

# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK,

1908-9,

BY

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AND

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GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (FOLDING SHEET) No. 2.	

# PREFACE.

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**T**HIS is the twenty-ninth issue of the Victorian Year-Book.

The general arrangement of the work is the same as in recent years, but there have been numerous alterations in the text, due to changed conditions. Fresh matter and new tables have been included in each part, while information appearing in previous issues in regard to matters that are now of little public interest has been deleted. The size of the book remains practically unaltered.

An endeavour has been made to present, in a readable and concise form, such information as will give a clear idea of the present condition of the State, and of its activities and potentialities. The first part contains a brief *résumé* of the history of Victoria from the date of its discovery, and includes an account of the system of Government and of the various changes which have taken place in the Constitution. The natural features of the State, its geology, fauna and flora, are also described. Parts II. to V. deal with the wealth and progress of the community, as indicated by the growth in population, in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, &c., and details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government and of municipalities. In Parts VI., VII., and IX., attention is given to matters affecting the daily lives of the individuals of whom the community is composed rather than to the collective interests of the community itself. In this portion of the book will be found statistics relating to births, deaths and marriages, education, charitable institutions, crime, and other cognate subjects. Part VIII. deals with the trade of Victoria, and in Part X. a detailed account is given of the agricultural and other production of the State and of its manufactures.

The practice which has prevailed since 1904 of distributing each part as soon as completed has been continued. The information was thus disseminated at the earliest possible date.

Part I. was issued in May. The following eight parts were circulated at intervals during the succeeding four months, and the last part—Production—which contains much more tabular matter than the others, was issued in the early part of November.

The information in all the parts has been brought up to the latest possible date—in many instances to the middle of the year 1909.

Among the new features of the present volume the following may be mentioned :—

In Part I.—An article contributed by Professor Ewart, of Melbourne University, on "The Flora of Victoria."

In Part III.—A table comparing the rate of increase in population in Melbourne and suburbs with the rate for the whole State—1851 to 1908.

- In Part IV.—Particulars of amounts left by deceased persons—male and female—tabulated according to age at death.
- In Part VI.—Tables showing the decline in the birth rate in recent years due to other than normal causes, also a table showing the proportionate number of survivors at each year of age, from 1 to 5, of male and female infants born in Victoria.
- In Part VIII.—A table showing the development in Inter-State trade which has taken place since the inauguration of Federation.
- In Part X.—A special article on experimental field work, and an outline of the Government's intentions in regard to the sugar-beet growing industry.

Two maps are included in the present volume. The first, which has appeared in previous Year-Books, is an ordinary geographical map, the other has been introduced this year as a convenient method of showing the live stock, the production of wheat and wool, and the average rainfall in each district of the State during the last five years.

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 work. Many of the tables which appear in the present volume were initiated by my predecessor—Mr. E. T. Drake—during his term of office.

In October, 1908, an Act was passed amalgamating the positions of Government Statist and Actuary for Friendly Societies, and I was shortly thereafter appointed to the new office. I commenced duty towards the close of the year 1908, and the present volume is, therefore, my first Year-Book. I take this opportunity of thanking the members of my staff for their hearty co-operation, and for the valuable assistance received from them.

The figures and other matter contained in each part of the book have been carefully examined and checked. If, however, any error should be detected, I shall be pleased to receive information as to its nature and position.

A. M. LAUGHTON,  
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,  
Melbourne, 16th November, 1909.

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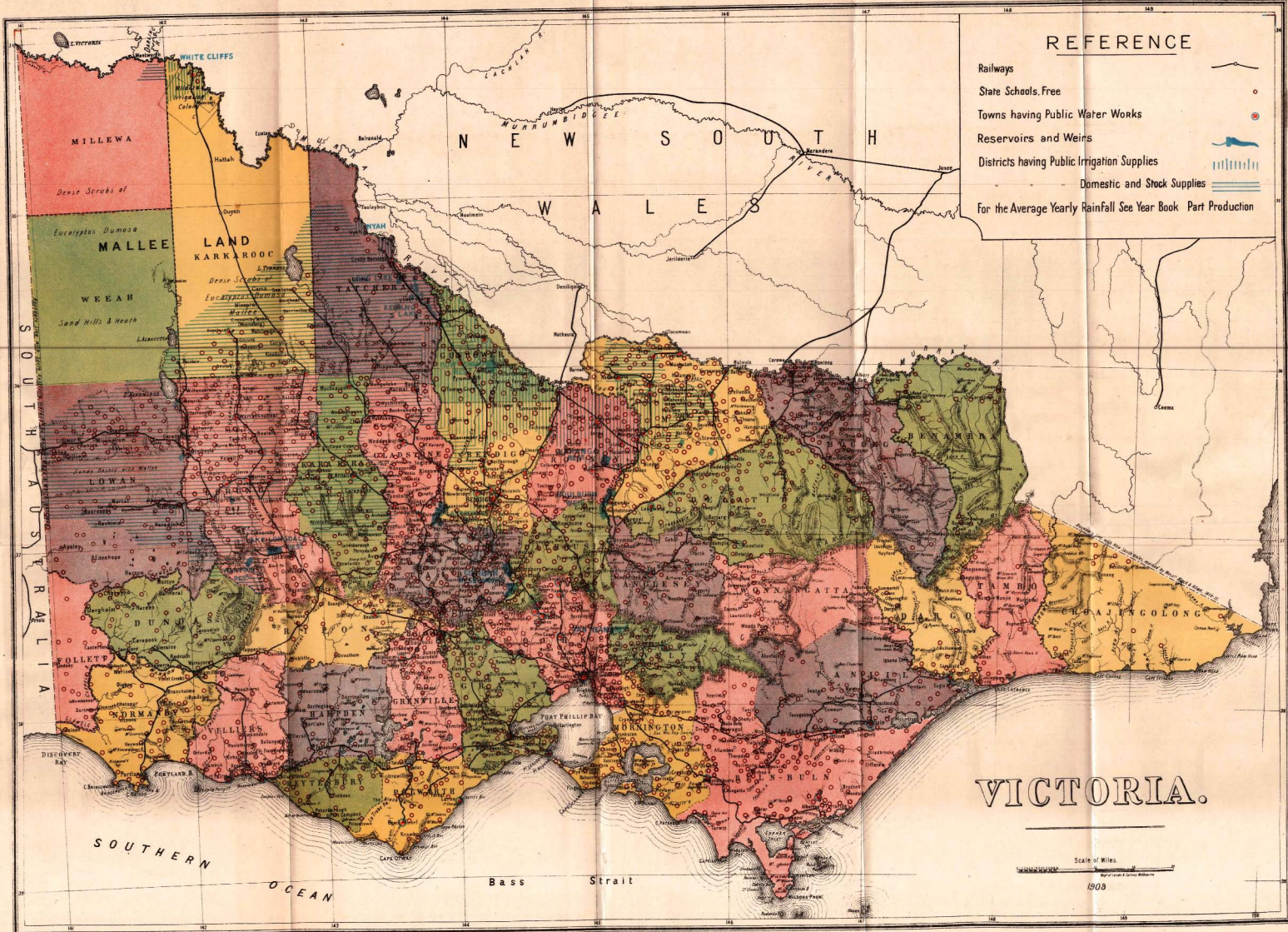
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**REFERENCE**

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

**VICTORIA.**

Scale of Miles  
 0 10 20 30 40 50  
 1903

## WOOL PRODUCTION.

Important as was the discovery of gold in aiding the early development of the Colony, wool production has been hardly less notable. It is to the Tasmanian flocks of sheep that the best Victorian stock owes its origin. The original Henty flock was formed at Sussex, England, towards the close of the eighteenth century, and brought by members of the family to Tasmania, whence it was transferred to Portland, at the time Edward Henty settled there. Good Merinoes were also overlanded from the Camden flock, established in New South Wales by Captain Macarthur in 1797, with Merinoes imported from England. This strain has been preserved pure in Victoria. The first official return of sheep in this State was in 1836, when the number was 41,332. At the end of 1842 the number recorded for the Port Phillip district was 1,404,333. The herds increased year by year, until at the census of 1891 the number was 12,692,843, which, owing to dry and unfavorable seasons between that year and 1901, decreased to 10,841,790. The number had increased in 1907-8 to 14,146,734, but in 1908-9 another dry season was mainly responsible for a reduction to 12,545,742.

Wool was first exported in 1837, the quantity being 175,081 lbs., valued at £11,639; in the following year 320,383 lbs., valued at £21,631, were exported; in 1839, 615,603 lbs., valued at £45,226; in 1840, 941,815 lbs., valued at £67,902; and in 1841, 1,714,711 lbs., valued at £85,735.

Soon after this time the figures of the export trade of wool from Victoria include small returns from New South Wales; but it was not until 1864 that wool to any considerable extent was exported from that Colony through Victoria. In 1862 and in 1863 the export from Victoria was about 25,000,000 lbs.; in 1864 it was nearly 40,000,000 lbs., the increase being mainly derived from the Riverina district, which was placed in communication with Melbourne by means of the Echuca railway. In 1908-9, the wool production was 87,536,450 lbs., nearly all of which was exported. Prior to 1890 no returns were prepared to show the average weight of fleeces. Since that year, however, records have been kept, and the average (sheep and lambs) for the whole period may be put down at 5 lbs. 8½ ozs. This may be taken as an indication of the suitability of Victoria in soil, climate, and natural pasturage for sheep-breeding.

## GENERAL PROGRESS.

The following table has been prepared to illustrate the advance made by the Colony since 1842, the year of the introduction of representative government into New South Wales, which then included the Port Phillip district. The years 1850 and 1855 have been chosen—the former as being the year immediately preceding the separation of the Colony from New South Wales, and the latter the date of

the introduction of responsible government for Victoria. The subsequent years are census years, except the last:—

## STATISTICS OF VICTORIAN PROGRESS, 1842 TO 1908.

	1842.	1850.	1855.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1907-8.
Population, 31st December ..	23,799	76,162	364,324	541,800	747,412	879,886	1,157,678	1,210,882	1,273,313
Revenue .. £	87,296	259,433	2,728,656	2,592,101	3,734,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	7,712,099	8,314,480
Expenditure from Revenue .. £	124,631	196,440	2,612,807	3,092,021	3,659,534	5,108,642	9,128,699	7,672,780	7,862,246
Public Funded Debt .. £	..	..	480,000	6,345,060	11,994,800	22,426,502	43,638,897	49,546,275	53,180,487
Gold produced .. oz.	..	..	2,793,065	1,967,453	1,355,477	858,850	576,400	789,562	721,210
Wool produced .. lbs.	2,752,330	16,345,468	22,470,443	22,640,745	37,177,646	45,970,560	76,503,635	73,235,188	93,082,341
Butter produced .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,703,786	46,857,572	63,746,854
<b>Agriculture—</b>									
Land in cultivation .. acres	8,124	52,341	115,060	427,241	793,918	1,582,908	2,512,593	3,647,459	4,126,823
Wheat .. bushels	55,360	556,167	1,148,011	3,607,727	4,500,795	8,714,377	13,679,268	12,127,382	12,100,780
Oats .. "	66,100	99,535	614,614	2,136,430	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	6,724,900	5,201,408
Wine .. gallons	..	4,621	9,372	47,568	713,589	539,191	1,554,130	1,981,475	1,365,000
Live Stock—Horses .. No.	4,065	21,219	33,430	84,057	181,643	278,195	440,696	392,237	424,048
" Cattle .. "	100,792	378,806	534,113	628,092	799,509	1,286,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,842,807
" Sheep .. "	1,404,333	6,032,783	4,577,872	6,239,258	10,002,381	10,267,265	12,928,148	10,841,790	14,146,790
" Pigs .. "	..	9,260	20,686	43,480	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	211,002
Imports—Value .. £	277,427	744,925	12,007,939	13,532,452	12,341,995	16,718,521	21,711,608	19,297,340	27,202,954
Exports—Value .. £	198,783	1,041,796	18,493,338	13,828,606	14,557,820	16,252,103	16,006,743	18,646,097	27,277,992
Shipping .. tonnage	78,025	195,117	1,133,283	1,090,002	1,355,025	2,411,902	4,715,109	6,715,491	8,460,061
Railways open .. miles	..	..	..	214	276	1,247	2,764	3,238	3,401
Telegraph wire .. "	..	..	..	2,586	3,472	6,626	13,989	15,356	16,326
Postal business—Letters .. No.	97,490	381,151	2,990,992	6,109,929	11,716,166	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,973,499	122,508,040
" Newspapers .. "	147,160	381,658	2,349,656	4,277,179	5,172,970	11,440,732	22,729,005	27,104,344	27,959,631
Savings Bank Deposits .. £	..	52,697	173,090	582,796	1,117,761	2,569,438	6,715,687	9,662,006	13,350,885
<b>Factories—</b>									
Number of .. "	..	..	278	531	1,740	2,488	3,141	3,249	4,530
Hands employed .. "	..	..	..	..	19,468	43,209	52,225	66,529	90,903
Value of machinery, plant, land and buildings .. £	..	..	..	..	3,626,340	8,068,101	16,472,859	12,298,500	15,148,100
Value of articles produced .. £	..	..	..	..	..	13,370,836	22,390,251	19,478,780	30,399,945
<b>State Primary Education—</b>									
Number of schools .. "	..	61	370	671	988	1,757	2,233	1,967	2,019
Expenditure on .. £	..	..	115,099	162,547	274,384	546,285	726,711	701,034	850,514
Total value of rateable property in municipalities .. £	..	..	..	29,638,091	50,166,078	87,642,459	203,351,360	185,101,993	232,725,666
<b>Friendly Societies—</b>									
Number of Members .. "	..	..	1,098	7,166	35,706	47,908	89,269	101,045	120,002
Total funds .. £	..	..	..	..	213,004	475,954	961,933	1,370,692	1,793,186

