	22,153	25,809	20,800	15,870
All other Articles ..	148,603	151,361	194,910	246,769	214,160
Total ..	1,145,473	1,310,104	1,360,650	1,519,972	1,195,155
<i>Exported from Victoria to Japan.</i>					
Butter ..	3,644	939	564	95	65
Milk and Cream ..	328,343	162,462	105,630	61,095	58,499
Grain and Pulse ..	968,554	323,666	1,054,784	842,297	128,897
Wool ..	1,416,989	1,259,470	1,094,858	1,899,254	2,205,080
Tallow (unrefined) ..	55,983	30,318	45,895	42,765	55,280
Casein ..	20,800	16,543	23,070	24,474	14,759
Fertilizers ..	5,412	1,130	8,115	13,323	4,100
All other Articles ..	31,517	31,064	10,199	22,432	17,019
Total ..	2,821,192	1,825,592	2,343,115	2,905,735	2,483,649

Trade with  
United States  
of America.

The value of the trade with the United States in 1928 was £11,832,728, or 14·9 per cent. of the value of the Victorian oversea trade. As compared with the year 1927 the value of this trade was less by £3,163,738, there having been a decrease

in imports of £2,317,517, and also in exports of £846,221. 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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria (of United States origin).</i>					
Sausage Casings .. ..	49,150	65,169	107,003	82,285	65,815
Tobacco, &c. .. ..	834,916	541,201	423,658	526,777	549,859
Gums and Resins .. ..	13,662	22,619	34,170	27,382	23,829
Apparel—					
Socks and Stockings .. ..	131,411	83,279	114,922	144,964	150,687
Gloves .. ..	48,754	17,532	10,215	7,193	5,613
Other .. ..	240,032	204,042	156,048	177,712	154,626
Textiles—					
Piece Goods .. ..	244,158	176,594	274,545	396,768	326,530
Other .. ..	88,811	75,560	74,212	123,933	93,143
Manufactured Fibres and Yarns .. ..	61,869	59,471	84,244	165,266	88,762
Oils .. ..	1,435,465	1,603,232	1,855,778	1,760,771	1,650,951
Machines and Machinery .. ..	1,525,756	1,276,774	1,583,024	1,948,895	1,584,608
Metals and metal manufactures—					
Vehicles and parts .. ..	2,550,731	2,602,346	2,564,476	2,823,542	1,959,538
Iron and Steel .. ..	177,819	179,838	175,252	308,954	114,257
Tools of Trade .. ..	213,312	166,647	138,403	171,423	116,237
Other .. ..	520,553	378,403	422,218	453,507	373,727
Rubber, &c. .. ..	344,156	268,563	338,134	231,142	130,936
Leather, &c. .. ..	113,531	90,329	64,668	116,419	87,547
Timber .. ..	1,169,650	635,594	929,071	764,990	748,170
Paper .. ..	99,826	79,734	76,374	86,404	81,301
Stationery .. ..	126,360	121,694	122,540	132,813	130,078
Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods .. ..	117,102	72,649	84,380	112,293	83,021
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments .. ..	142,570	155,350	149,475	156,217	142,719
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives .. ..	33,010	32,518	70,292	63,177	44,607
Instruments—Musical .. ..	256,625	198,859	192,191	289,770	149,715
All other Articles .. ..	676,316	700,695	823,180	1,015,087	913,891
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>11,220,595</b>	<b>9,806,692</b>	<b>10,868,473</b>	<b>12,087,684</b>	<b>9,770,167</b>
<i>Exported from Victoria to the United States.</i>					
Sausage Casings .. ..	16,537	45,049	159,187	168,441	139,435
Hides and Skins .. ..	90,259	281,777	427,036	362,618	392,643
Wool .. ..	1,906,917	2,808,723	3,193,089	2,304,047	1,419,526
Tallow .. ..			21,690		17,993
Platinum—Bars, Blocks, &c. .. ..	4,911	16,256	50,914	12,177	3,895
Eucalyptus Oil .. ..	15,889	16,489	13,713	14,054	22,404
All other Articles .. ..	52,113	40,518	69,058	47,445	66,665
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,086,626</b>	<b>3,208,812</b>	<b>3,934,687</b>	<b>2,908,782</b>	<b>2,062,561</b>

Destination of  
principal  
articles  
exported.

Wool, wheat and flour, skins, butter, fruits (all kinds), and milk and cream were the six principal articles exported from Victoria in 1928—their value being equal to nearly

86 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 1927-28.

Destination.	Wool.	Wheat and Flour.	Skins.	Butter.	Fruits (all kinds).	Milk and Cream.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5,092,864	981,397	1,323,717	1,806,740	1,569,278	11,082
Canada ..	13,470	..	9,114	62	110,699	..
Hong Kong ..	..	67,949	..	3,590	3,637	14,088
India and Ceylon ..	50,075	207,881	..	16,890	6,097	36,490
Irish Free State ..	..	46,266	..	..	..	..
Malaya (British) ..	..	134,542	..	75,750	3,547	822,822
Malta ..	..	37,204	..	..	..	1,807
Mauritius ..	..	48,896	..	8,800	120	332
New Zealand ..	5,365	168,546	1,900	..	156,514	447
South African Union ..	..	208,621	..	17,685	1,915	27,554
Other British Countries ..	..	18,082	..	1,778	2,463	2,262
Africa, Portuguese East ..	..	65,146	..	1,186	1,150	..
Belgium ..	798,616	69,579	106,306	7,341	30	..
China ..	504	2,179	19	26,976	2,450	57,313
Egypt ..	..	535,354	..	14,557	2,487	454
Finland ..	33,054	..	2,881	..	..	..
France ..	2,516,682	81,053	784,029	62	113	67
Germany ..	1,482,222	83,585	228,310	217	98,377	..
Italy ..	834,771	108,059	12,315	..	..	..
Japan ..	2,205,030	128,507	3,359	65	49	58,499
Netherlands ..	5,075	15,914	13,186	..	16,878	..
Netherlands East Indies ..	..	423,762	..	454,913	11,639	107,857
Norway ..	..	12,997	..	..	..	..
Peru ..	..	62,013	..	..	..	..
Philippine Islands ..	..	5,731	..	4,988	565	9,651
Russia ..	752,415	..	..	..	..	..
Siam ..	..	21,003	..	5,305	6	23,696
Sweden ..	23,754	43,057	3,349	..	844	..
United States of America ..	1,419,526	..	392,643	..	61	..
Other Foreign Countries ..	9,912	27,501	1,655	869	2,516	15
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>15,243,335</b>	<b>3,604,824</b>	<b>2,882,783</b>	<b>2,447,774</b>	<b>1,991,435</b>	<b>1,174,436</b>

The value of the above-mentioned six articles added to that of the next principal item (meats) represented 89 per cent. of the total exports. The value of meats exported amounted to £1,023,985, of which £809,343 was sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Customs and  
Excise  
Revenue.

The following statement shows the overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports and inland stations, during the year 1927-28:—

**OVERSEA TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED  
AT VICTORIAN PORTS AND INLAND STATIONS, 1927-28.**

Heading.	Melbourne.	Geelong.	Portland.	Warrnam- bool.	Inland Sta- tions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Oversea Trade—</b>						
Imports ..	47,090,292	680,642	67,066	73,313	..	47,911,313
Exports ..	28,720,490	1,260,758	795,755	951,555	..	31,728,558
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>75,810,782</b>	<b>1,941,400</b>	<b>862,821</b>	<b>1,024,868</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>79,639,871</b>
<b>Gross Revenue—</b>						
Customs ..	8,907,887	131,911	2,466	9,563	..	9,051,827
Excise ..	2,926,077	12,600	..	704	24,726	2,964,107
Other sources	21,106	21	18	95	19	21,259
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11,855,070</b>	<b>144,532</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>10,362</b>	<b>24,745</b>	<b>12,037,193*</b>

\* After deducting £436,184 for Drawbacks, &c., the net revenue was £11,601,009.

**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, and the Department of Agriculture. The tabulated totals of these items for the year 1927-28, 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 1927-28 by—					
Article.	Victorian Railways, and Traffic by Road (Live Stock).*	Port of Melbourne (including Interstate imports transhipped to Victorian ports only).†	Port of Geelong	Ports of Portland and Warrnam- bool.	Total.
Butter ..	tons. 399	tons. 1,669	tons. ..	tons. ..	tons. 2,068
Coal ..	9	1,075,733	81,765	23,337	1,180,844
Flour ..	7,858	492	..	..	8,350
Fruit, fresh ..	17,148†	4,338	..	..	21,486
Fruits, dried ..	220	516	..	..	736
Oats ..	3,149	3,180	..	..	6,329
Onions..	70	1	..	..	71
Potatoes ..	168	159	..	..	327
Wheat ..	28,278	61	..	..	28,339
Wool ..	23,961	7,043	159	..	31,163
Cattle ..	No. 110,545	No. 9,108	..	..	No. 119,653
Sheep ..	2,071,260	3,202	..	..	2,074,462
Exported from Victoria to other States during 1927-28 by—					
Article.	Victorian Railways, and Traffic by Road (Live Stock).*	Port of Melbourne.§	Port of Geelong.	Ports of Portland and Warrnam- bool.	Total.
Butter ..	tons. 545	tons. 2,715	tons. ..	tons. ..	tons. 3,260
Coal ..	941	199	..	..	1,140
Flour ..	5,633	6,280	..	..	11,913
Fruit, fresh ..	17,054	4,599	..	..	21,653
Fruit, dried ..	1,107	3,024	..	..	4,131
Oats ..	1,502	4,240	400	..	6,142
Onions ..	7,999	14,575	6,529	..	29,103
Potatoes ..	28,121	13,701	..	..	41,822
Wheat ..	1,088	10,186	..	..	11,274
Wool ..	770	9,039	160	908	10,877
Cattle ..	No. 46,583	No. 48	..	..	No. 46,631
Sheep ..	1,501,331	24,028	..	..	1,525,359

\* New South Wales and South Australia only.

† Including 8,851 tons from Queensland rewaybilled at Wallangarra.

‡ Excluding Interstate imports transhipped to Oversea and Interstate ports, as follows:—

Transhipped to—	Butter.	Coal.	Fruit (Fresh).	Fruit (Dried).	Oats.	Pota- toes.	Wheat.	Wool.
Oversea Ports	tons. 206	tons. 33,978	tons. 123	tons. 17	tons. 16	tons. ..	tons. ..	tons. 3,220
Interstate Ports	3	43,883	13	23	..	1,538	6	6
Total ..	209	77,861	136	40	16	1,538	6	3,226

§ Including Coastal cargo transhipped at Melbourne to Interstate ports, viz.:—Fruit (Fresh), 6 tons; Oats, 1 ton; Onions, 796 tons; and Wool, 182 tons.

## 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 489) and at the port of Melbourne (page 492) 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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<b>Vessels Entered—</b>					
Number .. ..	2,666	2,577	2,470	2,667	2,589
Tons .. ..	6,782,495	6,807,357	6,485,561	7,187,147	6,844,809
Average tonnage ..	2,544	2,642	2,626	2,694	2,644
<b>Vessels Cleared—</b>					
Number .. ..	2,676	2,605	2,447	2,666	2,608
Tons .. ..	6,749,873	6,876,355	6,494,779	7,180,748	6,869,313
Average tonnage ..	2,522	2,640	2,654	2,693	2,634

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared during 1927-28 was the second highest on record, but was less than the previous record in 1926-27 by 342,338 and 311,435 tons respectively. For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1928, steamers numbered 2,572 of the vessels entered, and 2,591 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 6,820,140 and 6,844,641 respectively. The inward shipping included 17 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 32,974, whilst the outward shipping included 387 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 715,295.

Shipping with  
principal  
countries.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1927-28 are set out in the following statement :—

## SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1927-28.

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 .. ..	1,811	3,511,294	4	320	1,931	4,211,808	11	12,365
Great Britain .. ..	190	1,315,207	..	..	172	1,209,543	3	5,679
New Zealand .. ..	47	89,335	1	1,923	48	89,144	..	..
India .. ..	21	82,116	..	..	12	47,194	..	..
Straits Settlements .. ..	42	140,060	..	..	40	130,543	..	..
Other British .. ..	94	262,263	..	..	87	259,948	..	..
Total British Countries	2,205	5,400,275	5	2,243	2,350	5,948,189	14	18,044
Japan .. ..	48	165,425	..	..	50	172,999	..	..
Dutch East Indies .. ..	15	46,684	..	..	38	125,043	..	..
United States .. ..	165	632,435	7	12,089	52	205,745	1	2,911
Other Foreign .. ..	139	575,321	5	10,337	101	392,674	2	3,717
Total Foreign Countries	367	1,419,865	12	22,426	241	896,461	3	6,628
Total .. ..	2,572	6,820,140	17	24,669	2,591	6,844,641	17	24,672

Nationality of  
vessels.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports for the year 1927-28 was as shown hereunder :—

## NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1927-28.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British—				
Australian .. ..	1,599	2,256,775	1,608	2,249,175
Great Britain .. ..	567	3,177,896	571	3,194,486
Canadian .. ..	33	120,431	36	131,153
Hong Kong .. ..	17	45,268	16	42,684
New Zealand .. ..	44	75,780	45	76,340
South African .. ..	4	10,332	4	10,332
Other British .. ..	1	1,922	1	1,922
Total British .. ..	2,265	5,688,404	2,281	5,706,092
Foreign—				
Danish .. ..	8	26,267	9	28,997
Finnish .. ..	5	10,572	5	10,572
French .. ..	10	47,432	11	49,075
German .. ..	55	209,585	54	207,706
Netherlands .. ..	31	111,300	31	109,059
Italian .. ..	30	129,189	30	129,239
Japanese .. ..	47	159,978	48	164,315
Norwegian .. ..	53	172,612	53	170,665
Swedish .. ..	23	67,134	23	67,524
United States .. ..	62	222,336	63	226,019
Total Foreign .. ..	324	1,156,405	327	1,163,221
Total .. ..	2,589	6,844,809	2,608	6,869,313

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, 1928 :—

### VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH OF THE VICTORIAN PORTS, 1927-28.

Direction.	Melbourne.		Cunning- hame (Lakes Entrance).		Geelong.		Portland.		Warrnam- bool.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Oversea—										
Steam ..	733	3,217,958	..	..	28	90,888	..	..	..	..
Sailing ..	12	22,913	..	..	1	1,436	..	..	..	..
Inter-State—										
Steam ..	1,719	3,386,401	..	..	75	102,949	3	8,588	14	13,356
Sailing ..	3	240	..	..	1	80	..	..	..	..
Oversea <i>via</i> Ports—										
Steam ..	17	53,724	..	..	31	115,610	5	18,048	..	..
Inter-State <i>via</i> Ports—										
Steam ..	27	52,061	..	..	9	18,192	7	27,769	3	4,077
Local (within the State)—										
Steam ..	1,205	307,705	50	4,900	421	112,399	77	31,259	127	43,897
Sailing ..	183	8,511	..	..	35	12,411	..	..	..	..
Total—										
Steam ..	3,701	7,017,849	50	4,900	564	440,038	92	85,664	144	61,330
Sailing ..	198	31,664	..	..	37	13,927	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	3,899	7,049,513	50	4,900	601	453,965	92	85,664	144	61,330

NOTE.—“Ports” mean Victorian ports.

Vessels on  
Victorian  
register.

The number of vessels on the Victorian register at 31st December, 1927, their net tonnage, and the ports of registration are given in the statement which follows :—

### VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1927.

Port of Registration.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Melbourne ..	257	187,379	132	31,734	389	219,113
Geelong ..	3	432	2	36	5	468
Port Fairy ..	3	621	..	..	3	621
Total ..	263	188,432	134	31,770	397	220,202

During 1927 there were added to the register 12 steamers with net tonnage of 10,509, whilst 6 steamers having net tonnage of 7,345, and 3 sailing vessels having tonnage of 751 were taken off the register.

**Ferry Service.** 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 1927-28 the approximate number of passengers carried was 250,000, whilst the total revenue and expenditure amounted to £4,914 and £7,758 respectively. There were 10 persons employed, and the total mileage was 22,880.

**Cargo discharged and shipped.** Statistics relating to the tonnage of cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1928, 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 DIS-  
CHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT DURING  
THE YEAR 1927-28.**

Port.	Discharged.		Shipped.	
	Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Melbourne .. .. .	1,848,283	1,723,910	646,967	574,718
Geelong .. .. .	79,032	66,440	19,011	67,194
Portland .. .. .	..	6,832	..	9,650
Warrnambool .. ..	24,249	..	3,938	..
Total .. .. .	1,961,564	1,797,182	669,916	651,562

**TONNAGE OF OVERSEA CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED  
IN VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR 1927-28, ACCORDING  
TO THE NATIONALITY OF THE VESSELS  
IN WHICH SUCH CARGO WAS CARRIED.**

Nationality of Vessels Carrying Cargo.	Tonnage.	
	Discharged.	Shipped.
Australian .. .. .	83,184	35,057
Great Britain .. .. .	1,053,079	357,439
Canadian .. .. .	29,545	15,535
Hong Kong .. .. .	7,861	5,806
New Zealand .. .. .	35,870	45,912
South African .. .. .	22,925	1,803
Other British .. .. .	..	932
Total British .. .. .	1,232,464	462,534
Danish .. .. .	31,341	..
Finnish .. .. .	15,160	5,981
French .. .. .	12,756	..
German .. .. .	63,975	25,992
Holland .. .. .	31,439	45,517
Italian .. .. .	25,707	21,081
Japanese .. .. .	35,005	36,008
Norwegian .. .. .	160,769	26,389
Swedish .. .. .	59,086	16,407
United States of America .. .. .	129,480	11,653
Total Foreign .. .. .	564,718	189,028
Grand Total .. .. .	1,797,182	651,562

**PORT OF MELBOURNE.**

**Port of Melbourne.** The Port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 11·55 miles of wharfs, piers and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 74 acres, of which 28 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 for 5,488 feet between the middle swinging basin and Victoria Dock entrance is now nearing completion, and a contract for the last 990 feet of this work, which includes demolition of existing wharfs, dredging and reconstruction with modern wharfs, has been advertised. The total estimate for this work is £425,000, and £337,256 had been expended

by 31st December, 1927. Work on the new Station Pier at Port Melbourne is almost completed. The amount expended on this Pier up to 31st December, 1927, was £479,300, and the completed structure with sheds and dredging is estimated to cost £600,000. Construction work has been completed on the Appleton Dock River Berths, and reclamation of the area in the rear of the new wharfs is almost finished. Satisfactory progress was made with the new concrete wharf on the south side of the Yarra below Victoria Dock entrance, and an expenditure of £51,769 on this work has been made. At Williamstown, a contract for £36,266 has been let for extending Nelson Pier by 413 feet, and so providing for two additional berths. The reconstruction of the Gem Pier has been completed.

An active policy of improvements to roads has been pursued, and contracts aggregating £22,000 have been entered into for the reconstruction in concrete, bituminous concrete or wood blocks, of sections of Normanby-road, Pigott-street, and Lorimer-street.

**Dredging.** The material dredged and disposed of during 1927 amounted to 3,713,127 barge yards, viz., 1,314,697 barge yards from the Bay within the Trust's boundary, and 2,398,430 barge yards from the River Yarra, Victoria and Appleton Docks. Since the establishment of the Trust, the river dredgings have amounted to 49,096,522 barge yards, and the Bay dredgings to 42,797,132 barge yards, making a total of 91,893,654 barge yards. Of the dredgings, 70,935,212 barge yards were deposited in deep water, and 20,958,442 barge yards were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1927 was 15·11 pence per barge yard.

**Berthing Accommodation.** There is berthing space of 49,363 feet, the whole of which has a good depth of water ranging from 13 feet to 37 feet—7,280 feet at Williamstown, 5,580 feet at Port Melbourne, 19,220 feet in River Yarra, 11,760 feet in Victoria Dock, 1,710 feet in Appleton Dock River Berths, and 3,813 feet in Maribyrnong River.

**Trade of the Port.** In the year 1927, vessels to the number of 4,018 (3,700 steamers, 19 oversea sailing vessels, and 299 other sailing vessels), with registered gross tonnage aggregating 12,428,890 berthed within the Port. The tonnage of imports in 1927 was 3,852,303, and that of exports 1,467,418. These figures include Interstate and Coastal tonnage, which amounted to 1,882,793 in the case of imports, and 683,325 in the case of exports. Coal forms a great part of the Interstate imports. Exclusive of transshipments to Interstate and other vessels, mainly for their own consumption, 1,038,897 tons of coal were imported during 1927.

## 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 messages are also available to Canada at a charge of 5½d. 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 (Beam) rates.**

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.

**Postal Returns.**

The following table shows the destination of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels posted in Victoria, whether for delivery inside the Commonwealth or to oversea countries. The recording of the numbers of letters, &c., received from other States



has been discontinued, only those received in Victoria from outside the Commonwealth being given :—

### 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

#### PACKETS.

Posted for Delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth..	11,947,310	12,831,486	15,382,190	17,437,100	17,678,400
Outside the Commonwealth	310,219	333,601	413,053	423,100	489,200
Total .. ..	12,257,529	13,165,087	15,795,243	17,860,200	18,167,600
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	588,805	796,493	1,068,803	1,206,400	1,141,500

#### PARCELS.

Posted for delivery—					
Within the Commonwealth..	2,072,153	2,007,259	2,324,398	2,320,200	2,416,000
Outside the Commonwealth	53,504	69,783	44,595	46,600	50,500
Total .. ..	2,125,657	2,077,042	2,368,993	2,366,800	2,466,500
Received from—					
Outside the Commonwealth	122,929	122,566	128,506	135,000	161,000

N.B.—Particulars relating to year 1927-28 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, 1928, was as follows:—

1. Returned direct to the sender or delivered—

(a) Letters, lettercards and postcards addressed—				No.
(i) Within the Commonwealth	..	..	..	357,569
(ii) Beyond the Commonwealth	..	..	..	13,536
Total	..	..	..	<u>371,105</u>

(b) Packets and circulars addressed—

(i) Within the Commonwealth	..	..	..	219,309
(ii) Beyond the Commonwealth	..	..	..	3,972
Total	..	..	..	<u>223,281</u>

2. Destroyed in accordance with the Act—

(a) Letters, lettercards and postcards addressed—

(i) Within the Commonwealth	..	..	..	92,511
(ii) Beyond the Commonwealth	..	..	..	6,424
Total	..	..	..	<u>98,935</u>

(b) Packets and circulars addressed—

(i) Within the Commonwealth	..	..	..	36,982
(ii) Beyond the Commonwealth	..	..	..	77,945
Total	..	..	..	<u>114,927</u>

3. Returned as unclaimed to other countries—

(a) Letters, lettercards and postcards	..	..	..	36,923
(b) Packets and circulars	..	..	..	32,398
Total	..	..	..	<u>69,321</u>

Money and valuables to the amount of £39,036 were found in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable. Postal articles (33,089) were posted without address, and of that number 180 contained money and valuables to the extent of £2,761.

**Money Orders  
and Postal  
Notes.**

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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Heading.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Number of Money Order Offices open	616	640	661	680	695
Money Orders issued—					
Inland .. { Number ..	426,716	441,152	459,172	478,621	495,407
{ Amount £	2,238,532	2,338,892	2,424,209	2,513,771	2,593,090
Inter-State .. { Number ..	78,676	82,854	84,568	87,362	86,932
{ Amount £	464,133	498,011	511,899	496,273	499,437
International .. { Number ..	73,537	73,966	76,101	82,729	84,532
{ Amount £	260,011	250,643	256,432	281,719	280,349
Total .. { Number ..	578,929	597,972	619,841	648,712	666,871
{ Amount £	2,962,676	3,087,546	3,192,630	3,291,763	3,372,876
Money Orders Paid—					
Inland .. { Number ..	417,165	444,721	463,582	475,011	488,738
{ Amount £	2,236,254	2,346,425	2,431,019	2,520,942	2,595,093
Inter-State .. { Number ..	132,281	133,514	139,044	145,105	151,088
{ Amount £	673,527	712,955	736,803	754,694	787,883
International .. { Number ..	35,660	37,100	36,556	35,233	37,368
{ Amount £	144,850	149,429	139,566	130,916	137,881
Total .. { Number ..	585,106	620,335	639,182	655,349	677,194
{ Amount £	3,054,631	3,208,709	3,307,388	3,406,652	3,520,857
Postal Notes—					
Sold .. { Number ..	4,448,002	4,346,270	4,619,497	4,589,488	4,715,578
{ Amount £	1,388,015	1,447,297	1,572,587	1,665,216	1,704,911
Inland, Issued and Paid .. { Number ..	2,618,976	2,796,744	2,935,129	2,904,339	3,013,348
{ Amount £	930,079	998,214	1,049,904	1,089,324	1,137,816
Victorian—Paid in .. { Number ..	1,804,695	1,532,740	1,684,368	1,667,734	1,696,586
other States .. { Amount £	420,519	444,328	522,683	570,909	565,855
Of other States— { Number ..	363,350	381,525	397,546	393,681	432,192
Paid in Victoria { Amount £	135,989	142,718	151,953	156,366	164,025

Of the orders issued in 1927-28, 6,848 for £26,267 were payable in New Zealand, and 60,010 for £173,451 were payable in the United Kingdom. The orders paid included 19,043 for £59,544 issued in New Zealand, and 12,637 for £56,960 issued in the United Kingdom.

**Telegraphs  
and  
Telegrams.**

There are 2,365 telegraph offices in the State, 115 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 :—

**TELEGRAMS DESPATCHED AND RECEIVED, 1923-24  
TO 1927-28.**

Heading.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	No	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Telegrams despatched—</b>					
Inland .. ..	2,813,300	2,910,978	4,244,806*	4,219,656*	3,999,927*
Inter-State ..	1,297,652	1,336,764			
International—					
Cable .. ..	197,290	214,048	230,408	227,832	162,072
Wireless (Beam) ..	..	..	..	12,954	80,919
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,308,242</b>	<b>4,461,790</b>	<b>4,475,214</b>	<b>4,460,442</b>	<b>4,242,918</b>
<b>Telegrams received—</b>					
Inter-State ..	1,302,006	1,302,067	4,198,437†	4,066,662†	3,857,209†
International—					
Cable .. ..	205,568	216,734	221,879	217,229	168,483
Wireless (Beam) ..	..	..	..	9,154	56,047
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,507,574</b>	<b>1,518,801</b>	<b>4,420,316</b>	<b>4,293,045</b>	<b>4,081,739</b>

\* Signifies "Within the Commonwealth."

† Includes "Inland."

**Telephones.**

The connexion of one subscriber to a telephone office constitutes an exchange. There were 1,573 telephone exchanges on 30th June, 1928, as compared with 1,518 in the previous year. The actual number of subscribers' lines on the date mentioned was 108,678, with 147,788 instruments connected, which represented 8·39 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, 1928, was 2,203.

Details of wireless licences issued in Victoria for the year ended 30th June, 1928, are shown hereunder. The licences issued to broadcast listeners in Victoria represented 51 per cent. of the total for Australia.

**Wireless  
Licences issued.**

## WIRELESS LICENCES ISSUED IN VICTORIA, 1927-28.

Class of Licence.							Number.
Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Broadcasting A	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Broadcasting B	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Broadcast Listeners—							
Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	137,503
Experimental—							
Transmitting and Receiving	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
Receiving only	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Portable	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Special	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

Post Office  
revenue and  
expenditure.

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department in Victoria for the years 1922-23 to 1926-27 are contained in the following table:—

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN VICTORIA, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Particulars.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
<i>Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Postage .. .. .	1,417,267	1,256,509	1,230,737	1,306,183	1,383,227
Money Order Commission .. .. .	42,837	46,454	49,175	51,381	59,646
Poundage on Postal Notes .. .. .	8,908	9,778	10,598	11,511	12,376
Private Boxes and Bags .. .. .	78,637	118,269	112,478	96,277	96,383
Miscellaneous .. .. .					
Total Postal .. .. .	1,547,649	1,431,010	1,402,988	1,465,352	1,551,632
Telegraph .. .. .	303,992	*311,621	335,640	339,033	345,896
Telephones .. .. .	846,610	943,595	1,033,242	1,143,906	1,310,880
Grand Total† .. .. .	2,698,251	2,686,226	2,771,870	2,948,291	3,208,408
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries .. .. .	1,198,594	1,270,996	1,433,088	1,390,080	1,444,929
Conveyance of Mails .. .. .	205,687	220,780	239,415	258,157	267,345
Contingencies .. .. .	369,157	427,111	501,435	558,568	549,805
Miscellaneous .. .. .	21,697	17,607	21,844	20,639	20,057
Pensions and Retiring Allowances	45,309	46,840	49,476	51,621	52,108
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c. .. .. .	25,279	32,928	31,001	35,186	32,845
Supervision of Public Works .. .. .	344	403	382	..	..
Proportion of Audit Expenses .. .. .	2,905	3,014	2,999	2,813	2,902
Unforeseen Expenditure .. .. .	26	15	53	..	..
New Works—					
Telegraph and Telephone .. .. .	559,128	918,824	1,030,482	1,533,577	1,088,911
New Buildings, &c. .. .. .	26,219	98,197	109,951	127,685	58,349
Interest on Transferred Properties .. .. .	42,493	43,194	43,241	42,957	42,779
Total Expenditure‡ .. .. .	2,496,838	3,079,909	3,468,367	4,021,233	3,567,030

\* Excluding Radio receipts.

† Actual collections.

‡ Actual payments, which includes loan expenditure as follows:—£416,901 in 1922-23, £787,323 in 1923-24, £1,140,433 in 1924-25, £1,661,262 in 1925-26, and £1,147,260 in 1926-27.

## RAILWAYS.

**Victorian  
Railways,  
length and  
cost.**

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the two exceptions referred to on page 509, 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-Beamaris 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 506. 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 (2·22 miles double and 2·39 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,  
1923-24 TO 1927-28.**

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Length of Lines opened to 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles) .. ..	336·25	336·28	336·28	336·28	336·28
Single Lines (miles) .. ..	4,151·69	4,200·60	4,344·25	4,355·50	4,412·81
Total .. ..	4,487·94	4,536·88	4,680·53	4,691·78	4,749·09
Cost of Construction .. ..	£ 41,409,905	£ 41,967,054	£ 43,102,954	£ 43,693,034	£ 44,432,267
Average Cost per mile .. ..	9,227	9,250	9,209	9,313	9,356

In addition to the lines embraced in this table the following were in course of construction at 30th June, 1928 :—

5 ft. 3 in. Gauge.	Miles.
South Kensington to West Footscray .. ..	2½
Albion to Broadmeadows .. ..	8½
*Yarrawonga to Oaklands .. ..	37
Darling to Glen Waverley .. ..	5¾
Nowingi to Millewa South .. ..	35½
*Euston to Lette .. ..	30
Total .. ..	119¼

and 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 Nangula	..	..	..	..	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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

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.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1924 ..	65,928,093	325,009	284,890	..	..	66,537,992
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

\* Including at 30th June, 1928, the cost of surveys for lines not constructed (£437,984), and cost of lines now closed for traffic (£300,190).

The loan liability of the Railways Department is represented by stock and debentures outstanding to the nominal amount of £73,419,566, on which the annual interest payable is £3,461,772, or at the average rate of 4·715 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was

reduced by £2,733,931—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 4·715 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, 1928, to £4,056,927 (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, 1923, are given in the following table:—

### RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Miles Constructed ..	4,487·94	4,536·88	4,680·53	4,691·78	4,749·09
Dismantled ..	36·14	36·14	36·14	36·14	36·14
Closed to Traffic ..	11·62	11·62	11·62	11·62	6·40
Open for Traffic ..	4,440·18	4,489·12	4,632·77	4,644·02	4,706·55*
Train Mileage ..	17,245,219	18,172,188	18,267,000	18,781,264	19,302,971
Passenger Journeys ..	175,030,787	173,656,504	175,354,111†	177,102,686†	172,350,327†
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ..	8,309,543	8,959,556	8,728,496	9,234,923	8,117,961

\* Including 5·22 miles (Fawknor to Somerton) closed in 1903, but re-opened on 5th March, 1928.

† Including 17,504 in 1925-26, 198,362 in 1926-27, and 497,314 in 1927-28, 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 has been opened for traffic at 30th June, 1928, was 5,071·47 miles of main tracks, and 1,012·94 miles of sidings.

The number of passengers carried in 1927-28 was 172,350,327. Compared with the previous year (the highest on record) there were decreases of 4,149,397 and 901,914 in metropolitan-suburban and in country passenger journeys respectively. Several Road Motor Coach services have been inaugurated, and these accounted for 497,314 passengers, which have been omitted from the above comparisons. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried (8,117,961) was 1,116,962 less than in 1926-27. The items of goods carried in 1927-28 showing greatest tonnage were stone, gravel, and sand, 1,758,760 tons; firewood, 659,697 tons; and wheat, 618,501 tons. Live stock carried in the same year had an aggregate weight of 661,216 tons, and comprised 39,029 horses, 537,216 cattle, 9,759,017 sheep, and 346,128 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.

**Railway  
receipts and  
expenditure.**

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

# RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Receipts—</b>					
Passenger, &c., Business—					
Passenger Fares*	5,396,088	5,450,444	5,497,109	5,748,514	5,488,652
Parcels, &c. ..	486,397	501,109	513,842	532,900	525,569
Other ..	97,548	99,448	132,109	131,303	131,713
Goods, &c., Business—					
Goods ..	4,534,931	5,070,969	4,777,686	5,519,649	4,894,706
Live Stock ..	523,406	550,060	636,326	649,743	711,909
Minerals ..	146,189	154,493	151,439	174,704	158,515
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services ..	345,161	407,848	439,543	476,631	471,928
Sale of Electrical Power ..	225,452	218,797	145,026	58,157	35,204
Rentals ..	119,300	124,883	156,546	141,503	145,089
Other ..	151,515	252,232	293,940	327,665	389,754
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>12,025,987</b>	<b>12,830,283</b>	<b>12,743,566</b>	<b>13,760,769</b>	<b>12,953,039</b>
<b>Working Expenses—</b>					
Way and Works ..	1,873,563	1,976,968	1,941,699	2,289,580	2,119,381
Rolling-stock ..	3,231,168	3,512,573	3,604,566	3,757,319	3,671,092
Transportation† ..	2,880,700	3,121,115	3,184,207	3,384,729	3,273,646
Electrical Engineering Branch ..	538,547	564,264	466,770	410,671	355,770
Pensions and Gratuities ..	206,366	215,087	219,396	215,105	213,080
Payment to the Superannuation Fund ..	..	..	18,712	78,575	122,870
Other ..	252,536	314,448	397,890	385,053	410,297
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>8,982,880</b>	<b>9,704,455</b>	<b>9,833,240</b>	<b>10,521,032</b>	<b>10,166,136</b>
<b>Net Receipts ..</b>	<b>3,043,107</b>	<b>3,125,828</b>	<b>2,910,326</b>	<b>3,239,737</b>	<b>2,786,903</b>
<b>Percentage of Expenses to Receipts</b>	<b>74·70</b>	<b>75·64</b>	<b>77·16</b>	<b>76·45</b>	<b>78·48</b>

\* Including Road Motor Services, £3,911 in 1925-26, £37,531 in 1926-27, and £60,246 in 1927-28.