NOTE.—In a few instances in the earlier years, where it is not possible to give figures for the exact date or period shown, those for the nearest dates or periods are given. Gold was discovered in 1851, in which year the return was 145.137 oz. Butter figures were not collected prior to 1891.

The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; and at the end of 1908 it had increased to 1,273,313. During the period 1842-1908, the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to over £8,300,000. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1855 the State indebtedness was £480,000, in 1908 the funded debt had reached £53,180,000, which has been spent on revenue-yielding and other works of a permanent character, and during the last financial year the net return from the reproductive works was almost sufficient to meet the total interest due for the year upon the public debt. The land in cultivation in 1842 was slightly over 8,000 acres; it now amounts to 4,127,000; in the number of horses, cattle, and pigs increases are generally shown. The value of imports in 1842 was £277,427; in 1908 it was over £27,000,000. Exports amounted to £198,783 in 1842; and in 1908 to £27,278,000. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, in 1908 there were 3,401 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 15,326 miles up to the end of 1907. Postal business in letters and newspapers shows a large increase, and the deposits in savings banks rose from £52,697 in 1850 to £13,350,885 in 1908.

The expenditure on State primary education amounted to £115,000 in 1855, which had increased to £850,514 in 1907-8—the amount spent since the introduction of the present Act in 1873 being £24,247,425. Members of friendly societies numbered 1,698 in 1856, and 120,002 in 1907—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £1,793,000 in 1907. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 90,903 in 1907. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, aggregated £232,726,000 in 1907-8.

## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and it contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. 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

Area of  
Victoria.

miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British Seas, contains 88,309 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the whole of Australia, 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., or 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 fifty-two years ended with 1908, the maximum temperature in the shade recorded at the Melbourne Observatory was 111.2 deg. Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27 deg., viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57.4 deg. Upon the average, on four days during the year, the thermometer rises above 100 deg. in the shade; and, generally, on about three nights during the year, it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was 178.5 deg., viz., on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea level was, during the fifty-two years ended with 1908, 29.93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.44 inches.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

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### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In shape, Victoria is roughly triangular, its breadth from north to south along its western border being about one-half its length from east to west. The highlands also form a triangle, but in this case the greatest north and south measurement is in the east, while the base stretches nearly to the western boundary. This area of high land attains its greatest elevation in the east, and gradually sinks towards the west. The elevated region consists of palæozoic, and perhaps older rocks, of various ages, with, in a few cases, as at Dargo High Plains, and at Bogong High Plains, patches of older-tertiary basalts.

There are thus constituted two main drainage areas. A series of rivers flows northwards from the highlands, forming the Murray and its southern tributaries, while another series flows southwards to the sea. At the western end the Glenelg taps streams which

arise both on the northern and the southern slopes. The water-parting between the north and the south flowing streams is spoken of as the Main Dividing Range, and along its course are some of the highest mountains of the State, as Mount Cobboras, 6,030 feet, Mount Hotham 6,100 feet, and several others nearly as high. The average elevation of the Divide is about 3,000 feet. The highest mountains in Victoria lie to the north of the water-parting, namely, Mount Bogong, 6,508 feet, and Mount Feathertop, 6,306 feet. On the higher mountains snow occasionally lies in sheltered localities throughout the year, but we have no permanently snow-clad mountains in Australia. The Divide, which is of considerable geological age, forms a well-marked boundary between two distinct zoological areas. The animals to the north are allied to those of Central Australia, while those to the south are almost identical with the Tasmanian.

The strike of the palæozoic rocks is, roughly, north and south, so that the direction of the Dividing Range is not due to the primary rock-folding. Owing to stream capture and general denudation, the Divide has doubtless shifted its position from time to time, but the existence of the highlands is possibly, in part, due to an east and west series of folds, of which the "pitch" in the anticlines of our older rocks affords evidence; and in part to faulting, the latter being the more probable.

Highlands occur to the north of Cape Otway, where they rise to a height of over 2,000 feet, and also in South Gippsland. These districts are densely clothed with forests, and rich in fern gullies, the rocks consisting of fresh-water jurassic strata. Geographically isolated from the rest of the State is the rugged granitic area of Wilson's Promontory, which rises in places to about 2,500 feet. This mass is a "tied island," the neck of the peninsula being formed by sand dunes. The chain of lofty granitic islands extending from the Promontory to Tasmania is the remains of an ancient connecting mountain range.

The north-west of Victoria is occupied by a large plain which borders the highlands on their northern side, and sweeps west, and still further north far beyond the boundaries of the State. It represents in the main the flood-plain of the Murray and its tributaries. This area is for the most part covered by a dense growth of several dwarf species of Eucalyptus, known collectively as Mallee.

The south-west is occupied by another plain, consisting chiefly of recent basalts and tuffs. It is typically treeless, owing to the small depth of soil, and to poor subsoil drainage, but it is richly grassed, and contains some of the best and most easily worked agricultural land in the State.

As already indicated, the main river system consists of the Murray and its tributaries, the Murray itself being the only stream that is navigable for any distance, and forming an important highway. Owing to the building up of its flood-plain by the river its western tributaries can no longer reach it, but spread out in times of flood into broad, shallow lakes which disappear in dry seasons.

Rivers and  
lakes.



As regards the streams to the south of the Dividing Range, the south-westerly drift bars the mouths of all which debouch into the open sea, and long continued action has built up a ridge off the Gippsland coast behind which the rivers spread out to form large shallow lakes. The volcanic plains of the west are dotted with lakes and swamps owing to the imperfect drainage of the almost level expanse, to the low barriers formed by the irregular flows of lava, and to the distribution of the sheets of volcanic ash. Some of these lakes have been ascribed to sinking of the surface as a subsequent result of the volcanic outburst, while others, several of which are very deep, occupy the sites of volcanic vents. Many of the western lakes have no outlet, and are salt, while those with a permanent or occasional overflow are fresh.

Coastline.

From the Glenelg on the west as far eastward as the Gellibrand river, the western plains abut on the sea. Sometimes it is the volcanic rocks which reach the coast, but in most places the underlying marine tertiaries border the shore, with or without an intervening belt of sand dunes. When dunes are present they usually disturb the drainage, and extensive swamps and marshes are the result. These are extensively developed between Nelson and Cape Bridgewater. Where the plain, as at its eastern end, reaches the height of 200 or 300 feet it is deeply eroded, and, as is the case in the area occupied by the Heytesbury forest, its essential character is not at first apparent, and the coast itself is bordered by vertical cliffs. East of the Gellibrand, and sweeping past Cape Otway to near Split Point, the highlands of the Otway Ranges with their forests, streams, and waterfalls afford a coast of great beauty. From Split Point, as far as Wilson's Promontory, the land shows no great elevation, rarely rising more than 200 feet. Sand dunes and cliffs of marine tertiaries, or of basalt, border it nearly all the way. At Cape Woolamai we have an isolated mass of granite, and about Cape Patterson the jurassic coal series forms the shore line. Near Cape Liptrap is a small, rugged outcrop of palæozoic rocks. Beyond Wilson's Promontory, with its beautiful scenery of small bays backed by lofty tree-clad ranges, and with its clusters of precipitous islets, comes the long, dune-fringed Ninety-mile-beach. Behind these dunes at their eastern end lie the Gippsland Lakes. Beyond Lakes' Entrance high ranges of palæozoic rocks and granite approach the sea, and extend to Cape Howe, the most easterly point in the State.

The only good natural harbor is the land-locked basin of Port Phillip. Portland Bay, on the west, is formed under the lee of a projecting tongue of volcanic rocks. Lady Bay, Warrnambool Bay, and Port Campbell owe their main outlines to the fact that they are drowned valleys. Port Phillip has itself a similar origin, its eastern side being defined by a north and south fault. The harbor originally opened widely to the sea, and the old coastline may be traced from Dromana to Cape Schanck on the eastern side, while on the west it runs from St. Leonards to Ocean Grove. The Sorrento peninsula and the sandy triangular area with Queenscliff at

its apex are dunes piled on sand banks which nearly closed the port, the gap at the Heads being kept open by the tidal scour. Western Port and Mallacoota Inlet are also due to subsidence. The estuaries of the Curdie, Gellibrand, Aire, Barwon, and other smaller streams were formerly inlets of a similar nature, but are now more or less filled with river-borne material.

As regards islands, we are poorly off. Lady Julia Percy Island, near Portland, is volcanic. East of this, where hard bands occur at sea-level, in the marine tertiaries, the coast is fringed by stacks and precipitous islets carved out by the waves. These are absent along the Otway coast, where the jurassic rocks reach the shore. Phillip and French Islands, like those off Wilson's Promontory, are due to subsidence, the old hill tops standing above the sea which now fills the intervening valleys.

#### GEOLOGY.

The triangular shape of the area occupied by the palæozoic rocks has already been pointed out. The stratified rocks of this age have a general north and south strike, and the older ones are acutely folded. The mesozoic and tertiary strata show no great crumpling, though considerable faulting has occurred in places. • Their strike is in the main parallel to the coast, or east and west.

For details as to the distribution of the rocks reference may be made to the beautiful geological map of Victoria published a few years ago by the Department of Mines.

Scattered irregularly over the State are numerous outcrops of quartz-mica-diorites and granitoid rocks of various types. They are mostly post-silurian, and intrude the older rocks. They range from Cape Howe to beyond the Glenelg, and from Wilson's Promontory in the south to near Swan Hill in the north.

At Mounts Macedon and Dandenong occurs a series of dacites and various other associated rocks of uncertain age. Long regarded as palæozoic, they have of late years, on very slender evidence, been spoken of as cretaceous. The results of more recent work on them have not yet been published.

Another series of rocks, and possibly older, of basic composition, is found to the north of Heathcote, and in a few other localities.

In the extreme north-east in Benambra, and in the south-west in Dundas, are two large areas of crystalline schists. Their age is in dispute. By some they are regarded as archæan, and by others as altered ordovician. A few small patches occur elsewhere.

At Heathcote a few imperfect fossils have been found, which have been referred to middle cambrian age, but this reference has been disputed in favour of ordovician. At Dookie and at Waratah Bay certain other beds have been thought to be cambrian, but fossils are wanting.