† Including Road Motor Services, £3,930 in 1925-26, £49,069 in 1926-27, and £78,812 in 1927-28.

The receipts for 1927-28 were £807,730 less than those received in 1926-27. Passenger business decreased by £266,783, and goods, &c., business by £578,966.

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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Year.			Interest, &c.	Net Revenue.	Surplus(+) or Deficit(-)
			£	£	£
1923-24	..	..	3,015,455	3,043,107	+ 27,652*
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

\* This is subject to a deduction of £136,417, which has been written off. After making this deduction there is a deficit of £108,765. The former amount (£136,417) represents the losses on non-paying lines for which credit was taken in revenue accounts of previous years, but which was not paid by the Government to the Railways Commissioners.

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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Heading.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic .. ..	4,377	4,455	4,534	4,636	4,671
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings per Mile .. ..	2,747	2,880	2,811	2,968	2,773
Expenses per Mile .. ..	2,052	2,178	2,169	2,269	2,176
Net Profits per Mile .. ..	695	702	642	699	597

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, 1928, are shown in the next statement :—

### RAILWAY ROLLING-STOCK AT 30TH JUNE, 1928.

Vehicles.	Broad-Gauge.	Narrow-Gauge.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
<b>Locomotives—</b>			
Steam .. ..	642	19	661
Electric .. ..	2	..	2
Steam Cranes .. ..	15	..	15
Rail Motors .. ..	78	..	78
Steam Coaching Stock .. ..	1,736	55	1,791
Electric Coaching Stock .. ..	866	..	866
Electric Tramway Stock .. ..	36	..	36
Goods Waggons .. ..	19,166	242	19,408
Service Stock .. ..	797	1	798
Road Motor Vehicles .. ..	28	..	28

The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £13,347,382, of the narrow-gauge stock £109,539, and of the electric street tramway stock £101,846.

**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.	
1922-24 ..	19,057	8,562	27,619	£ 6,651,251
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	7,463	29,450	7,792,554
1927-28 ..	21,401	6,705	28,106	7,551,103

*Note.*—Particulars relating to the Construction Branch employees are not included above.

The results of operating the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways for 1927-28 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, 1927-28.**  
(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	..	..	..	566,243	189,785
Number of Passengers Carried	..	..		5,561,619	1,716,524
				£	£
Gross Revenue	..	..	..	55,202	15,076
Working Expenses	..	..	..	46,661	14,834
Interest Charges	..	..	..	9,525	6,817
Net Result	..	..	..	<i>Loss</i> 984	<i>Loss</i> 6,575
Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1928—				£	£
Construction of Line	..	..		132,177	102,191
Rolling-stock	..	..	..	70,005	31,842

The provisions of the *Motor Omnibus (Urban and Country) Act* 1927 limited the scope of activity of the Road Motor Services. At 30th June, 1928, the following routes were in operation:—Melbourne and Geelong, Geelong and Queenscliff, Melbourne and Belgrave and Monbulk, Lilydale and Warburton, East Camberwell and Deepdene, and a goods service between Melbourne and Geelong. Since the close of the financial year

**Road Motor  
Services.**

the passenger service between Melbourne and Geelong has been withdrawn. Particulars relating to the Road Motor Services operating during 1927-28 are given in the following table:—

**ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, 1927-28.**  
(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	Year ended 30th June, 1928.
Car Mileage .. .. . No.	852,015
Passenger Journeys .. .. . No.	497,314
Gross Revenue .. .. . £	61,702*
Working Expenses .. .. . £	78,812
Interest Charges .. .. . £	2,751
Net Result .. .. . £	<i>Loss</i> 19,861
Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1928 ..	25,502

\* Passenger fares, £60,246; and other revenue, £1,456.

**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 1926-27 and 1927-28:—

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1926-27 and 1927-28.**

Nature of Accident.	1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Train Accidents—				
Passengers .. .. .	..	12	..	15
Accidents on Line (other than Train Accidents)—				
Passengers .. .. .	4	171	9	148
Employees .. .. .	2	32	1	13
Other Persons .. .. .	1	3	..	..
Shunting Accidents—				
Passengers .. .. .	..	..	..	1
Employees .. .. .	1	40	12	25
Other Persons .. .. .	2	5	1	8
Employees proceeding to and from Duty	4	1	..	..
Accidents to Persons at Crossings ..	11	25	17	22
Trespassers .. .. .	28	3	20	6
Total .. .. .	53	292	60	238
Compensation, Damages, &c., Paid	£ 38,330		£ 11,223	

A statement of freight rates, operative on 1st October, 1928, 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	33 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	136 6	179 6	224 0	267 0	311 0
Pigs .. .. .	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, 1928, 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.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
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 1927, cost £37,824 for construction and equipment. For the year 1927 the gross receipts were £7,784 and the working expenses, including interest, £6,585. The train mileage for the same year was 9,406, the number of passenger-journeys was 10,313, and the tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 22,428.

**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, 1928, the cost of construction was £80,101, and for the year ended on the same date the receipts and working expenses (exclusive of depreciation and interest on capital) were £11,836 and £13,275 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 22,252, and the passenger-journeys numbered 14,088.

### TRAMWAYS.

The various tramway systems in the State comprise 30·060 miles of cable lines, double track, and 141·637 miles of electric lines, of which 105·651 miles are double, and 35·986 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 506, and "All Victorian Tramways," page 515.

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria (with the above exceptions) for each of the last five years:—

#### VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

(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.						
1923-24	105·360	41·499	23,242,072	229,771,075	£ 1,956,904	£ 1,641,339	1,502	5,887
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	39·610	24,424,938	235,350,941	2,128,689	1,745,528	1,444	5,989
1926-27	126·511	39·076	24,561,284	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

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 now has control of all the tramways in the metropolitan area, with the exception of the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris electric systems, which are managed by the Railways Commissioners.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £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. The Board has exercised its power to borrow to the extent of £4,250,000.

The Board has prepared a general scheme for the future development of tramways in the metropolis, which has been 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, 1928, amounted to £109,252. 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.

The following table contains detailed particulars of the  
operations of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways  
Board for the year 1927-28:—

Tramway.	Track Open—		Vehicle Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.*	Working Expenses.	Rolling Stock.	Persons Employed.
	Double.	Single.						
Cable—	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
Melbourne .. ..	27·810	..	7,884,749	77,024,069	789,784	570,050	704	1,784
Northcote .. ..	2·250	..	525,779	5,980,690	46,773	38,011	34	88
Total Cable .. ..	30·060	..	8,410,528	83,004,759	836,557	608,061	738	1,872
Electric—								
Eastern system† ..	71·198	4·740	10,986,455	97,451,621	1,160,122	762,643	361	2,493
Northern system‡ ..	12·481	1·778	2,368,803	20,636,890	247,007	161,842	58	595
Footscray .. ..	3·568	·892	334,222	3,895,083	35,380	26,637	18	56
Essendon .. ..	11·254	2·826	1,526,216	10,822,078	149,480	105,944	56	455
Total Electric .. ..	98·501	10·236	15,215,696	132,805,672	1,591,989	1,057,066	493	3,599
Grand Total (Tramways)	128·561	10·236	23,626,224	215,810,431	2,428,546	1,665,127	1,231	5,471
<hr/>								
	Route Mileage.							
Motor Omnibuses ..	6·110		636,731	4,542,902	48,098	57,840	56	39

\* Gross revenue from tramways amounted to £2,445,868, and from motor omnibuses to £48,232.

† Prahran and Malvern (including St. Kilda and South Melbourne), and Hawthorn tramways.

‡ Coburg and Preston tramways.

In addition to traffic receipts (£2,476,644), there was revenue from advertising, rents, &c., of £7,243 from cable tramways, £10,079 from electric tramways, and £134 from motor buses, making a gross revenue for the year of £2,494,100.

The gross surplus on the year's operations, including motor omnibuses, was £771,133. Out of this had to be paid interest on loans, rates, &c., leaving available for appropriation an amount of £445,178. As this sum was insufficient to meet all statutory payments, after allowing for £1,928 carried forward from the previous year, the sum of £25,133 had to be transferred from General Reserve Account to meet the deficit. After this was done, the following appropriations were made :—Consolidated Revenue, £109,252; Fire Insurance Reserve Account, £7,000; Renewals Reserve Account, £290,000; and Loans Redemption and Sinking Fund Accounts, £65,987.

Up to 30th June, 1928, the capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board, including stores on hand, amounted to £7,401,527, of which £1,685,390 was expended on cable, £5,603,818 on electric tramways, and £112,319 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 1927-28 :—

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 ..	23·872	13,914	2·419	72·06	17·351	·956
Electric ..	25·110	7,682	2·877	65·98	16·674	·900
Bus .. ..	18·129	3,888	2·540	119·92	21·801	·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, 1923-24  
TO 1927-28.**

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling- stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1923-24	99·965	17·801	21,984,885	221,892,070	1,870,288	1,566,996	1,433	5,673
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	14·786	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

The towns, other than the metropolis, having tramway systems are:—Bailarat, 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 10·26 miles of electric lines (3·94 double and 6·32 single track).

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the last five years are summarized below:—

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

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling- stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1923-24	5·395	23·698	1,257,187	7,879,005	86,616	74,343	69	214
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

**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, 1926-27 AND 1927-28.

Heading.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Route Mileage Open—Double .. miles	133·911	143·101
Single .. miles	41·466	38·386
Total .. miles	175·377	181·487
Cost of Construction and Equipment £	7,137,222	7,602,225
Interest Payable on Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment .. £	288,496	319,103
Gross Revenue—		
Traffic Receipts .. .. £	2,577,632	2,587,417
Other .. .. £	20,067	19,481
Total Revenue £	2,597,699	2,606,898
Working Expenses .. .. £	1,815,074	1,818,272
Net Earnings .. .. £	782,625	788,626
Net Profit or Loss after Paying Working Expenses and Interest .. £	Profit 494,129	Profit 469,523
Tram Miles Run .. .. miles	25,314,799	25,889,576
Passenger Journeys .. .. No.	235,085,987	232,470,299
Staff Employed—		
Salaried .. .. No.	720	714
Wages .. .. No.	5,378	5,172
Total Staff .. No.	6,098	5,886
Rolling Stock .. .. No.	1,320	1,335

## 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, 1924 TO 1928.

Heading.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>					
Waggonettes, Drags (4 wheel) ..	410	286	203	158	142
Hansom Cabs .. ..	95	61	31	20	14
Motor Cars (Taxicabs, Service Cars and Motor Cabs) ..	882	842	994	1,114	949
Motor Omnibuses .. ..	72	170	175	152	127
„ Chars-a-bancs .. ..	331	85	115	101	66
Total .. ..	1,790	1,444	1,518	1,545	1,298
<i>For Conveyance of Goods within the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne only.</i>					
Drivers licensed .. ..	3,182	3,226	2,922	2,960	2,694

Complete statistics regarding motor omnibus traffic are not yet available. This is due to the great number of bus proprietors who have ceased operations during the currency of the year in which they have been registered, as well as to the incompleteness of many of the returns received.

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 and 3439; 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, and all motor vehicles plying for hire in the City of Melbourne are also required to be licensed by the Melbourne City Council.

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—
(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 1927-28, are shown in the appended table :—

#### REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC., 1927-28.

Heading.	Registrations.	Revenue.
	No.	£
Motor Cars .. .. .	126,120	854,797
Motor Cycles .. .. .	24,015	24,015
Omnibuses .. .. .	208	7,391
Traction Engines .. .. .	142	1,421
Side Cars .. .. .	7,827	3,913
Trailers .. .. .	440	805
Total Vehicle Registrations ..	158,752	892,342



REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC., 1927-28—*continued.*

Heading.	Registrations.	Revenue.
	No.	£
Drivers' and Riders' Licences .. ..	188,057	47,009
Dealers' Licences .. ..	312	1,560
Transfers .. ..	38,119	4,765
Duplicates .. ..	3,520	176
Total Other Registrations ..	230,008	53,510
Total All Registrations ..	388,760	945,852

Traffic  
Accidents.

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 1927. Details showing total accidents, and number of persons killed and injured, are as follows:—

## TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN VICTORIA, 1927.

Cause of Traffic Accident.	Total Accidents.	Persons Affected.		
		Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.
<b>Vehicles—</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.
Aeroplane .. ..	1	1	..	1
Bicycle .. ..	105	3	89	92
Motor Bus .. ..	34	..	23	23
Motor Car .. ..	5,236	200	2,798	2,998
Motor Cycle .. ..	317	42	355	397
Train .. ..	52	20	..	20
Tram (Cable and Electric) ..	236	24	173	197
Other Vehicles .. ..	167	24	128	152
<b>Horses—</b>				
Bolting .. ..	21	1	11	12
Loose .. ..	2	..	2	2
Ridden .. ..	35	7	28	35
Improper riding upon, or getting on or off trams, or other vehicles in motion .. ..	60	9	51	60
<b>Total Traffic Accidents— (Vehicle, Horse and Improper Riding) .. ..</b>	<b>6,266*</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>3,658</b>	<b>3,989</b>
<b>Ages of Persons killed or injured—</b>				
Under 10 years .. ..	..	37	240	277
Ten to 14 years .. ..	..	13	195	208
Over 14 years .. ..	..	281	3,223	3,504
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>3,658</b>	<b>3,989</b>

\* Of the 6,266 traffic accidents shown above, 1,564 occurred in the City of Melbourne, 3,730 in the Suburbs, and 972 in the Country Districts; and 4,705 occurred during the hours of daylight.

# **PRODUCTION.**

## **LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.**

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. This comprises—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee simple .. ..	25,803,657
Lands in process of alienation .. ..	8,941,051
Crown lands .. ..	21,501,052
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>56,245,760</b>

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 .. ..	314,114
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	87,062
Reserves in the Mallee .. ..	409,800
Other reserves .. ..	333,378
Roads .. ..	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c.; } unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs }	2,570,400
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases .. ..	99,673
Other leases and licences .. ..	62,170
Temporary grazing licences .. ..	8,308,575
Unoccupied .. ..	2,886,696
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>21,501,052</b>

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 in each year since 1917.

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, 1918 to 1927.

Year.			Area of Crown Lands Sold.		Crown Lands alienated in Fee Simple.	
			Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors.*	Area.	Purchase Money.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
1918	..	..	1,760	74,514	76,064	78,235
1919	.	..	1,166	70,729	102,294	114,654
1920	..	..	3,125	102,534	187,228	192,861
1921	..	..	1,800	99,519	110,056	100,890
1922	..	..	2,658	186,686	106,485	118,698
1923	..	..	3,015	200,517	142,940	167,669
1924	..	..	3,093	151,875	126,147	167,322
1925	..	..	2,920	92,996	185,038	129,187
1926	..	..	2,832	93,469	125,765	87,740
1927	..	..	3,824	85,409	214,173	203,414

\* Exclusive of Mallee selectors.

Amount  
realized by  
sale of Crown  
lands.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1927 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £34,926,876, which represents an average of £1 0s. 1d. 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.

The next table shows the whole of the unalienated lands of the Crown remaining for disposal:—

CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON 31ST  
DECEMBER, 1927.

Location.	Classification.						Total.
	Agricultural and Grazing.					Auri-ferous,	
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Un-classed.		
County.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bulu Bulu .. .. .	5,099	29,818	77,889	..	..	..	112,806
Croajlongong .. .. .	2,510	1,756	364,058	..	837,400	13,850	1,219,574
Dargo .. .. .	..	..	100,477	..	431,900	72,000	604,377
Tambo .. .. .	..	..	217,784	..	364,450	900	583,134
Tanjil .. .. .	..	..	109,095	..	361,650	67,000	537,745
Wonnangatta .. .. .	..	39	151,847	..	608,200	..	760,086
Bogong .. .. .	1,130	12,541	202,100	..	158,724	98,150	472,645
Benambra .. .. .	..	403	275,713	..	316,474	88,779	681,369
Delatite .. .. .	390	18,521	194,630	4,960	277,750	61,333	557,584
Moirá .. .. .	546	149	10,833	..	..	..	11,528
Anglesey .. .. .	..	3,823	59,704	..	..	3,160	66,687
Bourke .. .. .	..	162	..	..	..	..	162
Dalhousie .. .. .	..	533	1,234	..	..	4,855	6,622
Evelyn .. .. .	19	6,763	3,391	..	..	993	8,166
Mornington .. .. .	..	897	9,184	..	..	..	10,081
Bendigo .. .. .	173	737	3,399	..	..	4,078	8,387
Rodney .. .. .	..	88	..	..	..	2,234	2,322
Borong .. .. .	25	647	63,381	274	423	5,069	69,819
Gladstone .. .. .	1,101	1,481	2,358	..	..	12,915	17,855
Lowan .. .. .	..	699	198,283	34,405	10,343	..	243,730
Kara Kara .. .. .	86	126	3,436	..	..	3,710	7,358
Talbot .. .. .	318	801	561	..	..	41,169	42,849
Tatchera .. .. .	20	70	..	..	..	..	90
Heytesbury .. .. .	..	863	164,448	..	..	..	165,311
Polwarth .. .. .	16,796	17,112	28,468	..	..	..	62,376
Grant .. .. .	..	155	24,445	..	..	12,044	26,844
Grenville .. .. .	..	311	..	..	..	8,793	9,104
Ripon .. .. .	..	380	23,606	..	..	2,489	26,475
Normanby .. .. .	615	..	124,172	..	8,810	..	133,597
Dundas .. .. .	..	..	89,857	6,571	15,754	..	112,182
Villiers .. .. .	..	..	1,268	..	..	..	1,268
Follett .. .. .	..	1,852	155,442	..	32,276	..	189,570
Karkarocoe .. .. .	..	39	..	..	..	..	39
Total .. .. .	28,828	100,766	2,658,263	46,210	3,424,154	503,521	6,761,742
Throughout the State .. .. .	Swamp or reclaimed lands .. .. .						1,073
" "							

Much of the land included in the above statement is temporarily leased under grazing licences.

**Pastoral  
occupation of  
Crown lands.  
are as follows :—**

The particulars of Crown lands for which licences had been issued for pastoral occupation on 31st December, 1927,

Number of Licences .. .. .	5,545
Area (acres) .. .. .	8,308,575
Annual Rental .. .. .	£28,815

**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 1927 there were submitted 421 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 16,202 acres in extent, and to £1,122,323 in value; while the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 23,103 acres valued at £1,215,532. Up to the end of 1927 there had been brought under the Act 3,148,607 acres valued at £66,945,262.

**Assurance  
Fund.**

When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the fund for the loss of his interest. Receipts during 1927-28 comprised contributions £3,836, interest on stock £4,992, and interest on £75,073—advanced under *The Protection of Public Buildings Act 1885*—£3,003. During the year £83 was paid out of the fund in settlement of claims, and £5,098 as interest on securities under the *Special Funds Act 1920*, No. 3067. The balance at the credit of the assurance fund on 30th June, 1928, was £180,538. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1928, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £8,411.

**CLOSER SETTLEMENT.****Closer  
Settlement.**

Under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Act the Closer Settlement Board is empowered to expend at the rate of £500,000 per annum 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, 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 20, Act 2629. 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 valuation fee of £4. Where the agreement is submitted on behalf of more than one applicant, an additional fee of £2 must be lodged in respect of each additional applicant. The fee may be returned if, after a preliminary inspection, the Board does not approve of the application. Should the Board decide to acquire the land, the purchaser is required to deposit an amount not exceeding four half-yearly instalments, and is otherwise subject to all the provisions of the Closer Settlement Act with regard to payments, 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 60 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 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 at the end of any half-year 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.

**Farm allotments.**

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 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* 1925, No. 3422, 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 the commencement of the said Act, 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* 1915.
- (b) Licensees of an agricultural or grazing allotment under the *Land Act* 1915.
- (c) Licensees under section 86 of the *Land Act* 1915 or corresponding sections of any repealed Act.
- (d) Conditional purchase lessees under the *Land Act* 1915; or
- (e) Conditional purchase lessees under the Murray Settlements Act, now Section 245, *Land Act* 1915.
- (f) Selection purchase lessees under Sections 46 and 50, *Land Act* 1915, during the first six years of the term of the leases.
- (g) Perpetual lessees under Section 54, *Land Act* 1915.

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 must 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 *Vermin Destruction Act 1915*, and the *Wire Netting Act 1924*.

The wire netting supplied is:—

- (a) Rabbit proof—No. 17 gauge,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -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, 1928, 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, 1928.

A summary of the lands acquired, exclusive of estates purchased for discharged soldiers' settlement (*vide* page 530), is given in the following statement:—

### CLOSER SETTLEMENT LANDS ACQUIRED AT 30TH JUNE, 1928.

	Area.	Purchase Money, including Discount on Stock Debentures	Total Cost to Date.*	Number of Lessees.			Area Unallotted.
				Farm Allotments.†	Workmen's Homes.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
<b>Dry Areas.</b>	acres.	£	£	Number.	Number.	Number.	acres.
Lands purchased (Farms)...	898,774	5,445,704	5,657,629	3,025	..	141	10,180
Crown lands taken over (Farms)...	21,977	20,186	24,026	29	..	17	610
Repurchased lands (Workmen's Homes)	628	63,133	94,544	..	974	..	..
Crown lands taken over (Workmen's Homes)...	355	6,372	8,505	..	83	..	9
<b>Total Dry Areas ..</b>	<b>831,734</b>	<b>5,535,395</b>	<b>5,784,704</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>10,799</b>
<b>Irrigable Areas.</b>							
Repurchased lands (Farms)...	171,079	2,211,418	2,361,222	2,120	..	147	15,741
Crown lands taken over (Farms) ..	922	4,398	4,475			..	..
<b>Total Irrigable areas</b>	<b>172,001</b>	<b>2,215,816</b>	<b>2,365,697</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>15,741</b>
<b>Total acquired at 30th June, 1928</b>	<b>1,003,735</b>	<b>7,751,211</b>	<b>8,150,401</b>	<b>5,174</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>26,540</b>
<b>Less area disposed of under Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts</b>	<b>69,670</b>	<b>682,806</b>	<b>682,806</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total (net) ..</b>	<b>934,065</b>	<b>7,068,405</b>	<b>7,467,595</b>	<b>5,174</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>26,540</b>

\* Includes (a) Purchase money, £7,751,211; expenses prior to disposal, £82,045; public works, £277,833; and interest capitalized, £39,312.

† Not including 649 lessees of farm allotments disposed of under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts.

Up to 30th June, 1928, the Board had acquired 305 properties, with a total area of 1,003,735 acres, of which 26,541 acres were then unallotted. Portions of estates amounting in the aggregate to 52,420 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, 1928, had received £857,201 for approved settlement schemes at Childers, Katandra, and Maffra-Sale.

Up to 30th June, 1928, 649 allotments containing 69,670 acres, had been sold to discharged soldiers and transferred to the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts.

The extent of the settlement effected by the Board up to 30th June, 1928, is given in the next statement:—

### SUMMARY OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1928.

Classification of Holdings.	Number.	Average Capital Value.	Average Area.	Total Area.
<b>Dry Areas.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>
Areas settled—				
Farms .. .. .	3,050	1,583	241	734,145
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	158	160	17	2,694
Workmen's Homes .. .. .	1,061	89	3	783
Allotments disposed of under Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts ..	230	1,222	173	39,726
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	43,582
Total area of land settled .. .. .	..	..	..	820,930
Area of land available for—				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	..	..	..	9,167
Workmen's Homes .. .. .	..	..	..	19
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	607
Area of land acquired but not yet available ..	..	..	..	..
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.) ..	..	..	..	1,011
Total dry areas acquired .. .. .	..	..	..	831,734
<b>Irrigation Areas.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>
Areas settled—				
Farms .. .. .	2,120	786	53	113,072
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	147	116	6	892
Allotments disposed of under Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts ..	419	959	71	29,943
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	8,838
Total area of land settled .. .. .	..	..	..	152,745
Area of land available for—				
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments ..	..	..	..	11,766
Public Competition, Auction, &c. ..	..	..	..	370
Area of land acquired but not yet available ..	..	..	..	5,589
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.) ..	..	..	..	1,531
Total irrigation areas acquired .. .. .	..	..	..	172,001
TOTAL AREAS acquired to 30th June, 1928 .. .. .	..	..	..	1,003,735

Financial  
statement of  
Closer  
Settlement.

The liabilities and assets of Closer Settlement at 30th June, 1928, are shown hereunder :—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT  
30TH JUNE, 1928.

Liabilities—						£
For Loans, Advances, and Interest (accrued) ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,409,166
Crown Lands taken over ..	..	..	..	..	..	12,590
Discharged Soldiers Settlement for land taken over ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,011,721
Sundry Creditors ..	..	..	..	..	..	40,517
Reserves, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	237,123
						<hr/>
						9,711,117
						<hr/>
Assets—						
Balance of purchase money not accrued due by lessees and others						5,228,141
Land on hand ..	..	..	..	..	..	321,598
Balance of advances on improvements not accrued due ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,830,055
Government Securities ..	..	..	..	..	..	130,000
Cash (including balance at credit of Closer Settlement Fund) ..	..	..	..	..	..	285,013
Sundry assets (including Interest accrued but not yet payable) ..	..	..	..	..	..	600,623
Arrears on land and advances (less £20,035 bad debts written off)—						
Principal—						£
Land ..	..	..	..	..	..	235,875
Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	282,660
Interest—						
Land ..	..	..	..	..	..	648,218
Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	148,934
						<hr/>
						1,315,687
						<hr/>
						9,711,117

At 30th June, 1928, payments by settlers on land and advances amounted to £5,985,867, of which amount £3,119,713 was paid on account of principal and £2,866,154 on account of interest.

Eighty per cent. of the value of the improvements can be accepted as security for arrears.

Arrears secured by improvements ..	..	£904,018
Arrears secured by principal repaid on land ..	..	74,441
Arrears secured by stock mortgage, lien on crop, or unsecured ..	..	337,228
		<hr/>
Total ..	..	£1,315,687

The sum of £7,046,904 had been paid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1928. Of that amount £3,434,260 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 £3,061,042 had been utilized for redemption and cancellation of stock and for capital and working expenditure, the balance to the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1928, being £323,229. The balance of unredeemed securities is now £8,068,251, on which the interest payable amounts to £288,889 per annum. Up to 30th June, 1928, 13,566 persons had received advances aggregating £3,325,555, to effect improvements, or upon improvements already effected, and 4,809 persons had received advances amounting to £178,747 for the purchase of wire netting.

By Acts 2916 of 1917, 2988 of 1918, 3039 of 1919, 3061 of 1920, 3130 of 1921, 3253 of 1922, 3370 of 1924, and 3422 of 1925, 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 1915*, are managed by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

Up to 30th June, 1928, the Closer Settlement Board and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission had acquired for the settlement of discharged soldiers 2,411,533 acres at a cost of £14,541,192, including 69,670 acres of Closer Settlement land taken over and disposed of under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts. Of these lands 166,296 acres were granted to civilians under Closer Settlement Acts.

The following is a summary of the lands acquired :—

#### LANDS ACQUIRED FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1928.

	Area.	Cost.
	acres.	£
Land specially purchased (3,469 properties) .. ..	1,760,483	13,345,910
Crown Lands taken over .. ..	581,380	512,476
Closer Settlement Lands taken over .. ..	69,670	682,806
Total area and cost of purchase .. ..	2,411,533	14,541,192
Expenses prior to disposal .. ..	..	107,913
Public Works effected .. ..	..	824,242
Interest capitalized .. ..	..	154,795
Total cost to 30th June, 1928 .. ..	..	15,628,142
Less land granted to civilians under Closer Settlement Acts .. ..	166,296	1,671,456
Total net area and cost .. ..	2,245,237	13,956,686

Extent of  
Soldier  
Settlement.

The extent of settlement at 30th June, 1928, is given in the table which follows :—

SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS SETTLEMENT TO  
30TH JUNE, 1928.

	Dry Areas.	Irrigation Areas.
	acres.	acres.
Area of land settled—Soldiers .. .. .	1,943,662	52,791
Area of land settled—Civilians (Closer Settlement Acts) .. .. .	147,123	19,173
Area of land available .. .. .	2,030	1,170
Area of land acquired but not yet available .. .. .	462	19,372
Sales by Auction, &c. .. .. .	201,019	24,731
Total land acquired to 30th June, 1928 .. .. .	2,294,296	117,237
Farms, Number of—		
Soldier Settlers .. .. .	6,327	1,033
Civilians .. .. .	601	519
Total .. .. .	6,928	1,552
Average area—acres .. .. .	302	46
Average capital value .. .. .	£1,686	£746

The number of soldiers settled up to that date was as follows :—

On land specially purchased by the Closer Settlement Board	6,649
On land specially purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. .. .	1,487
On Closer Settlement old estates—Dry areas .. .. .	36
On Closer Settlement old estates—Irrigable areas .. .. .	570
On Crown Lands—Ordinary and Mallee Areas .. .. .	1,455
On Crown Lands—Merbein and Nyah Irrigation Areas .. .. .	186
Soldiers receiving assistance from the Closer Settlement Board, on share farming, leasing agreements and freehold land .. .. .	852
Total .. .. .	11,235

In addition to the above there were available or in process of being made available 18 allotments, of which 3 were on land specially purchased by the Closer Settlement Board, and 15 were on Crown land. There were also 498 blocks available under ordinary Closer Settlement conditions, for which returned soldiers could apply.

**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, 1928.

Liabilities—					£
For Loans, Advances, and Interest	..	..	..	..	23,568,786
Crown Lands taken over	..	..	..	..	513,529
Closer Settlement for land taken over	..	..	..	..	176,975
Sundry Creditors	..	..	..	..	26,059
Reserves, Trust Land, &c.	..	..	..	..	38,878
					<hr/> 24,324,227
Assets—					
Balance of purchase money not accrued due by lessees and others					13,709,591
Land on hand	..	..	..	..	102,527
Balance of advances on improvements not accrued due	..	..	..	..	4,497,112
Cash (including balance at credit of Discharged Soldiers Settlement Fund)	..	..	..	..	165,529
Concession of Interest and Administration expenses (State and Commonwealth)	..	..	..	..	2,631,997
Sundry assets (including Interest accrued but not yet payable)					289,961
Arrears on land and advances (less £267,250 bad debts written off)—					
Principal—					£
Land	..	..	..	..	146,212
Advances	..	..	..	..	764,845
Interest—					
Land	..	..	..	..	1,338,328
Advances	..	..	..	..	399,076
					<hr/> 2,648,461
Suspense Account	..	..	..	..	279,049
					<hr/> 24,324,227

At 30th June, 1928, payments by soldier settlers on land and advances amounted to £6,051,915, of which amount £4,205,644 was paid on account of principal and £1,846,271 on account of interest, and the amount of assistance rendered by the Board by way of advances was £8,760,710 to 11,235 soldier settlers.

Concessions granted by the State Government (£2,813,492) and the Commonwealth Government (£3,462,203)—representing interest, administration charges, and losses—have relieved the settlers to the extent of £6,275,695.

## 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-third 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, 1928.

Controlling Bodies.	Purposes of Supply.	Capital Expenditure and Advances by State.
		£
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—		
Coliban System .. .. .	Domestic and Mining	1,492,801
Broken River Works .. .. .	Stock and Domestic	14,853
Goulburn-Waranga (including Goulburn main channels) .. .. .	Irrigation, &c. ..	2,764,000
Sugarloaf Reservoir .. .. .	" " ..	1,410,903
Kow Swamp Works .. .. .	" " ..	187,929
Loddon River Works .. .. .	" " ..	167,636
North-west (Kerang) Lakes .. .. .	" " ..	22,139
Long Lake Pumping Works .. .. .	Stock and Domestic	27,346
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir .. .. .	" " ..	49,054
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works ..	" " ..	8,558
Wimmera Storages .. .. .	" " ..	415,226
Maffra-Sale Scheme (including Glenmaggie Reservoir and channels) .. .. .	Irrigation, &c. ..	1,034,813
Bacchus Marsh and Werribee Scheme ..	" " ..	183,545
Red Cliffs Scheme .. .. .	" " ..	758,143
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (distributary works) .. .. .	" " ..	3,425,075
Millewa Waterworks Scheme .. .. .	Stock and Domestic	453,118
Waterworks Districts (distributary works)	" " ..	2,963,853
Flood Protection Districts .. .. .	" " ..	412,006
Surveys, &c. .. .. .	" " ..	205,224
Other expenditure .. .. .	" " ..	230,050
Carried forward .. .. .	" " ..	16,226,272



**WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES BY STATE TO  
30TH JUNE, 1928—continued.**

Controlling Bodies.	Purposes of Supply.	Capital Expenditure and Advances by State.
		£
Brought forward .. .. .	.. .. .	16,226,272
River Murray Agreement Works (Commis- sion the constructing authority) ..	Irrigation, &c. ..	1,702,750
Total State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. .. .	.. .. .	17,929,022
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 ..	1,851,104
Municipal Corporations .. .. .	" .. .. .	796,676
Free Grants to Local Authorities ..	.. .. .	147,046
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	Domestic .. .. .	8,735,217
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	" .. .. .	802,098
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	30,413,699

NOTE.—For capacities of storages, vide page 542.

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 195, 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., £377,740.

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, 1928.