Slates and sandstones of ordovician age, all acutely folded, and more or less cleaved, occur. Limestones are practically absent. One large area is situated in the east, and the same rocks re-appear in the

centre of the State. From Ballarat westward is a large mass of rocks having similar characters, and generally regarded as ordovician. Recently many places which were thought to be occupied by silurian rocks have yielded ordovician fossils, as will be seen on comparing the last two editions of the geological map. Since then ordovician, in the place of silurian, has been proved in several places on the Mornington Peninsula.

As regards fossils, the absence of calcareous beds greatly limits their variety. A few sponges and lower types of crustacea occur. No trilobites have been found, unless the Heathcote rocks be ordovician, and not cambrian. The dominant forms are graptolites, of which a large number are known. The series is divided into upper and lower. Of the former there is but little accurate information available. The rocks of the eastern area, a prolongation of similar beds in New South Wales, are of this age, as also are certain rocks near Matlock, Sunbury, and some other places north of Melbourne. The lower ordovician has been divided into four. These, in descending order, are typically developed at Darriwell (north of Geelong), and at Castlemaine, Bendigo, and Lancefield. Most of our auriferous quartz veins occur in the ordovician, but some are in younger, and some in older, rocks. The best studied gold-field is that of Bendigo, where the veins fill lenticular spaces arching over the anticlines. They have considerable extension along the strike, and several usually occur on the same anticline, one below the other. These veins are known as "saddle-reefs." "Pitch" of the strata, or undulation of the axis of the anticlines in a vertical direction, is a marked feature, and of considerable importance from its effect on mine working.

Silurian.

The older rocks round Melbourne, and for some distance to the north and east, are of silurian age. Sandstones, mudstones, and, at a few places, as at Lilydale, near Mansfield, and on the Thomson River, limestones occur. The rocks have not been subjected to the same amount of disturbance as the ordovician, and fossils are fairly common, though, except in the limestones, rarely well preserved. A large number have been recorded. Graptolites, corals, polyzoa, brachiopoda, mollusca, trilobites, and crustacea have been found. An apparent approach to a devonian facies is shown at some localities. In the neighbourhood of Melbourne the strata are much disturbed. There is an upper and a lower series, formerly known by names borrowed from British geology, though the local names, Melbournian for the lower or graptolite bearing series, and Yeringian for the upper, are now more suitably employed. The rocks are frequently auriferous.

Devonian.

A long and narrow belt of quartz-porphyrries, and allied rocks, running parallel to the Snowy River, and partly intersected by it, marks a volcanic axis. In places tuffs rest on the edges of the ordovician, and are in turn overlain by limestones rich in devonian fossils. The volcanic rocks have been referred to lower devonian, and the limestones to middle devonian. Several patches of these limestones occur widely scattered over the eastern parts of the State, the largest being at Buchan and at Bindi. Corals, brachiopods, and molluscs abound in them. A series of much-folded shales and quartzites of

apparently the same age, judging by the fossils, is to be seen at Tabberabbera and Cobannah. In places overlying these highly-inclined, middle devonian beds are found nearly horizontal strata. These, as at Iguana Creek, yield plant remains, and are regarded as upper devonian. The Grampian sandstones, which form a bold range with an abrupt south-easterly fault-scarp over 2,000 feet in height, have yielded no fossils, but are provisionally regarded as upper palæozoic. The Cathedral Range, near Marysville, belongs probably to the same series.

Certain sandstones on the Avon with *Lepidodendron* are, it is considered, of this age. From here northward, across the Divide, a belt of similar rocks extends, forming very rugged mountains. A series of fossil fish from near Mansfield, at the northern extremity, has lately been critically examined, and declared to be of carboniferous age, and not devonian, as was formerly held. Carboniferous.

At several localities occur beds of glacial origin, sometimes of considerable thickness. At Bacchus Marsh the boulder beds are associated with sandstones containing the fossil fern-like plant *Gangamopteris*, which affords a means of correlating them with beds elsewhere. Permo-Carboniferous.

About Coleraine and in the Otway district, and in South Gippsland, there are large areas of fresh-water shales and sandstones, in places conglomeratic. A few fish, a dinosaur claw, and fresh-water molluscs have been found; but the chief fossils are plants, of which a large number are now known, as *Baiera*, *Sphenopteris*, *Taeniopteris*, &c. Coal is worked in the beds of Gippsland, as at *Jumbunna* and *Outtrim*. Jurassic.

The rocks hitherto spoken of are confined in the main to the highlands previously described. The lowlands are for the most part occupied by tertiary rocks of volcanic and marine origin, with, over large tracts, a cover of fluviatile, or wind-formed source. They form a belt between the Dividing Range and the sea, or the jurassic rocks, where these occur, from near the mouth of the Snowy River to beyond the western boundary of the State. They sweep round the western end of the Divide, and underlie the greater part of the Mallee district in the north-west. Where they, or the fluviatile or the aeolian deposits, overlie auriferous bedrock, the buried river channels usually contain gold. In other places lignite beds or brown coals, sometimes of considerable extent and thickness, are formed, as at *Deans Marsh*, *Altona Bay*, *Lal Lal*, and several localities in South Gippsland. Both these types of deposit, the gold and lignite bearing, are of various ages, from oldest tertiary upwards. Tertiary.

The marine beds are extremely rich in fossils, and have been divided into three main groups. Owing to the difficulty, or perhaps the impossibility, of correlating them with the subdivisions of the northern hemisphere, local names are now generally applied.

*Barwonian* (? Eocene).—Sands, clays, and limestones composing beds of this age are widely spread, occurring about the Gippsland Lakes, and along the southern coast from *Flinders* to the *Glenelg*.

Inland they underlie the western plains from Geelong to Hamilton, and have been proved in bores from Stawell to beyond the Murray northwards. East of this line they appear to be bounded by a ridge of palæozoic rocks, extending northwards from the Divide, and only thinly mantled by non-marine beds. The fauna of the marine beds is extremely rich and varied, all types being represented, and in number of species and excellence of preservation is scarcely anywhere surpassed. Associated with the marine beds is a series of basalts and tuffs, which are found more especially in the central and eastern parts of the State. Under certain climatic conditions these volcanic rocks have decomposed to form a valuable agricultural soil.

*Kalimnan* (? Miocene).—These rocks are widely spread, though not so extensively as the Barwonian. They are well represented near Bairnsdale, Shelford, Hamilton, and, though the age is in dispute, at Beaumaris. As a rule they are more arenaceous than the lower beds, and ferruginous sands are typical. The fauna is fairly rich, and very distinct from the Barwonian.

*Werrikooian* (? Pliocene).—Marine beds of this age are not common, but are found in the lower Glenelg district, overlying Barwonian. The fossils are almost all existing species.

After the deposit of these beds there occurred an extensive outpouring of basaltic lavas in the southern and south western parts of the State, and large lava plains were formed, through which deep gorges have been cut by the creeks and rivers. Fine examples of volcanic cones in all stages of denudation are plentiful. In deposits, both immediately before and after this last volcanic outburst, there are found the bones of numerous extinct marsupials, such as *Diprotodon*, *Nototherium*, and gigantic kangaroos. Raised beaches point to an elevation of some twenty feet since the previous subsidence which has formed many of our harbors.

#### FAUNA.

The peculiarity of the Australian mammalian fauna has often been remarked upon. Nowhere else in the world do we find representatives of the three great groups into which the class is divided, namely, the eutheria, the marsupials, and the monotremes. The last group, containing the spiny anteater (*Tachyglossus*) and the platypus (*Ornithorhynchus*), is confined to the continent and neighbouring islands, while the marsupials exist, nowadays, only in the Australian region and in America.

Of the eutheria, which comprises all mammals above the marsupials, we have but a few terrestrial forms—the dingo, a few bats, and rats and mice. The seas afford a few more, such as whales and porpoises, seals and in certain places the dugong (*Halicore*).

In Victoria itself we find the Australian fauna typically developed. The echidna ranges over the whole continent, while its ally, the platypus, is confined to the eastern side of Australia, from Tasmania to the tropics. Both are still common in certain parts of the State.

Among the marsupials the kangaroo family (*Macropodidae*) is well represented, though the larger forms are rapidly disappearing. These comprise the red, grey, and the black-faced kangaroos. The smaller forms, such as wallabies and kangaroo-rats, are still plentiful in many of the more densely forested regions. The southern wallaby (*Macropus billardieri*) is identical with the Tasmanian one, and the other common one (*M. ualabatus*) ranges far to the north of our boundaries. A few other northern forms come down south as far as the Dividing Range. The small kangaroo-rats (*Bettongia*), dwelling in thick scrub, are hard to catch sight of, and still harder to shoot.

The Australian opossum family (*Phalangeridae*) comprises our so-called opossums, flying squirrels, and the native bear—unfortunate names, but the only local ones in common use. The silver opossum and the Tasmanian brown are the same species (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), the island form being a little larger and of a darker hue. This species ranges over practically the whole of Australia. They form their nests in hollow trees, or, where these are absent, as on some of the islands in Bass Straits and in Central Australia, on the ground. The ring-tailed opossum (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*) builds a hollow, ball-like nest of grass and bark in the dense scrub. The flying opossums, or, as they are sometimes called, flying foxes (*Petaurus*) and the flying squirrels (*Acrobates*) are represented by several species, ranging from the size of a cat to that of a mouse, and are very beautiful forms. They have not the power of true flight, but can glide for a considerable distance from a greater to a less height. The native bear (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) has a very restricted range. It does not occur in South Australia nor Tasmania, but passes north up the eastern coastal region. Despite its name, it is a harmless vegetable feeder, and its valuable skin dooms it to early extermination.

Of the wombat family we have but one representative (*Phascolomys mitchelli*), which is still common in the eastern parts of the State.

In the native cat family we have three of the spotted species, the large tiger cat (*Dasyurus maculatus*) and the common native cat (*Dasyurus viverrinus*), which occur south of the Dividing Range, and dwell also in Tasmania. The third species (*Dasyurus geoffroyi*) occurs only to the north of the Divide. The weasels (*Phascologale*) and the pouched mice (*Sminthopsis*) are numerous in species and fairly common. Some are arboreal, others terrestrial. The pouched mice are fierce little cannibals, and a few years ago about fifty were sent down alive in a case to the University. Two days after there were two living, while a few rags of fur represented the other four dozen. The survivors engaged in mortal combat in the glass jar in which they were put to be chloroformed. Examples of these small forms and of their skeletons are desiderata in the National Museum. The jumping pouched mouse (*Antechinomys laniger*), which hops like a diminutive kangaroo, comes south only into North-western Victoria, and is not well known with us.

The bandicoot family is a small one, though three species of bandicoot (*Perameles*) are found in the State. They live in grass land.

The rabbit-bandicoot, or bilbie (*Peragale*) and the pig-footed bandicoot (*Choeropus ecaudatus*) occur in the north-west, the latter being a rare animal.

In eutheria, the higher mammals, we are, as already stated, poorly off. The dingo, apparently, got here before man arrived, and its remains are found fossil. Bass Straits was a barrier to it, and it did not reach Tasmania.

Among bats the large flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) often does harm to the fruit in the northern parts of the State and in Gippsland. It is widely spread up the eastern sea-board of the continent. It will be noticed that the name "flying fox" is applied both to a bat and a marsupial. We have also several other small bats, but must pass them over.

Among rats, the golden water rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) is a large, handsome animal ranging all over Australia, and occurring also in Tasmania and New Guinea. There appears to be only the one species. The bush rats of the State (*Mus gouldi* and *Mus greyi*) are common, and probably others occur. They have not been satisfactorily worked out here, and specimens are needed in the Museum.

Only one species of seal, the Australian sea-bear (*Euotaria cinerea*) is now found in Bass Straits, and is protected. There are colonies on a few outlying islands and rocks. Other species occasionally stray up from the far south. The yellow-sided dolphin (*Delphinus novae-selandiae*) is common in our waters, and whales of several species are occasional visitors.

As regards birds, we have only some two or three species practically confined to the State, the Victorian lyre-bird (*Menura superba*) being the best known. The emu is still common in the north-west. Wild fowl are plentiful, and occasionally great incursions are made from the north. Our most striking birds are the lorries and honey-eaters, which gather "the harvest of the honey-gums." Quail are common at times, and pigeons of various kinds occur. The mound-building lowan, or mallee-hen (*Leipoa ocellata*), and the bower birds (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* and *Chlamydodera maculata*) are remarkable for their habits, so often described, while the mutton bird (*Puffinus brevicaudus*) is of great economic value for its eggs, which are gathered, together with its young, in countless numbers. Field naturalists have investigated our birds more thoroughly than any other group of our fauna, and are now busy collecting data for the study of their migrations, an almost untouched subject here.

Turning to the reptiles, we have two tortoises, the short-necked (*Emydura macquariae*), found north of the Divide, and the long-necked (*Chelodina longicollis*) occurring both there and in South Gippsland.

As regards lizards, the most remarkable are the so-called legless forms of the family Pygopidae. They have no front legs, while the hind ones are represented by two scaly flaps usually fitting into grooves on the side of the body, and so escaping casual examination. They are the main source of the stories of snakes with legs which

occasionally fill our newspapers. The large "goanna" (*Varanus varius*) derives its name from Iguana, a genus not found in Australia. It is common north of the Divide, and reaches a length of five or six feet. A smaller cousin (*Varanus gouldi*) ranges as far south as Gippsland, and as it frequents streams is dignified by the name of the Gippsland crocodile. Our other lizards are small and harmless, though some have such terrifying names as "bloodsucker" (*Amphibolurus*); and so on. Altogether we have some fifty species of lizards in the State.

Among snakes, we find the non-venomous blind-snakes (*Typhlops*), with bodies as smooth as glass, the green tree snakes (*Dendrophis*) and the carpet snake (*Python spilotes*). All these forms are commoner in the north of the State. We have about a dozen venomous species, though some from their small size are not dangerous to man. The tiger snake (*Notechis scutatus*), a handsomely marked species, is the most active and dangerous. Most of the others are timid, though quite as deadly when large. The deaf-adder of the drier parts of the State lies quite still till nearly or quite stepped on, and then strikes without warning. It is a short thick-set reptile, and to be dreaded on account of its habits.

We have about eighteen amphibians in Victoria, all of them being frogs and toads. The largest is the handsome green-and-gold "bull-frog" (*Hyla aurea*), very common in Southern Victoria. The sand frogs (*Limnodynastes*) are widely distributed, even far from water. All the frogs are great insect-eaters, and in their turn are a favorite food of the snakes.

In fresh-water fish we are not rich, owing mainly to our poor river development. There is a marked distinction between the forms found to the north of the Divide, and those to the south. In the Murray basin we have the Murray cod (*Oligorus macquariensis*), which occasionally reaches the weight of 100 lbs. This fish, together with the cat-fish (*Copidoglanis tandanus*), the bony bream (*Chaetoessus richardsoni*), and a few others are absent from the southern waters. The southern forms are nearly all found also in Tasmania, and include the blackfish (*Gadopsis marmoratus*), and the eel (*Anguilla australis*). The voracious little mountain trout (*Galaxias truttaceus*), which rarely reaches a quarter of a pound in weight, has a similar southern distribution, while the minnow (*Galaxias attenuatus*), common in the south, is said to range into the Murray waters, though we need specimens in the Museum to settle the point. Most of our other southern river-fish occur in the sea as well, and only pass up into the rivers for a longer or a shorter distance. Lampreys are found in most of our streams, but are not often caught.

Want of space prevents any discussion of the marine fish, which are of considerable economic value, though fish-preserving is a very small industry with us. The Commonwealth experimental trawler, just equipped, will, undoubtedly, add to our knowledge of the marine fishes, and lead to important economic developments.



The treatment of our invertebrate fauna must be brief, and confined to land and fresh water forms, though of some of the marine groups, as for instance the mollusca, we now know a good deal. In shell-fish we are poorly off. There is black-shelled snail (*Paryphanta atramentaria*), about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter in our southern fern-gullies, and another snail (*Panda atomata*) about the same size in Eastern Gippsland. Most of the other species are small, and attract the eye of the naturalist only. One water-dwelling form (*Bulinus tenuistriata*), which has its shell coiled in the opposite way to the ordinary—a left-handed screw—is the temporary host of the liver-fluke of the sheep, and this is the reason why wet ground is “fluky country.”

Scorpions are very common in the warmer parts, but none are very large. Amongst the spiders, we have only one harmful species, the katipo (*Latrodectes scelio*), which is identical with the New Zealand form. It is black with a scarlet, or deep orange spot on the hinder end of its back. The so-called “tarantula,” though hideous and terrifying to most people, is quite harmless, and could not bite a human being, if it wanted to. A spider with a much larger body is found in the northern districts, and spins a very strong web from bush to bush.

Among insects, the beetles, butterflies, and moths alone have been examined with anything like thoroughness. Many of our striking beetles, while in the larval stage, are injurious to vegetation, such as the buprestids, longicorns, cetonids, and cockchafers. The lady-birds (*Coccinellidae*), are carnivorous in the larval stage, and great foes of the scale insects. We have no large butterflies such as occur in Queensland, but possess some very fine moths, some of which, in their larval stage, are plant-eaters, and work considerable damage. We have a few fine stick-insects which mimic dead twigs, and are therefore not often detected, though when seen they always attract notice. Locusts and grasshoppers at times do considerable harm. Dragon-flies, white ants, and ant lions are common enough in certain districts. Our native bee is stingless, but is being starved out by the imported bee, which is now widely spread. The shrill deafening song of the cicada (*Cicada mærens*) in its countless thousands must be heard on a hot day to be appreciated. Hosts of other forms must be passed unnoticed, though it may be said that our “bull-dog” ant is the largest ant known.

Of crustacea, we can mention only the fresh-water crayfish, of which we have several kinds. The Murray crayfish (*Astacopsis serratus*) is a spiny form growing to the length of a foot, and occasionally seen in the Melbourne market. The yabbie, or pond crayfish (*Astacopsis bicarinatus*) is found in all suitable situations, and ranges widely over Australia. It is a small species, but is eaten. The so-called land-crab (*Engaeus*) is really a crayfish, and is found in the damper parts of the State. It also occurs in Tasmania.

Centipedes are common, especially in the warmer parts, but do not seem to do much harm to human beings.

We are rich in earthworms, though our native species are disappearing before the imported European ones, which are now found everywhere in the State. In the Gippsland giant earthworm we have by far the largest species known. A living specimen recently measured at the University was seven feet two inches long. Gorgeously coloured planarian worms, a few inches in length, abound in the moister parts of the State, being generally found under logs.

The same localities are the home of two or three species of land-leech, which are blood-thirsty, though small. A fresh-water leech (*Limnodynastes quinquestrata*), used surgically, is common enough in ponds.

Pond life generally is actively studied by our field naturalists, but an attempt to deal with it would require a volume in itself, and appeal to professed naturalists alone. Suffice it to say that it is rich and varied, and presents us with many interesting problems.

As to the origin of our fauna, much has been said and written. Briefly, the marsupials, and, perhaps, some birds, the tortoises, certain frogs, fresh-water fish, many insects, earthworms, and other animals point definitely to a former land connexion with South America, where they find their nearest living relatives. The eutheria are of Malaysian origin, as also are most of our birds, some of our land mollusca, and the fresh-water crayfishes. This incursion is of later date than the Antarctic one. It may almost be said that the fauna and flora of the Queensland and New South Wales scrubs represent an invasion in force from the north.

In conclusion, one point may be noticed, and that is the popular names given to our animals and plants. The early settlers found themselves in a new world where nearly every thing alive differed from what they had been accustomed to. In their difficulties about names they adopted a few—far too few—from the aborigines, but in the main applied the names they knew to the fresh forms they found. Some of the names came from Britain, others from America, and a small number from other countries. So we have oaks and gum trees, box trees, and so on among plants. Among animals, we have bears, badgers, cats, bandicoots, opossums, squirrels, weasels, magpies, larks, wagtails, robins, turkeys, trout, cod, and a host of others, which are in no way related to their namesakes elsewhere. The result is often very confusing, but not nearly as much so as when scientific names, such as *iguana*, are wrongly applied to animals of a very different character from the rightful owners of the names.

#### MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

The highest mountain in Victoria is the Bogong Range,\* situated in the county of the same name, 6,508 feet above the sea-level; the next highest peaks are—Mount Feathertop, 6,306 feet; Mount Fainter, 6,160 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,015 feet; all situated in the same county; also the Cobboras, 6,030 feet, situated in the county of Tambo. These, so far as is known, are the only peaks which exceed 6,000 feet in height; but,

Mountains and hills.

\* The highest mountain on the Australian Continent is Mount Kosciusko in New South Wales; one peak of which is 7,323 feet high.

according to the following list, which has recently been corrected for this work by the Surveyor-General, Mr. J. M. Reed, I.S.O., there are 26 peaks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, and 31 peaks 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:—

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS IN VICTORIA.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Abrupt ..	Dundas, Ripon and Villiers	2,721	Baringhup ..	Talbot ..	785
Acland (Donnabuang)	Evelyn ..	4,080	Barker ..	Talbot and Bendigo	—
Acland ..	Polwarth ..	—	Bass Range ..	Mornington	—
Aitken ..	Bourke ..	1,683	Bankin's Hill	Ripon and Talbot	1,504
Aitken's Hill	Bourke ..	1,606	Battery ..	Delatite ..	—
Alexander ..	Talbot ..	2,435	Baw Baw ..	Evelyn ..	5,062
Alexander's Head	Bourke	350	Bealiba ..	Gladstone ..	—
Alexander's Crown (See Camel's Hump)			Bear's Hill ..	Bendigo ..	—
Alexina ..	Anglesey ..	1,526	Beckworth ..	Talbot ..	2,087
Almond Peak	Ripon ..	—	Bellarine ..	Grant ..	463
Ana'kie ..	Grant ..	1,350	Bell's Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,611
Angus ..	Tanjil ..	—	Bemm ..	Croajingolong	1,754
Anne ..	Delatite ..	1,417	Benambra ..	Benambra ..	4,843
Arapiles ..	Lowan ..	1,176	Ben Cruachan	Tanjil ..	2,765
Ararat ..	Ripon and Borung	2,020	Bernard ..	Delatite ..	1,611
Ararat ..	Mornington	—	B'ndi ..	Tambo ..	—
Arnold ..	Anglesey, Evelyn and Wonnangatta	—	Bendock ..	Croajingolong	—
Arthur's Seat	Mornington	1,031	Ben Nevis ..	Kara Kara	2,875
Atkinson ..	Bourke ..	461	Big Hill ..	Borong ..	895
Avoca ..	Kara Kara	2,461	Big Hill ..	Bourke ..	—
Bakery Hill ..	Grant ..	1,420	Big Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Bald Cone ..	Anglesey ..	1,300	Birch's Bald Hill	Talbot ..	—
Bald Head ..	Dargo ..	4,502	Black Mount	Rodney ..	—
Bald ..	Dargo and Bogong	5,541	Black Hill ..	Grant ..	2,310
Bald Hill ..	Mornington	680	Black Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,685
Bald Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,117	Black Range	Anglesey ..	—
Bald Hill ..	Talbot ..	1,956	Black Range	Borong ..	1,903
Balmattum Range	Delatite ..	—	Black Range	Polwarth ..	—
Bainbridge ..	Dundas ..	—	Black Range	Lowan ..	—
Barambogie Ranges	Bogong ..	1,220	Blackwood, or Myrning	Bourke ..	2,432
Baranhet ..	Delatite ..	—	Bland ..	Bourke ..	—
			Blowhard ..	Ripon ..	1,664
			Blue Mountain	Bourke ..	—
			Blue Range ..	Delatite ..	—
			Bogong ..	Bogong ..	6,508
			Boiler Plain	Dargo ..	5,150
			Bolangum ..	Kara Kara	1,225
			Bolga ..	Benambra ..	2,860
			Bolton East	Talbot ..	1,921
			Bolton West	Talbot ..	2,055