	Expenditure by State.	Capital Written Off.	Payments towards Redemption.	Free Head- works and Advances.	Amount standing at Debit, 30th June, 1928.
<b>State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Free Headworks .. ..	1,217,067	..	420	1,216,647	..
Other Main Supply Works (including Coliban) .. ..	7,772,997	..	1,645	..	7,771,352
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts .. ..	3,425,075	575,152	31,067	..	2,818,856
Waterworks Districts .. ..	2,963,853	175,055	49,701	..	2,739,097
Flood Protection Districts .. ..	412,006	..	..	..	412,006
Surveys, &c. .. ..	205,224	..	..	..	205,224
Cost of Loan Flotation .. ..	230,050	..	..	36,137	193,913
	16,226,272	750,207	82,833	1,252,784	14,140,448
River Murray Agreement Works ..	1,702,750	..	..	..	1,702,750
Total State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. ..	17,929,022	750,207	82,833	1,252,784	15,843,198
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust and Mildura Urban Trust .. ..	119,782	..	8,595	..	111,187†
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8) .. ..	32,754	32,724	30	..	..
Waterworks Trusts .. ..	1,851,104*	316,537	259,566	..	1,275,001
Municipal Corporations .. ..	796,676†	163,760	127,613	..	505,303
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>24,525,911</b>	<b>1,263,228</b>	<b>3,968,806</b>	<b>1,399,830</b>	<b>17,894,047</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 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, 1928, amounted to £39,372, viz., £15,667 against the First Mildura Trust, £13,482 against Waterworks Trusts, and £10,223 against Municipal Corporations.

## IRRIGATION.

Prior to 1905 the management of irrigation in Victoria was in the hands of various Irrigation Trusts, which were financed by the State. These Trusts drifted into financial difficulties and the State was compelled to assume control. In the year mentioned, by the authority of Parliament, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted and intrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the First Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the *Water Act* 1915—which consolidates the *Water Acts* of 1905 and 1909, of which epitomes have been given in previous issues of this work—and the *Water Acts* 1916 and 1918. 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, 1928.
<b>Irrigation Districts—</b>		
Number of Districts administered .. ..	9	30
Number of Districts having Water Rights .. ..	Nil	23
Total Area of such Water Rights .. ..	Nil	379,200 ac. ft.
Area under Irrigated Culture .. ..	108,000 acres	477,500 acres
Valuation for Rating purposes .. ..	£196,000	£705,000
<b>Rural Waterworks Districts—</b>		
Number of Districts administered (excluding Coliban) .. ..	3	25
Valuation for Rating purposes .. ..	£125,000	£1,670,000
<b>Urban Districts—</b>		
Number of Districts administered .. ..	1	62
Valuation for Rating purposes .. ..	£5,600	£472,000

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 .. ..	..	14,711
South Shepparton (four years) ..	..	3,337
Rodney .. ..	32,356	52,666
Stanhope .. ..	2,000	11,421
Tongala .. ..	3,006	15,829
Rochester .. ..	500	34,210
Echuca North .. ..	..	3,298
Dingee .. ..	..	3,495
Tragowel Plains .. ..	20,000	42,259
Supplied from the Murray—		
Leitchville (three years) ..	..	3,905
Cobuna .. ..	12,000	18,655
Gannawarra .. ..	7,825	18,028
Koondrook .. ..	5,029	14,736
Swan Hill .. ..	5,410	16,545
Third Lake (two years) ..	..	2,888
Nyah .. ..	569	2,721
Merbein .. ..	202	7,578
Tresco .. ..	..	1,387
Mystic Park .. ..	..	2,075
Supplied from the Werribee—		
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	31	2,447
Werribee .. ..	..	6,480
Total .. ..	88,922	278,671

The area under irrigated culture in the whole State, in 1927-28, for all kinds of crop, was 477,500 acres, the largest yet recorded, being an increase of 70,968 acres compared with the area irrigated in the previous year, and 117,300 acres above the average of the previous five years.

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State in 1909-10 and each of the last five years, and the purposes for which the land was utilized :—

Total area  
irrigated.

## IRRIGATED AREAS: HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals .. ..	23,715	32,240	45,215	57,987	40,655	91,538
Lucerne .. ..	24,124	94,479	103,200	116,753	119,721	121,540
Sorghum and other annual fodders ..	8,094	33,356	30,683	37,340	29,476	60,104
Pastures .. ..	50,541	91,912	119,563	51,345	131,725	118,153
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	64,647	66,780	69,108	69,042	71,043
Fallow .. ..	4,988	4,523	4,863	5,102	9,992	6,727
Miscellaneous ..	785	3,401	5,199	6,050	5,921	8,395
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>129,771</b>	<b>324,558</b>	<b>375,503</b>	<b>343,685</b>	<b>406,532</b>	<b>477,500</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 1927-28—477,500 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows:—Pastures, 25; cereals, 19; lucerne, 25; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 15; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 13; fallow, 1; 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.

During 1927-28 the Commission has continued its policy of making available a sufficient number of holdings to meet the requirements of applicants desiring to obtain irrigable farms under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts, and in this respect it is interesting to note that, although the post war demand by discharged soldiers for farm lands was practically satisfied three or four years ago, a very satisfactory number of applications, from qualified persons, is being maintained. A total of 241 applications were approved by the Commission, for an aggregate area of 4,510 acres, as compared with 239 approved during the preceding year. Of these applications, 55 (most of which were from discharged soldier settlers) were received for additional areas, the settlers having developed their holdings to such an extent that larger areas were required, and to meet this demand a number of allotments, having become vacant through various causes, were subdivided and allotted to adjoining lessees. The demand for larger holdings was particularly noticeable in the dairying districts, and was due to the necessity of growing more fodder crops to provide for the increasing dairying herds.

Thirty-three approved British land-seekers, 15 discharged soldiers, and 138 local applicants were amongst the number granted irrigable holdings during the year.

In the more recently subdivided lands in the Katandra, Hallam Valley, and Maffra-Sale Districts the progress of the works in connexion with water supply and drainage has enabled the Commission to make

**Closer  
Settlement in  
Irrigation  
Districts.**

available further areas, and the rate of settlement in these districts has been particularly gratifying, practically all the allotments made available having been taken up.

With the exception of taking over the Pompapier Forest Reserve in the Calivil District, no further areas have been acquired during the year for subdivision and settlement under Closer Settlement conditions. The Commission, however, still has in reserve for future requirements 4,300 acres at Calivil, 2,040 acres at Katandra, 1,820 acres at Maffra, and 1,440 acres at Hallam Valley. All of these lands are temporarily leased, pending the completion of the necessary irrigation works, prior to their being made available for application. The Commission has received a large number of inquiries from intending applicants for the new irrigable Closer Settlement areas in the Calivil District, and indications are that the first portion of this estate, comprising an area of 1,044 acres, now ready for occupation, will be fully applied for.

The following statement shows the lands purchased and subdivided by the State, and the extent of settlement on each estate. The subdivided portions of these estates are already supporting nearly eighteen times as many families as resided thereon prior to their subdivision for Closer Settlement:—

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 into—		Number of Closer Settlement Blocks now occupied.	Increase in Number of Families.
					Number of Closer Settlement Blocks.	Average Area in Acres.		
Shepparton .. ..	14,170	14,170	33	29	385	34	370	341
East Goulburn .. ..	13,400	11,300	21	20	137	75	135	115
Rodney .. ..	3,230	3,230	8	5	55	57	48	48
Stanhope .. ..	21,500	21,500	7	13	285	64	271	258
Kyabram .. ..	4,600	4,420	9	12	69	62	61	49
Tongala .. ..	19,090	19,090	41	36	312	59	306	270
Koyuga .. ..	4,200	4,200	} Pt. 1	{	54	73	52	52
Cornelia Creek .. ..	2,500	2,500			19	161	19	19
Nanneella .. ..	9,040	9,040	18	8	125	70	122	114
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	15	14
Calivil .. ..	4,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cohuna .. ..	12,000	12,000	29	10	142	80	118	108
Koondrook .. ..	9,060	9,060	14	10	130	64	90	80
Swan Hill .. ..	12,500	12,500	34	16	329	36	313	297
Nyah .. ..	3,800	3,800	8	1	237	15	231	230
Merbein (Crown) .. ..	8,300	8,300	..	..	421	20	414	414
Red Cliffs .. ..	33,000	18,000	1	3	700	17	700	697
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	70	70	1	..	2	36	2	2
Werribee .. ..	10,000	10,000	1	11	231	36	225	214
Hallam .. ..	3,300	1,860	7	4	96	19	85	81
Maffra-Sale .. ..	10,570	8,970	23	22	165	51	160	138
Properties acquired under Section 20, Closer Settlement Act 1915, outside above Estates, vide page 524	216,130	191,510	295	226	4,136	42	3,959	3,733
	19,540	..	..	..	..	..	203	..
	235,670							

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, 1928, 235,670 acres had been purchased, and 4,162 families settled, or nearly 18 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 areas being devoted to lucerne, vines, and fruits, which require watering to a great extent, irrespective of wet or dry seasons, has further helped to stabilize these settlements. The increase in the lucerne area, particularly, has enabled settlers to increase their flocks, herds, and swine at a time when dairy cows and pigs showed a decrease in the State as a whole.

During 1927-28, considerable progress was shown in various irrigation districts, in most cases the quantity of produce being far in excess of previous years.

In the fresh fruit areas, following the light crops of the previous season, yields, especially of canning peaches, were so heavy that the co-operative canneries were unable to take the whole crop as in former years. However, the quantities packed easily constituted a record, and it was necessary to export a much higher percentage of the pack than in previous years. The total quantity of fruit processed at the three co-operative canneries amounted to 20,000 tons. A cool store at the Ardmona cannery was completed, and has enabled that cannery to prolong the season for pears and peaches, and reduce the cost of production. All three canneries, however, had to make use of the Government Cool Store at Melbourne, the fruit being returned to the canneries for processing as required.

Cattle from irrigation areas again gained a large proportion of awards in herd testing and other competitions, despite the fact that only 10 per cent. of the dairy cows in Victoria are in irrigation areas. Development in poultry has continued, and the establishment of an export market for surplus eggs should give further encouragement to producers. An outbreak of swine fever, now fortunately under control, caused a severe setback to the pig industry. This somewhat reduced the number of pigs and interfered considerably with marketing. There was a keen demand for lucerne for the agistment of sheep, and a large number were brought in from dry areas to be fattened or carried through the dry period on irrigation blocks.

Development of market gardening at Werribee, Bacchus Marsh, Narre Warren and Hallam, has continued. Glass houses, erected at Werribee and elsewhere, enabled settlers to successfully market early tomatoes, while, at Narre Warren and Hallam, a growers' association for direct marketing has been formed.

Owing to severe frosts, the quantity of dried fruit produced was somewhat less, but, on the whole, the crops in the soldier settlement areas were not below the average of the last few years. Marketing of the large crop of the previous season has proceeded satisfactorily, and very little remains to be disposed of.

The Irrigation Research Committee, which comprises representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, continued its experiments, and the publication of their results has led, among other improvements, to an increased use of manures on lucerne and pastures. Special work on salted land at Tresco has been continued, and improvement shown. During the year, Sir John Russell, Director of the Rothamstead Research Station, England, visited Victoria, and made an inspection of the irrigation areas, paying special attention to the nature of the soils in various districts. The results of his investigations are awaited.

In addition to waterworks for purposes of irrigation, **Supply of water for domestic and stock purposes.** extensive schemes for the supply of water for domestic and stock purposes are under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Altogether, the area within the State so supplied is approximately 23,523 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 :—85 towns of a total population of 117,330 supplied by the Commission, 111 towns with a total population of 185,630 supplied by Waterworks Trusts, and 18 towns with a total population of 74,700 supplied by Local Governing Bodies.

## STORAGE AND SUPPLY SCHEMES.

**Total Storages in State.** In 1902 the total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre feet. The present capacity under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission is 1,215,880 acre feet, and, when the Wimmera Storages and Glenmaggie and Pykes Creek Reservoirs are complete, the total capacity will be





**Goulburn  
Irrigation  
System.**

The storage and regulation headworks of the Goulburn System, the largest of the State's irrigation schemes, comprise the Sugarloaf 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  $23\frac{1}{2}$  miles) from the Goulburn Weir to the Waranga Reservoir.

The Sugarloaf 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 Sugarloaf Reservoir (*vide* page 645), 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 (38,000 acres), and Katandra (10,000 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 414,700 acres. The Tandarra-Calivil channel, which branches off from the Waranga-Western just beyond the Rochester District, serves the Tragowel Plains Irrigation District (189,000 acres), formerly dependent on the uncertain and insufficient supplies available from the Loddon River, the Dingee Irrigation District (6,000 acres), and the recently constituted district of Calivil (46,000 acres).

In view of the existing heavy demands on this system and requests for extensions, the Waranga-Western main channel is being enlarged as required, and being extended westward of the Loddon River, towards the Avoca River, to ensure a more reliable supply for Boort Irrigation District than is available from the Loddon River. The construction of this extension is being advanced as rapidly as possible, with a view to improving the water supply conditions of the Wimmera-Mallee Districts, as mentioned in subsequent paragraphs.

**Wimmera  
Storage.** 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 to fill 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 5,450 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 32 towns directly controlled by the Commission.

The rainfall on the Wimmera catchment during the last three years has been so light that the 1927-28 watering had to be commenced with 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, commenced construction of a further section of the Waranga Extension Channel north-westerly beyond the Avoca River, 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, the first portion of which is expected to be ready for the 1928-29 season, will eventually command 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 to supply an area of 173 square miles between Tyntynder Waterworks District and the River Murray, but too high to be commanded by the Wimmera-Mallee Irrigation System, has been prepared at the request of the landholders, mostly returned soldiers. 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 130 miles of main and tributary channels will distribute supplies for domestic and stock purposes. The maximum lift will be 91 feet. The area to be served has been constituted the Coreena Waterworks District, and good progress has been made with the works. It is proposed to extend the district at the request of other landholders, to include about 34 square miles in the parish of Gayfield.

**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 area which has been constituted the Lower Millewa Waterworks District, and a fourth lift, of 145 feet, to command the higher level channel system which supplies the area of 205,000 acres, which will be constituted the Upper Millewa Waterworks District. The length of channels actually constructed is 664 miles. The total area served (at present wholly within the Lower 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 such lands are being made available for settlement.

The works required for the pipe reticulation of the township of Werrimul, having been completed by 1st January, 1928, an Urban District, comprising this township, has been proclaimed.

**Carwarp Waterworks Districts.** The Carwarp Waterworks District, of 200,000 acres, lying to the south-east of Lower 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, have been formed into 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 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 Wauru 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 practically completed, and ready to store water when supply conditions are favorable. The main inlet channel has been completed for a length of 10 miles, including 1 mile 14 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 construction of the Wauru Ponds

Pipe-head Basin is now completed, and the laying of the 24-in. pipe main is in hand, so that supplies will be available for Geelong at an early date.

**Goulburn  
Irrigation  
Areas.**

Following the completion of the Sugarloaf 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; 38,000 acres, now constituted the North Shepparton Irrigation District; and 10,000 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-Avoca Channel, which is being extended beyond the Avoca River, to supplement the Wimmera-Mallee system (*vide* page 544).

**Loddon-Murray  
Irrigation  
Areas.**

In the districts administered from the Cohuna and Kerang centres, the abnormally dry conditions during the irrigation season of 1927-28 created an exceptionally heavy demand for water, which, however, was 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 the 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 has been extended to include a total area of 20,000 acres, and a new district of 15,000 acres—known as "Sale"—has been constituted. 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, of which 8,750 acres are in bearing. The yield of dried fruit for 1928 was 8,500 tons. Following considerable progress in the township, which has been proclaimed an Urban Waterworks District, a concrete standpipe, 70 feet high and 26 feet in diameter, has been erected, and reticulation extended to meet requirements.

**Flood  
Protection  
Schemes**

The Commission has under construction 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 construction of the huge main drains, feeders and subsidiary works has reached the stage that provides the landholders affected 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.

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, 1928, on the portion of the scheme completed and in course of construction was £6,134,150.

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.)

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 considerable progress has been made, comprising mainly the setting of the outlet valves, and further preparations of the foundations for the spillway and south wing wall within the coffer dam enclosing the bed of the river channel. On the Victorian side the construction of the main embankment is being steadily advanced. The gap, about 1,000 feet in length, which had been left on the Victorian bank of the river for the passage of flood waters, was closed, and this section of the embankment is now 20 feet above the flats. 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 Constructing Authority for New South Wales is proceeding with the construction of No. 10 Weir and Lock at Wentworth, and has commenced work on Weir and Lock No. 15 at Euston; while, in the South Australian section, Weir and Locks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9 have been completed, and No. 6 has been commenced. Lake Victoria Storage Works have been completed with the exception of the improvement of the inlet and outlet channels.

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).

It was also decided that, on the completion of this 1932 programme, the question of the advisability of carrying out the remaining works provided for in the River Murray Agreement by one constructing authority be considered by the four Governments concerned.

At this conference, sub-committees were also formed to (a) consider the question of the protection of the forests on the River Murray watershed, and (b) to deal with the co-ordination of the development of irrigation and production of the valleys of the River Murray and its tributaries.

During the 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.
99	275	Feet. 46,100	Feet. 53,600

\* At 31st December, 1927.

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 1928.\*

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 December	..	13,950				

\* 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 1928 in the same area it had risen to £5,733,300. The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1928, were as follows :—

### RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1927-28.

Receipts.	£	Payments.	£
Horticultural Rates	.. 38,538	Wages and Salaries	.. 19,314
Special Waterings, &c.	.. 3,159	Firewood	.. 16,252
Miscellaneous	.. 2,334	Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation	.. 3,493
		Miscellaneous	.. 5,122
Total	.. 44,031	Total	.. 44,181

The extent of watering done represented 22,876 water acres in 1917-18, 39,895 acres in 1918-19, 41,808 acres in 1919-20, 35,632 acres in 1920-21, 44,150 acres in 1921-22, 42,807 acres in 1922-23, 42,854 acres in 1923-24, 39,212 acres in 1924-25, 42,230 acres in 1925-26, 42,134 acres in 1926-27, and 48,536 acres in 1927-28.

## 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 1925, 1926, and 1927, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1927, 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, 1927.
	1925.	1926.	1927.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	23.04	27.13	22.33	26.24
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers ..	22.64	27.76	24.11	27.97
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	20.14	24.04	19.45	24.75
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	19.16	20.42	19.91	25.66
Cape Otway Forest ..	32.71	38.52	34.36	39.09
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	17.34	19.00	17.05	23.81
Werribee and Maribyrnong Rivers ..	17.36	18.47	16.53	23.27
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	26.34	30.68	25.22	33.80
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	29.29	29.09	25.82	35.81
South Gippsland ..	35.08	33.24	31.69	38.73
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	34.35	34.72	30.84	38.09
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	22.03	21.64	20.37	24.32
Mitchell River ..	26.59	22.48	24.21	25.98
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	26.86	22.93	25.22	27.47
Snowy River ..	36.62	31.08	35.18	34.40
Murray River ..	14.14	17.46	10.43	16.69
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	32.29	36.47	30.29	33.29
Ovens River ..	28.18	37.29	25.97	33.47
Goulburn River ..	21.11	24.66	18.14	26.22
Campaspe River ..	15.25	18.83	14.77	22.57
Loddon River ..	14.33	17.40	12.94	20.00
Avoca River ..	13.11	14.48	11.28	16.97
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	11.91	13.84	11.41	15.28
Eastern Wimmera ..	16.58	20.70	15.82	21.25
Western Wimmera ..	15.44	17.73	16.09	19.79
Mallee ..	8.97	11.79	6.85	12.52
Weighted Averages ..	20.22	22.52	18.58	23.96

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 12.52 inches per annum, as compared with 23.96 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 1927 and the quarterly averages up to 1927 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 ..	330	353	578	787	864	902	461	582
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers ..	341	420	679	825	931	944	460	608
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	248	411	535	706	751	782	411	576
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	254	445	453	702	840	810	444	609
Cape Otway Forest ..	401	589	876	1,160	1,547	1,325	612	835
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	212	462	354	644	641	687	498	588
Werribee and Maribyrnong Rivers ..	203	499	323	594	563	635	564	599
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	324	684	652	865	949	943	597	888
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	312	681	693	978	970	1,012	607	910
South Gippsland ..	382	778	725	1,071	1,334	1,136	728	888
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	408	722	703	972	1,242	1,112	731	1,003
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	275	622	291	545	611	605	860	660
Mitchell River ..	404	655	394	582	837	692	786	669
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	476	696	458	647	896	682	692	722
Snowy River ..	526	802	898	886	1,379	918	715	834
Murray River ..	95	309	191	490	475	488	282	382
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	413	602	577	896	1,182	1,039	857	792
Ovens River ..	253	534	526	983	1,109	1,103	709	727
Goulburn River ..	151	458	358	750	784	805	521	609
Campaspe River ..	129	399	349	670	704	718	295	470
Loddon River ..	118	346	274	594	606	624	296	436
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	143	276	286	520	482	542	217	359
Avoca River ..	131	242	259	460	449	499	302	327
Eastern Wimmera ..	161	291	402	649	678	721	341	464
Western Wimmera ..	200	245	407	615	694	701	308	418
Mallee District ..	73	218	123	363	299	390	190	281
The whole State ..	228	429	418	673	758	737	454	557

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 .. ..	29·971	29·923	30·080	30·077
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0·893	0·768	0·817	0·979
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57·7	66·6	59·4	50·0
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr. .. ..	18·6	21·1	17·3	13·9
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	66	60	70	76
Mean rainfall in inches .. ..	7·30	5·87	6·51	5·79
Mean number of days of rain .. ..	38	24	34	42
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches .. ..	10·25	17·31	7·86	3·62
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10 .. ..	6·0	5·2	5·9	6·5
Mean number of days of fog .. ..	1	1	6	11

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1927 and for the last 72 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 1927.	Average for 72 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 72 years.	
			Highest.	Low est.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	30·022	30·012	30·106	29·945
Highest " " " ..	30·553	30·606	30·770	30·488
Lowest " " " ..	29·155	29·254	29·495	28·868
Range (inches) .. ..	1·398	1·353	1·719	1·104
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.) .. ..	59·0	58·4	59·9	57·3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	67·9	67·3	69·0	65·4
Mean daily minimum .. ..	50·1	49·5	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum .. ..	105·7	105·1	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum .. ..	29·9	30·8	34·2	27·0
Mean daily range .. ..	17·8	17·8	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range .. ..	75·8	74·3	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) ..	*	117·8	127·6	106·0
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) .. (°Fahr.)	42·7	43·9	46·8	39·5
Rainfall (in inches) .. ..	17·98	25·47	38·04	15·61
Number of wet days .. ..	125	138	171	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) .. ..	45·50	39·04	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation =100) .. ..	61	68	76	61
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear) .. ..	5·6	5·9	6·4	4·8
Number of days of fog .. ..	27	19	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 the Minister for Agriculture is empowered to employ graduates of the School as Science Field Officers in the State Department.

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, and it is claimed that these improvements have been adopted as the result of the experimental and demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture. In 1912 a Central Research Farm was established at Werribee, and it is there that the initiative with regard to practically all experimental and research work is now undertaken. The State farms at Rutherglen and Longerenong are used as district experimental stations for the North-

East and the Wimmera respectively. In addition, there are a number of subsidized experimental and demonstration areas located on private farms throughout the State.

**Agricultural Colleges.**

An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed in 1884, and 14,458 acres, comprising 5,955 acres at Dookie, 2,386 acres at Longerenong, 2,500 acres at Gunyah Gunyah, 2,800 acres at Olangolah, and 817 acres at Bullarto, were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms. The areas at Dookie and Longerenong are being used for the purpose for which they were reserved, but the other three are devoted to other uses.

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.

**School of Primary Agriculture and Horticulture.**

This institution is situated in the Burnley Gardens, close to the Hawthorn, Burnley, and Heyington railway stations, but is most easily reached by the Hawthorn electric tram. The classes are open to male and female students above fourteen years of age. The Course for the Certificate in Horticulture occupies two years, and is intended for those who propose to follow orchard or garden work as a profession. Part time classes are also held for those who are unable to devote full time to the subject. Another feature of the work at the school is the holding of regular classes of instruction in Agricultural Science for those desirous of taking the subject either in the Intermediate or the Leaving grade at the Annual Public Examinations conducted by the University. A practical training is obtained in the orchards, gardens, and nursery connected with the school; the course also includes lectures and demonstrations by various expert teachers. Excursions to up-to-date farms, orchards, and nurseries form part of the work of the school. In 1927 the students enrolled numbered 131.



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, 1927.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Ruther- glen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agri- cultural College.	Longer- enong Agri- cultural College.	Burnley School of Primary Agriculture, &c.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Professional Staff .. ..	1	2	14	8	4
Hands employed .. ..	42	37	36	18	6
Students .. ..	..	..	96	45	131
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of plant and machinery ..	3,407	2,595	7,850	6,399	160
Value of produce for year ..	10,532	2,800	8,295	8,250	1,250
Receipts—					
Government Grant .. ..	11,464	7,306*	10,720*	5,937*	2,185
Fees .. ..	..	..	4,491	2,615	108
Sale of produce, &c. .. ..	10,532	1,831	7,818	3,597	1,097
Other .. ..	112	52	..	..	6
Total receipts .. ..	22,108	9,189	23,029	12,149	3,396
Expenditure—					
Salaries—					
Professional Staff .. ..	372	779	5,863	2,692	1,348
General Staff .. ..	6,698	5,136	5,763	2,469	1,168
Buildings and maintenance ..	2,490	1,398	11,326	6,832	813
Other .. ..	2,839	1,876	77	156	..
Total expenditure .. ..	12,399	9,189	23,029	12,149	3,329
Area under—	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals for Grain .. ..	495	200	585	530	..
Hay .. ..	280	149	193	180	1
Fruit trees, &c. .. ..	..	1½	14	20	9
Vines .. ..	..	121	4	5	½
Green fodder .. ..	50	5	22	197	2
Other crops .. ..	189	10	..	..	½
Total area under crop .. ..	1,014	486½	823	932	13
Area of land in fallow .. ..	650	256½	516	550	5
Area under artificially sown grasses ..	400	90	..	32	½
Area resting .. ..	60	209	953	357	..
New ground broken up .. ..	..	..	8	93	..
Total area of arable land .. ..	2,124	1,042	2,300	1,969	18½
Balance of area .. ..	87	311	3,655	417	14½
Total area of farm .. ..	2,211	1,353	5,955	2,386	33
Live Stock—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses .. ..	10	46	93	48	2
Dairy cows .. ..	189	14	48	22	6
All other cattle .. ..	..	25	81	49	8
Sheep .. ..	1,500	646	3,100	1,188	..
Pigs .. ..	..	22	220	51	..

\* 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 spotted 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, 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 1927-28 was £140,715, and the expenditure was £285,271—£122,232 of which was paid out of the Consolidated Revenue, £86,601 under the Forests Loan Act No. 3386, and the balance—£76,438—from the Forestry Fund. The balance at the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1928, was £28,454.

It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough in 1927-28 was 8,214,708 cubic feet. In addition, 523,200 tons measurement (19,358,400 cubic feet) of fuel timber was produced.

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

	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Branch ..	41,549	30,652	35,271	45,636	52,914
Horticultural Branch ..	..	27,938*	30,168*	32,984*	31,763*
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c....	775	875	675	675	675
Development of Export Trade	53,372	50,679	48,362	60,875	60,946
Viticultural Education and Inspection of Vineyards ..	4,454	2,092	881	315	..
Mafira Beet Sugar Factory ..	74,497	105,680	85,825	55,891	89,941
Advances to Settlers for losses by bush fires, floods, &c. ..	659	1,190	18,587	32,987	21,150
Technical Agricultural Education, &c. ..	31,824	28,478	30,580	29,103	25,954
Publishing Agricultural Reports	250	213	234	254	214
Rabbit and Vermin Extirpation ..	85,489	84,368	88,874	91,929	85,200
Stock and Dairy Branch ..	48,627	53,527	69,210	85,853	89,077
State Forests and Nurseries ..	168,880	179,278	95,555†	101,380†	122,232†
Miscellaneous ..	6,006	6,239	5,369	12,355	488
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>516,382</b>	<b>571,209</b>	<b>509,591</b>	<b>550,237</b>	<b>580,554</b>
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Department of Agriculture ..	73,282	81,687	77,547	85,440	78,637
Mafira Beet Sugar Factory ..	92,231	129,732	137,997	79,435	58,900
State Forests and Nurseries ..	166,446	162,786	161,608	156,700	140,715
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>331,959</b>	<b>374,205</b>	<b>377,152</b>	<b>321,575</b>	<b>278,252</b>

\* Previously included under Agricultural Branch.

† Vide expenditure out of Forestry Fund and State Forests Loan Act.

Included in the expenditure on State Forests and Nurseries are net payments into the Forestry Fund; these amounts are as follows :—£17,020 in 1921-22, £16,205 in 1922-23, £5,919 in 1923-24, and £6,333 in 1926-27. In 1924-25, 1925-26, and 1927-28, owing to increased expenditure, £21,968, £91,619, and £11,602 respectively—not included in the above statement—were paid out of the Fund, and, in 1925-26, 1926-27, and 1927-28 amounts of £87,527, £151,633, and £86,601 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 1927-28 was £1,853,660—£798,690 having been expended on discharged soldiers' land settlement, £916,604 on closer settlement, £32,635 on wire netting, £97,247 on cultivation advances, £5,000 on advances to fruit companies, £1,000 on bush fire relief, £43 on thrip losses, £2,432 on the Maffra Beet Sugar Factory, and £9 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 over 30 per cent., as against slightly less than 5 per cent. in 1891-92. The area under cultivation in the Mallee in 1927-28 for all purposes was 2,945,003 acres.

The area cultivated in the State in 1927-28 was 7,634,302 acres, as against an annual average of 7,039,471 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 £2,905,839; milk and cream from £5,455 to £1,267,053; and meats from £502,285 to £1,266,105.

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 73 years :—

### ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 TO 1928.

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

Areas under  
Principal  
Crops.

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 eight seasons are given in the next table :—

### ANNUAL ACREAGE OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1928.

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	77,640	908,804

**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 eight seasons were as follows :—

**ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 to 1928.**

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

**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, 1927-28.**

Districts.	Percentage in each District of Area under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Central .. ..	1·36	4·15	35·33	53·95	18·68	31·90
North-Central .. ..	0·68	2·40	3·88	15·46	6·56	2·75
Western .. ..	2·18	7·92	16·45	13·31	14·71	7·18
Wimmera .. ..	25·18	19·96	8·74	0·14	15·68	1·87
Mallee .. ..	47·67	44·54	8·29	0·01	14·60	14·29
Northern .. ..	20·81	18·41	12·89	0·07	17·19	15·77
North-Eastern .. ..	1·45	1·56	1·15	1·08	5·12	6·87
Gippsland .. ..	0·67	1·06	13·27	15·98	7·46	19·37

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 569.



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, 1927-28.**

Districts.	Percentage of Area under all Crops devoted to—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.
Central .. ..	10·57	5·59	6·89	10·65	43·15	23·15
North-Central .. ..	17·94	10·96	2·57	10·35	51·41	6·77
Western .. ..	23·41	14·66	4·41	3·61	46·74	7·17
Wimmera .. ..	74·77	10·24	0·65	0·01	13·81	0·52
Mallee .. ..	77·85	12·57	0·34	0·00	7·07	2·17
Northern .. ..	67·39	10·29	1·05	0·00	16·51	4·76
North-Eastern .. ..	36·81	6·88	0·73	0·70	38·61	16·27
Gippsland .. ..	11·97	3·25	5·92	7·22	39·46	32·18
Total for Victoria ..	62·00	10·71	1·55	1·57	18·39	5·78

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 569.

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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.**

Year ended March—			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			Area per Head of Population.				
			acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1924 .. ..			1·51	·32	·03	·04	·79
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
			Produce per Head of Population.				
			bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1924 .. ..			23·25	5·76	·89	·15	·95
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

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.
	£	£	£	£	£
1923-24 .. ..	8,189,069	1,455,331	262,210	701,229	5,229,162
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
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value per acre 1923-24	3 6 9	2 15 11	4 12 9	11 16 6	4 1 10
„ „ 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

The value of the five principal crops was £9,782,309 in 1927-28, as against £15,887,440 in 1926-27, £12,446,359 in 1925-26, £17,604,464 in 1924-25, and £15,837,001 in 1923-24.

On the experience of the last five seasons the area under wheat for grain represented 58 per cent. of the total under all crops. The acreage, the total production, and the yield

Wheat  
production.

per acre are given in the next table for decennial periods from 1860 to 1920, and for each of the last eight seasons :—

## WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1860 TO 1928.

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

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 13·68 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, 224,454 acres of wheat were cut for hay last season, so that the total area under wheat in 1927-28 was 3,288,626 acres.