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Boon ..	Croajingolong	4,500	Cathcart Hill	Ripon ..	1,021
Boswell ..	Ripon ..	1,748	Cathedral ..	Anglesey ..	2,120
Boulder ..	Buln Buln ..	1,725	Cavendish ..	Dundas ..	—
Boulder Range	Buln Buln ..	1,010	Cavern ..	Talbot and Ripon	1,588
Boundary Hill	Anglesey ..	—	Chalamber ..	Ripon ..	1,549
Breach Peak	Anglesey ..	1,634	Chalicum ..	Ripon ..	1,594
Brenanah ..	Gladstone ..	—	Charlton Hill	Dargo ..	2,090
Brigg's Bluff	Borong ..	—	Chaucer ..	Normanby ..	—
Brock's Hill	Bourke ..	—	Christmas Hills	Evelyn ..	—
Broom Hill ..	Gladstone ..	1,220	Clare Peak ..	Delatite ..	4,986
Brown's Hill	Heytesbury	—	Clarke's Hill	Grenville and Talbot	2,380
Brown's Hill	Ripon and Talbot	1,594	Clay ..	Normanby ..	622
Bryarty's Hill	Evelyn ..	—	Cobbler ..	Delatite ..	5,349
Buangor ..	Kara Kara and Ripon	3,247	Cobboras ..	Tambo ..	6,030
Buckle ..	Croajingolong	1,465	Coghill's Hill	Talbot and Ripon	1,639
Buckrabanyule	Gladstone ..	—	Cole ..	Ripon ..	—
Budd ..	Delatite ..	1,970	Colite ..	Grant ..	—
Budgee Budgee	Tanjil and Wonnangatta	—	Commissioners Hill	Kara Kara	1,408
Buffalo (The Horn)	Delatite ..	5,645	Concungella Hill	Borong ..	1,376
Buffalo (The Hump)	Delatite ..	5,221	Concord ..	Anglesey ..	1,500
Bulla Bulla ..	Croajingolong	—	Conical Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Bullancrook	Bourke ..	2,306	Consultation ..	Talbot ..	—
Bullarook ..	Talbot ..	2,400	Coopragambra	Croajingolong	—
Buller ..	Wonnangatta	5,934	Cooyatong ..	Benambra ..	3,270
Bullich ..	Benambra ..	2,360	Cope ..	Bogong ..	6,015
Buninyong ..	Grant ..	2,443	Corn Hill ..	Wonnangatta	4,395
Burramboot	Rodney ..	—	Corranwarrabul or Mt. Dandenong	Mornington	2,077
Burrowa ..	Benambra ..	4,181	Cotterill ..	Bourke ..	679
Burrumbet Hill	Ripon ..	—	Crinoline (Ligar)	Wonnangatta	4,500
Burts Hill ..	Evelyn ..	640	Cunningham ..	Anglesey ..	1,920
Bute ..	Grenville ..	1,540	Dandenong ..	Evelyn and Mornington	2,077
Byron ..	Lowan ..	—	Dargo Hill ..	Dargo ..	—
Callender ..	Ripon ..	—	Darriwil ..	Grant ..	—
Camel ..	Rodney ..	—	Davidson's Rocks	Borong ..	891
Camel's Hump or (Alexander's Crown)	Bourke and Dalhousie	3,295	Dawson ..	Tambo ..	—
Cameron ..	Talbot ..	—	Deddick ..	Croajingolong	—
Camp Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,389	Doboobetic ..	Kara Kara	—
Cann ..	Croajingolong	1,754	Delegete Hill	Croajingolong	4,307
Cannibal Hill	Mornington	—	Despair ..	Anglesey ..	—
Carlyle ..	Croajingolong	1,189	Diamond Hill	Bendigo ..	1,104
Cardinal, The	Ripon ..	—	Difficult ..	Borong ..	2,657
Castle Hill ..	Borong ..	—			
Castle Hill ..	Wonnangatta	4,860			

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Dingle Range	Bogong ..	—	Glasgow ..	Talbot ..	—
Diogenes ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Glenrowen ..	Moirá ..	1,680
Direction ..	Kara Kara ..	—	Good Morning	Ripon ..	1,716
Disappointment	Bourke and	2,631	Bill		
	Anglesey		Gowar ..	Gladstone ..	—
Djoandah ..	Wonnangatta	2,000	Graham ..	Evelyn ..	—
Donkey Hill	Kara Kara	1,280	Granyah ..	Benambra ..	3,620
Drummond ..	Borong ..	—	Green Hill ..	Dalhousie ..	—
Dryden ..	Borong ..	—	Green Hill ..	Delatite ..	1,330
Dundas ..	Dundas ..	1,535	Green Hill ..	Grenville ..	2,050
Duneeed ..	Grant ..	710	Greenock ..	Talbot ..	—
Easton ..	Tanjil ..	3,250	Gregory ..	Evelyn, Won-	4,000
Eccles ..	Normanby ..	590		angatta,	
Eckersley ..	Normanby ..	529		and Tanjil	
Egbert ..	Gladstone ..	—	Hamilton ..	Hampden ..	1,050
Egerton ..	Grant ..	—	Happy Hill ..	Tanjil ..	1,900
Elephant ..	Hampden ..	1,294	Hardie's Hill	Grenville ..	—
Eliza ..	Mornington	530	Hat Hill ..	Delatite ..	2,544
Ellery ..	Croajingolong	4,251	Haunted Hill	Buln Buln ..	600
Ellery E. Bump	Croajingolong	3,908	Heath Point..	Normanby ..	627
Emu ..	Ripon ..	1,687	Helen ..	Anglesey ..	1,902
Emu ..	Hampden ..	893	Hermit ..	Bogong ..	—
Emu Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,010	Hesse ..	Grenville ..	—
Enterprise ..	Wonnangatta	—	Higinbotham	Bogong and	5,800
Erica ..	Tanjil ..	4,800	Heights	Dargo	
Erip ..	Grenville ..	1,539	Hoad ..	Dargo ..	2,160
Everard ..	Croajingolong	1,200	Hoddle Range	Buln Buln ..	—
Everett ..	Delatite ..	5,100	Holden ..	Bourke ..	1,452
Ewing Hill ..	Anglesey ..	893	Hollowback ..	Talbot and	1,842
Fainter ..	Bogong ..	6,160		Ripon	
Fainting Range	Tambo ..	—	Hollowback ..	Kara Kara	1,687
Fatigue ..	Buln Buln ..	2,110	Hooghly ..	Gladstone ..	1,190
Feathertop ..	Bogong ..	6,306	Hope ..	Gunbower ..	613
Ferguson's Hill	Polwarth ..	708	Hope ..	Benambra ..	4,505
Flint Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,059	Hore's Hill ..	Benambra ..	—
Forest Hill ..	Tambo on	5,000	Hotspur ..	Villiers ..	—
	the N.S.W.		Hotham ..	Bogong ..	6,100
	frontier		Howe Hill ..	Croajingolong	1,292
Forest Hill ..	Talbot ..	—	Howitt ..	Delatite ..	5,718
Franklin ..	Talbot ..	2,092	Hume Range	Bourke, Angle-	—
Franklin Range	Bogong ..	—		sey, and	
Friday ..	Dargo ..	2,700		Evelyn	
Fullerton's	Wonnangatta	5,400	Hunter ..	Buln Buln ..	1,136
Spring Hill			Ida ..	Rodney ..	1,537
Fyans ..	Hampden ..	957	Indigo Hill ..	Bogong ..	970
Gap ..	Talbot ..	—	Jeffcott ..	Kara Kara	—
Gaspard ..	Talbot ..	—	Jenkins ..	Weeah ..	339
Gellibrand ..	Grenville ..	871	Jess ..	Weeah ..	300
Genoa Peak	Croajingolong	1,611	Juliet ..	Evelyn ..	3,631
George ..	Polwarth ..	—	Kangaroo	Normanby ..	—
Gibbo ..	Benambra ..	5,764	Range		

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Kay ..	Croajingolong	3,284	Mannibadar ..	Grenville ..	—
Keilawarra ..	Moira ..	—	Maramingo ..	Croajingolong	1,274
Kent ..	Wonnangatta	5,129	Martha ..	Mornington	544
Kerang ..	Gladstone ..	—	Martin ..	Bogong ..	—
Kerang ..	Gunbower ..	—	Matlock ..	Wonnangatta	4,544
Kerange Moor- ah	Polwarth ..	—	Maxwell ..	Anglesey ..	740
Kernot ..	Tanjil ..	4,675	Melbourne Hill	Bourke ..	—
Kersop Peak	Buln Buln ..	740	Meningerot ..	Hampden ..	766
Kincaid ..	Normanby ..	655	Mercer ..	Grenville ..	—
Kinross ..	Hampden ..	908	Meuron ..	Polwarth ..	713
Kirk's Hill ..	Ripon ..	—	Misery ..	Ripon ..	—
Koala ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Misery ..	Mornington	766
Koang ..	Hampden ..	891	Mitchell ..	Talbot ..	—
Koorooyugh or Smeaton Hill	Talbot ..	—	Moliagul ..	Gladstone ..	1,251
Kooyoora ..	Gladstone ..	—	Monmot ..	Ripon ..	—
Korong ..	Gladstone ..	1,408	Monda ..	Evelyn and Anglesey	2,974
Kororoit ..	Bourke ..	—	Monk, The ..	Talbot ..	1,511
Kurtweeton ..	Hampden ..	—	Monument Hill	Delatite ..	1,750
Lady Franklin	Bogong ..	1,789	Moolort ..	Talbot ..	—
Lady Mount ..	Ripon ..	—	Moorokyle ..	Talbot ..	—
Langdale Pike	Polwarth ..	—	Moornambool	Ripon ..	—
Landsborough Hill	Kara Kara	1,903	Moorul ..	Talbot ..	—
Langi Ghiran	Ripon ..	3,123	Moriac ..	Grant ..	839
La Trobe ..	Buln Buln ..	2,366	Mormbool ..	Dalhousie ..	—
La Trobe's Range	Polwarth ..	—	Morton's Hill	Ripon ..	1,515
Lawaluk ..	Grenville ..	—	Mueller ..	Tanjil ..	4,900
Leading Hill	Mornington	—	Murindal ..	Tambo ..	—
Leinster ..	Dargo and Benambra	—	Murramurrang- bong	Bogong ..	—
Leonard ..	Buln Buln ..	1,860	Myrtoon ..	Hampden ..	713
Leura ..	Hampden ..	1,030	McLean's Hill	Ripon ..	1,529
Lianiduk ..	Karkaroc ..	—	Nanimia ..	Ripon ..	—
Livingstone ..	Bogong ..	4,007	Napier ..	Normanby ..	1,453
Liptrap ..	Buln Buln ..	551	Navarre Hill	Kara Kara	1,355
Loch ..	Bogong ..	5,900	Nibo ..	Anglesey ..	—
Loinman ..	Karkaroc ..	—	Noorat ..	Hampden ..	1,024
Longwood Hill	Delatite ..	1,255	Northwood Hill	Dalhousie ..	654
Lookout ..	Tanjil ..	3,500	Norgate ..	Buln Buln ..	1,390
Lookout ..	Tanjil ..	1,400	Notch Hill ..	Dargo ..	4,507
Lyall ..	Mornington	—	Nowa Nowa	Tambo ..	—
Macedon ..	Bourke and Dalhousie	3,324	Oberon ..	Buln Buln ..	1,968
Mackenzie ..	Anglesey ..	2,654	Ochtertyre ..	Bogong ..	—
Mackersey ..	Dundas ..	—	One-Mile Hill	Talbot ..	1,596
Magdala ..	Wonnangatta	—	One-tree Hill	Evelyn ..	—
Maindample	Delatite ..	—	One-tree Hill	Kara Kara	1,590
Major ..	Moira ..	1,251	One-tree Hill	Mornington	1,523
			One-tree Hill	Normanby ..	—
			One-tree Hill	Ripon ..	1,680
			Paradox ..	Anglesey ..	—