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1927-28 was as follows :—New South Wales, 26,927,100 bushels; South Australia, 24,066,012 bushels; Western Australia, 36,370,219 bushels; Queensland, 3,783,584 bushels; and Tasmania, 672,000 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 117,979,729 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.		
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
<b>Central—</b>									
Bourke ..	8,424	15,266	15,440	89,704	261,510	270,998	10·65	17·13	17·55
Grant ..	12,248	19,787	21,931	171,072	348,533	372,044	13·97	17·61	16·96
Mornington..	1,032	1,989	3,939	22,041	47,312	97,177	20·37	23·79	24·67
Evelyn ..	305	233	268	3,293	5,432	5,998	10·80	23·31	22·38
Total ..	22,059	37,275	41,578	286,110	662,787	746,217	12·97	17·78	17·95
<b>North-Central—</b>									
Anglesey ..	1,097	1,142	1,006	13,259	19,076	23,420	12·09	16·70	23·28
Dalhousie ..	2,168	2,239	2,376	32,026	39,292	49,020	14·77	17·55	20·63
Talbot ..	13,120	16,613	17,414	159,047	316,494	320,930	12·12	19·05	18·43
Total ..	16,385	19,994	20,796	204,332	374,862	393,370	12·47	18·75	19·91
<b>Western—</b>									
Grenville ..	5,943	8,632	11,741	83,315	165,902	265,754	14·86	19·22	22·63
Polwarth ..	85	172	182	1,166	4,080	3,919	13·72	23·72	21·53
Heytesbury ..	1	19	37	37	350	769	37·00	18·42	20·78
Hampden ..	11,027	11,305	13,945	205,562	178,105	317,640	18·64	15·75	22·78
Ripon ..	27,227	29,973	34,601	467,825	621,057	798,140	17·18	20·72	23·07
Villiers ..	926	1,514	2,279	18,923	23,834	53,072	20·44	19·04	23·29
Normanby ..	961	1,315	1,432	17,714	23,928	32,178	18·43	18·20	22·47
Dundas ..	1,849	1,766	2,348	29,722	28,567	51,060	16·07	16·18	21·75
Follett ..	185	312	379	1,787	6,512	6,706	9·66	20·37	17·69
Total ..	48,204	55,009	66,944	831,051	1,057,335	1,529,238	17·24	19·22	22·84
<b>Wimmera—</b>									
Lowan ..	163,996	185,638	191,984	2,901,283	3,805,448	3,058,292	17·71	20·56	15·68
Borong ..	403,638	440,049	430,174	8,347,435	10,834,649	4,936,717	20·68	23·60	11·48
Kara Kara ..	132,670	146,521	146,267	2,046,978	2,962,471	2,097,317	15·43	20·22	14·34
Total ..	700,304	772,216	771,425	13,298,696	17,152,538	10,092,320	18·99	22·21	13·03
<b>Mallee—</b>									
Millewa ..	18,399	45,636	116,028	68,672	544,263	16,991	3·73	11·93	0·15
Weeah ..	168,166	181,342	196,772	1,311,433	2,277,975	829,774	7·80	12·56	4·22
Karkaroc ..	568,041	678,484	708,307	3,930,625	8,711,983	3,826,285	6·92	12·84	3·99
Tatchera ..	342,067	401,968	439,549	2,364,893	5,415,076	1,224,703	6·91	13·47	2·79
Total ..	1,096,673	1,307,430	1,460,656	7,675,623	16,949,309	4,897,753	7·00	12·96	3·35
<b>Northern—</b>									
Gunbower ..	35,798	42,923	56,904	379,415	579,318	204,945	10·60	13·50	3·60
Gladstone ..	108,644	129,554	121,205	1,063,114	2,200,078	1,327,972	9·79	16·98	10·96
Bendigo ..	116,543	143,968	133,796	1,137,194	2,093,201	1,133,701	9·76	14·54	8·47
Roadsay ..	76,810	95,944	81,599	867,143	1,377,819	858,107	11·29	14·36	10·52
Moir ..	238,040	248,409	244,329	2,838,578	3,608,718	3,524,600	11·92	14·53	14·43
Total ..	575,835	660,798	637,833	6,285,144	9,859,164	7,049,225	10·92	14·92	11·05

### WHEAT YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE LAST THREE SEASONS—continued.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bu.-hels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	8,138	8,686	8,623	105,772	113,805	170,842	13·00	13·10	19·81
Bogong ..	31,706	34,874	35,488	294,455	348,040	729,722	9·29	9·98	20·56
Benambra ..	233	380	261	3,703	4,828	5,864	15·89	12·71	22·47
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	40,077	43,940	44,372	403,930	466,673	906,428	10·08	10·62	20·43
Gippsland—									
Croajlongong ..	21	3	9	257	58	134	12·24	19·33	14·80
Tambo ..	60	80	146	370	1,328	3,435	6·17	16·60	23·53
Dargo ..	380	538	1,141	8,565	11,251	27,281	22·54	20·91	23·91
Tanjil ..	12,463	16,379	16,845	244,617	314,749	456,906	19·63	19·22	27·12
Buln Buln ..	1,038	1,654	2,427	16,539	35,936	58,401	16·01	21·73	24·06
Total ..	13,957	18,654	20,568	270,348	363,322	546,157	19·37	19·48	26·55
Total (State)	2,513,494	2,915,315	3,064,172	29,255,534	46,886,020	26,160,814	11·64	16·08	8·54

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, 1918-19 TO 1927-28.

Districts and Counties.	Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March—									
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Western District—										
Ripon ..	10·06	16·26	21·74	19·63	19·62	15·33	19·37	17·18	20·72	23·07
Wimmera District—										
Lowan ..	15·78	13·47	20·94	21·53	21·17	17·48	22·87	17·71	20·50	15·68
Borong ..	20·01	15·76	23·79	28·05	22·72	23·65	26·23	20·68	23·60	11·48
Kara Kara ..	14·39	14·10	21·25	22·05	19·12	18·10	22·60	15·43	20·22	14·34
Mallee District—										
Weeah ..	6·38	3·43	14·28	8·89	8·75	10·49	11·23	7·80	12·56	4·22
Karkaroc ..	7·15	3·29	13·42	10·88	8·14	12·36	11·12	6·92	12·84	3·99
Tatchera ..	9·44	4·60	13·65	13·13	7·41	13·01	12·33	6·91	13·47	2·79
Northern District—										
Gunbower ..	8·74	8·96	15·27	15·76	10·71	12·58	16·72	10·60	13·50	3·60
Gladstone ..	11·52	12·08	18·72	18·65	14·66	13·07	21·68	9·79	16·98	10·96
Bendigo ..	11·33	9·30	14·56	17·25	12·59	13·82	18·76	9·76	14·54	8·47
Rodney ..	10·80	6·85	15·79	15·77	13·65	14·68	20·29	11·29	14·36	10·52
Molra ..	10·70	4·79	17·46	16·83	12·34	16·13	21·15	11·92	14·53	14·43
Total State ..	11·40	7·75	17·19	16·80	13·50	15·40	17·51	11·64	16·08	8·54

#### 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, and the resultant classification is shown hereunder :—

## CLASSIFICATION OF VICTORIAN WHEAT AREAS, 1926-27.

## WIMMERA DISTRICT.

## COUNTY OF BORUNG.

(Average yield 23·60 bushels.)

Production per acre.	Farms in Group.	Area of Crop.			Production.	
		Total.	Proportion of whole.	Average Size.	Total.	Proportion of whole.
	No.	acres.	per cent.	acres.	bushels.	per cent.
Under 3 bushels	3	275	·1	92	420	..
3 and under 6	11	533	·1	48	2,490	..
6     "     9	31	2,591	·6	84	19,231	·2
9     "     12	41	5,168	1·2	126	54,510	·5
12    "     15	85	17,308	3·9	204	239,063	2·3
15    "     21	480	111,823	25·4	233	2,078,369	20·0
21    "     27	725	186,751	42·4	258	4,465,176	43·0
27    "     33	426	98,875	22·5	232	2,945,413	28·4
33    "     39	84	16,648	3·8	198	576,478	5·6
39 and over ..	2	77	..	39	3,499	..
Total ..	1,888	440,049	100·0	233	10,384,649	100·0

## MALLEE DISTRICT.

## COUNTY OF KARKAROOC.

(Average yield 12·84 bushels.)

Production per acre.	Farms in Group.	Area of Crop.			Production.	
		Total.	Proportion of whole.	Average Size.	Total.	Proportion of whole.
	No.	acres.	per cent.	acres.	bushels.	per cent.
Under 3 bushels	80	17,218	2·5	215	27,105	·3
3 and under 6	304	71,726	10·6	236	321,538	3·7
6     "     9	419	108,742	16·0	260	810,297	9·3
9     "     12	441	118,905	17·5	270	1,234,550	14·2
12    "     15	373	100,143	14·8	268	1,334,694	15·3
15    "     21	613	202,174	29·8	330	3,574,225	41·0
21    "     27	166	55,736	8·2	336	1,296,052	14·9
27    "     33	14	3,440	·5	246	98,936	1·1
33    "     39	1	400	·1	400	14,592	·2
Total ..	2,411	678,484	100·0	281	8,711,989	100·0

## CLASSIFICATION OF VICTORIAN WHEAT AREAS, 1926-27 —continued.

## NORTHERN DISTRICT.

## COUNTY OF MOIRA.

(Average yield 14·53 bushels.)

Production per acre.	Farms in Group.	Area of Crop.			Production.	
		Total.	Proportion of whole.	Average Size.	Total.	Proportion of whole.
	No.	acres.	per cent.	acres.	bushels.	per cent.
Under 3 bushels	62	5,143	2·1	83	8,251	·2
3 and under 6	151	12,176	4·9	81	57,380	1·6
6     ,,     9	274	26,018	10·5	95	200,163	5·6
9     ,,     12	323	36,298	14·6	112	382,091	10·6
12     ,,     15	333	46,819	18·8	141	624,680	17·3
15     ,,     21	574	94,198	37·9	164	1,680,424	46·6
21     ,,     27	147	25,080	10·1	171	574,545	15·9
27     ,,     33	22	2,467	1·0	112	73,614	2·0
33     ,,     39	3	210	·1	70	7,600	·2
Total     ..	1,889	248,409	100·0	132	3,608,748	100·0

In Borung, 42·4 per cent. of the area under wheat yielded from 21 to 27 bushels per acre, and, in Karkarooc and Moira, 29·8 per cent. and 37·9 per cent. respectively, yielded from 15 to 21 bushels.

**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 three 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 who supplied the information are given in the appended tables :—

## VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN VICTORIA.

Variety.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
	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.
Federation ..	1	44.76	1	38.42	1	33.41
Free Gallipoli ..	14	1.33	5	5.47	2	10.56
Ranee ..	13	1.39	3	5.95	3	10.10
Currawa ..	2	9.89	2	9.51	4	7.76
Penny ..	4	5.42	6	4.44	5	4.58
Major ..	3	6.49	4	5.62	6	4.52
Nizam ..	22	0.33	16	1.41	7	3.28
Rajah ..	7	3.06	7	3.46	8	2.95
Bald Early ..	5	3.51	8	3.14	9	2.80
Joffre ..	11	2.37	10	2.66	10	2.69
Wannon ..	15	1.18	14	2.01	11	2.19
Gluyas ..	6	3.16	11	2.47	12	2.05
Yandilla King ..	8	2.76	9	2.77	13	2.00
Huf's Imperial ..	10	2.45	15	1.96	14	1.85
Mac's White ..	9	2.57	12	2.15	15	1.42
Turvey ..	12	1.70	13	2.09	16	1.30
Sepoy ..	48	0.03	21	0.31	17	0.88
Waratah ..	45	0.04	22	0.25	18	0.47
Nabawa ..	38	0.07	29	0.17	19	0.47
Dollar ..	17	0.87	17	0.56	20	0.47
Yanward ..	19	0.51	19	0.44	21	0.35
Graham ..	21	0.45	18	0.45	22	0.32
Austen ..	27	0.23	24	0.24	23	0.21
Warden ..	20	0.48	20	0.35	24	0.20
Bena ..	91	0.01	43	0.05	25	0.18
Other varieties..	..	4.94	..	3.65	..	2.99
Total ..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00

In all, over 140 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.

## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA, NUMBER OF GROWERS, AND SEED AND MANURE USED, 1928-29.

District.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Number of Growers Who Supplied Information.	Weight per acre of—	
			Seed Sown.	Manure Used.
	per cent.		lbs.	lbs.
Central ..	1.58	1,864	93	106
North Central ..	0.95	1,232	98	94
Western ..	2.01	2,469	88	119
Wimmera ..	25.23	3,638	75	95
Mallee ..	47.14	3,348	60	71
Northern ..	21.05	5,196	70	88
North Eastern ..	1.32	1,587	75	87
Gippsland ..	0.72	989	90	88
Total State ..	100.00	20,323	68	83



The rate of sowing ranged from 47 lbs. of seed per acre in the County of Millewa to 98 lbs. in Talbot. Manure used varied from 49 lbs. per acre in Millewa to 124 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 61·475 lbs. on the average of the last ten years. The following statement shows the variation in the f.a.q. standard weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat for each season since 1917-18 :—

#### F.A.Q. WHEAT STANDARD, 1919 TO 1928.

Season ended March—			Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).	Season ended March—			Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.).
			lbs.				lbs.
1919	..	..	62½	1924	..	..	61
1920	..	..	62	1925	..	..	62½
1921	..	..	60½	1926	..	..	61½
1922	..	..	60	1927	..	..	61½
1923	..	..	61½	1928	..	..	61½

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 1928.

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

**Oats.** In 1927-28 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 529,392 acres, from which a yield of 4,682,724 bushels was obtained, giving an average of 8.85 bushels to the acre. The appended statement shows the harvest results for this crop for each of the last eight seasons, and for periods prior thereto back to 1865:—

## OATS PRODUCTION, 1865 TO 1928.

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

In addition to the area for grain shown for last season there were 659,983 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats was 1,189,375 acres. During 1927-28 there were exported from Victoria to oversea countries 21,200 bushels of oats and 26,865 lbs. of oatmeal, etc.

**Varieties of Oats.** Enquiries in regard to the different kinds of oats sown for the 1928-29 season showed that, of those growers who supplied the information, 92 per cent. planted principally Algerian, and 5 per cent. Mortgage Lifter oats.

**Barley.** The area under barley in 1927-28 was 76,768 acres, of which 50,005 were under malting, and 26,763 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, 1923-24 to 1927-28.

Year ended March—	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1924 ..	39,588	16,976	1,037,144	418,291	26·20	24·64	25·73
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

During 1927-28, 1,875,963 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,860,568 bushels of malt.

The area planted with potatoes in 1927-28 was 77,649 acres, and the production was 230,348 tons, which represented a yield of 2·97 tons per acre, as compared with 2·46 tons in the previous season, 2·54 tons in 1925-26, 2·27 tons in 1924-25, and 4·02 tons in 1923-24. The following table shows the potato returns for the last thirty-eight years:—

## POTATO PRODUCTION, 1890 to 1928.

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

The estimated value of the potatoes produced last season was £388,537 as against £671,673 in 1926-27, £1,309,470 in 1925-26, £682,878 in 1924-25, and £701,229 in 1923-24.

In 1928 the production of hay amounted to 1,001,251 tons, as against 1,387,971 tons in 1927, 929,068 tons in 1926, 1,492,588 tons in 1925, and 1,541,287 tons in 1924. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1927-28 was 31,118 tons as against 23,985 tons for the previous year. The hay returns for decennial periods from 1890 to 1920, and each of the last eight seasons, are shown in the table which follows:—

## HAY PRODUCTION, 1890 to 1928.

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

The estimated value of the hay crop was £3,683,272 for 1928, as compared with £4,719,925 for 1927, £3,497,253 for 1926, £3,639,496 for 1925, and £5,229,162 for 1924. Of the total hay produced in 1928, 754,305 tons were oatens, 211,415 tons were wheaten, and 35,531 tons were made from lucerne and other crops; the yields per acre of these varieties of hay were 1·14, 0·94, and 1·46 tons respectively.

**Prices of  
agricultural  
produce.**

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, 1919 to 1928.

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.
1919	..	4 9	4 5½	5 0½	3 11½	83 0	210 0	149 0
1920	..	7 8½	5 7¼	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

NOTE.—Prior to 1925, only freight and handling charges were deducted; but, for 1925 to 1928, the cost for bags and seed, and, for 1927 and 1928, manure also, was deducted from the F.O.B. charges.

**Other Crops.** The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1925, are shown in the subjoined table:—

## OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1925-26 to 1927-28.

Crop.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.	
	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.
Maize, for grain	21,913	768,761	20,046	685,407	17,645	757,780
Rye .. ..	978	10,788	864	10,443	791	11,122
Peas .. ..	14,094	166,543	10,431	198,947	10,615	139,621
		tons.		tons.		tons.
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,046	10,333	690	6,715	568	9,451
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips and Turnips	624	2,758	286	1,994	207	1,629
Onions .. ..	5,379	21,728	8,471	43,928	7,659	32,936
Green Forage ..	107,873	..	87,241	..	94,895	..
Grass and Clover		bushels.		bushels.		bushels.
Seeds .. ..	1,290	7,330	854	5,876	758	4,852
		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.
Hops .. ..	312	3,934	196	1,169	294	3,843
Tobacco .. ..	1,179	7,871	1,154	3,454	1,176	†
Vines—Grapes	40,712	2,253,884	40,612	3,587,224	40,988	2,275,770
Flax .. ..	154	1,200 seed 660 fibre 80 tow ..	388	†	46	†
Gardens and Orchards ..	82,665	..	83,215	..	81,397	..
Minor Crops ..	7,097*	..	8,161*	..	9,450*	..
Land in Fallow	2,457,136	..	2,569,021	..	2,692,044	..
Lucerne § ..	112,934	..	117,190	..	118,461	..
Artificial Grasses §	820,337	..	835,049	..	887,052	..

\* For details see page 587. † Not available. ‡ Not yet treated. § Not cut for seed or hay.

**Maize.** The area under maize for grain in 1927-28 was 17,645 acres, and the production was 757,780 bushels, which represented a yield of 42·95 bushels per acre, as compared with 34·19 bushels in 1926-27, 35·08 bushels in 1925-26, 38·57 bushels in 1924-25, and 50·33 bushels in 1923-24. Of the total production for last season 87 per cent. was obtained from the Gippsland district. The area, total production, and produce per acre are given in the next

table for each of the last eight seasons and for periods prior thereto back to 1890 :—

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1890 To 1928.

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

On the average of the last five seasons the yield per acre was 40·85 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 1927-28 was 791 acres, from which 11,122 bushels of grain were obtained. The production was 10,443 bushels in 1926-27, 10,788 bushels in 1925-26, 13,000 bushels in 1924-25, and 11,151 bushels in 1923-24. Rye was grown principally in the counties of Dalhousie, Delatite, and Talbot last season. The area under this crop in the three counties mentioned was about 58 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

**Peas.** The area under peas in 1927-28 was 10,615 acres, and the return, 139,621 bushels, as compared with 10,431 acres and 198,947 bushels for the previous year. Last season peas were grown to some extent in all districts with the exception of the Mallee. The counties from which the largest returns were obtained and the yields of these counties were as follows :—Grant, 33,697 bushels; Buln Buln, 27,340 bushels; Mornington, 16,462 bushels; and Bourke, 15,840 bushels. The production of peas in the four counties mentioned was equal to 67 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

**Mangel-wurzel.** In 1927-28 there were 568 acres under mangel-wurzel, as against 690 in 1926-27, 1,046 in 1925-26, 736 in 1924-25, and 854 in 1923-24. The production last year was 9,451 tons, as compared with an annual average of 9,752 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, again showed a considerable decrease in area as compared with previous seasons. In 1927-28 the extent of land sown was 207 acres, as against 286 acres in 1926-27, 624 in 1925-26, 238 in 1924-25, and 538 in 1923-24. The produce for last year was 1,629 tons, as compared with 1,994 tons in 1926-27, 2,758 in 1925-26, 1,847 in 1924-25, and 4,222 in 1923-24.

Onions. Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Grenville the yield was 8,874 tons from 1,800 acres; in Villiers, 6,781 tons from 1,487 acres; in Polwarth, 4,895 tons from 997 acres; in Bourke, 4,304 tons from 800 acres; in Grant, 3,292 tons from 1,045 acres; in Buln Buln, 2,546 tons from 906 acres; and in Mornington, 1,742 tons from 505 acres. The following statement shows the area and yield for each of the last five years:—

#### ONION PRODUCTION, 1923-24 to 1927-28.

Year ended March—					Area.	Produce.
					acres.	tons.
1923-24	..	..	..	..	4,714	31,683
1924-25	..	..	..	..	4,504	26,555
1925-26	..	..	..	..	5,379	21,728
1926-27	..	..	..	..	8,471	43,928
1927-28	..	..	..	..	7,659	32,936

The value of onions grown was £188,186 in 1927-28, as compared with £110,839 in 1926-27, £267,793 in 1925-26, £209,803 in 1924-25, and £215,444 in 1923-24.

Green forage. The area devoted to green forage in 1927-28 was 94,895 acres, 87,241 in 1926-27, 107,873 in 1925-26, 99,531 in 1924-25, and 107,371 in 1923-24.

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, 1923-24 to 1927-28.

Year ended March—					Number of Farms on which made.	Number of Silos (Pits and Stacks).	Materials used.
							tons.
1924	..	..	..	..	61	88	3,649
1925	..	..	..	..	106	149	6,667
1926	..	..	..	..	113	150	6,092
1927	..	..	..	..	94	110	6,132
1928	..	..	..	..	75	97	6,037

Grass and clover seed. The area harvested for grass and clover seed last season was 758 acres, as compared with 854 in 1926-27, 1,290 in 1925-26, 1,424 in 1924-25, and 1,306 in 1923-24. The production in 1927-28 was 4,852 bushels, as against 5,876 in 1926-27, 7,330 in 1925-26, 8,597 in 1924-25, and 6,466 in 1923-24.

**Hops.**

The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in 1883-84, when 1,758 acres yielded 15,717 cwt. In 1927-28 the return from 294 acres was 3,843 cwt. Delatite, Bogong, Polwarth, and Buln Buln were the only counties in which hops were grown last season.

**Flax.**

No flax was sown during the year 1923-24, but the Commonwealth Flax Committee, before winding up, supplied to Drysdale farmers seed for sowing in the 1924-25 season. An area of 130 acres was then sown, followed by 154 acres in 1925-26, 388 acres in 1926-27, and 46 acres in 1927-28. Owing to discontinuance of operations by the local co-operative company, the last two harvests have not yet been treated. Particulars of the crop for each of the last four years are given in the following statement:—

## FLAX PRODUCTION, 1923 to 1927.

Year ended December—			Area under Crop.	Seed Produced.	Fibre Produced.	Tow Produced.	Straw awaiting Treatment.
			acres.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	tons.
1924	..	..	130	800	17	3	130
1925	..	..	154	1,200	660	80	..
1926	..	..	388	*	*	*	*
1927	..	..	46	*	*	*	*

\* Harvest not yet treated.

NOTE.—For particulars of New Zealand flax, not included in above statement, *vide* page 587.

In 1927-28 imports into Victoria from countries outside Australia included linseed to the value of £56,807, linseed oil worth £38,684, and fibre worth £215,359.

**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 1920-21 increasing areas have been devoted to the industry. The area devoted to this product last year was 1,176 acres, of which 682 were in Delatite, and 398 in Bogong. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for each of the last five years are as follows:—

## TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1923-24 to 1927-28.

Year ended June—				Area.	Produce.
				acres.	cwt. (dry).
1923-24	..	..	..	1,047	1,165
1924-25	..	..	..	1,228	3,199
1925-26	..	..	..	1,179	7,871
1926-27	..	..	..	1,154	3,454
1927-28	..	..	..	1,176	*

\* Not available.



**Vine Production.** During the period 1904-15 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 1,735,010 cwt. of grapes; Swan Hill, 324,330 cwt.; Rutherglen, 103,436 cwt.; and Rodney, 15,259 cwt. At Mildura the crop is principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of five years' operations are given below :—

## VINE PRODUCTION, 1924 to 1928.

Year ended June—	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.				
			Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Raisins made.		Currants made.
					Lexias.	Sultanas.	
		acres.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1924 ..	3,047	42,599	2,707,729	2,177,127	71,993	366,834	150,867
1925 ..	2,999	42,467	2,142,349	1,368,765	70,695	296,304	104,948
1926 ..	2,876	40,712	2,253,884	1,637,274	54,021	297,485	123,733
1927 ..	2,832	40,612	3,587,224	2,346,314	75,296	582,418	135,464
1928 ..	2,774	37,974	2,275,770	1,739,560	75,672	326,649	73,101

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1928, it is estimated that 311,367 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 1,897,639 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 66,764 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 326,649 cwt. of sultanas made, 265,740 cwt. were from Mildura, and 58,245 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 314,000 cwt. of the production in 1928 were available for interstate or oversea export. A year's consumption of currants is about 30,000 cwt., which would enable approximately 43,000 cwt. of last season's production to be exported to other States or oversea.

**Orchards.** The total number of persons in the State growing fruit for sale was 7,209 in 1927-28, as against 7,425 in 1926-27, 7,673 in 1925-26, 7,414 in 1924-25, and 7,387 in 1923-24. The area under orchards in each of those years was 79,293, 81,301, 80,251, 83,369, and 83,469 acres respectively. The orchards are distributed over the whole State. The counties having the largest areas last season were as follows:—Mornington, 14,877 acres; Bourke, 11,652 acres; Evelyn, 11,090 acres; Rodney, 10,137 acres; Moira, 7,803 acres; Talbot, 4,200 acres; and Bendigo, 3,321 acres.

The following is a statement of the number of bearing and not-bearing fruit trees and plants for the seasons 1922-23 and 1925-26 :—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS,  
ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS  
GROWN FOR SALE, 1922-23 AND 1925-26.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1922-23.			1925-26.		
	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.
Apples ..	2,302,089	854,643	3,156,732	2,281,817	751,046	3,032,863
Pears ..	729,775	360,403	1,090,178	803,344	247,341	1,050,685
Quinces ..	72,316	33,041	105,357	77,950	15,733	93,683
Plums ..	368,355	153,020	521,375	305,348	64,826	370,174
Prunes ..	*	*	*	74,118	46,019	120,137
Cherries ..	182,093	33,802	215,895	112,324	29,228	141,552
Peaches ..	778,650	341,485	1,120,135	876,635	222,333	1,098,968
Apricots ..	349,242	130,114	479,356	397,402	67,532	464,934
Nectarines ..	15,295	1,645	16,940	13,539	3,570	17,109
Oranges ..	279,146	224,117	503,263	338,290	259,710	598,000
Lemons ..	100,544	96,207	196,751	130,634	64,881	195,515
Limes ..	..	..	†	360	58	418
Grapefruit ..	..	..	†	1,597	5,959	7,556
Pomelo - Shad- dock ..	..	..	†	350	114	464
Loquats ..	3,337	1,138	4,475	3,346	1,092	4,438
Medlars ..	55	27	82	71	15	86
Figs ..	29,149	7,069	36,218	31,967	6,050	38,017
Guavas ..	182	92	274	68	67	135
Pomegranates ..	107	243	350	69	59	128
Persimmons ..	384	427	811	535	205	740
Total Large Fruits ..	5,210,719	2,237,473	7,448,192	5,449,764	1,785,838	7,235,602
Raspberries ..	308,647	..	308,647	..	351,201	351,201
Loganberries ..	139,084	..	139,084	..	147,901	147,901
Strawberries ..	2,432,038	..	2,432,038	..	3,662,153	3,662,153
Gooseberries ..	185,922	29,418	215,340	196,494	20,114	216,608
Mulberries ..	901	355	1,256	858	259	1,117
Olives ..	1,577	208	1,785	1,576	300	1,876
Currants (Red, White, and Black) ..	29,779	6,939	36,718	36,369	7,444	43,813
Passion-fruit ..	41,148	27,133	68,281	54,245	35,019	89,264
Almonds ..	21,987	9,792	31,779	23,272	16,287	39,559
Walnuts ..	5,223	7,019	12,242	7,382	4,481	11,863
Filberts ..	628	246	874	259	502	761
Chestnuts ..	692	262	954	462	254	716
Total Nuts ..	28,530	17,319	45,849	31,375	21,524	52,899

\* Included in Plums.

† 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, 1740.—34

published a detailed statement of each variety in each county in the State, and copies may be had on application thereto.

The results are briefly summarized in the following table:—

### CENSUS OF FRUIT TREES, 1926.

Kind and Variety.	Trees of Bearing Age.	Young Trees not Bearing.	Kind and Variety.	Trees of Bearing Age.	Young Trees not Bearing.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
<b>Apples—</b>			<b>Apricots—</b>		
Jonathan .. ..	910,146	247,572	Moorpark .. ..	195,679	29,486
Rome Beauty .. ..	253,012	98,555	Oullin's Early .. ..	46,412	4,979
London Pippin (Five Crown) .. ..	183,438	36,636	Mansfield .. ..	41,338	6,136
Yates .. ..	135,140	57,251	Others .. ..	113,973	26,931
Delicious .. ..	46,112	75,146	All Varieties .. ..	397,402	67,532
Dunn's (Munro's Favorite) .. ..	91,761	18,893	<b>Cherries—</b>		
Stewart's .. ..	56,303	35,452	Bedford Prolific .. ..	21,695	6,804
Gravenstein .. ..	58,011	18,569	Early Purple Guigne .. ..	15,355	2,647
Cleopatra (N.Y. Pippin) .. ..	46,290	12,412	Burgsdorf's Seedling .. ..	11,216	3,568
Granny Smith .. ..	21,936	29,672	Biggareau Twyford .. ..	13,623	1,089
Reinette de Canada .. ..	42,801	6,935	Others .. ..	50,435	15,120
Statesman .. ..	35,240	12,748	All Varieties .. ..	112,324	29,228
Rokewood .. ..	38,668	6,348	<b>Nectarines—</b>		
King David .. ..	35,648	6,304	Goldmine .. ..	9,436	1,580
Others .. ..	327,311	88,553	Others .. ..	4,103	1,990
All Varieties .. ..	2,281,817	751,046	All Varieties .. ..	13,539	3,570
<b>Pears—</b>			<b>Peaches—</b>		
Williams (Bartlett) .. ..	376,609	85,222	Pullar's Cling .. ..	237,914	31,081
Beurre Bosc .. ..	80,168	32,500	Elberta .. ..	65,595	2,771
Packham's Triumph .. ..	55,112	46,608	Brigg's Red May .. ..	55,778	11,587
Kieffer .. ..	51,324	9,104	Hales' Early .. ..	56,856	10,188
Josephine de Malines .. ..	38,891	17,740	Nicholls' Orange .. ..	61,246	2,402
Others .. ..	201,240	56,167	Cling .. ..	44,955	12,590
All Varieties .. ..	803,344	247,341	Goodman's Choice .. ..	354,291	151,714
<b>Oranges—</b>			Others .. ..	354,291	151,714
Washington Navel .. ..	198,363	180,728	All Varieties .. ..	876,635	222,833
Valencia Late .. ..	67,902	70,995	<b>Plums and Prunes—</b>		
Others .. ..	54,243	36,120	Grand Duke .. ..	45,431	13,824
All Varieties .. ..	320,508	237,843	Diamond .. ..	40,985	6,820
<b>Mandarins—</b>			Prune d'Agen .. ..	23,019	23,071
Emperor .. ..	12,029	13,534	Angelina Burdett .. ..	28,823	7,261
Others .. ..	5,753	8,333	Others .. ..	175,441	42,996
All Varieties .. ..	17,782	21,867	All Varieties .. ..	313,699	93,972
<b>Lemons—</b>			<b>Plums (Japanese)—</b>		
Lisbon .. ..	89,629	37,775	Burbank .. ..	22,386	4,153
Eureka .. ..	34,153	24,781	Santa Rosa .. ..	11,503	2,918
Others .. ..	6,852	2,325	Satsuma (Blood) .. ..	10,865	3,177
All Varieties .. ..	130,634	64,881	Others .. ..	20,513	6,825
<b>Grape Fruit—</b>			All Varieties .. ..	65,767	16,873
Marsh's Seedless .. ..	1,017	5,306	<b>Figs—</b>		
Triumph .. ..	239	415	White Genoa .. ..	15,750	1,458
Others .. ..	341	238	White Adriatic .. ..	5,610	585
All Varieties .. ..	1,597	5,959	Brown Turkey .. ..	3,641	1,657
			Others .. ..	6,966	2,350
			All Varieties .. ..	31,967	6,050

The area of orchards growing fruit for sale in 1927-28—79,293 acres—showed an increase of 2,008 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, 1923-24  
to 1927-28.**

Year ended March—	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area of Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.					
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.	Prunes.	Cherries.
		acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1924	7,387	83,469	1,663,308	858,611	76,167	241,818	*	63,662
1925	7,414	83,369	2,233,230	910,915	81,160	308,638	*	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	29,317
1928	7,209	79,293	3,712,350	1,053,481	115,606	231,728	79,481	47,795

*Large Fruits Gathered—continued.*

	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Nectarines.	Passion.	Other.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1924	938,908	352,604	210,595	95,443	27,772	14,649	15,986	3,942
1925	990,683	350,778	310,890	128,889	25,658	16,545	30,866	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	†	†	18,125	23,142	22,072	3,608

**SMALL FRUITS GATHERED.**

**NUTS GATHERED.**

	Rasp-berries.	Straw-berries.	Goose-berries.	Currants, Black, Red, & White.	Other.	Almonds.	Walnuts.	Filberts.	Chest-nuts.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1924	2,160	3,831	3,657	283	3,046	76,905	29,665	964	6,190
1925	3,665	5,856	4,281	355	6,980	70,217	23,199	615	14,469
1926	3,548	4,022	4,675	329	5,881	71,480	61,845	201	16,793
1927	1,283	1,877	1,322	161	1,549	68,315	31,254	59	15,495
1928	3,295	4,958	4,449	417	6,202†	66,783	30,236	148	26,066

\* Included in Plums. † As the season for citrus fruits ends later than that for other fruits details are not yet available. ‡ Including 4,859 cwt. of loganberries, and 1,240 cwt. of blackberries.

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 addition to the fruits shown, large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes were produced in the orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1927-28:—Melons, 13,457 cwt.; rhubarb, 10,653 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 189,392 bushels. There were also 2,104 acres laid down in gardens growing fruit for private use; the value of the produce from these was estimated at about £10,500.

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £1,193,689 in 1923-24, £1,091,508 in 1924-25, £1,247,700 in 1925-26, £970,831 in 1926-27, and £1,189,356 in 1927-28. 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 1927-28 was 18,984 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 £949,200. 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 1927-28 the quantity produced was 1,207,558 lbs., which was 59 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 582, is shown in the following statement for each of the last five seasons:—

#### DRIED FRUIT, 1923-24 to 1927-28.

Year ended June—	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Nectarines.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1924 ..	3,104	395,090	168,948	217,624	6,226	132,217	2,953	926,162
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

A feature of the returns for the season 1927-28, as compared with those for the previous year, is the large increase in all fruits except apricots.

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, 1926-27 AND 1927-28.

Crop.	1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	acres.		acres.	
Beans .. ..	1,045	18,204 bushels	1,561	20,894 bushels
Chicory .. ..	540	257 tons (dry)	576	646 tons (dry)
Flowers .. ..	388	..	226	..
Garlic .. ..	35	55 tons	42	43 tons
Flax—New Zealand ..	90	*	90	*
Millet—Broom ..	1,493	{ 4,487 cwt. fibre 2,847 cwt. seed }	2,059	{ 9,341 cwt. fibre 11,532 cwt. seed }
„ Japanese ..	25	40 „ „	30	500 „ „
Nurseries .. ..	815	..	906	..
Pumpkins .. ..	1,590	5,816 tons	1,401	9,303 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and Garden ..	79	..	64	..
Sugar Beet .. ..	2,024	{ 9,851 .. tons clean beet, producing 1,177 tons market-able sugar }	2,353	{ 25,438 .. tons clean beet, producing 2,352 tons market-able sugar }
Sunflowers .. ..	37	390 cwt.	142	1,057 cwt.
Total .. ..	8,161	..	9,450	..

\* Only cut every third year.

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 five years was as follows:—

## LAND IN FALLOW.

Year ended March—	Acres.	Year ended March—	Acres.
1901 .. ..	602,870	1924 .. ..	2,294,297
1906 .. ..	1,049,915	1925 .. ..	2,215,270
1911 .. ..	1,434,177	1926 .. ..	2,457,136
1916 .. ..	1,358,343	1927 .. ..	2,569,021
1921 .. ..	1,935,747	1928 .. ..	2,692,044

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 2,692,044 acres in fallow last season, 854,989 were in the Wimmera, 1,068,641 in the Mallee, and 553,452 in the Northern District. The total for these three districts represented 92 per cent. of the land fallowed in the State.

The increase in the proportion of farmers using manure indicates the popularity and the value of this method of treating the soil. Last year the number of farmers who used manure was 43,682, 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 two years:—

#### MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION. 1901 to 1927.

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

NOTE.—The average weight of manure used per acre in each district will be found on page 573.

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 1927-28 the quantity of fertilizers imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 187,825 tons valued at £489,010. This included 182,010 tons of rock phosphates valued at £426,740, most of which came from the Pacific Islands.

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, 1923 TO 1927.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1923 .. ..	105,933	46,218	152,151
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

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 1927-28. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1927-28.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Ploughmen .. ..	30s. to 60s. per week ..	45s. per week
Farm labourers .. ..	25s. to 60s. per week ..	40s. per week
Threshing machine hands ..	12d. to 18d. per hour ..	16d. per hour
Harvest hands .. ..	10s. to 16s. per day ..	14s. 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 80s. per week ..	60s. per week
Female servants .. ..	20s. to 40s. per week ..	25s. per week
Shearers, hand (without rations)	35s. to 50s. per 100 sheep	40s. per 100 sheep
„ machine (without rations) .. ..	35s. to 60s. per 100 sheep	40s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market .. ..	30s. to 70s. per week ..	40s. per week
„ orchard .. ..	40s. to 80s. per week ..	50s. per week
Vineyard hands .. ..	40s. to 80s. per week ..	50s. 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 1928 :—

## LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 to 1928.

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
1928 .. ..	428,666	626,139	700,938	15,557,067	212,785
<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	·23
1911 .. ..	·36	·51	·67	9·79	·25
1921 .. ..	·32	·41	·63	7·99	·12
1928 .. ..	·25	·36	·40	8·93	·12
<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
1928 .. ..	4·88	7·12	7·98	177·02	2·42

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 316 sheep in 1928, as compared with 302 in 1921, 306 in 1911, and 237 in 1881.

Size of  
holdings in  
1913, 1919,  
and 1925.

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, and 1925:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION THEREON,  
1913, 1919, AND 1925.

Privately-owned Land.				Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
Size of Holdings. (In acres.)	Year.	Number of 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
100 " 321	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
321 " 641	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
641 " 1,000	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
1,000 " 2,500	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	1,836,923	7,467,219
2,500 " 5,000	1913	820	2,803,419	1,085,769	3,889,188	352,258	3,536,930
	1919	855	2,825,855	716,245	3,542,100	270,428	3,271,674
	1925	899	2,974,753	741,294	3,716,047	284,495	3,431,552
5,000 " 10,000	1913	267	1,825,862	342,848	2,168,710	111,910	2,056,800
	1919	290	1,996,606	378,877	2,375,483	83,014	2,292,469
	1925	273	1,868,708	198,969	2,067,677	90,274	1,977,403
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	1,576,942	34,869	1,611,811	17,643	1,594,168
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	6,939,914	29,132,975
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	38,800	696,535
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

The number of holdings of privately-owned land of over 10,000 acres 104 was in 1925, as compared with 152 in 1919, 151 in 1913, 175 in 1910, and 195 in 1906, and the aggregate areas comprised therein in the corresponding years were 1,576,942 acres, 2,638,307 acres, 2,652,966 acres, 3,298,227 acres and 4,134,067 acres. The reduction in the period of nineteen years between March, 1906, and March, 1925, was equivalent to 47 per cent. in the number and 62 per cent. in the acreage of such estates. Subdivision of estates of over 10,000 acres was practically at a stand-still during the period between March, 1913, and March, 1919, but, since the latter date, such estates have declined by 32 per cent. in the number and 40 per cent. in the acreage. In all

other holdings of the sizes mentioned in the above table, excepting those between 5,000 and 10,000 acres, which declined in both numbers and acreage, between March, 1919, and March, 1925, there were increases in both numbers and acreage in the nineteen years referred to.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1913, 1919, and 1925, 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, AND 1925.

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	100 ..	{ 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
100	" 321 ..	{ 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	123
		{ 1925	27·46	13·77	13·44	13·85	19·20	4,994,010	124
321	" 641 ..	{ 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
641	" 1,000 ..	{ 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
1,000	" 2,500 ..	{ 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
2,500	" 5,000 ..	{ 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
5,000	" 10,000 ..	{ 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
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
Total	" ..	{ 1913	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	24,937,112	82
		{ 1919	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	29,356,865	92
		{ 1925	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	26,013,430	89

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 89 sheep in 1925, as compared with 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 1925, 62 per cent. of the dairy cows and 67 per cent. of the pigs were on holdings of not more than 320 acres.

Particulars of the number of holdings of different sizes and of the cultivation and live stock thereon in March, 1925, are given in greater detail than in the above tables in the *Year-Book* for 1924-25, pages 537 and 538.

The following tables show the area of, and the land in occupation, in March, 1928, in districts, and the uses to which the land was applied:—

### AREA OF AND LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1928.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

Districts.	Area of Districts.	Number of Occupiers.	Acres Occupied.				
			For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Other Purposes and Unproductive.	Total.
				Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
	acres.						
Central ..	4,065,280	17,093	467,065	219,105	1,868,641	203,348	2,758,159
North-Central ..	2,929,920	5,549	138,627	22,883	2,026,729	28,847	2,217,086
Western ..	8,775,040	12,163	365,528	222,684	5,610,716	474,004	6,672,932
Wimmera ..	7,394,560	6,290	1,886,742	10,074	3,660,965	523,987	6,081,768
Mallee ..	10,784,000	8,381	2,945,003	9,740	2,394,547	527,865	5,877,155
Northern ..	6,337,280	12,174	1,499,966	130,137	3,593,003	50,947	5,274,053
North-Eastern ..	7,220,480	5,277	150,085	12,766	3,859,399	233,019	4,255,269
Gippsland ..	8,739,200	8,847	181,286	378,124	2,557,091	1,576,695	4,693,196
Total ..	56,245,760	75,774	7,634,302	1,005,513	25,571,091	3,618,712	37,829,618

#### PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.

Central ..	..	..	16.93	7.94	67.76	7.37	100.00
North-Central ..	..	..	6.25	1.03	91.42	1.30	100.00
Western ..	..	..	5.48	3.34	84.08	7.10	100.00
Wimmera ..	..	..	31.02	0.16	60.20	8.62	100.00
Mallee ..	..	..	50.11	0.17	40.74	8.98	100.00
Northern ..	..	..	28.44	2.47	68.12	0.97	100.00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	3.53	0.30	90.70	5.47	100.00
Gippsland ..	..	..	3.86	8.06	54.49	33.59	100.00
Total ..	..	..	20.18	2.66	67.60	9.56	100.00

#### PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.

Central ..	..	22.56	6.12	21.79	7.31	5.62	7.29
North-Central ..	..	7.32	1.81	2.28	7.93	0.80	5.86
Western ..	..	16.05	4.79	22.15	21.94	13.10	17.64
Wimmera ..	..	8.30	24.71	1.00	14.32	14.48	16.08
Mallee ..	..	11.06	38.58	0.97	9.36	14.59	15.54
Northern ..	..	16.07	19.65	12.94	14.05	1.40	13.94
North-Eastern ..	..	6.96	1.97	1.27	15.09	6.44	11.25
Gippsland ..	..	11.68	2.37	37.60	10.00	43.57	12.40
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, 50 per cent. in the Mallee, 31 per cent. in the Wimmera, and 28 per cent. in the Northern districts are devoted to agriculture, and these divisions supply nearly 83 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, 38 per cent. of all the sown grasses in the State being found in that district.

The next table contains particulars of the distribution of horses, cattle, and sheep on agricultural and pastoral lands in March, 1928:—

#### AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1928.

Districts.	Area Occupied for—		Number of—		
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	acres.	acres.			
Central ..	467,065	2,087,746	81,760	206,322	1,256,334
North-Central ..	138,627	2,049,612	20,644	76,680	1,384,354
Western ..	365,528	5,833,400	55,951	317,445	4,750,210
Wimmera ..	1,886,742	3,671,039	59,275	36,270	2,293,270
Mallee ..	2,945,003	2,404,287	63,757	30,761	809,377
Northern ..	1,499,966	3,723,140	80,952	160,301	2,536,094
North-Eastern ..	150,085	3,872,165	29,584	213,587	1,331,184
Gippsland ..	181,286	2,935,215	36,743	285,711	1,196,244
Total ..	7,634,302	26,576,604	428,666	1,327,077	15,557,067

The area occupied does not include 3,618,712 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state. Compared with 1927, sheep increased by 4·3 per cent., while horses decreased by 4·3 per cent., and cattle by 7·6 per cent.

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, 1925, are given on page 538 of the *Year-Book* for 1924-25, and page 602 of this volume:—

#### LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1924 TO 1928.

Live Stock.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Horses (including foals) ..	486,075	473,236	463,051	447,988	428,666
Cattle—					
Dairy Cows ..	738,149	760,207	727,940	673,089	626,139
Other (including calves) ..	853,218	845,347	785,847	762,672	700,938
Sheep ..	11,059,761	12,649,898	13,740,500	14,919,653	15,557,067
Pigs ..	259,795	288,509	339,601	284,271	212,785

Prices of Live Stock. In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices ruling in Melbourne during the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the Melbourne Stock and Station Journal :—

### PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1926-27 AND 1927-28.

Stock.	Prices in 1926-27.			Prices in 1927-28.		
	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	36 0 0 to 40 0 0		38 15 0	37 0 0 to 40 10 0	
Medium draught ..	28 0 0	26 0 0 to 29 0 0		28 15 0	27 10 0 to 30 0 0	
Delivery cart ..	13 7 0	12 0 0 to 14 10 0		14 5 0	13 0 0 to 15 0 0	
Indian Remounts ..	21 15 0	21 0 0 to 22 0 0		19 12 6	19 0 0 to 20 10 0	
Saddle and harness	3 15 0	3 10 0 to 4 0 0		5 2 6	4 10 0 to 6 0 0	
Ponies ..	7 2 6	7 0 0 to 7 10 0		8 0 0	7 10 0 to 8 10 0	
Order cart ..	8 0 0	7 10 0 to 8 10 0		9 5 0	8 0 0 to 10 0 0	
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>						
<i>Bullocks—</i>						
Extra prime ..	16 16 0	13 15 0 to 21 19 0		24 7 1	19 6 8 to 29 6 0	
Prime ..	14 18 0	12 14 0 to 18 2 6		21 1 8	17 6 0 to 25 5 0	
Good ..	13 2 0	10 16 0 to 15 9 0		18 1 7	16 3 6 to 21 6 0	
Good light and handy weights	11 5 6	9 7 6 to 12 17 0		16 1 7	14 5 0 to 19 0 0	
<i>Cows—</i>						
Best ..	11 4 0	9 11 0 to 13 4 9		14 16 6	13 6 0 to 17 7 0	
Others ..	6 5 0	5 9 6 to 7 5 0		8 6 4	7 7 6 to 8 19 0	
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>						
Best milkers ..	*	*		*	*	
Best springers ..	*	*		*	*	
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
<i>Wethers (cross)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 9 2	1 4 8 to 1 15 9		1 13 4	1 4 9 to 2 2 7	
Prime ..	1 6 3	1 2 0 to 1 13 0		1 9 9	1 2 0 to 1 18 7	
Good ..	1 2 11	0 19 2 to 1 9 8		1 5 10	0 18 11 to 1 13 7	
<i>Ewes (cross)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 2 3	0 17 2 to 1 9 0		1 7 0	1 0 2 to 1 14 1	
Prime ..	0 19 1	0 14 7 to 1 6 3		1 4 2	0 17 7 to 1 10 11	
Good ..	0 15 3	0 13 3 to 1 3 0		1 0 5	0 13 3 to 1 6 11	
<i>Wethers (merino)—</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 7 7	1 1 9 to 1 14 8		1 12 5	1 2 5 to 2 3 5	
Prime ..	1 4 11	0 19 5 to 1 12 3		1 9 0	0 19 5 to 1 19 1	
Good ..	1 1 2	0 16 5 to 1 8 4		1 4 11	0 16 7 to 1 14 7	
Ewes (merino) best	0 17 2	0 14 5 to 1 6 4		1 1 4	0 15 8 to 1 9 10	
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 6 0	1 3 3 to 1 12 2		1 8 9	1 4 1 to 1 17 6	
Prime ..	1 3 3	1 0 1 to 1 8 1		1 6 0	0 19 9 to 1 14 3	
Good ..	1 0 5	0 17 9 to 1 3 3		1 2 3	0 17 2 to 1 9 5	
<i>Pigs.</i>						
<i>Back Fattens—</i>						
Extra heavy prime	9 19 0	8 14 0 to 10 16 0		12 8 3	10 4 10 to 1 0 0	
Extra prime and weighty ..	7 15 0	6 0 0 to 8 17 6		9 12 6	8 7 0 to 10 1 0	
<i>Baconers—</i>						
Extra prime ..	4 19 0	4 2 6 to 6 0 0		5 7 8	4 11 10 to 6 17 5	
Prime ..	4 3 6	3 12 0 to 4 15 0		4 11 11	4 0 10 to 5 9 5	
Porkers ..	2 6 3	2 2 0 to 2 11 6		2 15 9	2 6 6 to 3 4 9	

\* Not available.

The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs, during the year ended 30th June, 1928 :—

## STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1927-28.

Year ended June—	Number Slaughtered.		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1928 .. ..	4,732,494	469,610	358,135

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED,  
1927-28.

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

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

\* Including carcasses held in Cool Stores at end of year.

Of the 4,732,494 sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria in 1927-28, 915,545, or 19 per cent., were frozen. In 1927-28 the oversea exports included 6,001,205 lbs. of mutton, valued at £117,200, and 21,956,243 lbs. of lamb, valued at £639,486.

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 fourteen 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. The improvement manifested in 1924-25 and 1925-26 was not maintained in 1926-27 and 1927-28.

**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 ..	989,456	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	778,061	28	639,486

**Dairying.** The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The value of dairy produce in 1928 was £11,186,070, as compared with £10,483,760 in 1927,



£10,364,790 in 1926, £10,381,175 in 1925, and £10,561,940 in 1924. 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, 1923-24 to 1927-28.

Year ended March—			Number of Cow-keepers	Number of Dairy Cows.	Butter made.*	Cheese made.*
					lbs.	lbs.
1924	..	..	61,685	738,149	86,888,723	7,216,938
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

\* Year ended 30th June.

Of the 55,356 cowkeepers in 1927-28, 27,718 had less than 5 cows; 10,266 had from 5 to 9; 4,954 had from 10 to 14; 5,454 had from 15 to 24; and 6,964 had 25 and upwards.

Butter and cheese made on farms.

The next table shows the quantities of butter and cheese made on farms in the last five years :—

## BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE ON FARMS, 1923-24 to 1927-28.

Year ended June—					Butter.	Cheese.
					lbs.	lbs.
1924	..	..	..	..	5,597,128	420,552
1925	..	..	..	..	5,395,087	228,779
1926	..	..	..	..	4,734,669	389,893
1927	..	..	..	..	3,887,324	516,063
1928	..	..	..	..	3,592,264	217,495

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, 1923-24 to 1927-28.

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.
1924	81,291,595	373,236	6,796,386	49,099,632	2,946,346	445,430
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

The quantities of milk, in gallons, received at factories and creameries were 193,507,110 in 1921-22, 196,171,380 in 1922-23, 206,915,180 in 1923-24, 240,114,430 in 1924-25, 197,804,300 in 1925-26, 205,441,560 in 1926-27, and 212,983,200 in 1927-28.

In 1927-28 there were exported from Victoria to countries outside Australia 32,412,438 lbs. of butter, valued at £2,447,774, all of which was Australian produce. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom was 24,117,404 lbs., valued at £1,806,740. The quantity of cheese exported to overseas countries was 156,091 lbs., and the value thereof, £7,032.

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 1927-28 and earlier seasons was as follows:—

### VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION.

Districts.	Wool Clip, 1927-28.			
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Central .. ..	5,986,494	348,183	6,334,677	
North-Central .. ..	7,638,220	459,630	8,097,850	
Western .. ..	29,227,317	1,842,618	31,069,935	
Wimmera .. ..	15,364,909	796,251	16,161,160	
Mallee .. ..	5,726,667	350,322	6,076,989	
Northern .. ..	13,654,221	1,313,197	14,967,418	
North-Eastern .. ..	5,948,656	460,059	6,408,715	
Gippsland .. ..	5,567,064	349,838	5,916,902	
Total Clip {	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
	1923-24	63,806,820	3,519,735	67,326,555
—	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool clip .. ..	90,751,863	90,614,299	98,177,162	95,033,646
Wool stripped from Victorian skins and on Victorian skins exported (estimated) ..	16,036,034	20,646,515	23,122,459	23,769,390
Total production ..	106,787,897	111,260,814	121,299,621	118,803,036
Total value ..	£11,444,240	£7,082,820	£7,876,683	£9,701,660

In 1927-28 there were 12,809,537 sheep and 2,747,400 lambs shorn, as compared with 11,863,262 sheep and 2,671,435 lambs in 1926-27, 10,990,842 sheep and 2,899,787 lambs in 1925-26, 9,803,371 sheep and 2,790,054 lambs in 1924-25, and 9,463,675 sheep and 1,614,147 lambs in 1923-24.

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, 1923-24 to 1927-28.

Year.	Weight of a Fleece.		
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs combined.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1923-24 .. .. .	6·74	2·18	6·08
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

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, 1923-24 to 1927-28.

Year.	Production.		Used in Manufactures.		Available for Export.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1923-24	82,513,361	7,695,000	17,067,647	1,617,871	65,445,714	6,077,129
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

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, 1925-26 to 1927-28.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
<b>GREASY MERINO.</b>			
Extra Super (Western District)	35d. to 38d.	32d. to 35d.	35d. to 37d.
Super .. .. .	28d. to 30d.	27d. to 30d.	32d. to 34d.
Good .. .. .	23d. to 25d.	23d. to 25d.	26d. to 28d.
Average .. .. .	19d. to 21d.	19d. to 21d.	22d. to 24d.
Wasty and Inferior .. .. .	15d. to 17d.	15d. to 17d.	18d. to 20d.
Extra Super Lambs .. .. .	32d. to 34d.	32d. to 34d.	36d. to 40d.
Super Lambs .. .. .	24d. to 27d.	24d. to 27d.	29d. to 31d.
Good Lambs .. .. .	18d. to 20d.	18d. to 20d.	22d. to 24d.
Average Lambs .. .. .	14d. to 17d.	15d. to 18d.	18d. to 20d.
Inferior Lambs .. .. .	8d. to 11d.	8d. to 10d.	11d. to 12d.
<b>GREASY CROSSBRED</b>			
Extra Super Comebacks .. .. .	30d. to 32d.	29d. to 31d.	31d. to 33d.
Super Comebacks .. .. .	26d. to 29d.	25d. to 28d.	28d. to 30d.
Fine Crossbred .. .. .	20d. to 22d.	20d. to 22d.	25d. to 26d.
Medium Crossbred .. .. .	16d. to 18d.	16d. to 18d.	18d. to 20d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln .. .. .	11d. to 12d.	11d. to 12d.	13d. to 16d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs .. .. .	22d. to 24d.	22d. to 24d.	26d. to 30d.
Good Crossbred Lambs .. .. .	18d. to 19d.	18d. to 20d.	20d. to 22d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs .. .. .	13d. to 15d.	12d. to 14d.	15d. to 17d.
<b>SCOURED.</b>			
Extra Super Fleece .. .. .	45d. to 48d.	45d. to 48d.	46d. to 48d.
Super Fleece .. .. .	38d. to 42d.	38d. to 42d.	40d. to 44d.
Good Fleece .. .. .	34d. to 36d.	34d. to 36d.	36d. to 38d.
Average Fleece .. .. .	25d. to 27d.	25d. to 27d.	30d. to 32d.
<b>RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.</b>			
Greasy Merino Fleece .. .. .	42½d.	41½d.	44½d.
„ Comeback Fleece .. .. .	34½d.	32½d.	34½d.
„ Merino Lambs .. .. .	33½d.	46½d.	51½d.
„ Comeback Lambs .. .. .	26½d.	30d.	39½d.
Scoured Fleece .. .. .	48½d.	47d.	51½d.

Flocks of  
sheep in  
districts.

Returns which were collected in March, 1925, give full information in regard to the flocks of sheep in Victoria. The numbers of flocks and of sheep at that time in the different districts were as follows :—

#### NUMBERS OF FLOCKS AND OF SHEEP IN DISTRICTS, 1925.

District.	Number of—		Average Number of Sheep to a Flock.	Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.		Flocks.	Sheep.
Central .. ..	2,291	990,194	432	9·66	7·84
North-Central .. ..	2,098	1,190,606	567	8·84	9·43
Western .. ..	5,003	4,122,779	824	21·08	32·66
Wimmera .. ..	4,220	2,125,327	504	17·78	16·84
Mallee .. ..	1,849	665,674	360	7·79	5·27
Northern .. ..	4,647	1,971,660	424	19·58	15·62
North-Eastern .. ..	2,073	865,435	417	8·74	6·86
Gippsland .. ..	1,550	691,340	446	6·53	5·48
Total .. ..	23,731	12,623,015	532	100·00	100·00

The figures do not include 26,883 sheep which were travelling on roads or were located in cities and towns. A comparison with figures based on collections made in 1919 and earlier years appears on page 551 of the *Year-Book* for 1924-25.

Sizes of  
flocks.

Excluding sheep travelling and those in cities and towns, the following table contains a classification for the whole State of sheep according to sizes of flocks :—

#### SHEEP ACCORDING TO SIZES OF FLOCKS, 1925.

Size of Flocks.	Number of—		Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
Under 500 .. ..	17,187	2,939,575	72·42	23·29
500 and under 1,000 .. ..	3,692	2,519,857	15·56	19·96
1,000 " 2,000 .. ..	1,725	2,317,968	7·27	18·36
2,000 " 5,000 .. ..	851	2,428,522	3·59	19·24
5,000 " 10,000 .. ..	207	1,399,428	·87	11·09
10,000 " 20,000 .. ..	62	824,643	·26	6·53
20,000 and upwards .. ..	7	193,022	·03	1·53
Total .. ..	23,731	12,623,015	100·00	100·00

The above figures are compared with the corresponding ones for 1919 on page 552 of the *Year-Book* for 1924-25. Six of the 7 largest, 42 of the 62 second largest flocks, and 130 of the 207 flocks of between 5,000 to 10,000 sheep in 1925 were in the Western District.

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 .. ..	428,666	626,139	700,938	15,557,067	212,785
New South Wales ..	598,247	1,002,804	1,845,649	50,510,000	301,808
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	1,208	1,417	4,771	213,659	69
Queensland .. ..	547,412	645,316	4,580,488	16,642,345	191,947
South Australia ..	224,027	117,580	198,734	7,542,345	69,733
Northern Territory	40,108	835,390		9,585	292
Western Australia ..	165,021	70,880	775,855	8,447,480	59,810
Tasmania .. ..	35,872	66,902	143,992	1,904,955	41,752
New Zealand .. ..	307,160	1,352,398	1,921,371	27,133,810	586,898

Bee-keeping.

The returns for 1927-28 show that there were in that year 2,521 bee-keepers, who owned 48,886 frame and 3,862 box hives, producing 2,966,334 and 26,526 lbs. of honey respectively, and 34,358 lbs. of beeswax. The number of bee-keepers owning 20 hives and upwards was 565, as compared with 584 in the previous season. In 1927-28, the quantity of honey produced in the Wimmera district was 1,785,813 lbs., in the Western district, 566,745 lbs., in the Northern district, 192,590 lbs., and in the Gippsland district, 102,597 lbs. The more important particulars of the industry for the last five years are given below :—

BEE-KEEPING, 1923-24 to 1927-28.

Season ended May—			Number of Bee-keepers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
					lbs.	lbs.
1924 .. ..			3,535	60,760	2,110,713	25,371
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

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, 1928, sums amounting to £1,402,210 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		

In addition to the expenditure of £1,402,210 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 :—£26,275 in 1923-24, £32,399 in 1924-25, £42,628 in 1925-26, £32,338 in 1926-27, and £37,887 in 1927-28. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control.

The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market 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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Year ended June.	Rabbits.	Hares.	Wild-fowl.
	pairs.	brace.	brace.
1923-24 .. ..	448,656	42	8,148
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

\* Included with rabbits.

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins have been exported to overseas countries, the numbers and values for each of the last five years being as follows :—

### RABBITS AND HARES AND RABBIT AND HARE SKINS EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Year ended June.	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	pairs.	£	lbs.	£
1923-24 .. ..	80,499	8,477	2,073,613	282,266
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

## 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 1927-28 :—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED,  
1927-28.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Anderson's Inlet .. ..	11	9	340	335
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove ..	9	5	1,000	65
Brighton .. ..	7	6	99	52
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, Toora, and Port Franklin .. ..	89	61	8,215	3,970
Dromana and Rosebud .. ..	25	17	1,340	275
Frankston .. ..	12	8	391	234
Geelong .. ..	82	45	4,074	1,328
Gippsland Lakes .. ..	159	112	8,598	4,529
Kerang .. ..	7	7	35	153
Lake Boga .. ..	1	1	7	55
Lorne .. ..	7	4	141	65
Lindsay River .. ..	3	3	25	65
Mallacoota .. ..	4	3	525	120
Mentone .. ..	7	6	121	107
Mordialloc, Chelsea, and Carrum ..	65	42	2,726	1,052
Mornington .. ..	58	37	3,178	920
Portarlington and St. Leonards ..	49	28	1,680	532
Portland .. ..	37	25	5,399	476
Port Albert .. ..	96	52	4,614	1,662
Port Campbell .. ..	6	4	250	108
Port Fairy .. ..	43	36	6,800	385
Port Melbourne .. ..	60	43	52	1,109
Queenscliff .. ..	127	70	16,163	1,699
Rainbow .. ..	2	2	15	7
Sandringham and Black Rock ..	64	29	5,846	1,024
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye ..	72	45	4,725	908
St. Kilda .. ..	15	11	484	238
Torquay .. ..	8	4	65	44
Warrnambool .. ..	9	8	577	77
Werribee .. ..	8	5	419	145
Waranga Basin .. ..	4	3	30	32
Western Port (Coves, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	137	102	14,710	2,239
Williamstown .. ..	34	30	2,895	484
Wonthaggi .. ..	5	4	440	26
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>95,979</b>	<b>24,520</b>



**Melbourne Fish Market.** The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 were as shown in the next table:—

**FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,  
1926-27 AND 1927-28.**

			1926-27.		1927-28.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fresh Fish (Victorian)	lbs.		8,417,904	£ 140,298	10,726,600	£ 156,430
Crayfish .. ..	doz.		33,507	32,670	33,395	35,064
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) ..	lbs.		3,987,782	99,695	1,532,608	38,315
Oysters .. ..	bags		10,804	8,643	9,831	7,865
Total .. ..				281,306		237,674

In addition to the above, 1,994 cwt. of smoked fish, and 1,736 boxes of prawns were sold in this market in 1927-28.

**Victorian fish sold.** The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1927-28 were as follows:—

**VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1927-28.**

Markets.			Quantity.		Value.	
			Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
			lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne .. ..			10,726,600	12,071	156,430	12,675
Ballarat .. ..			572,624	1,077	8,350	1,023
Other .. ..			443,181	876	6,460	832
Total .. ..			11,742,405	14,024	171,240	14,530

**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, 1926-27 AND 1927-28.**

				1926-27.		1927-28.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—					£		£
Fresh or Frozen ..	..	lbs.	2,810,565	70,421	3,265,187	88,920	
Smoked .. ..	..	..	31,019	2,478	33,627	2,289	
Fresh Oysters .. ..	..	cwt.	2,115	1,699	1,488	1,157	
Potted or Concentrated, &c. ..	..	..	..	23,306	..	26,239	
Preserved in tins, &c. ..	..	lbs.	8,797,022	414,628	6,133,531	289,655	
N.E.I. .. ..	..	cwt.	2,633	8,018	1,971	5,507	
Total .. ..	..	..	..	520,550	..	413,767	

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 2,872,633 lbs. came from Canada, 1,158,683 lbs. from the United Kingdom, 1,150,761 lbs. from Norway, and 403,725 lbs. from the United States of America, in 1927-28.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) in 1927 are, for comparative purposes, placed side by side in the table which follows:—

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1927.

				Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area	..	..	acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat	..	..	bushels	26,160,814	55,652,000
Oats	..	..	"	4,682,724	109,984,000
Barley	..	..	"	1,552,109	42,829,000
Peas	..	..	"	139,621	1,889,600
Potatoes	..	..	tons	230,348	3,854,000
Turnips and swedes	..	..	"	1,629*	14,567,000
Mangolds	..	..	"	9,451	5,468,400
Hay	..	..	"	1,001,251	7,179,000
Horses	..	..	No.	428,666	1,249,323
Cattle	..	..	"	1,327,077	7,485,690
Sheep	..	..	"	15,557,067	24,607,752
Pigs	..	..	"	212,785	2,888,127

\* 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 1927-28 from miners' rights was £1,957.

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 1927-28 was £3,855.

The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1927, was 41,079 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals:—

Area  
occupied for  
Mining.

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES,  
31st DECEMBER, 1927 (CROWN LAND AND PRIVATE LAND).

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	acres.
Gold .. .. .	9,124
Coal (ordinary) .. .. .	12,094*
Coal (brown) .. .. .	2,013
Coal (Black and Brown) .. .. .	101
Antimony .. .. .	33
Bauxite .. .. .	30
Bluestone .. .. .	46
Clay .. .. .	53
Clay and Chalk .. .. .	6
Clay and Schist .. .. .	4
Clay and Slate .. .. .	3
Clay and Slum .. .. .	20
Dolomite and Clay .. .. .	1
Granite .. .. .	25
Gravel (Cement) .. .. .	6
Gypsum .. .. .	618
Hematite and Iron Ores .. .. .	8
Infusorial Earth, Clay and Pigments .. .. .	9
Kaolin .. .. .	22
Kaolin and Gold .. .. .	21
Kaolin and Quartz Grit .. .. .	10
Limestone .. .. .	92
Limestone and Clay .. .. .	27
Magnesite .. .. .	114
Manganese .. .. .	12
Manganese and Cobalt .. .. .	19
Marble .. .. .	6
Molybdenite .. .. .	268
Ochre .. .. .	5
Ochres, Chalks, and Gold .. .. .	5
Oil .. .. .	3,015
Oil and Gas .. .. .	11,051
Oil and Gypsum .. .. .	6
Pigments .. .. .	43
Quicksilver .. .. .	55
Sand .. .. .	27
Sand and Gravel .. .. .	5
Silicate of Alumina .. .. .	51
Silver and Gold .. .. .	129
Silver and Lead .. .. .	196
Slate .. .. .	117
Stone .. .. .	26
Sulphates and Oil .. .. .	223
Tin .. .. .	734
Tin and Gold .. .. .	22
Wolfram and Tin .. .. .	52
Tailings Licences .. .. .	81
Water-right Licences .. .. .	451
Total .. .. .	41,079

\* Includes State Coal Mine area.

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, 1928. 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, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department .. ..	26,176	24,567	23,569	25,687	24,900
State Coal Mine .. ..	519,536	458,380	471,530	605,218	621,316
Brown Coal Mine .. ..	45,830	*	*	*	*
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund	39,628	37,002	41,807	54,555	73,567
Diamond drills for prospecting ..	10,597	12,476	12,242	12,864	13,323
Testing plants .. ..	3,499	3,571	3,120	2,378	2,980
Geological and underground surveys of mines .. ..	3,436	3,591	3,595	3,791	3,973
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ..	6,711	8,739	12,368	10,678	5,309
Miscellaneous .. ..	2,107	2,431	2,143	2,065	1,708
Total .. ..	657,520	550,757	570,374	717,236	747,076

\* 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 392 of this work.

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1928, for the development of mining, totalled £283,980 (£62,740 from loan moneys, and £221,240 from revenue) of which sum £43,333 had up to that date been repaid, £53,025 realized, and £164,296 written off, leaving £23,326 outstanding. Interest received during 1927-28 amounted to £195, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1928, to £3,069.

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 1927 :—

## TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31st DECEMBER, 1927.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded during 1927.		Total Recorded to end of 1927.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold .. .. .	Fine ozs. 38,538	£ 163,699	Fine ozs. 71,264,613	£ 302,712,124
Silver.. .. .	1,471	172	1,465,279*	222,764
Platinum .. .. .	..	..	30,577	7,880
	..	..	311	1,671
	tons.		tons.	
Coal, black .. .. .	684,245	762,530	12,534,549	9,290,598
„ brown .. .. .	1,455,482	220,003	4,168,206	872,594
Ore—copper .. .. .	..	..	18,730	218,590
„ tin .. .. .	62½	11,454	16,986½	961,142
„ antimony .. .. .	..	..	104,272½†	612,035
„ silver-lead .. .. .	6	132	799	5,892
„ iron .. .. .	..	..	5,434	12,540
„ manganese .. .. .	15	60	422	2,009
Wolfram .. .. .	..	..	118	11,785
Diamonds .. .. .	..	..	..	128
Sapphires, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	630
Gypsum .. .. .	20,835	11,388	122,308	88,043
Magnesite .. .. .	72	237	1,889	5,735
Kaolin .. .. .	2,473	3,334	33,826	44,053
Diatomaceous earth .. .. .	..	..	8,657	33,137
Pigment clays .. .. .	65	370	4,496	5,503
Phosphate rock .. .. .	..	..	15,781	16,704
Molybdenite .. .. .	..	..	868½†	30,911
Fluorspar .. .. .	..	..	623	1,888
Jarosite (Red Oxide) .. .. .	49	699	109	1,359
Bauxite .. .. .	921	2,300	921	2,300
Bluestone, freestone, granite, &c.‡	..	652,800	..	9,907,391
Limestone, &c.§	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	1,829,178	..	325,069,406

\* 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 Gold mining. 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 1927 was £302,712,124, 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 1927.