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Patrick Point	Kara Kara	2,323	Seymour Hill	Dalhousie ..	751
Peter's Hill ..	Polwarth ..	1,280	Shadwell ..	Hampden ..	962
Phipps ..	Bogong and Dargo	4,600	Sherwin's Range	Evelyn ..	—
Pierrepoint ..	Normanby ..	936	Shillinglaw ..	Wonnangatta	—
Pigeon Hill ..	Talbot ..	1,300	Serra Range	Dundas and Ripon	—
Pilot Range ..	Bogong ..	—	Singapore ..	Buln Buln ..	451
Pine Mount ..	Benambra ..	—	Singleton ..	Wonnangatta	—
Pininbar ..	Benambra ..	4,100	Sister Rises, The	Hampden ..	—
Piper ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Sisters ..	Anglesey ..	—
Pisgar (or Petit)	Ripon and Talbot	1,771	Skene ..	Wonnangatta	—
Pleasant ..	Rodney ..	—	Smeaton Hill	Talbot ..	—
Pollock ..	Grant ..	—	Smith's Hill	Ripon ..	1,572
Porpunkah	Bogong ..	1,368	Snake's Ridge	Buln Buln ..	—
Porndon ..	Heytesbury	947	Snodgrass ..	Anglesey ..	—
Powlet's Hill	Talbot ..	1,288	Spring Hill ..	Gladstone ..	—
Pretty Boy ..	Tanjil and Wonnangatta	1,587	Spring Hill ..	Ripon ..	—
Prospect	Anglesey ..	1,025	Spring Hill ..	Talbot ..	2,270
Puckapanyal	Dalhousie ..	1,368	Square Mount	Dargo ..	5,210
Puzzle Range	Anglesey ..	—	Stanley ..	Bogong ..	3,444
Pyramid Hill	Gunbower ..	—	Station Peak	Grant ..	1,154
Quoin Hill ..	Talbot and Ripon	—	Stavelly ..	Villiers ..	1,070
Raven's Hill	Kara Kara	—	Steel's Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Ravenscroft Hill	Ripon and Talbot	—	Steiglitz ..	Bourke ..	—
Raymond ..	Croajingolong	980	Stewart ..	Anglesey ..	2,016
Red Hill ..	Buln Buln ..	—	Strickland ..	Anglesey ..	4,000
Red Hill (Mount Weejort)	Ripon ..	1,211	St. Bernard ..	Bogong ..	5,060
Red Hill ..	Grant ..	1,390	St. George ..	Polwarth ..	—
Red Hill ..	Mornington	740	St. Gwinear ..	Tanjil ..	4,950
Richmond ..	Normanby ..	727	St. Leonard's	Evelyn and Anglesey	3,304
Riddell ..	Evelyn ..	—	St. Mary's ..	Ripon ..	—
Rock Hill ..	Kara Kara	1,687	St. Phillack ..	Tanjil ..	5,140
Rocky Peak	Polwarth ..	2,380	Stirling ..	Delatite and Wonnangatta	5,700
Ross ..	Ripon ..	—	Strathbogie Ranges	Delatite ..	—
Rouse ..	Villiers ..	1,220	Sturgeon ..	Dundas ..	1,946
Sabine ..	Polwarth ..	1,912	Sugarloaf (Bear's)	Evelyn ..	—
Saddleback Hill	Ripon ..	1,548	Suggan Buggan	Tambo ..	—
Samaria ..	Delatite ..	3,138	Survey Peak	Anglesey ..	—
Sargent ..	Talbot ..	—	Table Top ..	Delatite ..	—
Scallan's Hill	Borong ..	885	Talbot ..	Lowan ..	1,072
Scobie ..	Rodney ..	—	Talbot Peak	Tanjil ..	—
Selwyn ..	Wonnangatta and Delatite	—	Tallarook ..	Anglesey ..	2,652
Separation ..	Delatite ..	—	Talgarna ..	Benambra ..	2,101
			Tambo ..	Benambra ..	4,707
			Tamboritha ..	Wonnangatta	5,381

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Tanjil Hill ..	Tanjil ..	1,300	Vite Vite ..	Hampden ..	—
Tara ..	Tambo ..	2,009	Wagra ..	Benambra ..	2,638
Tarrangower ..	Talbot ..	1,861	Wallace ..	Grant ..	1,583
Taylor ..	Dargo ..	1,571	Walterson ..	Tambo ..	—
Telegraph Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,854	Warrambat ..	Wonnangatta ..	—
Templar ..	Tatchera ..	—	Warrenheip ..	Grant ..	2,463
Tennyson ..	Croajingolong ..	3,422	Warrion Hill, Gt.	Grenville ..	921
Terrick Terrick ..	Gunbower ..	—	Warnambool ..	Hampden ..	712
Thackeray ..	Dundas ..	—	Watershed Hill ..	Ripon ..	—
The Brothers ..	Benambra ..	4,667	Waverly ..	Wonnangatta ..	3,346
The Monolith (Buffalo Mts.)	Delatite ..	4,686	Weatherboard Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,826
The Sisters ..	Benambra and Dargo ..	4,038	Weejort, Ripon ..	(See Red Hi l)	1,211
Thorn ..	Delatite and Wonnangatta ..	5,000	Wellington ..	Mornington ..	314
Timbertop, or Warrambat ..	Wonnangatta ..	—	Wellington (Trig) ..	Wonnangatta and Tanjil ..	5,355
Tingaringy ..	Croajingolong ..	4,771	Wellington (Nap-Nap-Marra) ..	Tanjil ..	5,269
Tikator Hill ..	Delatite ..	2,002	Wermatong Hill ..	Benambra ..	—
Tom's Cap ..	Buln Buln ..	1,258	Western Hill ..	Tanjil ..	1,825
Tongio ..	Tambo ..	—	Wheeler's Hill ..	Delatite ..	1,857
Tooborac Hills ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Wheeler's Hill ..	Talbot ..	2,380
Torbreck ..	Anglesey and Wonnangatta ..	5,001	Whitelaw ..	Tanjil ..	4,875
Towanga ..	Bogong ..	4,151	Whittaker's ..	Croajingolong ..	—
Tower Hill ..	Villiers ..	322	Widderin ..	Hampden ..	1,132
Traawool ..	Anglesey ..	—	William ..	Ripon and Borung ..	3,827
Tucker's Hill ..	Borong ..	1,200	William ..	Bourke and Dalhousie ..	2,689
Twins, The ..	Delatite and Wonnangatta ..	5,582	Wills ..	Bogong ..	5,758
Tyers ..	Tanjil ..	4,660	Wilson ..	Buln Buln ..	2,350
Upton Hill ..	Delatite ..	1,750	Wilson ..	Bourke ..	—
Useful ..	Wonnangatta and Tanjil ..	4,720	Wiridgil ..	Hampden ..	—
Valentia, ..	Wonnangatta ..	—	Wombat ..	Delatite ..	2,659
Vandyke ..	Normanby ..	—	Wombat Hill ..	Talbot ..	2,250
Vaughan's Hill ..	Talbot ..	1,760	Yandoit Hill ..	Talbot ..	—
Vereker ..	Buln Buln ..	2,092	Zero, Mount ..	Borong ..	—
Victoria Range ..	Dundas ..	—			
View Hill ..	Bendigo ..	1,182			



## Rivers.

With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams; and the Murray itself, the rivers of Victoria are not 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 and factories. 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. The names and lengths of the principal Victorian rivers, with their positions and approximate lengths, corrected by the Surveyor-General, Mr. J. M. Reed, I.S.O., according to the latest information, are as follow:—

## RIVERS IN VICTORIA.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
Aberfeldy .. ..	Tanjil. Falls into Thomson .. ..	Miles. 35
Acheron .. ..	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn .. ..	35
Agnes .. ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Corner Inlet .. ..	23
Aire .. ..	Polwarth. Falls into sea, 6 miles W. of Cape Otway	25
Albert .. ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Port Albert .. ..	25
Avoca .. ..	Tatchera, and western boundary of Gladstone	170
Avon, or Dunlop ..	Tanjil. Flows into Lake Wellington .. ..	84
Avon .. ..	Kara Kara. Source about a mile N. of Navarre	75
Axe Creek .. ..	Bendigo. Tributary of Campaspe .. ..	30
Back Creek .. ..	Moira. Falls into Broken Creek .. ..	45
Back Creek .. ..	Villiers. Falls into Moyne .. ..	20
Baillie's Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek .. ..	20
Barkly .. ..	Wonnangatta. West of Macallister .. ..	24
Barr Creek .. ..	Gunbower. Falls into Murrabit .. ..	20
Barwon .. ..	Grant and Polwarth. Runs into Lake Connewarre	95
Bass .. ..	Mornington. Falls into Western Port near East Head	35
Bemm .. ..	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Sydenham Inlet	60
Benambra Creek ..	Benambra. Near Lake Omeo .. ..	45
Bet Bet Creek ..	Between Talbot and Gladstone. Falls into Loddon	53
Big .. ..	Wonnangatta. Joins Goulburn, 16 miles S.W. of Mansfield	32
Birregurra Creek ..	Polwarth and Grenville. Falls into Barwon .. ..	20
Black .. ..	Wonnangatta. Falls into Goulburn .. ..	24
Boggy Creek .. ..	Tambo. Falls into Lake Tyers .. ..	27
Bradford Creek ..	Talbot and Bendigo. Joins Loddon .. ..	24
Bream Creek .. ..	Grant. Falls into the sea W. of Barwon .. ..	30

\* From the source of its longest tributary, the Darling, to the Murray mouth, the total length of this river is 2,345 miles.

RIVERS—*continued.*

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Brodribb .. ..	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy River near its mouth	70
Broken .. ..	Delatite and Moira. Joins Goulburn, near Shepparton	110
Broken Creek ..	Moira, effluent of Broken River. Falls into Murray near Lake Moira	120
Broken Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek ..	20
Bruthen Creek ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet ..	25
Buchan .. ..	Tambo. Tributary of Snowy River from westward	75
Buckland .. ..	Delatite. Falls into Ovens .. ..	30
Buffalo .. ..	Delatite. Falls into Ovens .. ..	50
Bullabul Creek ..	Gladstone. Falls into Loddon .. ..	24
Bullarook Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Tullaroop Creek ..	35
Bundarraha .. ..	Bogong. Tributary of Mitta Mitta ..	25
Buneepp .. ..	Part of eastern boundary of Mornington ..	20
Burnt Creek .. ..	Borong. Falls into Wimmera .. ..	25
Burrumbeet Creek ..	Part of southern boundary of Ripon. Falls into Lake Burrumbeet	23
Cabbage Tree Creek	Croajingolong. Falls into Brodribb .. ..	27
Campaspe .. ..	Dalhousie, Rodney, Bendigo and Gunbower. Flows into Murray at Echuca	155
Cann .. ..	Croajingolong. Falls into Tamboon Inlet, 7 miles west Cape Everard	50
Castle Creek .. ..	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Goulburn ..	40
Chetwynd .. ..	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg .. ..	25
Cherry-tree Creek ..	Kara Kara. Falls into Avoca .. ..	20
Cobungra Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Victoria .. ..	26
Cochrane's Creek ..	Gladstone. Falls into Avoca .. ..	20
Coliban .. ..	Boundary between counties of Talbot and Dalhousie. Flows into Campaspe	60
Concongella Creek ..	Borong. Falls into Wimmera .. ..	25
Cornella Creek .. ..	Rodney. Falls into Lake Cooper .. ..	40
Corryong Creek .. ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 3 miles N. of Towong	55
Crawford .. ..	Normanby. Joins Glenelg at Dartmoor ..	50
Creighton's Creek ..	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Pranjip ..	25
Cudgee Creek .. ..	Heytesbury. Falls into Hopkins .. ..	20
Cudgewa Creek .. ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 8 miles N. of Towong	40
Curdie's River .. ..	Heytesbury. Flows from Lake Purrumbete. Falls into sea, 28 miles S.E. from Warrnambool	50
Dabyminga Creek .. ..	Anglesey, western boundary. Falls into Goulburn	25
Dandenong Creek .. ..	Mornington, part of western boundary. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	30
Dargo .. ..	Dargo. Joins Mitchell River .. ..	68
Darlot's Creek .. ..	Normanby. Falls into Fitzroy .. ..	20
Dart .. ..	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta .. ..	20
Delatite, or Devil's River	Boundary between Delatite and Wonnangatta. Joins the Goulburn, 6 miles below Darlingford	55
Deegay Ponds, or Major's Creek	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn .. ..	30

## RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
Delegete .. ..	Croajingolong. Joins Snowy River in New South Wales	Miles. 22*
Diamond Creek ..	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra .. ..	24
Doma Mungi .. ..	Bogong. Falls into Murray .. ..	40
Drysdale Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Merri .. ..	20
Dummunkle Creek ..	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera .. ..	57
Dwyer's Main Creek ..	Dundas. Falls into Wannon .. ..	25
Emu Creek .. ..	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater .. ..	33
Eumerella .. ..	Normanby and Villiers. Falls into Lake Yambuk	80
Ferrer's Creek ..	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak ..	23
Fiery Creek .. ..	Ripon. Falls into Lake Bolac .. ..	73
Fifteen-Mile Creek ..	Delatite and Moira. Joins Three-Mile Creek and falls into Ovens	47
Fitzroy .. ..	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay ..	26
Flynn's Creek ..	Buln Buln. Falls into La Trobe River ..	20
Ford's Creek .. ..	Delatite. Falls into Delatite .. ..	20
Franklin .. ..	Buln Buln, at Corner Inlet, W. of Welshpool ..	25
Fyan's Creek .. ..	Borong. Falls into Mount Wiliam Creek, near Lake Lonsdale	20
Gellibrand .. ..	Polwarth and Heytesbury. Falls into sea, 23 miles W. of Cape Otway	68
Genoa .. ..	Croajingolong. Falls into Mallacoota Inlet, 12 miles S.W. of Cape Howe	32†
Gibbo .. ..	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta .. ..	25
Glenelg .. ..	Dundas, Follett, and Normanby. Falls into Discovery Bay; a bend at the mouth enters South Australia	290
Glenmaggie (or Cow war) Creek	Tanjil. Falls into Macallister River .. ..	25
Gnarkeet Ponds ..	Hampden, on eastern boundary. Falls into Lake Corangamite	24
Goulburn .. ..	Wonnangatta, Anglesey, Dalhousie, Moira, and Rodney. Joins Murray, 6 miles E. of Echuca	345
Grange Burn .. ..	Dundas and Normanby. * Falls into Wannon ..	26
Gunbower Creek ..	Gunbower. Falls into Murray .. ..	80
Happy Valley Creek	Bogong. Falls into Ovens .. ..	20
Henty's Creek ..	Normanby. Falls into Wannon .. ..	23
Hodgson's Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Ovens .. ..	20
Hollands .. ..	Delatite. Source at Wombat Hill and Tabletop. Joins Broken River at Benalla	40
Hopkins .. ..	Ripon, Hampden, Villiers, and Heytesbury. Falls into sea at Warrnambool	170
Howqua .. ..	Wonnangatta. Rises at Mount Howitt. Falls into Goulburn	47
Hughes' Creek ..	Anglesey, part of northern boundary of county. Falls into Goulburn	45
Indigo Creek .. ..	Bogong. Falls into Murray .. ..	23
Jackson's Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater .. ..	55
Jamieson .. ..	Wonnangatta. Falls into Goulburn .. ..	42
Jim Crow Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon .. ..	29
Jingallala or Deddick	Croajingolong. Joins Snowy from eastward ..	37
Joyce's Creek .. ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon .. ..	32

\* Length in Victoria only.

† Length in Victoria only; total length, 60 miles.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Kiewa .. ..	Bogong. Falls into Murray, 8 miles below confluence of Mitta Mitta with Murray	85
King .. ..	Delatite. Joins Ovens at Wangaratta ..	80
King Parrot Creek ..	Anglesey. Falls into Narrangeanong ..	30
Koetong Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray ..	23
Koroite Creek ..	Dundas. Falls into Wannon ..	25
Kororoit Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ..	40
Lang Lang ..	Mornington. Falls into Western Port Bay ..	30
La Trobe .. ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Lake Wellington. Boundary between Tanjil and Buln Buln	145
Leigh ( <i>see</i> Yarrowee).		
Lerderberg ..	Bourke. Falls into Werribee at Bacchus Marsh	32
Lindsay .. ..	Millewa. Falls into Murray ..	30
Little .. ..	Grant. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ..	40
Little Woody Yaloak	Grenville. Falls into the Woody Yaloak ..	20
Livingstone Creek ..	Benambra and Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta	32
Loddon .. ..	Talbot, and western boundary of Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Murray	210
Macallister ..	Tanjil and Wonnangatta. Falls into Thomson	100
Marraboer ..	Tatchera. Falls into Murray ..	35
Mather's Creek ..	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg ..	20
Merri .. ..	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool ..	44
Merri Merri Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Yarra Yarra ..	45
Merriman's Creek ..	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Ninety-mile Beach	60
Middle Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Joyce's Creek ..	28
Mitchell .. ..	Boundary between Dargo and Tanjil. Falls into Lake King	80
Mitta Mitta ..	Benambra and Bogong. Joins Murray ..	167
McKenzie .. ..	Borong. Falls into Wimmera, 4 miles W. of Horsham	36
Moorarbool ..	Grant. Joins Barwon at Fyansford, near Geelong	90
Moroka .. ..	Wonnangatta. Joins Wonnangatta, 12 miles N. of Mount Wellington	25
Morwell .. ..	Buln Buln. Tributary of La Trobe ..	30
Mountain Creek ..	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy ..	25
Moyne .. ..	Villiers. Falls into sea at Belfast ..	40
Mount Cole Creek ..	Borong and Kara Kara. Falls into Wimmera	18
Mount Emu Creek ..	Ripon, Hampden, and Heytsbury. Falls into Hopkins	165
Mount Greenock Creek	Talbot. Falls into Tullaroop Creek ..	30
Mount Hope Creek ..	Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Kow Swamp	120
Mount Pleasant Creek	Rodney. Falls into Campaspe ..	23
Mount William Creek	Borong. Falls into Lake Lonsdale, thence into Wimmera, 12 miles E. of Horsham	63
Muckleford Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon ..	20
Muddy or Pranjip Creek	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Goulburn ..	35
Murray .. ..	Northern boundary line of State of Victoria ..	1,200*
Murrabit .. ..	Gunbower. Falls into Loddon ..	35
Murrindal .. ..	Tambo. Falls into Buchan ..	35

\* Length in Victoria only; total length, 1,520 miles.

## RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Muston's Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Hopkins .. ..	50
Myer's Creek ..	Bendigo .. ..	32
Myrtle Creek ..	Talbot, part of north boundary. Falls into Coliban	20
Naringhil Creek ..	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak ..	29
Native Hut Creek ..	Grant. Falls into Barwon .. ..	25
Nicholson ..	Dargo. Falls into Lake King .. ..	50
Norton Creek ..	Lowan, part of eastern boundary. Falls into Wimmera	29
Outlet Creek ..	Weeah. Flows from Lake Hindmarsh into Lake Albacutya; thence north to Pine Plains	80
Ovens .. ..	Boundary between Bogong, Delatite, and Moira. Joins Murray below Wangaratta	132'
Perry .. ..	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Wellington ..	38
Plenty .. ..	Bourke. East boundary of county .. ..	32
Powlett .. ..	Mornington. Falls into sea .. ..	21
Pyramid Creek ..	Talbot, Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Loddon at Kerang	140
Reedy Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Ovens .. ..	43
Richardson ..	Kara Kara. Joins Avon at Banyena ..	35
Rose .. ..	Delatite. Falls into Buffalo .. ..	30
Salt Creek ..	Hampden, outlet of Lake Bolac. Falls into Hopkins	35
Saltwater .. ..	Bourke. Joins the Yarra at Footscray ..	115
Serpentine Creek ..	Bendigo and Gunbower. Effluent of Loddon	35
Seven Creeks ..	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Goulburn ..	60
Shaw .. ..	Villiers. Falls into Lake Yambuk .. ..	32
Snowy .. ..	Tambo and Croajingolong. Rises in New South Wales. Falls into sea near Point Ricardo	103*
Snowy Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta .. ..	26
Spring Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Merri .. ..	30
Stokes, or Emu ..	Normanby. Joins the Glenelg, 5 miles N. of Dartmoor	30
Sugarloaf Creek ..	Dalhousie. Falls into Sunday Creek ..	30
Sunday Creek ..	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn .. ..	32
Surrey .. ..	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay ..	23
Sutherland Creek ..	Grant. Falls into Moorarbool .. ..	20
Tallangatta Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta .. ..	34
Tambo .. ..	Boundary between Tambo and Dargo. Falls into Lake King	120
Tanjil .. ..	Buln Buln and Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe ..	45
Tarago .. ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Shalyp .. ..	22'
Tarra .. ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet, near Tarra-ville	27
Tarwin .. ..	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Anderson's Inlet	55
Thomson .. ..	Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe .. ..	110
Thowgla Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Corryong Creek ..	24
Thurra .. ..	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Cape Everard	55
Timbarra .. ..	Tambo. Falls into Tambo .. ..	36
Toonginbooka ..	Tambo. Joins Snowy River .. ..	28
Tom's Creek ..	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Victoria .. ..	20

\* Length in Victoria only; total length, 300 miles.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Trawalla Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek ..	20
Tsheea Creek ..	Moira. Falls into Murray ..	25
Tullaroop Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon near Eddington, with Creswick's and Adekate Creeks ..	65
Tyers ..	Tanjil. Tributary of La Trobe ..	30
Tyrrell Creek ..	Kara Kara and Tatchera. Effluent of Avoca. Falls into Lake Tyrrell ..	95
Victoria ..	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta, 8 miles W. of Lake Omeo ..	30
Violet Ponds or Honey-suckle Creek ..	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Seven Creeks ..	35
Wabba Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Cudgewa Creek ..	25
Wallpolla Creek ..	Millewa. Falls into Murray ..	30
Wando ..	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg ..	25
Wannon ..	Dundas, Ripon, Villiers, and Normanby ..	145
Watts ..	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra ..	23
Warrambine Creek ..	Grenville. Falls into Barwon ..	36
Wellington ..	Wonnangatta. Falls into Macallister ..	21
Wentworth ..	Dargo. Falls into Mitchell ..	40
Western Moorarbool ..	Grant. Falls into Moorarbool ..	33
Werribee ..	Bourke. West boundary of county. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ..	70
Wimmera ..	Kara Kara, Borung, and Lowan. Falls into Lake Hindmarsh ..	190
Wingan ..	Croajingolong. Falls into sea near Ram Head ..	26
Woody Yaloak ..	Grenville. Flows from north into Lake Corangamite ..	60
Wongungarra ..	Dargo and Wonnangatta. Falls into Wonnangatta ..	40
Wonnangatta ..	Wonnangatta. Joins Mitchell ..	80
Woori Yallock ..	Evelyn. Joins Yarra Yarra ..	23
Yackandandah Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Kiewa ..	25
Yarra Yarra ..	Bourke and Evelyn. Falls into Hobson's Bay ..	150
Yarriambiack Creek ..	Borong and Karkaroc. Effluent of Wimmera. Falls into Lake Coorong ..	80
Yarrowee, or Leigh Yea ..	Grant and Grenville. Joins Barwon at Inverleigh Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn ..	80 40

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 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, 10½ 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 only by a narrow belt of sand. Lake Wellington, the largest of all 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 Connemawarre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders. The following is a list of the lakes in Victoria, with their localities and areas, supplied by the Surveyor-General, Mr. J. M. Reed, I.S.O.:—