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		

\* Gross ozs. 1851-1900.

The yield has been on the down grade since 1906, the return for the State for 1927 having been the lowest since 1851. The quantities raised in the other principal gold-producing States in 1927 were 408,353 ounces in Western Australia, 37,979 ounces in Queensland, and 18,032 ounces in New South Wales. The total production of gold in the world in 1926, as shown in the United States Mint Report, was 19,280,217 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 5 ounces more than the total output in 1926, and, in 1927, one ounce less:—

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,  
1926 AND 1927.

Mining District.	1926.			1927.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Ararat and Stawell ..	1,492	35	1,527	94	63	157
Ballarat .. ..	712	1,474	2,186	494	1,730	2,224
Beechworth .. ..	3,384	15,905	19,289	4,586	9,292	13,878
Bendigo .. ..	367	16,415	16,782	287	12,658	12,945
Castlemaine .. ..	1,110	10,887	11,997	906	7,796	8,702
Gippsland .. ..	212	1,103	1,315	245	2,990	3,235
Maryborough .. ..	185	738	923	198	499	697
Total .. ..	7,462	46,557	54,019	6,810	35,028	41,838

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, 1923 to 1927.**

Mining District.	Amount Distributed.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat and Stawell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballarat .. ..	1,635	475	..	..	..
Beechworth .. ..	9,000	..	..	1,000	1,000
Bendigo .. ..	37,872	13,500	6,000	1,500	..
Castlemaine .. ..	12,459	..	..	..	..
Gippsland .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	60,966	13,975	6,000	2,500	1,000

**Gold miners.** 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, 1923 to 1927.**

Year.	Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.	Total.
1923 .. ..	770	2,212	2,982
1924 .. ..	816	1,835	2,651
1925 .. ..	725	1,628	2,353
1926 .. ..	550	1,417	1,967
1927 .. ..	443	683	1,126

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1927 was as follows:—Ararat and Stawell, 98; Ballarat, 77; Bendigo, 241; Beechworth, 276; Castlemaine, 205; Gippsland, 126; and Maryborough, 103.

**Value of machinery on gold-fields.** The value of the mining plants employed in alluvial and quartz mining during each of the last five years was as shown hereunder:—

**VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1923 to 1927.**

Year.	Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in—		
	Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.
	£	£	£
1923 .. ..	133,200	486,300	619,500
1924 .. ..	95,777	381,050	476,827
1925 .. ..	99,179	331,550	430,729
1926 .. ..	81,849	301,550	383,399
1927 .. ..	31,877	185,660	217,537

**Dredging and sluicing.** A feature of alluvial mining in Victoria for the last twenty-six 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 1927, the number of pump hydraulic sluices at work was 2, in addition to which 5 jet elevators and 2 gravitation plants were operating. Particulars relating to these dredging and sluicing plants for the last five years are as follows:—

## DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1923 to 1927.

Year.			Number of Plants.	Area Worked.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Gold Obtained.	Tin Obtained.
				acres.	cub. yds.	ozs.	tons.
1923	..	..	24	27	1,294,300	9,017	77
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

These plants employed 100 men in 1927. The yield of gold in that year per cubic yard of material was 2·4 grains. Since the inception of dredge mining 1,895,535 ounces of gold and 1,721 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, 1923 to 1927.

Year.			Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Value of Yield.
				tons.	ozs.	£
1923	..	..	14	18,644	3,415	13,445
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



Records show that the total amount of tailings which have been treated by the cyanide and other processes is 16,021,691 tons, and that the gold which has been won thereby amounts to 1,284,724 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, 1923 to 1927.

Year.					Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.
						tons.	ozs.
1923	..	..	..	..	34	1,000	649
1924	..	..	..	..	33	1,006	668
1925	..	..	..	..	31	895	776
1926	..	..	..	..	31	476	618
1927	..	..	..	..	31	643	999

Since 1897, the year in which the first battery was erected, 76,210 tons of ore have been crushed for 53,860 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 4,168,200 tons, valued at

£872,594, of which, 876,468 tons were obtained in 1925, 957,935 tons in 1926, and 1,455,482 tons in 1927. Of the total output for 1927, 356,170 tons valued at £104,927 were obtained from the State Brown Coal Mine at Morwell, and 1,097,444 tons valued at £114,496 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 645.

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, 1927, was 610,618 tons, valued at £671,680. The total output up to the end of 1927 was 8,062,068 tons, valued at £6,467,657. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year ended 31st December, 1927, was 1,594.

The quantity of coal, exclusive of brown coal, raised in Victoria up to the end of 1927 was 12,534,549 tons, valued at £9,390,598. 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 1927, 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

\* Total production up to date mentioned.

The quantities of coal produced in the other States in 1927 were as follows :—New South Wales, 11,126,114 tons; Queensland, 1,099,040 tons; Western Australia, 501,505 tons; and Tasmania, 112,056 tons.

Mining  
accidents.

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, 1923 to 1927.

Year.			Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
			Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1923	..	..	2,982	1	6	2,131	1	11
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

As a result of gold mining accidents during the last five years 8 persons were killed and 29 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. These numbers were equivalent to annual rates of 0·72 and 2·62 respectively per 1,000 employed. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 15 deaths and 61 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days, these being equal to yearly rates of 1·21 and 4·90 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, 1923 to 1927.

Year.			Number of Machines.	Bores put down for—				Total Depth Bored.
				Gold.	Coal.	Other Minerals.	Total.	
1923	..	..	13	4	67	1	72	feet. 19,670
1924	..	..	14	16	74	2	92	34,300
1925	..	..	13	10	38	15	63	30,000
1926	..	..	14	29	45	14	88	20,000
1927	..	..	13	16	38	16	64	21,000

Note—The boring done at the State Coal Mine is not included.

**Antimony.** Up to the end of 1927 the quantity of antimony produced in Victoria was 104,272½ tons of concentrates valued at £612,035. The whole of it was obtained at Costerfield. No antimony was obtained in 1926 or 1927, but, for 1925, the yield was 120½ tons of concentrates valued at £5,380.

**Tin.** The production of tin ore in the State up to the end of 1927 was 16,986½ tons, valued at £961,142. In the year 1927 the quantity produced was 62½ tons, as against 29 tons in 1926, 69 tons in 1925, 38 tons in 1924, and 78 tons in 1923. Of the tin won during the last five years nearly the whole was obtained in the Beechworth district.

**Gypsum.** The quantity of gypsum produced in the State in 1927 was 20,835 tons, most of which was obtained at Tempy, Bolton and Chillingollah. The output for the previous year was 10,217 tons. Up to the end of 1927 the quantity raised in Victoria was 122,308 tons, valued at £88,043.

**Kaolin.** The quantity of kaolin produced in 1927 was 2,473 tons, and in the previous year, 3,153 tons. Up to the end of 1927 the total output was 33,826 tons, valued at £44,053.

**Molybdenite.** The total value of molybdenite produced in the State up to the end of 1927 was £30,911. No molybdenite was obtained in 1927, but in 1926 the output was valued at £7,350, and £5,545 in 1925. The whole of the output was obtained at Everton, near Beechworth.

**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, 1923-24 to 1927-28.

Year ended June—	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Value of Stone Raised.
		Bluestone.	Sand-stone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	tons.	c. yds.	£
1924 ..	105	1,429,719	2,536	4,922	*	436,175
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

\* Information not available.

In 1927-28 the number of persons employed in quarries was 2,376, and the wages paid amounted to £550,740. 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 1927-28 the total number of factories was 8,245, employing 160,357 persons. Within the last ten years the number of factories has increased by 44 per cent., the number of persons employed by 31 per cent., the amount of salaries and wages paid by 114 per cent., the value of output by 60 per cent., the value of machinery and plant, land and buildings by 147 per cent., and the horse-power of factory machinery by 163 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 the manufacture of briquettes and the generation of electricity, 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 have been increased by the inclusion of statistics relating to the bakery

industry (see page 635) which have been collected for the first time, and effective comparison with previous years cannot properly be made without a knowledge of these statistics.

## 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.	Value of Output.
			£	£	£	£
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	66,217,855	128,465,317

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 4, Salaries and Wages Paid, was not inclusive of amounts taken by working proprietors as drawings.

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* 1915 (No. 2650) 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.

An idea of the relative importance in the productive scale of the various industries may be obtained by comparing the value added in the process of manufacture. A common basis is, of course, essential for year to year comparisons, and Australasian statisticians have recently decided upon a uniform method of arriving at this important concept. 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 buildings, replacement of tools and any other important costs of manufacture, the difference, after payment of minor expenses, being the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and representing the fund available for the payment of wages, rent, interest, and profits, the reward of the different factors of production.

Added value therefore, should prove to be an important indicator of productive activity and, after elimination of price changes, when stated in relation to the number engaged, a good measure of industrial efficiency for comparative purposes.

With the recent extension of factory statistics resulting from the strong public and private demand, additions have been made to the material collected from year to year, and amendment became necessary in the methods of presentation. Whilst undoubtedly necessary, this precludes effective comparison, but comparable matter should be obtainable henceforward, and it is hoped that the table printed hereunder will be useful as a basis.

Class of Industry.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added.	Value Added per Employee.
		£	£ s. d.
1. Treating raw materials product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, &c. . . . .	3,552	1,464,530	412 6 3
2. Treating oils and fats, animal vegetable, &c. . . . .	870	540,774	621 11 7
3. Processes in stone, glass, clay, &c. . . . .	5,855	2,339,530	399 11 7
4. Working in wood . . . . .	8,265	2,657,392	321 10 6
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	27,819	9,311,234	334 14 2
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	21,476	10,840,294	504 15 3
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	53,857	12,016,783	223 2 6
8. Books, paper, printing, and engraving . . . . .	11,618	4,100,484	352 18 10
9. Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	471	155,344	329 16 4
10. Arms and explosives . . . . .	511	191,517	374 15 10
11. Vehicles and fittings, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	7,845	2,180,952	278 0 1
12. Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	395	130,428	330 3 11
13. Furniture, bedding, upholstery . . . . .	5,199	1,538,318	295 17 9
14. Drugs, chemicals and by-products . . . . .	2,839	1,320,518	465 2 8
15. Surgical and scientific instruments . . . . .	269	84,123	312 14 6
16. Jewellery, time pieces and plated ware . . . . .	1,100	319,166	290 3 0
17. Heat, light and power . . . . .	3,029	2,272,561	750 5 4
18. Rubber and leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	5,080	2,255,351	443 19 4
19. Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	307	78,971	257 4 9
Total . . . . .	160,357	53,798,270	(Av.) 335 9 9

Production of  
different  
industries,  
1927-28.

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 1927-28 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, 1927-28.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1927-28.

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	1,024	20	275	..	3	81,876	27,095	226,919	371,581
Sausage skins .. ..	6	38	2	205	..	1	57,002	480	95,560	176,034
Tanning .. ..	42	3,948	61	1,814	..	24	476,559	39,905	1,724,767	2,623,798
Fellmongering .. ..	33	1,694	27	507	..	4	124,707	25,927	2,101,404	2,453,638
Chaffcutting and grain crushing ..	130	2,006	94	504	..	11	82,061	10,902	88,075	228,061
Total .. ..	232	8,710	204	3,305	..	43	822,205	104,309	4,236,725	5,853,112
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>										
Oil, grease, glue .. ..	11	698	10	174	..	20	53,283	13,546	262,662	385,576
Soap and candle .. ..	17	824	12	496	..	158	141,241	35,461	635,309	1,140,394
Total .. ..	28	1,522	22	670	..	178	194,524	49,007	897,971	1,525,970

*Class III.—Processes relating to  
Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.*

Bricks, tiles, pipes, and pottery ..	83	8,827	52	2,340	..	132	576,593	240,254	156,492	1,326,205
Cement, including cement tiles and pipes	42	9,376	19	1,044	..	7	265,515	191,567	340,330	1,129,902
Glass, including bottles .. ..	3	1,037	4	639	..	11	174,267	63,714	97,513	522,625
Glass (ornamental) .. ..	25	137	21	251	..	8	68,092	1,277	91,919	195,376
Marble and stone dressing .. ..	46	765	58	410	..	8	121,068	3,953	74,297	257,600
Modelling .. ..	48	626	56	631	..	12	164,497	6,994	211,646	491,260
Lime and asbestos .. ..	14	576	7	145	..	..	36,681	22,723	23,086	97,609
Total .. ..	261	21,344	217	5,460	..	178	1,406,713	530,482	995,283	4,020,577

*Class IV.—Working in Wood.*

Boxes and cases .. ..	44	1,539	37	406	2	7	108,339	5,467	198,039	376,358
Cooperage .. ..	10	408	8	263	..	1	84,808	2,501	59,548	181,535
Saw-milling, joinery, &c. .. ..	323	11,027	240	3,992	..	58	1,017,760	32,812	1,448,882	2,948,803
Forest saw-mills .. ..	185	4,222	244	2,271	..	13	536,708	5,642	135,945	875,358
Wood carving, turning .. ..	88	1,353	79	606	1	37	158,167	5,773	172,434	409,906
Total .. ..	650	18,549	608	7,538	3	116	1,905,782	52,195	2,014,848	4,791,960

*Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.*

Agricultural implement .. ..	77	4,127	73	3,154	..	126	806,978	57,011	801,008	2,003,855
Art metal works .. ..	15	142	10	166	..	3	40,148	1,475	35,103	97,133
Brass and copper .. ..	93	1,040	106	1,184	..	50	307,918	16,466	269,652	735,900
Engineering .. ..	304	7,934	345	5,852	4	128	1,598,456	79,173	1,820,275	4,237,969
Ironworks and foundries .. ..	159	7,248	175	3,903	2	158	1,017,285	112,603	1,111,253	2,754,037
Railway workshops .. ..	21	7,554	..	6,864	..	8	1,719,663	79,671	1,572,078	3,876,511
Stoves, ovens .. ..	23	171	26	255	..	..	71,636	3,711	46,105	148,831
Tinsmithing .. ..	110	1,038	95	1,656	..	273	396,236	15,204	624,244	1,286,775
Wireworking .. ..	29	661	40	403	..	28	115,109	2,876	217,327	412,987
Other metal works .. ..	51	689	34	370	2	35	94,325	7,105	184,050	364,870
Electrical apparatus .. ..	108	1,417	87	1,386	..	133	329,610	10,066	303,941	838,175
Other .. ..	51	856	43	636	..	6	172,054	8,675	382,835	647,361
Total .. ..	1,041	32,877	1,034	25,829	8	948	6,669,418	394,036	7,367,871	17,404,404

# FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1927-28—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1927-28.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
							£	£	£	£
<i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, &amp;c.</i>										
Bacon .. .. .	21	1,825	26	487	..	26	145,452	21,507	1,097,918	1,426,533
Butter, cheese .. .. .	179	6,943	24	2,094	..	308	572,907	153,063	6,936,897	8,681,454
Meat freezing, preserving .. .. .	11	3,757	..	644	..	23	180,178	24,339	1,177,413	1,491,333
Confectionery .. .. .	136	7,457	123	1,541	17	1,628	582,516	81,207	1,657,995	2,827,996
Oatmeal, starch, &c. .. .. .	13	2,165	8	322	3	232	111,298	24,023	592,574	909,959
Flour-milling, &c. .. .. .	42	5,934	26	919	..	26	267,347	53,027	4,866,676	5,665,103
Jam, fruit, sauce, &c. .. .. .	60	2,274	24	1,638	2	1,063	542,821	38,648	1,671,270	2,829,177
Aerated water, cordial, &c. .. .. .	108	703	104	626	5	104	179,350	8,156	394,000	790,843
Brewing, &c. .. .. .	9	5,683	2	1,165	..	2	394,094	67,270	1,079,919	2,534,815
Condiments, coffee, cocoa .. .. .	52	988	14	325	1	306	111,826	6,811	739,358	1,006,402
Distilling .. .. .	7	346	3	100	..	2	27,383	8,741	143,009	247,099
Ice, refrigerating .. .. .	48	4,323	38	233	..	7	71,809	38,748	14,599	194,987
Malt .. .. .	21	600	10	262	1	4	87,308	20,138	444,136	689,113
Tobacco, &c. .. .. .	12	616	19	1,023	..	583	351,728	9,014	1,120,640	1,941,689
Bread, pastry, and cake .. .. .	519	1,774	440	2,459	74	394	772,704	86,592	2,218,452	3,575,645
Other .. .. .	19	4,000	9	1,382	..	575	371,834	83,910	4,030,334	5,200,674
Total .. .. .	1,257	49,388	870	15,220	103	5,283	4,770,555	725,194	28,185,190	40,012,822

*Class VII.—Clothing and Textile  
Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.*

Woollen, cotton, mills .. ..	39	13,918	21	3,053	..	4,049	1,140,393	143,780	2,592,806	4,925,230
Knitting, hosiery .. ..	167	1,962	108	999	73	4,701	789,747	31,857	1,645,418	3,037,223
Boots, shoes, and accessories .. ..	201	3,254	266	5,944	20	5,261	2,014,306	38,557	3,095,460	5,976,116
Boot repairs .. ..	305	347	278	260	..	8	102,592	2,460	84,602	244,997
Clothing .. ..	511	583	480	1,500	49	6,684	1,308,906	22,602	1,856,821	3,561,776
Waterproof clothing .. ..	9	58	7	69	..	238	48,125	865	75,100	160,897
Dressmaking and millinery .. ..	511	672	158	354	359	7,891	1,037,624	16,377	1,710,729	3,157,539
Fur .. ..	52	109	44	212	9	402	112,187	1,635	339,097	525,994
Hats and caps .. ..	56	536	47	496	9	1,092	264,759	9,691	358,629	761,835
Underclothing, shirt .. ..	187	1,307	102	487	70	6,469	861,433	16,086	1,972,890	3,365,501
Sail, tent, rope, twine, &c. .. ..	28	1,798	30	598	..	442	185,849	14,458	449,713	831,844
Other .. ..	42	387	37	232	4	245	101,518	6,214	114,164	287,061
Total .. ..	2,108	24,931	1,578	14,204	593	37,482	7,967,439	304,582	14,295,429	26,836,013

*Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing  
Engraving, &c.*

Paper-making, paper bags, &c. .. ..	47	4,610	28	857	4	924	322,212	64,397	555,618	1,253,266
Photo engraving .. ..	25	56	32	212	2	106	78,577	1,887	36,272	152,089
Printing .. ..	328	3,693	412	3,745	14	1,561	1,229,858	27,321	962,550	2,899,689
Newspapers .. ..	123	2,565	114	2,017	1	56	678,579	24,844	939,513	2,039,207
Die sinking, &c. .. ..	20	110	24	158	..	6	40,246	998	14,314	74,691
Bookbinding .. ..	38	625	34	695	..	616	234,604	5,645	287,843	665,653
Total .. ..	581	11,659	644	7,684	21	3,269	2,584,076	125,092	2,796,110	7,084,595

*Class IX.—Musical Instruments*

..	18	641	7	440	..	24	103,618	2,834	120,367	279,566
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*Class X.—Arms and Explosives*

..	8	691	..	305	..	206	111,874	15,630	234,765	449,500
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FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1927-28—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 XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &amp;c.</i>							£	£	£	£
Coachbuilding .. ..	215	1,447	245	1,499	..	16	375,637	12,922	271,637	807,157
Motor body building and repairs ..	70	1,331	88	1,582	..	50	427,974	10,290	381,944	883,375
Motor, repairs and assembling ..	652	2,270	511	3,474	..	46	832,107	34,034	35,144	1,177,826
Saddle, harness .. ..	21	57	25	123	..	26	35,592	305	49,228	100,706
Perambulators .. ..	13	49	19	130	..	11	28,281	685	42,620	88,445
Total .. ..	971	5,154	888	6,808	..	149	1,699,591	58,236	780,573	3,057,509
<i>Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fitting, &amp;c.</i>	12	1,480	14	377	..	4	100,575	6,041	32,074	169,627
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c.</i>										
Bedding, upholstery, &c. ..	76	1,140	60	629	4	341	192,428	5,877	450,725	788,909
Furniture .. ..	343	3,614	424	2,781	..	90	646,496	18,723	749,338	1,734,777
Picture frame .. ..	16	46	16	65	..	8	18,979	363	20,810	47,569
Basket, wickerware .. ..	26	95	30	214	..	1	41,831	931	53,648	119,053
Other .. ..	38	255	27	284	3	222	94,588	2,391	197,896	362,000
Total .. ..	499	5,150	557	3,973	7	662	994,322	28,285	1,472,417	3,052,308

*Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and  
By-products.*

Chemicals, drugs, &c. .. ..	52	2,162	21	644	3	660	256,995	26,467	489,866	1,022,513
Paints and varnishes .. ..	21	568	14	81	..	16	23,498	2,052	89,018	146,035
Inks, polishes .. ..	26	493	9	201	1	148	69,640	3,404	297,191	462,324
Chemical fertilizers .. ..	9	2,623	1	976	..	6	257,445	44,508	1,141,011	1,838,984
Essential oils .. ..	13	7	7	47	3	1	8,616	617	30,703	53,781

Total .. ..	121	5,853	52	1,949	7	831	616,194	77,048	2,047,789	3,523,637
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*Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific  
Appliances .. ..*

46	94	32	213	..	24	56,305	1,496	51,074	137,829
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*Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery,  
and Plated-ware .. ..*

115	726	121	856	1	122	220,108	7,777	222,113	552,309
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*Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and  
Energy.*

Electric light .. ..	86	198,914	5	1,060	..	4	307,490	631,556	..	1,566,113
Gas, coke .. ..	34	3,028	..	1,003	..	10	290,190	146,315	912,083	2,077,058
Other .. ..	10	4,575	2	464	..	481	174,932	42,274	576,154	1,128,518

Total .. ..	130	206,517	7	2,527	..	495	772,612	820,145	1,488,237	4,771,689
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*Class XVIII.—Rubber and Leather-  
ware (except Saddlery and Harness)*

Fancy leather, belting, &c. ..	59	333	64	438	1	372	137,696	2,834	282,899	514,531
Rubber goods .. ..	85	8,496	73	3,116	..	1,016	900,065	127,773	2,020,597	4,251,598

Total .. ..	144	8,829	137	3,554	1	1,388	1,037,761	130,607	2,303,496	4,766,129
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FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1927-28—*continued.*

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*Victorian Year-Book, 1927-28.*

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 XIX.—Wares, not elsewhere included.</i>							£	£	£	£
Umbrella .. .. .	5	13	4	57	..	128	29,320	269	61,426	107,313
Toys .. .. .	9	60	8	44	..	2	11,189	319	14,779	30,500
Other Industries .. .. .	9	122	6	45	1	12	12,870	339	19,241	37,948
Total .. .. .	23	195	18	146	1	142	53,379	927	95,446	175,761
Grand Total .. .. .	8,245	404,310	7,010	101,058	745	51,544	32,087,051	3,433,923	69,637,778	128,465,317

Increase in  
value of out-  
put of certain  
industries,  
1922-23 and  
1927-28.

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 1922-23 and 1927-28 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, 1922-23 AND 1927-28.

Industry.	Value of Output.		Increase in Five Years.	
	1922-23.	1927-28.	Value.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	
Rubber goods .. ..	1,434,236	4,251,598	2,817,362	196·4
Woollen mills .. ..	3,264,025	4,680,704	1,416,679	43·4
Engineering, ironworks and foundries	5,809,039	6,992,006	1,182,967	20·4
Jams, pickles, sauces ..	1,660,783	2,829,177	1,168,394	70·4
Motor, &c. .. ..	1,185,775	2,061,201	875,426	73·8
Knitting, hosiery .. ..	2,201,783	3,037,223	835,440	37·9
Underclothing, shirts, &c. ..	2,666,312	3,365,501	699,189	26·2
Chemical fertilizers .. ..	1,161,811	1,838,984	677,173	58·3
Railway workshops .. ..	3,213,280	3,876,511	663,231	20·6
Fellmongeries .. ..	1,802,440	2,453,638	651,198	36·1
Butter, cheese, &c. .. ..	8,071,692	8,681,454	609,762	7·6
Cement and cement goods ..	612,348	1,129,902	517,554	84·5
Agricultural implements ..	1,511,724	2,003,855	492,131	32·6
Electrical apparatus .. ..	372,994	838,175	465,181	124·7
Confectionery .. ..	2,454,519	2,827,996	373,477	15·2
Furniture, cabinet-making ..	1,462,627	1,734,777	272,150	18·6
Modelling, plaster sheet making	241,028	491,260	250,232	103·8
Breweries .. ..	2,322,814	2,534,815	212,001	9·1
Upholstery, bedding .. ..	604,755	788,909	184,154	30·5
Dressmaking, millinery .. ..	3,000,713	3,157,539	156,826	5·2



## 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, 1918-19 to 1927-28.

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.
			£			£
1918-19 .. ..	45	2,588	181,200	1,916	44	303,925
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	338,160	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	2,365	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

\* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1927-28 was 9,792 tons.

## OUTPUT, ETC., OF TANNERIES, 1918-19 to 1927-28.

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.		
				£	£
1918-19 .. ..	670,956	234,548	1,742,388	2,104,410	2,796,351
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	2,786,278
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

The value of the leather, mostly glaze kid, imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1928, was £142,105, and the value of leather exported for the same period was £151,771.

Particulars in regard to the soap and candle works in the State for the past ten years are given below :—

## SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1918-19 to 1927-28.

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.	£
1918-19	15	140,600	681	92,663	206,429	39,680	957,295
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

\* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 1,054 cwt. in 1918-19, 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, and 874 cwt. in 1927-28.

† Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

The quantity of tallow used in 1927-28 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 196,304 cwt. in factories, and 436 cwt. in minor works.

The imports from oversea countries in 1927-28 included 272,090 lbs. of soap valued at £22,021, and 47,459 lbs. of candles, &c., valued at £3,137.

Particulars relating to brickyards and potteries for the ten years 1918-19 to 1927-28 are shown in the following statement. The value of the land, plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with such works in 1927-28 was £1,064,970 :—

### BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES, 1918-19 TO 1927-28.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Amount of Wages Paid	Number of Bricks Made.*	Value of—	
					Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
			£		£	£
1918-19 ..	84	2,361	314,452	133,176,000	246,763	121,286
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

\* 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 1927-28 was £716,363, being a decrease of £77,529 on the value of those made in the preceding year.

Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the ten years 1918-19 to 1927-28 is given in the table which follows :—

### FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1918-19 TO 1927-28.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Victorian Timber Sawn.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	super ft.	£
1918-19 ..	187	315,670	2,506	319,547	91,540,000	503,470
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

\* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 465 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1927-28 are given on page 623.

**Firewood.**

The quantity of timber sawn for firewood consumption in the year 1927-28 was 261,597 tons valued at the saw-mills at £280,032. 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.**

Owing to a revision of the classification of Victorian statistics, Dairy Machinery has now been amalgamated with Agricultural Implements, and the main particulars are shown hereunder for the two past years :—

**AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY MACHINERY WORKS,  
1926-27 AND 1927-28.**

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	791,974	2,003,855

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 1918-19 to 1927-28. The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings in connexion with these establishments was £176,450 in 1918-19 and £340,820 in 1927-28.

**BACON CURING, 1918-19 TO 1927-28.**

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Pigs Slaughtered for Curing.	Weight of Bacon and Hams Cured.	Value of Output.
			£	number	lbs.	£
1918-19 ..	21	503	76,308	201,770	13,343,400	1,107,910
1919-20 ..	21	549	92,736	182,320	16,675,090	1,334,351
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	1,662,615
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

\* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms :—3,403,776 lbs. in 1917-18, 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, and 976,871 lbs. in 1927-28. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1927-28 was thus 20,605,148 lbs.—a decrease of 347,162 lbs. as compared with 1926-27.

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1927-28 was 179. Of these 144 were making butter, 24 cheese, 3 concentrated milk, 4 condensed milk, 11 powdered milk, 9 casein, and 1 milk sugar. There were also 24 creameries attached to the factories. The following table gives some indication of the value of this industry to the State :—

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1918-19 to 1927-28.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Persons Employed.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
1918-19 .. ..	180	786,275	1,918	273,335	6,056,342
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

\* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on page 598.

BAKERIES (INCLUDING BREAD, PASTRY, AND CAKES, ETC.), 1927-28.

The proprietors of all establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of bread, pastry, and cakes were called upon to supply statistical returns for the year ended 30th June, 1928.

The response was good, but in many cases schedules had to be sent back for revision owing to incompleteness and faulty compilation.

The number of returns received totalled 1,188, including 669 from small factories employing less than four hands, and without power installation for driving machinery. As the latter do not come within the Australian statistical definition of a factory they have been excluded from the tabulation. The details shown in the following table relate only to the remaining 519 factories.

The main item of output, viz., bread, has alone been tabulated in detail, and is shown in its equivalent in 4-lb. loaves. The total value of output of the industry as stated hereunder includes the value of all articles produced, but data relating to output of pastry, cakes, pies, &c., have not been collected for the year under review. It must be explained that the value quoted is the wholesale selling value of the goods at the factory exclusive of all delivery costs.

No statistics have previously been obtained concerning the bread-making industry in Victoria, therefore there are no figures to enable comparisons to be made.

BAKERIES, 1927-28.

Number of factories ..	519	Fuel, light and power ..	£86,592
Average number of employees ..	3,367	Lubricating oil and water used ..	£4,601
Actual horse-power used ..	1,774	Value of total output ..	£3,575,645
Value of land and buildings ..	£1,025,220	Added value ..	£1,251,524
Value of plant and machinery ..	£344,970	Flour used—tons ..	89,135
Salaries and wages paid ..	£772,704	Bread made—4-lb. loaves ..	52,812,500
Materials used ..	£2,218,452	Added value per employee ..	£371

Small factories not included above used 32,889 tons of flour, and produced, among other items, 20,851,188 4-lb. loaves of bread.

Meat freezing and preserving works numbered eleven in 1927-28, and gave employment to 667 hands, the wages amounting to £180,178. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £902,040. The output for each of the last ten years is given in the following table:—

### MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1918-19 to 1927-28.

Year.			Frozen.			
			Cattle.	Sheep.	Rabbits and Hares.	Poultry.
			qrs.	number.	number.	number.
1918-19	..	..	8,640	668,971	2,352,212	2,700
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

Year.			Preserved.			
			Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits and Hares.	Other Meats, &c.
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1918-19	..	..	75,790	118,520	9,625	9,850
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

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, 1928 :—

### MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1927-28.

Meats.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
<b>Frozen—</b>				
Mutton .. ..	3,808 lbs.	118	6,001,205 lbs.	117,200
Lamb .. ..	..	..	21,956,243 ..	639,486
Beef .. ..	..	..	2,010,760 ..	32,564
Pork .. ..	648,916 lbs.	20,249	160 ..	4
Rabbits and Hares ..	..	..	527,988 prs.	44,563
Poultry .. ..	3,861 lbs.	279	3,117 ..	1,330
Game .. ..	5,956 lbs.	665	30 lbs.	3
Potted and Concentrated ..	..	47,511	..	3,316
Preserved in tins ..	210,992 lbs.	12,182	702,007 lbs.	23,780
Sausage Casings ..	3,758 cwt.	83,379	8,165 cwt.	147,359
Not elsewhere included ..	..	92	..	5,997
<b>Total value ..</b>	..	164,475	..	1,015,602

The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings used in connexion with flour mills was estimated at £538,000 in 1918-19 and at £1,116,700 in 1927-28. Particulars of the industry for the ten years 1918-19 to 1927-28 are as follows :—

### FLOUR MILLS, 1918-19 to 1927-28.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Persons Employed.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Wheat Ground into Flour.	Flour Made.	Value of Total Output.
			£	bushels.	tons.	£
1918-19 ..	53	1,063	169,233	16,621,290	347,840	4,656,403
1919-20 ..	51	1,064	189,224	16,920,890	353,682	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

\* Including amounts drawn by working proprietors.



In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground in 1927-28 produced 7,987,930 bushels of bran and 7,264,370 bushels of pollard. Other grain operated on amounted to 40,113 bushels in 1918-19, 39,235 bushels in 1919-20, 40,094 bushels in 1920-21, 65,788 bushels in 1921-22, 44,363 bushels in 1922-23, 34,283 bushels in 1923-24, 59,825 bushels in 1924-25, 47,659 bushels in 1925-26, 32,158 bushels in 1926-27, and 28,857 bushels in 1927-28.

**Exports of  
bread stuffs.**

During the year 1927-28, 2,211,067 lbs. of biscuits valued at £65,247, and 158,524 tons of flour valued at £2,115,398, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia.

**Jam, pickle,  
and sauce  
works.**

In 1927-28 there were 35 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on, and the number of persons employed therein was 2,361, of whom 19 were working proprietors. The wages paid amounted to £466,016, and the value of machinery, plant, land and buildings was £739,190. 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, 1918-19 to 1927-28.**

Year.	Fruit Used.	Sugar Used.	Jams and Jellies Made.	Fruit Preserved.	Fruit Pulped.	Sauce Made.	Pickles Made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	pints.	pints.
1918-19..	496,690	314,645	495,575	133,230	91,550	4,913,050	2,137,730
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..	792,233	246,170	300,822	335,798	110,420	7,385,438	2,615,267
1927-28..	960,004	295,331	341,017	474,267	121,060	7,320,599	1,489,481

Some of these establishments also candied fruit peel, the quantities being 8,449 cwt. in 1918-19, 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, and 429 cwt. in 1927-28. The value of the output in 1927-28 of the whole of the establishments whose produce is shown in the above table was £2,660,244.

**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.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission have advanced their 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.
1917-18	..	..	..	1,200	14,487	1,650
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

Last season 42s. 6d. a ton was paid for Sugar Beets. Owing to weather conditions root rot was experienced throughout the district and this lowered the sugar content and purity of the beets to a most unfavorable degree.

Particulars regarding breweries for the ten years 1918-19 to 1927-28 are set forth in the next table. Machinery and plant were valued at £434,040 in 1918-19 and at £858,800 in 1927-28, whilst land and buildings were valued at £473,680 and £641,590 respectively in those years. The wages paid in 1927-28 amounted to £394,094.

## BREWERIES, 1918-19 TO 1927-28.

Year.	Number of Breweries.	Persons Employed.	Materials Used—			Beer and Stout Made.	Value of Output.
			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.		
			cwt.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.	£
1918-19	17	940	112,080	625,770	722,590	20,963,000	1,476,335
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

**Distilleries.** The number of distilleries working in 1927-28 was 7, and the persons employed numbered 105, of whom three were working proprietors. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings was £176,400. The quantities of materials used in manufacture and of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

## DISTILLERIES, 1918-19 TO 1927-28.

Year.			Materials Used.				Spirits Distilled.
			Wine.	Malt.	Other Grain.	Molasses.	
			gallons.	bushels.	bushels.	lbs.	proof gals.
1918-19	..	..	1,206,530	385,690	397	5,604,480	1,185,629
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	..	..	803,517	113,404	..	1,513,792	709,031

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:—2,232 gallons in 1918-19, 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, and 10,110 gallons in 1927-28.

**Tobacco factories.**

The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1927-28 was twenty-five, of which thirteen were too small to be classified as ordinary factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 624. In the year mentioned the remaining twelve gave employment to 1,625 persons who were paid £351,728 in wages, and used machinery, plant, land and buildings valued at £442,070. 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, 1918-19 to 1927-28.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured.			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	number.
1918-19 ..	405,625	5,096,176	5,842,142	1,049	27,973,908	125,372,900
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

**Woollen mills.**

There were twenty-nine woollen mills working in 1927-28, and the number of persons employed therein was 6,752, of whom sixteen were working proprietors. The wages paid amounted to £1,087,006, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings was £3,015,320. The value of the raw materials used during the year was £2,432,953, and that of the goods manufactured in the same period, £4,680,704. The quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

## WOOLLEN MILLS, 1918-19 TO 1927-28.

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	£
1918-19	4,614,585	513,800	1,429,200	5,047,490	191,130	19,430	1,126,119
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	2,503,198	4,035,238	224,745	47,179	2,397,610
1921-22	8,015,650	583,836	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	1,893,647	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

\* Square Yards.

During the period 1918-19 to 1927-28 the value of the output of woollen mills increased by 315 per cent. Steady progress is indicated by the above table, the year 1927-28 having shown a further increase 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, 1918-19 TO 1927-28.

Year.	Number of Factories.		Persons Employed.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Wages Paid.
				£	£
1918-19	..	238	8,961	627,770	987,203
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	2,140,054*
1927-28	..	179	11,017	1,376,180	1,996,127*

\* 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	536	414,350	74,633	101,738	227,636
1927-28 ..	305	546	418,310	84,479	102,592	244,997

## OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES, 1918-19 TO 1927-28.

Year.	Goods Manufactured—		Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
	Boots and Shoes.	Slippers.*		
	pairs.	pairs.	£	£
1918-19 .. ..	6,073,117	243,383	2,563,423	4,040,550
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	851,239	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 .. ..	7,860,638	1,724,418	2,995,490	6,045,226
1926-27 .. ..	8,147,282	2,100,228	3,036,256	6,105,072
1927-28 .. ..	7,792,702	2,188,608	2,887,363	5,657,318

\* 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 £14,707,061 in 1927-28, as compared with £8,599,603 in 1918-19. During the period 1918-19 to 1927-28 the persons employed increased by 22 per cent., the wages paid by 134 per cent., the value of materials used by 53 per cent., and the value of the output by 71 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows :—

Dress (exclusive of boot) factories.

## DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES, 1918-19 to 1927-28.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
1918-19	1,210	3,776	23,505	27,281	1,915,096	5,205,460	8,599,603
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	7,181,029	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

\* 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, 1918-19 to 1927-28.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
			£		£	British units.	£
1918-19	77	48,777	2,135,310	1,149	190,280	83,778,000	835,190
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	205,777	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

The decrease in the number of persons and the value of machinery and plant and output in electric supply undertakings for the last three 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.

The particulars relating to the power houses at Newport under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners and the State Electricity Commission are included for the last five years in the figures which appear in the above table. This largely accounts for the seeming discrepancy between the quantity and value of the output for the years mentioned. The quantity of electricity generated in these power houses in 1927-28 was 233,414,000 units; the value of this has been estimated at bulk rates by the respective departments.

## 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, 100,000 tons of brown coal briquettes annually.

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., is being established at Richmond, where the single-phase power house of the Melbourne Electric Supply Company Ltd., has been taken over and is in process of conversion to three-phase supply.

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, Boclarra, Rosedale, Bairnsdale, Stratford, Newry, Darnum, Ruby, Yinnar, Nilma and Tinamba. 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 district of Victoria to the city of Warrnambool (a distance of 117 miles), giving supply to the latter town and to the following towns *en route*:—Colac, Camperdown, Terang, Mortlake, Warrion, Beeac, Cobden, Noorat, Alvie, Allansford, Winchelsea, Cororooke, Pomborneit, Kolora, Bellarine, Moolap, Larpent, Nalangil, Ryan's Lane, Wool Wool and Birregurra. It is expected that supply will be made available to Korcitz and Port Fairy early in December, 1928.

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 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, Sunbury, Glenroy, Pascoe Vale and Essendon-Flemington. Also Sassafra, Sherbrooke, Tremont, Ferny Creek, Olinda, Dromana, Sorrento-Portsea, Rosebud,

Rye, Tyabb, Silvan, Evelyn, Tally-Ho, Glen Waverley, Pakenham, Beaconsfield, Berwick, Kallista and Lower Plenty. At the 30th June, 1928, the Commission was supplying either in retail or in bulk, over 120 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 stream flow, volume, &c.

Four hydro-power stations (Royston, Rubicon, Rubicon Lower and Rubicon Falls) have been erected and are in operation. A fifth station at Sugarloaf, of 18,000 horse-power will be completed in January, 1929. 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 to be 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, Mooropna, Tatura, Merrigum, Benalla, Chiltern, Tongala, Rutherglen, Kyabram, Thornton, Mansfield, and Barnawartha. 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 three 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, 1918-19 to 1927-28.

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.	£
1918-19 ..	46	2,270	420,597	353,584	4,904,351,000	220,287	1,373,608
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	2,309	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	1,941,808
1923-24 ..	45	2,561	699,173	410,517	5,407,962,000	259,080	2,093,571
1924-25 ..	45	2,464	668,006	406,868	5,608,313,000	226,436	2,087,356
1925-26 ..	35	933	258,764	422,783	5,801,335,000	273,773	1,433,090
1926-27 ..	33	959	264,918	442,391	5,855,817,000	283,998	1,967,485
1927-28 ..	34	1,013	290,190	437,947	6,326,887,000	291,077	2,077,058

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 355,933 in 1918-19, 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, and 68,567 in 1927-28.

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 1918-19 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.			
	1918-19	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1918-19	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . .	94	80	83	83	218	187	160	149
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . .	15	20	21	19	9	10	10	9
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . .	101	152	168	163	79	112	109	98
Working in wood . .	218	364	336	331	263	330	342	319
Metal works, machinery, &c. . .	545	721	807	819	182	229	216	222
Connected with food and drink, &c. . .	247	268	267	592	404	448	465	665
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . .	1,193	1,629	1,719	1,750	307	364	368	358
Books, paper, printing, &c. . .	298	393	410	407	150	171	172	174
Musical instruments, &c. . .	12	19	19	18	..	..	..	..
Arms and explosives	10	7	7	7	1	1	1	1
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . .	268	449	468	465	303	423	481	506
Ship and boat building and repairing..	10	10	11	10	2	1	2	2
Furniture, upholstery and bedding . .	258	390	448	445	28	39	48	54
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . .	73	89	92	98	39	28	22	23
Surgical and other scientific appliances	30	36	40	43	2	3	4	3
Jewellery, time-pieces and plated-ware . .	90	109	112	108	5	5	5	7
Heat, light, and power	61	109	26	26	105	107	103	104
Rubber and Leather-ware . .	40	56	106	116	..	2	24	28
Minor wares, n.s.i. . .	58	84	18	23	2	16	..	..
Total . .	3,621	4,985	5,158	5,523	2,099	2,476	2,532	2,722

Since 1918-19 the number of factories in the State has increased by 2,522, the greatest numerical increase in the classes being that of the clothing and textile factories, of which there were 608 more in 1927-28 than in 1918-19. 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 employment afforded in each class of industry is set forth in the next statement :—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1918-19.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Treating raw materials, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. ..	4,204	4,077	4,209	4,112	3,552
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	807	950	891	941	870
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	4,436	6,181	5,975	6,117	5,855
Working in wood ..	7,669	10,198	9,685	9,134	8,265
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	16,261	24,464	25,663	28,563	27,819
Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	19,185	19,344	18,813	18,881	21,476
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	39,739	49,633	50,188	55,101	53,857
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	9,051	11,703	11,374	11,720	11,618
Musical instruments, &c. ..	255	467	529	532	471
Arms and explosives ..	864	428	471	537	511
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. ..	4,974	6,984	7,386	8,236	7,845
Ship and boat building and repairing ..	692	432	388	388	395
Furniture, bedding, and upholstery ..	3,023	4,782	4,527	5,460	5,199
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	2,268	2,774	2,713	2,811	2,839
Surgical and other scientific appliances ..	159	236	230	269	269
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware ..	1,199	1,069	1,097	1,044	1,100
Heat, light, and power ..	4,289	6,311	4,186	2,984	3,029
Rubber and Leatherware, n.e.i. ..	762	940	919	4,496	5,080
Minor wares, n.e.i. ..	2,512	3,185	3,715	313	307
Total ..	122,349	154,158	152,959	161,639	160,357

The total increase in the number of hands employed during the period covered by the above table was 38,008, which represented an advance of about 31 per cent. An increase of 3 per cent. is, however, due to the addition of a new industry in class 6, viz., bakeries, &c., 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 14,118, 2,871, and 11,558 respectively in the number of persons employed in 1927-28 as compared with the number in 1918-19. The increase in rubber and leatherware since 1925-26 is mainly due to an alteration in classification by which rubber goods have been transferred from minor wares.

An examination of the five-year table hereunder reveals the fact that the greatest and most consistent increase in the number of factories has taken place in the two classes of factories employing four and under four hands.

The abnormal increases in 1927-28 in the smaller classes of factories is largely due to the inclusion for the first time of bakeries.

### FACTORIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

		Showing Annual Percentage Increase or Decrease.									
		1923-24.	Increase.	1924-25.	Increase.	1925-26.	Increase.	1926-27.	Increase.	1927-28.	Increase.
			%		%		%		%		%
<b>Under 4 hands—</b>											
Number of Factories	1,636	5.75	1,787	9.23	1,879	5.15	2,051	9.15	2,397	16.87	
Employees	3,643	-4.48	3,372	6.28	4,011	3.59	4,315	7.58	5,056	17.17	
<b>4 hands—</b>											
Number of Factories	729	6.11	764	4.80	797	4.32	811	1.76	955	17.75	
Employees	2,916	6.11	3,056	4.80	3,188	4.32	3,244	1.76	3,820	17.75	
<b>5 to 10 hands—</b>											
Number of Factories	2,333	4.29	2,259	-3.17	2,210	-2.17	2,215	0.22	2,301	3.88	
Employees	15,567	1.12	15,706	0.89	15,304	-2.56	15,465	1.05	15,861	2.56	
<b>11 to 20 hands—</b>											
Number of Factories	1,202	5.07	1,169	-2.75	1,142	-2.31	1,125	-1.49	1,101	-2.13	
Employees	17,368	4.98	17,068	-1.73	16,615	-2.65	16,479	-0.81	16,160	-1.93	
<b>21 to 50 hands—</b>											
Number of Factories	939	2.96	902	-3.94	883	-2.11	900	1.92	922	2.44	
Employees	29,960	4.32	28,661	-4.33	28,066	-2.08	28,774	2.52	28,960	0.64	
<b>51 to 100 hands—</b>											
Number of Factories	311	-8.53	312	0.32	303	-2.88	346	12.21	320	-5.88	
Employees	21,623	-7.30	21,960	1.56	20,838	-5.11	24,177	16.02	22,433	-7.21	
<b>Over 100 hands—</b>											
Number of Factories	239	4.37	232	-2.93	247	6.46	248	0.40	249	0.40	
Employees	65,085	4.17	63,835	-1.92	64,937	1.73	69,185	16.54	68,067	-1.61	

### PROPORTION OF FACTORIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

[illegible]

**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.	1918-19.	1923-24.	1924-25	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Working proprietors ..	5,471	7,500	7,255	7,254	7,334	7,755
Managers, overseers ..	3,793	4,929	5,043	5,213	5,580	5,891
Accountants, clerks ..	4,919	6,966	6,827	6,034	6,519	6,677
Engine-drivers, firemen	1,914	2,197	2,142	2,065	2,036	1,945
Workers in factory or works ..	101,608	129,617	128,706	128,948	137,025	135,425
Outworkers ..	1,022	870	728	736	592	380
Carters, messengers ..	2,816	3,378	2,766	2,394	2,065	1,703
Others ..	806	705	691	315	488	581
Total ..	122,349	156,162	154,158	152,959	161,639	160,357

**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 1918-19 to 1927-28, 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.
1918-19 ..	81,357	1,188	40,992	550	122,349	855
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

Males formed 66·5 per cent. in 1918-19 and 67·4 per cent. in 1927-28 of the total persons employed. The increase during the period 1918-19 to 1927-28 in the number of males employed was 26,711, or 32·8 per cent., and in the number of females employed, 11,297, or 27·5 per cent.

Of the total females in factories 72·8 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 10·3 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, 1927-28.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Oatmeal, etc. . . . .	330	235	71·21
Biscuit . . . . .	694	529	76·22
Jam, fruit, and vegetable canning . .	1,215	902	74·23
Confectionery . . . . .	1,654	1,645	99·45
Tobacco, etc. . . . .	1,042	583	55·95
Woollen mills . . . . .	2,967	3,785	127·57
Clothing, tailoring, etc. . . . .	2,056	6,680	324·90
Dressmaking, millinery . . . . .	512	8,250	1,611·32
Underclothing, shirts, ties, etc. . .	589	6,539	1,110·19
Hats, caps, etc. . . . .	543	1,101	202·76
Hosiery . . . . .	1,107	4,774	431·25
Fur . . . . .	256	411	160·54
Boots and shoes . . . . .	5,883	5,134	87·26
Printing, newspapers, etc. . . . .	6,288	1,632	25·97
Bookbinding, etc. . . . .	729	616	84·49
Paper making, Paper bag, etc. . . .	885	928	104·85
Sail, tent, rope, twine . . . . .	628	442	70·38
Chemicals . . . . .	665	663	99·68
Ammunition and Explosives . . . . .	305	206	67·54
Upholstery, bedding, etc. . . . .	689	345	50·07
Match . . . . .	183	480	262·29
Fancy leather . . . . .	502	373	74·30
Rubber goods . . . . .	3,189	1,016	31·86
All other factories . . . . .	75,157	5,020	6·67
Total . . . . .	108,068	52,289	48·38

A favorable feature of factory statistics has been the small proportion of children engaged in factories. Of the male and female employees, boys and girls under 16 constituted 4·18 and 7·74 per cent. respectively in 1927-28, as against 3·85 and 5·83 per cent. in 1918-19. The number of children

employed in factories and their proportions to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1918-19 to 1927-28 :—

## 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.
1918-19 ..	3,137	2,389	5,526	4·15	5·90	4·73
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

**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 1918-19 to 1927-28 :—

## MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Horse-power of Engines.
		£	
1918-19 .. ..	4,470	13,645,220	153,408
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



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, 1918-19 to 1927-28.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
1918-19 ..	875	782	2,481	297	35	1,250
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

Year.	Actual Horse-power of Engines.				
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
1918-19 .. ..	91,245	18,929	40,791	2,443	153,408
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	117,525	5,380	374,064
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

Although steam is the principal motive power, and was used to supply 60 per cent. of the total mechanical power employed in factories in 1927-28, a remarkable development is shown in the use of electricity, which in 1918-19 was used by 2,481, and in 1927-28 by 5,701 factories, the actual horse-power increasing from 40,791 to 137,692 in the same period.

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.	

## Aggregate Amounts.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1918-19	..	..	1,625,584	208,524	9,906,082	2,340,213	14,080,403
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	3,398,275	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	5,194,577	31,822,589
1927-28	1,954,036	102,663	3,358,582	532,265	20,915,338	5,229,167	32,087,051

## Average Amounts.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1918-19	..	..	244 5 4	101 7 5	141 19 8	60 19 0	120 9 5	
1919-20	..	..	264 8 1	118 6 9	157 16 9	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*	

\* 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 1927-28 show an advance of £3 1s. 8d. in the average wage paid per employee.

The average wage for 1927-28 (£196 15s. 9d.) 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 1927-28 are given in the subjoined statement:—

### FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1927-28.

Class of Industry.	Cost of—				Value of Output.
	Raw Materials Used (including Containers).	Fuel, Light, and Power Used.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Tools replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . .	4,236,725	104,309	822,205	47,548	5,853,112
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . .	897,971	49,007	194,524	38,218	1,525,970
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . .	995,283	530,482	1,406,713	155,282	4,020,577
Working in wood . . .	2,014,848	52,195	1,905,782	67,525	4,791,960
Metal works, machinery, &c. . .	7,367,871	394,036	6,669,418	331,263	17,404,404
Connected with food and drink, &c. . .	28,185,190	725,194	4,770,555	262,144	40,012,822
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . .	14,295,429	304,582	7,967,439	219,219	26,836,013
Books, paper, printing, &c. . .	2,796,110	125,092	2,584,076	62,909	7,084,595
Musical instruments, &c. . .	120,367	2,834	103,618	1,021	279,566
Arms and explosives . . .	234,765	15,630	111,874	7,588	449,500
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . .	780,573	58,236	1,699,591	37,748	3,057,509
Ship and boat building and repairing . . .	32,074	6,041	100,575	1,084	169,627
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . .	1,472,417	28,285	994,322	13,293	3,052,308
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . .	2,047,789	77,048	616,194	78,282	3,525,637
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . .	51,074	1,496	56,305	1,136	137,829
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . .	222,113	7,777	220,108	3,253	552,309
Heat, light, and power . . .	1,488,237	820,145	772,612	190,746	4,771,689
Rubber and leatherware, n.e.l. . .	2,303,496	130,607	1,037,761	76,675	4,766,129
Minor wares, n.e.l. . .	95,446	927	53,379	417	175,761
Total . . .	69,637,778	3,433,923	32,087,051	1,595,351	128,467,317

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, 1927-28.

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 Expendi- ture, Interest and Profit.
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Treating raw material, product of pastoral pur- suits, &c. . . . .	72·4	1·8	14·0	0·8	11·0
2. Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . .	58·8	3·2	12·8	2·5	22·7
3. Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	24·8	13·2	35·0	3·8	23·2
4. Working in wood . . . .	42·0	1·1	39·8	1·4	15·7
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	42·3	2·3	38·3	1·9	15·2
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	70·4	1·8	11·9	0·7	15·2
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	53·3	1·1	29·7	0·8	29·7
8. Books, paper, printing, &c.	39·4	1·8	36·5	0·9	21·4
9. Musical instruments, &c.	43·0	1·0	37·1	0·4	18·5
10. Arms and explosives . . .	52·2	3·5	24·9	1·7	17·7
11. Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	25·5	1·9	55·6	1·2	15·8
12. Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	18·9	3·6	59·3	0·6	17·6
13. Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . . . .	48·2	0·9	32·6	0·5	17·8
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by- products . . . . .	58·1	2·2	17·5	2·2	20·0
15. Surgical and other scientific instruments . . . . .	37·1	1·1	40·8	0·8	20·2
16. Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . . . .	40·2	1·4	39·9	0·6	17·9
17. Heat, light, and power . .	31·2	17·2	16·2	4·0	31·4
18. Rubber and leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	48·3	2·8	21·8	1·6	25·5
19. Minor wares, n.e.i. . . .	54·3	0·5	30·4	0·2	14·6
Total . . . . .	54·2	2·7	25·0	1·2	16·9

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 35 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 11 per cent. and that on raw materials to 70 per cent. of the value of the output.

Cost of  
production,  
1918-19 to  
1927-28.

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 1918-19 to 1927-28 :—

### COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1918-19 to 1927-28.

Year.	Cost of Production.				Total Value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1918-19 ..	52,098,737	1,457,124	14,080,403	12,559,413	80,195,677
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
1922-23 ..	62,217,874	2,803,239	27,472,084	21,428,730	113,921,927
1923-24 ..	65,205,233	2,964,635	29,057,052	20,950,478	118,177,398
1924-25 ..	67,164,445	3,156,382	29,329,400	20,336,212	119,983,439
1925-26 ..	69,816,935	3,392,448	31,822,589	22,365,979	127,397,951
1926-27 ..	69,637,778	3,433,923	32,087,051	23,306,565	128,465,317
1927-28 ..					

These figures are reduced in the appended statement to their proportionate value of the total output.

### PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1918-19 to 1927-28.

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.				Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%
1918-19 ..	65·0	1·8	17·5	15·7	100·0
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

The apparent decrease since 1923-24 in the percentage available for profit and miscellaneous expenses, as shown in the last table, is due to 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, and £2,056,699.

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 24·6 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 20·1 per cent. in the period 1918-19 to 1922-23. The cost of materials was 54·9 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1923-24 to 1927-28, as compared with 60·9 per cent. in the years 1918-19 to 1922-23. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power was 1·9 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 16s. 4d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1923-24 to 1927-28, as compared with £17 0s. 9d. 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 1927-28 :—

### MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1927-28.

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . . . .	748,690	929,800
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . . . .	319,070	316,360
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	1,354,420	1,270,820
Working in wood . . . . .	1,126,890	1,137,400
Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	4,016,260	4,678,140
Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	6,205,530	6,982,550
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	4,298,270	7,346,410
Books, paper, printing, &c. . . . .	2,831,640	3,034,750
Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	17,370	182,470
Arms and explosives . . . . .	306,300	427,010
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	875,300	2,417,590
Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	105,630	186,840
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . . . .	276,640	1,075,450
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . . .	1,024,500	889,380
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . . . .	23,250	89,980
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . . . .	71,510	275,460
Heat, light, and power . . . . .	8,103,100	2,378,660
Rubber and Leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	994,170	1,075,760
Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	17,140	66,510
Total . . . . .	32,745,680	34,761,340

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 £38,983,689, 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 1918-19 to 1927-28 :—

**MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS USED IN  
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1918-19 to 1927-28.**

Year.						Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
						£	£
1918-19	..	..	..	..	..	13,645,220	13,673,515
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	15,846,935	14,957,595
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

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery and plant and land and buildings increased by 147 per cent. between 1918-19 and 1927-28.

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, 1918 to 1927.**

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

**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, bread, and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the output for 1927-28 was £56,028, and of the materials used, £43,042. 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 133 persons (110 males and 23 females). The value of the work turned out for the period under review was £28,650.

**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, 1923-24 to 1927-28.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
<i>Cultivation.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat .. ..	8,189,069	11,993,546	6,665,150	9,546,812	4,724,369
Oats .. ..	1,455,331	934,538	684,320	653,291	688,804
Barley, malting ..	195,545	258,263	202,206	192,349	184,824
" other ..	66,665	95,743	87,960	103,360	112,603
Maize .. ..	253,276	137,948	172,825	152,055	121,368
Other Cereals ..	71,173	53,227	58,525	58,483	48,995
Grass and Clover					
Seed .. ..	3,880	3,886	2,749	2,350	2,076
Potatoes .. ..	701,229	682,878	1,309,470	671,673	388,537
Onions .. ..	215,444	209,803	267,793	110,839	188,186
Other Root Crops	15,082	12,340	18,297	15,161	14,759
Hay .. ..	5,229,162	3,639,496	3,497,253	4,719,925	3,683,272
Straw .. ..	66,677	66,920	63,988	47,970	66,904
Green Forage* ..	536,855	497,655	539,365	436,205	474,475
Tobacco .. ..	41,880	49,120	47,160	57,700	35,280
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c. .. ..	45,589	45,372	77,323	74,889	81,421
Raisins, ordinary ..	27,420	57,867	73,452	99,080	76,100
" sultanas ..	122,775	733,919	676,965	1,195,183	623,241
Currants .. ..	57,027	110,099	93,972	182,536	152,171
Wine .. ..	217,713	153,986	177,371	254,184	152,212
Hops .. ..	29,772	53,000	54,193	16,074	50,262
Other Crops .. ..	104,066	78,848	125,788	109,022	168,618
Fruit grown for sale in orchards and gardens .. ..	1,193,689	1,091,508	1,247,723	970,831	1,189,356
Fruit in private orchards and gar- dens .. ..	10,505	9,945	12,070	9,570	10,520
Market Gardens ..	810,600	731,000	830,450	887,550	949,200
Less Deductions ..	..	-3,535,135	-3,283,560	-4,822,130	-5,616,588
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>19,660,374</b>	<b>18,165,772</b>	<b>13,702,818</b>	<b>15,744,992</b>	<b>8,570,865</b>

\* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.



## VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1923-24 TO 1927-28—continued.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
<i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Milk consumed in natural state ..	2,130,345	1,784,590	2,333,000	2,326,800	2,184,900
Butter made ..	6,491,310	6,618,240	6,182,120	6,233,400	6,675,700
Cheese made ..	253,795	204,890	227,660	270,620	244,140
Cream made (not for butter) ..	177,090	190,540	184,350	154,880	174,610
Condensed, and Powdered Milk ..	1,509,400	1,582,915	1,437,660	1,498,060	1,906,720
Cattle ..	1,413,310	3,538,240	3,707,000	2,330,830	3,308,880
Pigs ..	1,507,600	1,588,620	1,720,740	1,343,750	1,189,410
Sheep (without wool) ..	2,600,450	4,390,880	3,316,660	2,585,770	3,740,310
Wool ..	7,695,000	11,440,240	7,082,820	7,876,683	9,701,660
Less Deductions ..	..	-1,723,178	-1,771,800	-2,340,426	-2,701,780
Total ..	23,778,300	29,615,977	24,420,210	22,280,367	26,424,600
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold ..	405,245	285,316	200,958	208,778	163,699
Coal ..	563,289	610,671	762,521	846,697	982,533
Stone from Quarries (including limestone) ..	518,064	530,820	666,765	700,200	652,860
Other Metals and Minerals ..	45,829	41,848	37,284	124,567	156,246
Total ..	1,532,427	1,468,655	1,667,528	1,880,242	1,955,278
<i>Forest Produce.</i>					
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only) ..	942,480	745,580	711,970	863,493	782,700
Firewood (estimated) ..	1,033,700	1,053,870	1,071,000	888,400	910,000
Bark for Tanning ..	130,660	132,935	129,490	136,906	107,700
Total ..	2,106,840	1,932,385	1,912,460	1,888,799	1,800,400
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Honey and Beeswax ..	45,559	78,981	41,694	47,282	60,140
Poultry production (estimated) ..	4,587,560	4,443,200	4,515,400	4,819,500	4,760,000
Rabbits and Hares ..	310,930	403,680	697,665	508,340	679,230
Fish ..	161,905	164,296	187,851	167,461	185,840
Total ..	5,105,954	5,090,157	5,442,610	5,542,583	5,685,210
Total Value of Primary Products ..	52,183,895	56,272,946	47,145,626	47,336,983	44,436,353
Manufacturing—Added Value* ..	49,141,526	45,271,348	46,006,461	51,005,430	51,565,291
Grand Total ..	101,325,421	101,544,294	93,152,087	98,342,413	96,001,644

\* 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.

The figures for the last four years in the above table under the headings "Cultivation" and "Dairying and Pastoral" are not strictly comparable with those of previous years owing to certain deductions

(in addition to freight and handling charges) having been made consisting chiefly of cost of bags, cases, seed, manure, spraying material, and produce used in the production of crops in the former, and of hay, bran and pollard, green fodder, and root crops used as fodder in the case of the latter.

Similarly 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 in 1927-28 has resulted in an increase in added value in manufacturing of £1,251,524, for which allowance must be made when comparing these figures 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,  
1923-24 to 1927-28.

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—				
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation ..	12 1 11	10 19 3	8 2 9	9 4 0	4 18 5
Dairying and Pastoral	14 12 7	17 17 5	14 10 0	13 0 4	15 3 6
Mining .. ..	0 18 10	0 17 9	0 19 10	1 1 11	1 2 5
Forest .. ..	1 5 11	1 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 1	1 0 8
Miscellaneous ..	3 2 10	3 1 5	3 4 8	3 4 9	3 5 4
Total Primary Production	32 2 1	33 19 2	27 19 11	27 13 1	25 10 4
Manufactures ..	30 4 8	27 6 5	27 6 5	29 15 11	29 12 3
Grand Total	62 6 9	61 5 7	55 6 4	57 9 0	55 2 7

Monthly  
employment  
in factories.

Factory schedules for the year 1927-28 called for data days nearest the 15th day of each month, including and all others engaged in work connected with manufacture. The information has been tabulated and the monthly totals for

## MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Boiling down .. .. .	277	279	280	281
Sausage skins .. .. .	175	177	192	251
Tanneries .. .. .	2,021	2,023	2,018	1,952
Fellmongeries .. .. .	401	379	373	500
Chaffcutting .. .. .	305	312	305	287
Oil and grease .. .. .	192	194	192	199
Soap and candle .. .. .	648	649	653	659
Bricks .. .. .	1,199	1,189	1,119	1,159
Tiles .. .. .	575	596	609	629
Pipes and pottery .. .. .	730	721	721	741
Glass .. .. .	877	866	878	868
Monumental .. .. .	417	422	432	438
Modelling, plaster sheets	623	655	639	650
Lime .. .. .	137	147	143	140
Cement and cement goods	1,067	1,106	1,046	964
Boxes and cases .. .. .	381	362	358	390
Cooperage .. .. .	275	269	270	269
Joinery, sawmilling .. .. .	4,170	4,150	4,176	4,160
Forest saw-mills .. .. .	1,844	1,943	1,999	1,964
Wood turning, &c. .. .. .	665	660	673	676
Agricultural implements	3,734	3,581	3,576	3,170
Art metal works .. .. .	182	191	193	186
Brass and copper .. .. .	1,232	1,220	1,256	1,257
Cutlery .. .. .	110	112	114	111
Engineering .. .. .	6,001	6,078	6,068	5,963
Ironworks and foundries	4,309	4,158	4,207	3,955
Nails .. .. .	171	170	172	172
Railway workshops .. .. .	7,103	7,042	7,021	7,036
Stoves, ovens .. .. .	246	253	244	242
Tinsmithing .. .. .	1,889	1,930	1,965	1,950
Wireworking .. .. .	422	421	420	416
Meters .. .. .	269	262	274	276
Other metal works .. .. .	358	369	381	395
Electrical apparatus .. .. .	1,502	1,512	1,475	1,471
Bacon .. .. .	502	491	493	484
Butter, cheese, &c. .. .. .	2,013	2,084	2,323	2,557
Margarine .. .. .	54	49	48	50
Meat preserving .. .. .	496	494	586	891
Biscuits .. .. .	1,261	1,253	1,281	1,275
Confectionery .. .. .	3,396	3,325	3,322	3,278
Cornflour, oatmeal, &c. .. .. .	524	525	521	531
Flour mills .. .. .	964	946	935	862
Jam, fruit preserving .. .. .	1,213	1,187	1,254	1,329
Dried fruit .. .. .	233	210	225	213

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, 1927-28.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
275	270	273	276	272	267	269	273
257	244	210	197	174	192	198	203
1 903	1,814	1,801	1,877	1,748	1,687	1,566	1,537
547	555	504	499	478	514	491	452
319	304	333	350	328	334	329	332
198	177	181	183	187	174	196	166
652	638	631	648	660	667	667	685
1,130	1,131	1,076	1,029	1,035	1,023	1 048	1,016
637	612	598	581	574	506	512	505
740	735	697	750	772	775	756	758
1,011	1,029	999	919	852	926	833	824
449	433	418	394	389	415	414	405
649	637	613	609	585	612	609	607
129	120	127	128	131	137	134	125
970	921	945	933	962	963	1,006	1,010
388	389	397	420	448	438	439	403
268	274	270	268	245	242	245	248
4,068	3,952	3,912	3,962	3,948	3,896	3,844	3,829
2,058	1,983	1,928	2,042	2,011	1,939	1,883	1,822
666	664	650	647	642	614	609	595
2,767	2,856	2,966	3,185	3,346	3,385	3,415	3,526
162	160	159	163	165	161	161	166
1,245	1,285	1,273	1,243	1,242	1,214	1,174	1,160
110	112	113	111	113	112	116	115
6,100	5,967	6,075	6,038	5,922	5,836	5,747	5,726
4,119	4,178	4,001	3,948	3,902	3,884	3,931	3,942
178	177	173	176	175	175	180	179
7,015	6,978	6,735	6,647	6,631	6,679	6,784	6,743
238	243	244	241	249	247	254	251
2,009	2,004	1,912	1,908	1,884	1,823	1,871	1,881
425	425	429	429	429	425	431	430
280	282	279	284	287	289	283	287
409	404	390	405	411	401	403	412
1,503	1,500	1,363	1,384	1,394	1,403	1,404	1,384
528	537	506	507	509	508	523	526
2,701	2,606	2,432	2,317	2,370	2,315	2,301	2,261
51	51	51	51	51	52	51	52
1,083	800	674	597	614	618	550	602
1,248	1,251	1,099	1,196	1,169	1,183	1,210	1,197
3,151	3,028	2,797	2,930	2,898	2,870	3,050	3,119
534	528	518	529	548	564	610	606
854	945	1,111	1,013	940	879	940	921
1,458	1,739	3,102	4,106	4,504	2,293	1,721	1,273
193	198	235	332	737	699	432	243

## MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Pickles, sauces, vinegar .. ..	231	200	210	225
Aerated waters .. ..	555	602	632	745
Breweries .. ..	1,129	1,126	1,155	1,183
Condiments, coffee, &c. .. ..	621	667	678	677
Distilleries .. ..	98	91	88	88
Ice refrigerating .. ..	157	159	163	220
Malt .. ..	283	287	285	285
Tobacco .. ..	1,668	1,646	1,647	1,649
Bakeries .. ..	2,647	2,656	2,677	2,695
Woollen mills .. ..	6,799	6,854	6,848	6,846
Knitting, hosiery .. ..	5,705	5,584	5,539	5,527
Cotton mills .. ..	219	224	239	333
Boots and shoes .. ..	10,997	11,269	11,294	11,167
Boot repairs .. ..	259	259	254	258
Boot accessories .. ..	454	467	472	457
Clothing .. ..	7,886	7,943	8,150	8,255
Waterproof clothing .. ..	293	287	294	299
Dressmaking .. ..	7,966	8,173	8,352	8,418
Dyeworks .. ..	281	276	285	297
Furriers .. ..	545	560	593	599
Hats and caps .. ..	1,796	1,823	1,828	1,724
Shirts, ties, &c. .. ..	3,083	3,163	3,203	3,189
Underclothing, corset .. ..	3,799	3,890	3,998	4,050
Rope, cordage .. ..	868	870	870	829
Sail, tent, tarpaulin .. ..	209	213	222	221
Bags and sacks .. ..	167	158	162	155
Paper, paper bags, &c. .. ..	1,750	1,783	1,790	1,828
Photo engraving .. ..	287	290	289	307
Printing .. ..	5,310	5,293	5,356	5,358
Newspapers .. ..	2,034	2,035	2,047	2,061
Die-sinking .. ..	164	167	167	171
Bookbinding .. ..	1,288	1,291	1,308	1,307
Musical instruments .. ..	503	494	501	464
Arms and ammunition .. ..	217	213	207	200
Industrial explosives .. ..	307	310	305	306
Coachbuilding .. ..	1,511	1,521	1,520	1,523
Motor repairs and assembling .. ..	3,464	3,344	3,449	3,531
Motor body building .. ..	1,712	1,684	1,713	1,650
Perambulators .. ..	136	140	145	149
Saddlery, harness .. ..	174	168	168	153
Docks and slips, ship-building .. ..	303	356	368	289
Aircraft building .. ..	69	67	67	56
Bedding upholstery .. ..	986	985	1,006	1,017
Furnishing, drapery .. ..	195	186	192	188
Furniture, cabinet .. ..	2,970	2,909	2,928	2,897
Picture frame .. ..	68	70	73	74
Basket, wickerware .. ..	220	211	218	222
Brooms, brushware .. ..	255	259	260	251
Chemicals, drugs and medicines .. ..	1,318	1,312	1,298	1,324
Paints and varnishes .. ..	92	91	92	95

## FACTORIES, 1927-28—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
243	256	276	261	243	228	235	225
851	908	944	845	804	652	579	562
1,210	1,229	1,193	1,167	1,159	1,157	1,145	1,134
699	682	655	625	607	594	620	618
87	96	79	108	110	113	115	87
256	281	293	281	263	223	186	178
274	264	217	229	208	253	276	283
1,655	1,650	1,564	1,574	1,584	1,537	1,560	1,568
2,696	2,725	2,724	2,756	2,768	2,779	2,810	2,829
6,835	6,741	6,619	6,804	6,608	6,587	6,597	6,503
5,548	5,507	5,419	5,681	5,850	5,690	5,886	5,958
340	339	351	364	366	381	398	400
11,045	10,130	8,698	10,071	10,482	10,152	9,889	9,754
257	260	257	254	256	255	260	257
441	388	300	393	428	428	425	420
8,310	8,261	7,577	7,868	8,031	7,829	7,821	7,678
310	300	294	306	326	323	326	296
8,257	7,938	6,657	7,909	8,240	7,945	7,767	7,456
325	321	319	322	329	334	343	332
589	602	529	649	685	658	638	544
1,611	1,425	1,183	1,433	1,483	1,395	1,493	1,470
3,206	3,087	2,923	2,926	2,886	2,110	2,590	2,532
4,024	3,981	3,609	3,825	3,855	3,774	3,796	3,774
825	812	768	798	800	772	807	822
232	236	219	230	219	212	217	217
149	152	145	148	145	145	148	134
1,778	1,770	1,736	1,800	1,813	1,766	1,781	1,758
328	334	344	343	340	339	331	321
5,354	5,307	5,264	5,237	5,188	5,129	5,224	5,227
2,027	2,017	1,985	1,983	2,008	2,005	1,977	1,977
172	162	164	167	174	169	171	168
1,323	1,320	1,299	1,322	1,304	1,303	1,312	1,306
449	452	434	432	429	451	458	461
199	198	195	213	215	201	205	194
303	305	305	304	304	308	305	292
1,520	1,541	1,524	1,529	1,516	1,499	1,490	1,486
3,549	3,576	3,391	3,424	3,522	3,500	3,486	3,347
1,633	1,697	1,577	1,503	1,412	1,478	1,499	1,654
153	153	142	141	134	133	137	130
142	152	143	145	147	145	157	150
293	323	361	295	321	285	301	353
56	53	50	48	43	47	49	50
995	985	938	962	961	954	952	937
188	176	204	221	220	214	220	209
2,851	2,806	2,655	2,751	2,817	2,776	2,812	2,760
71	69	68	70	76	76	76	73
223	225	216	210	200	207	208	199
256	248	245	249	253	214	247	248
1,316	1,290	1,258	1,267	1,270	1,253	1,281	1,282
91	91	91	87	91	90	93	94

## MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Inks, polishes, &c. .. ..	334	344	341	350
Chemical fertilizers .. ..	855	866	879	857
Surgical instruments .. ..	99	93	93	91
Optical and scientific instruments ..	134	132	132	131
Electroplating .. ..	427	425	432	437
Jewellery .. ..	496	531	552	563
Electric light and power .. ..	1,062	1,065	1,057	1,058
Gas .. ..	1,020	1,027	1,026	1,027
Matches .. ..	570	566	535	542
Rubber goods .. ..	4,186	4,241	4,156	4,122
Leather belting, fancy leather, &c. ..	787	790	809	811
Umbrella .. ..	209	203	179	170

**Factories, 1927-28—continued.**

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
344	345	327	331	327	324	337	345
886	852	1,029	1,074	1,334	1,314	991	884
95	94	95	99	101	100	98	99
131	132	131	136	132	131	132	132
440	444	418	430	425	419	428	420
582	572	510	504	505	448	496	460
1,055	1,056	1,049	1,050	1,063	1,062	1,039	1,035
1,035	1,014	987	1,002	1,011	1,014	977	981
561	573	582	575	603	606	648	635
4,231	4,199	4,166	4,154	4,129	4,072	4,022	3,885
808	811	698	729	733	709	684	624
185	186	178	184	179	177	177	180



## STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 to 1928.

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immi- grants (by Sea).	Emi- grants (by Sea).
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1836	224	186	38	1	3	..	..	..
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	358	198	177	4,080	..
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	2,673	780	969	10,760	3,304
1860	537,847	328,251	209,596	22,863	12,061	4,351	29,037	21,689
1870	726,599	398,755	327,844	27,151	10,420	4,732	32,554	21,087
1880	860,067	451,456	408,611	26,148	11,652	5,286	56,955	45,294
1890	1,133,266	596,064	537,202	37,578	18,012	9,187	79,777	63,820
1900	1,197,206	602,487	594,719	30,779	15,215	8,308	82,157	83,684
1910	1,301,408	646,482	654,926	31,437	14,736	10,240	82,594	77,951
1911	1,339,893	668,818	671,075	33,044	15,217	11,088	106,349	93,246
1912	1,382,553	690,056	692,497	35,817	16,595	11,738	124,527	99,933
1913	1,415,416	707,444	707,972	35,978	15,475	11,324	114,586	101,718
1914	1,435,188	713,307	721,881	36,225	16,503	11,830	109,149	*99,043
1915	1,424,445	694,210	730,235	35,010	15,823	12,832	*85,977	*82,189
1916	1,404,663	666,245	738,418	34,239	16,489	11,341	*80,458	*76,687
1917	1,417,060	671,075	745,985	33,035	14,555	9,506	*58,976	*58,774
1918	1,437,245	684,243	753,002	31,601	15,177	9,156	*48,566	*51,631
1919	1,503,035	739,956	763,079	31,621	19,370	11,706	*33,621	*37,099
1920	1,527,909	753,803	774,106	36,214	16,832	14,898	*65,595	59,956
1921	1,550,686	764,905	785,781	35,593	16,165	13,676	66,537	63,944
1922	1,590,225	788,626	801,599	36,288	15,156	12,996	81,903	66,355
1923	1,625,380	806,546	818,834	35,876	17,219	13,126	87,248	69,986
1924	1,657,095	824,182	832,913	36,139	16,503	13,296	88,467	72,548
1925	1,684,017	838,693	845,324	35,922	15,836	13,370	77,487	64,276
1926	1,711,827	852,399	859,428	35,362	16,335	13,405	88,026	73,799
1927	1,741,390	867,409	873,981	35,074	16,773	13,608	90,338	77,079
1928	1,760,964	875,449	885,515	34,498	17,708	13,186	78,153	72,968

\* Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces.

## STATE FINANCE.

Year ended June—	General Revenue.	General Expenditure.	Expenditure by Government from Loan Funds.	Loan Expenditure on—		
				Railways.	Country Water Supply.	Closer Settlement (including Soldier Settlement).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836*	..	2,165	..	..	..	..
1840*	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..
1850*	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..
1860*	3,082,461	3,315,307	†	†	†	..
1870*	3,261,883	3,428,382	†	†	†	..
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,435,376	1,209,892†	37,982	..
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,188,934	3,260,244	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	12,979,407	2,627,716	577,356	414,459	1,105,541
1920	15,866,184	15,752,459	7,502,756	1,146,593	484,325	5,221,221
1921	19,054,475	18,941,698	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	23,050,968	8,407,526	1,395,282	1,415,109	2,433,330
1925	24,384,887	24,250,483	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	1,821,006	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
Total to date	..	..	169,319,371	71,107,724	20,582,216	34,704,590

NOTE.—For expenditure by the Country Roads Board, see page 673.

\* Year ended 31st December.

† Details of Loan Expenditure for each year prior to 1872-3 are not available. The total loan expenditure up to 30th June, 1872, was £12,484,568, of which £9,790,526 had been expended on Railways, and £876,062 on Country Water Supply.

‡ Including purchase money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.

## STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Year.	Public Debt at end of Financial Year. *	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Shires and Road Districts.		
		No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.
	£		£	£		£	£
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

\* 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
Total	3,286,139	863,773	3,863,462	4,352,328	12,365,702

\* 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 & Agencies.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.
		£	£	£	£			£
1854	6	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

\* 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 into one institution on 1st October, 1897, and is since known as the State Savings Bank. The figures exclude School Banks and Deposit Stock Accounts.

CROWN LANDS ; COMMERCE.

Year.	Crown Land Sales.		Imports.	Exports.	Total Exports of Victorian Produce.	Exports Oversea of—	
	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.	Total Value.	Total Value.		Butter.	
						Quantity.	Value.
	acres.	£	£	£	£	lbs.	£
1857	500,383	1,067,450	17,256,209	15,079,512	..	572,770	16,240
1860	492,248	663,238	15,093,730	12,962,704	11,061,076	705,040	27,974
1870	337,507	463,821	12,455,758	12,470,014	9,103,323	137,475	4,704
1880	409,738	471,824	14,556,894	15,954,559	11,220,467	1,096,401	29,996
1890	249,373	322,946	22,954,015	13,266,222	10,291,821	1,297,777	47,972
1900	494,694	526,650	18,301,811	17,422,552	13,918,556	32,087,739	1,243,260
1910	127,890	171,904	*	*	*	39,698,122	1,780,044
1911	121,062	136,277	*	*	*	51,304,010	2,361,587
1912	128,069	165,854	*	*	*	31,451,378	1,545,771
1913	152,989	164,065	*	*	*	34,542,925	1,681,987
1914	129,235	145,003	*	*	*	† 9,373,252	† 475,898
1915	117,161	113,167	*	*	*	† 16,630,637	† 800,385
1916	89,177	80,238	*	*	*	† 11,417,311	† 719,653
1917	81,991	79,992	*	*	*	† 30,706,719	† 2,189,052
1918	76,039	78,235	*	*	*	† 24,323,648	† 1,664,299
1919	100,945	114,654	*	*	*	† 23,969,104	† 1,860,415
1920	187,228	192,861	*	*	*	† 24,170,187	† 2,089,296
1921	109,874	100,890	*	*	*	† 32,813,204	† 4,027,256
1922	106,286	118,698	*	*	*	† 45,985,904	† 3,026,447
1923	142,812	167,669	*	*	*	† 41,653,344	† 3,190,805
1924	126,123	167,322	*	*	*	† 35,578,812	† 2,751,312
1925	185,035	129,187	*	*	*	† 53,731,160	† 4,051,632
1926	124,080	87,740	*	*	*	† 32,874,047	† 2,542,626
1927	214,006	203,414	*	*	*	† 34,403,562	† 2,611,855
1928	..	..	*	*	*	† 32,412,438	† 2,447,774

\* Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910.

† For period of six months to 30th June.

‡ For year ended 30th June.

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 11,584 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.

## COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Value of Australian Produce Exported Oversea.	Value of Oversea Imports.	Value of Oversea Exports.	Value of Total Oversea Trade.
	†	†	†	†
	£	£	£	£
<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> ..	11,855,052	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008
<b>1910</b> ..	17,388,708	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842
<b>1911</b> ..	17,936,017	21,850,963	18,915,716	40,766,679
<b>1912</b> ..	18,366,092	25,081,074	19,113,121	44,194,195
<b>1913</b> ..	16,750,278	24,387,073	17,837,591	42,224,664
<b>1914</b> (to 30th June) ..	8,746,861	12,718,794	8,994,698	21,713,492
<b>1914-15</b> ..	12,009,497	21,050,310	12,349,662	33,399,972
<b>1915-16</b> ..	14,279,482	26,761,922	14,748,730	41,510,652
<b>1916-17</b> ..	18,668,224	25,474,839	19,030,146	44,504,985
<b>1917-18</b> ..	20,270,842	21,113,588	20,716,688	41,830,276
<b>1918-19</b> ..	27,682,262	35,026,311	28,095,159	63,121,470
<b>1919-20</b> ..	42,236,835	33,788,287	43,124,940	76,913,227
<b>1920-21</b> ..	33,890,767	57,608,777	34,871,961	92,480,738
<b>1921-22</b> ..	33,681,068	36,352,056	34,644,182	70,996,238
<b>1922-23</b> ..	33,148,563	46,729,100	33,768,701	80,497,801
<b>1923-24</b> ..	29,088,613	49,592,643	29,612,548	79,205,191
<b>1924-25</b> ..	41,066,355	54,289,690	41,641,979	95,931,669
<b>1925-26</b> ..	32,645,589	50,327,055	33,107,576	83,434,631
<b>1926-27</b> ..	34,315,489	55,560,899	34,741,689	90,302,588
<b>1927-28</b> ..	30,907,649	47,911,313	31,728,558	79,639,871

\* Information not available.

† The figures in these columns refer only to Imports from and Exports to countries beyond Australia.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Overseas) 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

\* 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.
	tons.	£	£				
<b>1850 ..</b>	..	..	1,245	555	108,030	508	87,087
<b>1860 ..</b>	995	17,713	141,194	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
<b>1870 ..</b>	1,077	13,423	23,141	1,759	630,474	1,834	645,571
<b>1880 ..</b>	11,742	113,404	86,127	1,648	1,006,478	1,688	1,028,721
<b>1890 ..</b>	7,323	68,036	163,258	2,076	2,119,171	2,078	2,128,895
<b>1900 ..</b>	21,672	132,398	271,691	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
<b>1910 ..</b>	68,766	609,960	1,296,516	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773
<b>1911 ..</b>	79,684	629,427	1,089,451	2,335	5,148,184	2,347	5,156,952
<b>1912 ..</b>	68,782	600,267	1,329,400	2,399	5,426,146	2,385	5,410,801
<b>1913 ..</b>	84,689	710,416	1,688,409	2,481	5,950,035	2,469	5,902,277
<b>1914* ..</b>	48,113	398,442	552,211	1,281	3,150,689	1,297	3,208,400
<b>1914-15</b>	21,058	191,214	885,075	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817
<b>1915-16</b>	55,600	653,490	534,440	2,392	4,935,129	2,385	4,902,245
<b>1916-17</b>	101,991	1,213,751	548,736	1,962	4,042,819	1,967	4,050,095
<b>1917-18</b>	135,180	1,529,789	478,236	1,721	2,871,343	1,724	2,873,770
<b>1918-19</b>	144,073	1,707,399	1,078,163	1,730	2,870,974	1,709	2,815,938
<b>1919-20</b>	207,616	3,259,296	1,947,747	1,792	3,987,262	1,809	4,021,188
<b>1920-21</b>	87,422	1,900,888	784,421	2,246	4,663,126	2,248	4,651,818
<b>1921-22</b>	145,127	2,157,754	768,010	2,442	5,506,127	2,436	5,518,393
<b>1922-23</b>	178,812	2,024,921	1,562,572	2,634	6,611,352	2,634	6,618,968
<b>1923-24</b>	211,685	2,175,854	1,704,857	2,666	6,782,495	2,676	6,749,873
<b>1924-25</b>	177,778	2,408,542	2,158,241	2,577	6,807,357	2,605	6,876,355
<b>1925-26</b>	162,081	2,177,935	2,273,963	2,470	6,485,561	2,447	6,494,779
<b>1926-27</b>	167,260	2,123,361	2,106,123	2,667	7,187,147	2,666	7,180,748
<b>1927-28</b>	177,547	2,115,398	2,882,783	2,589	6,844,809	2,608	6,869,313

\* 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.‡	Number of Sub- scribers.
1860	311	8,116,302	5,683,023	33	*	166,803	..
1870	677	11,133,233	5,287,482	95	3,371	454,598	..
1880	1,100	24,195,149	10,640,540	234	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	175,583,805	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	4,460,352	101,891
1927-28	1,840	*	*	2,399	*	4,242,908	108,678

\* 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, 20,681,335; newspapers, 2,218,408.

## STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.

Year.	State Railways.					Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship.
	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	3,307
1890	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	11,773,152	4,583
1900	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549	5,037
1910	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866	4,748
1911	3,576	44,021,212	4,909,062	3,109,323	13,319,572	4,887
1912	3,675	45,603,114	5,233,979	3,455,086	14,203,681	4,946
1913	3,700	47,076,911	5,222,271	3,605,001	14,648,489	4,993
1914	3,888	49,311,907	5,581,474	3,886,348	15,570,098	5,173
1915	3,928	51,620,187	5,183,687	4,528,316	15,880,677	5,134
1916	4,153	54,560,106	5,730,743	4,141,588	14,424,357	5,059
1917	4,176	55,808,163	5,980,638	4,305,958	14,594,775	5,042
1918	4,205	56,694,141	6,593,873	4,603,905	14,147,896	5,010
1919	4,245	57,658,557	6,476,076	4,474,771	13,587,968	4,953
1920	4,270	58,496,357	8,287,063	6,265,754	15,687,177	4,720
1921	4,322	60,012,250	9,851,908	8,093,869	16,583,638	4,997
1922	4,372	63,186,759	10,857,853	8,287,146	15,830,605	4,846
1923	4,389	64,938,085	11,413,782	8,442,214	16,323,481	5,068
1924	4,488	66,212,984	12,025,987	8,982,880	17,245,219	4,964
1925	4,537	67,470,720	12,830,283	9,704,455	18,172,188	5,062
1926	4,681	69,181,724	12,743,566	9,833,240	18,267,000	4,884
1927	4,692	70,668,661	13,760,769	10,521,032	18,781,264	5,014
1928	4,749	72,658,978	12,953,039	10,166,136	19,302,971	..

NOTE.—The figures for 1880 in relation to State Railways are for the calendar year; those for 1890 and subsequent years relate to the period of twelve months ending 30th June of the year mentioned in the table.

## EDUCATION.

[illegible]

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES; OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Year.	Friendly Societies.*				Old-age and Invalid Pensions.†		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Funds at end of Year.	Old-age.	Invalid.	Amounts Expended.
			£	£	No.	No.	£
1860	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	..	..	..
1870	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	..	..	..
1880	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	..	..	..
1890	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	..	..	..
1900	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	..	..	..
1910	1,475	139,308	534,616	2,122,602	20,218	..	470,656
1911	1,498	145,439	559,585	2,246,396	23,722	2,272	573,699
1912	1,505	151,262	580,371	2,361,464	24,449	3,162	672,593
1913	1,501	155,601	606,785	2,490,957	25,434	3,918	715,924
1914	1,524	158,511	620,765	2,644,216	27,150	4,844	795,449
1915	1,533	158,746	634,649	2,775,787	28,365	6,054	839,718
1916	1,522	157,819	672,650	2,912,178	28,446	6,869	908,159
1917	1,516	158,035	653,055	3,017,503	29,064	7,921	1,070,386
1918	1,496	153,870	658,435	3,073,083	29,159	8,901	1,168,498
1919	1,489	146,919	664,526	3,056,666	29,179	9,337	1,199,787
1920	1,475	143,651	681,232	3,173,678	29,565	10,277	1,348,100
1921	1,464	143,421	763,031	3,375,050	30,385	11,174	1,533,430
1922	1,467	145,254	790,788	3,549,798	30,958	11,444	1,581,898
1923	1,469	150,264	1,193,550	3,838,052	31,248	11,707	1,589,362
1924				4,065,808	32,603	12,220	1,947,069
1925					33,845	12,950	2,027,202
1926	1,467	156,599	820,550	4,280,400	36,800	14,062	2,348,571
1927	1,473	159,115	907,025	4,513,972	38,702	15,327	2,666,470
1928	..	..	..	..	40,642	16,398	2,813,840

\* 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. The figures for 1923-24 relate to a period of eighteen months ended 30th June, 1924.

† 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.

LIVE STOCK ; CRIME.

Year.	Live Stock.				Crime : Number of Persons—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Taken into Custody.*	Committed for Trial.*	Convicted after Commitment.*	Executed.
1860	76,536	722,332	5,780,896	61,259	29,030	1,329	796	3
1870	167,220	721,096	10,761,887	130,946	22,527	908	573	5
1880	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	22,843	680	398	1
1890	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457	37,339	1,129	662	..
1900	392,237	1,602,384	10,841,790	350,370	26,104	575	374	1
1910	472,080	1,547,569	12,882,665	333,281	19,070	503	354	..
1911	507,813	1,647,127	13,857,804	348,069	19,398	522	334	..
1912	530,494	1,508,089	11,892,224	240,072	19,814	518	352	1
1913	562,331	1,528,553	12,113,682	221,277	21,554	568	352	..
1914	552,053	1,362,542	12,051,685	243,196	21,084	518	342	..
1915	493,779	1,043,604	10,546,632	192,002	20,276	561	391	..
1916	514,403	1,175,098	12,576,587	254,436	17,599	509	343	2
1917	514,061	1,371,049	14,760,013	323,159	12,689	440	276	..
1918	523,788	1,596,544	15,773,902	267,819	10,346	340	209	2
1919	513,500	1,631,120	14,422,745	186,810	11,993	506	307	..
1920	487,503	1,575,159	12,171,084	175,275	14,582	759	442	..
1921	496,124	1,750,369	12,325,818	230,770	15,249	715	483	..
1922	494,947	1,785,660	11,765,520	294,962	16,163	684	434	1
1923	486,075	1,591,367	11,059,761	259,795	17,223	570	361	..
1924	473,236	1,605,554	12,649,898	288,509	17,786	514	347	1
1925	463,061	1,513,787	13,740,500	339,601	17,922	648	451	..
1926	447,988	1,435,761	14,919,653	284,271	18,853	719	436	..
1927	428,666	1,327,077	15,557,067	212,785	19,507	747	458	..

\* 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

\* From 1900 the production of stone quarries is included in the value of mineral production; before 1894 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	52,340½	28,510½	5,007½	2,101½	24½	..	..
1860-61	407,740½	161,251½	86,337½	4,123½	1,650	111½	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



## 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

\* In 1914-15 the almost total failure was due to drought.

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
<b>1850-51</b>	2,837 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
<b>1860-61</b>	24,841 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,029	1,228 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	90,920 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,020 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
<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	1,277,606	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

## 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.
<b>1850-51</b>	..	..	..	161½	..	..	..	..
<b>1860-61</b>	..	..	91	1,138	579½	7,298½	20,457½	11,640
<b>1870-71</b>	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
<b>1880-81</b>	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
<b>1890-91</b>	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
<b>1900-01</b>	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
<b>1910-11</b>	1,295	121	329	23,412	5,291	68,153	1,434,177	991,195
<b>1911-12</b>	1,188	122	356	24,193	4,785	70,316	1,469,608	1,041,772
<b>1912-13</b>	2,429	131	138	24,579	6,084	73,623	1,627,223	1,085,346
<b>1913-14</b>	1,452	117	284	22,435	6,135	77,960	1,738,572	1,094,566
<b>1914-15</b>	149	115	196	21,801	6,195	87,237	1,346,545	1,202,130
<b>1915-16</b>	2,435	107	160	22,353	5,711	91,499	1,358,343	1,182,995
<b>1916-17</b>	1,769	87	73	23,264	6,654	93,833	1,899,559	1,292,817
<b>1917-18</b>	2,312	64	82	25,236	5,842	95,180	1,672,729	1,268,310
<b>1918-19</b>	2,152	71	167	26,072	7,443	96,724	1,548,121	1,269,493
<b>1919-20</b>	1,235	72	406	27,441	6,757	98,969	1,357,536	1,062,244
<b>1920-21</b>	1,872	93	95	29,255	6,309	99,969	1,935,747	1,051,290
<b>1921-22</b>	1,800	104	604	33,175	6,684	103,795	2,052,964	1,032,104
<b>1922-23</b>	1,468	194	890	38,892	7,705	100,122	2,186,881	957,454
<b>1923-24</b>	1,306	224	1,047	42,599	10,656	101,782	2,294,297	938,547
<b>1924-25</b>	1,424	269	1,228	42,467	5,845	99,978	2,215,270	843,095
<b>1925-26</b>	1,290	312	1,179	40,712	5,762	99,274	2,457,136	820,337
<b>1926-27</b>	854	196	1,154	41,162	6,414	100,966	2,569,021	952,239
<b>1927-28</b>	748	194	1,176	40,988	7,369	100,381	2,692,044	1,005,513

\* Not included in land under cultivation.

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.
<b>1850-51</b>	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..
<b>1860-61</b>	13,446	6,405	26,189	144,211	..	..	..
<b>1870-71</b>	10,521	10,363	32,900	183,708	1,349	2,652	<b>318</b>
<b>1880-81</b>	12,640	4,335	99,580	300,581	960	26,320	<b>2,744</b>
<b>1890-91</b>	14,676	8,556	279,220	567,779	1,859	36,415	<b>7,931</b>
<b>1900-01</b>	7,670	4,514	255,320	677,757	233	35,084	<b>2,741</b>
<b>1910-11</b>	17,654	7,481	749,680	1,292,410	432	16,262	<b>737</b>
<b>1911-12</b>	9,568	4,953	418,220	1,032,288	333	9,503	<b>777</b>
<b>1912-13</b>	14,615	5,628	572,820	1,572,933	500	23,206	<b>1,387</b>
<b>1913-14</b>	15,642	3,166	495,100	1,350,374	360	16,349	<b>961</b>
<b>1914-15</b>	9,921	2,249	630,560	568,956	380	1,100	<b>903</b>
<b>1915-16</b>	13,067	4,938	751,740	2,341,094	595	24,087	<b>855</b>
<b>1916-17</b>	10,307	2,025	563,260	1,232,721	515	13,174	<b>975</b>
<b>1917-18</b>	7,826	2,809	434,900	949,545	518	22,059	<b>838</b>
<b>1918-19</b>	9,818	2,412	484,220	1,113,861	485	15,443	<b>522</b>
<b>1919-20</b>	6,388	2,121	540,640	1,242,489	148	8,625	<b>691</b>
<b>1920-21</b>	6,742	2,289	859,700	1,984,854	310	11,555	<b>1,199</b>
<b>1921-22</b>	7,768	2,134	631,720	1,548,453	468	12,226	<b>1,812</b>
<b>1922-23</b>	8,120	1,878	888,180	1,665,089	640	7,859	<b>2,071</b>
<b>1923-24</b>	13,569	4,222	633,660	1,541,287	690	6,466	<b>2,481</b>
<b>1924-25</b>	10,022	1,847	531,100	1,492,588	314	8,597	<b>4,240</b>
<b>1925-26</b>	10,333	2,758	434,560	929,068	430	7,330	<b>3,934</b>
<b>1926-27</b>	6,715	1,994	878,560	1,387,971	257	5,876	<b>1,169</b>
<b>1927-28</b>	9,451	1,629	658,720	1,001,241	646	4,852	<b>3,843</b>

## 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	..	..	†	1,964,403	311,367	1,739,560†

\* The tobacco crops of 1890-91 and 1900-1 failed in most parts of the State.

† Not available.

‡ The wine converted immediately into rectified spirit has been included in all the years mentioned in the table. In 1927-28 this quantity amounted to 624,930 gallons.

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	..	..	17,396,793	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

\* 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	167,930
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

## 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	7,723,421
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	130,880	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	20,538,168
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	830,450	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*

\* The figures for 1924 to 1927 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 four years. The value of hay and manure, viz., £3,535,135 in 1924, £3,283,560 in 1925, £4,822,130 in 1926, and £5,616,588 in 1927, 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	1,740,767	1,429,970	380,616	696,972	2,414,695	89,022	10,494,308
1905	3,313,550	176,267	2,064,000	1,699,800	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	1,694,828	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	5,383,660	3,288,330	884,280	3,305,040	4,868,670	257,880	25,796,910
1919	7,908,010	..	4,856,100	2,782,290	1,139,960	3,973,020	4,945,480	344,210	25,949,070
1920	4,729,400	..	5,269,650	1,750,220	1,250,680	4,583,650	7,043,950	189,070	24,816,620
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	3,567,530	6,660,600	163,180	25,178,480
1923	7,695,000	..	1,413,310	2,600,450	1,507,600	3,816,835	6,491,310	253,795	23,778,500
1924	11,440,240	..	3,583,240	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	7,876,633	..	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†

\* Including cream not made into butter, and concentrated milk.

† The total value of pastoral and dairy production for the years 1924 to 1927 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, £1,771,801 in 1925, £2,340,426 in 1926, and £2,701,730 in 1927. These amounts have been deducted from the total value of Pastoral and Dairy Production.

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

## INSURANCE, ETC.

Year.	Life Assurance.			Insurance—other than Life.		Amount Received from the Commonwealth Government by the State of Victoria.*
	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Premiums.	Losses.	
		£	£	£	£	£
1894 ..	131,210	23,095,900	..	..	..	..
1900 ..	172,713	26,315,862	..	..	..	..
1910 ..	292,055	36,495,251	1,315,172	851,949	353,348	1,922,278
1911 ..	311,695	38,185,859	1,378,059	897,185	391,324	1,617,572
1912 ..	331,846	40,132,346	1,454,169	956,677	423,737	1,667,657
1913 ..	351,250	41,546,825	1,519,427	1,048,271	414,541	1,691,833
1914 ..	368,481	43,305,375	1,593,707	1,336,103	663,504	1,733,280
1915 ..	381,106	44,402,089	1,650,909	1,426,456	569,695	1,757,894
1916 ..	401,591	46,145,573	1,758,827	1,561,437	679,312	1,743,467
1917 ..	425,481	48,389,346	1,870,513	1,645,632	458,367	1,722,409
1918 ..	453,724	51,563,634	1,984,909	1,768,511	477,949	1,739,481
1919 ..	484,965	55,656,616	2,150,203	1,940,085	794,499	1,764,239
1920 ..	524,520	61,405,905	2,388,209	2,324,700	676,486	1,847,085
1921 ..	562,332	66,102,630	2,574,329	2,501,200	891,573	1,878,449
1922 ..	607,840	72,347,222	2,828,556	2,512,430	833,576	1,918,967
1923 ..	650,432	78,690,619	3,084,990	2,702,081	1,107,396	1,969,772
1924 ..	689,711	84,273,720	3,338,971	3,014,988	1,499,664	2,014,746
1925 ..	720,662	89,327,985	3,546,325	3,166,387	1,733,234	2,055,834
1926 ..	747,191	93,754,740	3,742,062	3,209,767	1,884,518	2,090,951
1927 ..	781,294	99,393,804	3,980,883	3,463,648	1,712,495	2,127,159
1928 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,152,615

\* Year ended 30th June.

## 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, 22nd November, 1928.*

Office.	Name.
Premier and Treasurer .. .. .	The Hon. Sir W. M. McPherson, K.B.E., M.L.A.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health	The Hon. Dr. S. S. Argyle, M.R.C.S., M.L.A.
Minister of Public Instruction .. .. .	The Hon. H. I. Cohen, K.C., M.L.C.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and Minister of Water Supply	The Hon. H. Angus, M.L.A.
Minister of Forests, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Markets and Migration ..	The Hon. J. W. Pennington, C.B.E., M.L.A.
Minister of Railways, Minister in charge of Electrical Undertakings and Minister of Labour	The Hon. F. Groves, M.L.A.
Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Mines	The Hon. A. E. Chandler, M.L.C.
Attorney-General and Solicitor-General ..	The Hon. I. Macfarlan, M.L.A.
Ministers without Portfolio .. .. .	The Hon. M. Saltan, M.L.C. The Hon. R. G. Menzies, M.L.C. The Hon. E. Morley, M.L.A. The Hon. R. M. Cuthbertson, M.L.A.

### PART II.—FINANCE.

#### REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC., OF VICTORIA, 1927-28.

	£	£
Public Revenue .. .. .	27,357,917	
Public Expenditure .. .. .	27,521,270	
Expenditure from Loan Funds ..	9,119,441	
Public Debt at 30th June, 1928—		
Payable in London .. .. .	.. .. .	64,713,531
Payable in Australia .. .. .	.. .. .	93,469,939
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	158,183,470

The interest on the public debt at 30th June, 1928, was £7,746,668, of which £2,980,545 was payable in London, and £4,766,123 in Australia.

The amount collected by the State through Taxation (including Motor Taxation £922,437) in 1927-28 was £7,177,999, or £4 2s. 8d. per head of population.

**PART III.—POPULATION.**

Estimated population of the State of Victoria, 31st December, 1928 :—

Males	..	..	..	..	875,449
Females	..	..	..	..	885,515
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>1,760,964</u>

Estimated population of Melbourne and suburbs, 31st December, 1928, 1,000,000.

**PART VI.—ACCUMULATION.**

Bank Deposits in Victoria, 31st December, 1928 :—

				£
Joint Stock Banks	..	..	..	92,678,853
Commonwealth Bank	..	..	..	4,283,028
Commonwealth Savings Bank	..	..	..	6,125,578
State Savings Bank*	..	..	..	62,661,280
School Bank Department	..	..	..	240,185
Total	..	..	..	<u>165,988,924</u>

\* Including Deposit Stock Accounts.

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