## LAKES IN VICTORIA.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Albacutya ..	Weeah, 10 miles N. of Lake Hindmarsh ( <i>f</i> ) ..	14,430
Albert Park ..	South Melbourne ( <i>f</i> ) ..	105
Baef Bael ..	Tatchera, 9 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,075
Baker ..	Tatchera, 7 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ( <i>f</i> ) ..	700
Barracootta ..	Croajingolong, 6 miles W. of Cape Howe ( <i>f</i> ) ..	600
Beeac ..	Grenville, 10 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ..	1,500
Birdebush ..	Hampden, 8 miles N.W. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ..	64
Bitterang ..	Karkaroc, 45 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ..	180
Boga ..	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ( <i>f</i> ) ..	2,120
Bolac ..	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>f</i> ) ..	3,500
Bookaar ..	Hampden, 6 miles N.W. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ..	1,075
Boorookpi ..	Lowan 14 miles E. of South Australian boundary line ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,030
Boort ..	Gladstone, fed by overflow of Loddon ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,127
Bringalbert ..	Lowan, 10 miles N.E. of Apsley ( <i>f</i> ) ..	250
Bullen Merri ..	Hampden, 1 mile S.W. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ..	1,330
Buloke ..	Borong, 4 miles N. of Donald ( <i>occasionally dry for a series of years</i> ) ( <i>f</i> ) ..	600
Bunga ..	Tambo, 3 miles S.W. of Lake Tyers ( <i>f</i> ) ..	300
Bungaa ..	Tanjil, 90-mile beach ( <i>b</i> ) ..	1,000
Buninjon ..	Ripon, 6 miles S.W. of Ararat ( <i>f</i> ) ..	430
Burn ..	Grenville, 10 miles N.E. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ..	130
Burrumbeet ..	Ripon, 10 miles W. of Ballarat ( <i>f</i> ) ..	5,200
Calvert ..	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ..	5,200
Cantala ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ..	250
Carchap ..	Lowan, 20 miles N. of Mostyn ( <i>f</i> ) ..	220
Catcarrong ..	Villiers, near township of Winslow ( <i>f</i> ) ..	80
Catherine ..	Polwarth, W. boundary of county, 13 miles from sea ( <i>f</i> ) ..	130
Centre ..	Lowan, 10 miles N.W. of Mostyn ( <i>f</i> ) ..	660
Charm ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,390
Clear ..	Lowan, 17 miles N. of Mostyn ( <i>f</i> ) ..	300
Colac ..	Polwarth, at Colac ( <i>f</i> ) ..	6,650
Colongulac ..	Hampden, 3 miles N. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ..	3,500
Connemawarre ..	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Geelong ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	3,880
Cooper ..	Rodney, 9 miles E. of Runnymede ( <i>f</i> ) ..	2,400
Coorong ..	Karkaroc, fed by Yarriambiak Creek ( <i>f</i> ) ..	2,000
Cope Cope ..	Kara Kara, 16 miles N.W. of St. Arnaud ( <i>f</i> ) ..	400

## LAKES—continued.

Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Coragulac .. ..	Grenville, 7 miles N.W. of Colac ( <i>b</i> ) .. ..	90
Corangamite .. ..	Grenville ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	57,700
Corringle .. ..	Tambo, 2 miles from coast ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	400
Craver .. ..	Polwarth, 5 miles N.W. of Cape Otway ( <i>tidal</i> ) .. ..	200
Cullens .. ..	Tatchera, 8 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	1,660
Cundare .. ..	Grenville, 12 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	350
Curlip .. ..	Croajingolong, fed by overflow of Snowy River ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	400
Denison .. ..	Buln Buln, 28 miles N.E. of Alberton ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	350
Dock .. ..	Borong, 6 miles S.E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	370
Doling Doling .. ..	Dundas, 3 miles N.E. of Hamilton ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	50
Drung Drung or Taylor's .. ..	Borong, 11 miles S.E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	750
Duck .. ..	Tatchera, 6 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	870
Durdidwarrah .. ..	Grant, reserved for town of Geelong, 25 miles N.W. ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	—
Elingamite .. ..	Heytesbury, 11 miles S.W. of Camperdown ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	800
Elizabeth .. ..	Tatchera, 5 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	200
Eyang .. ..	Hampden, 9 miles E. of Chatsworth ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	180
Furnell .. ..	Croajingolong, 8 miles N.W. of Cape Everard ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	800
Garnouk .. ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	500
Garry .. ..	Moirs, 10 miles N.W. of Shepparton ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	1,700
Ghentghen .. ..	Ripon, 5 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	40
Gherang Gherang .. ..	Grant, 3 miles E. of Winchelsea ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	250
Gnarput .. ..	Hampden, at Northern extremity of Lake Corangamite ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	5,800
Gnotuk .. ..	Hampden, 2 miles W. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	600
Goldsmith .. ..	Ripon, 7 miles S. of Beaufort ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	2,130
Goulburn Weir .. ..	Moirs and Rodney ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	4,500
Green .. ..	Borong, 7 miles S.E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	250
Hattah .. ..	Karkaroc, 42 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	150
Hindmarsh .. ..	Lowan, fed by Wimmera River ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	30,000
Jollicum .. ..	Hampden, 4 miles S.W. of Streatham ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	130
Kakydra .. ..	Tanjil, 7 miles E. of Sale ( <i>b</i> ) .. ..	452
Kanaguik .. ..	Lowan, 6 miles N.E. of Mostyn .. ..	870
Kangaroo .. ..	Tatchera, 11 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	2,250
Kariah .. ..	Hampden, 5 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) .. ..	350
Karnak .. ..	Lowan, 18 miles N.E. of Edenhope ( <i>b</i> ) .. ..	300
Keilambete .. ..	Hampden, 15 miles W. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) .. ..	770
Kemi Kemi .. ..	Lowan, 2 miles S. of Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	130
Kennedy .. ..	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Peshurst ( <i>b</i> ) .. ..	690
Kerferd .. ..	Bogong, Beechworth Water Supply ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	100
King .. ..	Tanjil, near Bairnsdale, 23 miles N.E. of Seacombe ( <i>tidal</i> ) .. ..	22,500
Konardin .. ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of north shore of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	300
Koreetnung .. ..	Hampden, 6 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	560
Kow .. ..	Gunbower ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	6,800
Laaneoorie Weir .. ..	Bendigo and Gladstone ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	1,620
Lalbert .. ..	Tatchera, 31 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	1,250
Leaghur .. ..	Tatchera, 18 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	130
Learmonth .. ..	Ripon, 11 miles N.W. of Ballarat ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	1,200



## LAKES—continued.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Linlithgow ..	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst ( <i>b</i> ) ..	2,450
Little ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	80
Lockie ..	Karkaroc, 42 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ..	350
Long ..	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ( <i>f</i> ) ..	500
Lonsdale ..	Borong, 7 miles S.W. of Glenorchy ( <i>f</i> ) ..	6,000
Lookout ..	Tatchera, 14 miles W. of Kerang ..	130
Mallacoota ..	Croajingolong, 12 miles W. of Cape Howe ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	1,700
Malmsbury ..	Dalhousie and Talbot, reservoir for northern gold-fields' population, borough of Malmsbury ( <i>f</i> ) ..	640
Mannaor ..	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Murray ( <i>f</i> ) ..	40
Marmal ..	Gladstone, 12 miles N.E. of Charlton ( <i>f</i> ) ..	250
Marsh, The ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,700
Meering ..	Tatchera, 11 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	500
Melanydra ..	Tanjil, 6 miles E. of Sale ( <i>b</i> ) ..	153
Middle ..	Tatchera, 4 miles N. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	560
Miga ..	Lowan, 20 miles N.W. of Mostyn ( <i>f</i> ) ..	230
Mitre ..	Lowan, 20 miles W. of Horsham ( <i>s</i> ) ..	1,280
Modewarre ..	Grant, 6 miles E. of Winchelsea ( <i>s</i> ) ..	1,025
Moodemere ..	Bogong, 3 miles W. of Rutherglen ( <i>f</i> ) ..	850
Morea ..	Lowan, 13 miles N. of Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) ..	180
Mournpall ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ..	600
Mundi ..	Follett, 1 mile E. of South Australian boundary line ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,280
Murdeduke ..	Grenville, 25 miles W. of Geelong ( <i>s</i> ) ..	2,800
Murphy's ..	Tatchera ( <i>f</i> ) ..	560
Natimuk ..	Lowan, 14 miles W. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) ..	922
Omeo ..	Benambra, 10 miles N.E. of Omeo ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,966
Ondit ..	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ..	250
Oundell ..	Hampden, 5 miles S.W. of Streatham ( <i>f</i> ) ..	180
Paragalmir ..	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) ..	160
Pelican ..	Tatchera, 2 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	94
Pertobe ..	Villiers, town of Warrnambool ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	50
Pine ..	Borong, 8 miles S.E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) ..	360
Pine Hut ..	Lowan, 22 miles N.W. of Mostyn ..	200
Powell ..	Karkaroc, 36 miles N. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ..	322
Punpundhal ..	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite ( <i>s</i> ) ..	60
Purgagoolah ..	Croajingolong, 18 miles W. of Cape Howe ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	30
Purumbete ..	Heytesbury, 4 miles S.E. of Camperdown ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,450
Racecourse ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	196
Reedy ..	Tatchera, 3 miles N. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	550
Reeve ..	Buln Buln, 2 miles S.E. of Seacombe on coast ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	9,000
Repose ..	Villiers, 7 miles S.E. of Dunkeld ( <i>f</i> ) ..	280
Rosine ..	Grenville, 3 miles W. of Cressy ( <i>s</i> ) ..	380
Round ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	35
Salt ..	Weeah, 46 miles N.W. of Lake Albacutya ( <i>s</i> ) ..	4,480
" ..	Grenville, 9 miles N.E. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ..	870
" ..	Ripon, 6 miles N.E. of Streatham ( <i>s</i> ) ..	500
" ..	Ripon, 9 miles S. of Beaufort ( <i>s</i> ) ..	180
" ..	Lowan, 12 miles N.W. of Mostyn ( <i>s</i> ) ..	500
" ..	Lowan, 5 miles N.W. of Natimuk ( <i>s</i> ) ..	600

## LAKES—continued.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Salt .. ..	Tatchera, 13 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	700
" .. ..	Tatchera, 8 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	100
Sand Hill .. ..	Tatchera, 13 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	160
Sea Lake .. ..	Karkaroc ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	30
Spectacle (Great) .. ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	128
" (Little) .. ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	43
St. Mary's .. ..	Lowan, 4 miles W. of Mount Arapiles ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	230
Swan .. ..	Mornington, in Phillip Island ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	60
Sydenham .. ..	Croajingolong, 8 miles E. of Cape Conran ( <i>tidal</i> ) .. ..	2,300
Tamboon .. ..	Croajingolong, 8 miles W. of Cape Everard ( <i>tidal</i> ) .. ..	1,150
Tatutong .. ..	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	50
Tcham .. ..	Tatchera, near Birchip ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	260
Terang .. ..	Hampden, 12 miles W. of Camperdown ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	300
Terang Pom .. ..	Hampden, 11 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	500
Timboon .. ..	(See Colongulac.)	
Tobacco .. ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	25
Tooliorook .. ..	Hampden, 4 miles S.E. of Lismore ( <i>b</i> ) .. ..	850
Tower Hill .. ..	Villiers, 7 miles N.E. of Belfast ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	850
Turang-moroke .. ..	Ripon, 9 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	250
Tyers .. ..	Tambo, 22 miles west of mouth of Snowy River ( <i>tidal</i> ) .. ..	3,950
Tyrrell .. ..	Karkaroc, fed by overflow of Avoca River ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	42,600
Upper Coliban Reservoir	Talbot and Dalhousie ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	574
Victoria .. ..	Tanjil, 21 miles E. of Sale ( <i>tidal</i> ) .. ..	28,500
Walwalla .. ..	Millewa, 13 miles S.E. of intersection of South Australian boundary line by Murray River ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	600
Wallace .. ..	Lowan, at Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	450
Wangoom .. ..	Villiers, 6 miles N.E. of Warrnambool ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	200
Waranga Basin .. ..	Rodney ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	11,009
Wartook Reservoir .. ..	Borong ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	2,556
Wau Wauka .. ..	Croajingolong, near Cape Howe ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	600
Weerancanuck .. ..	Hampden, 7 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	1,280
Weering .. ..	Grenville, 17 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	921
Wellington .. ..	Tanjil, 8 miles E. of Sale ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	34,500
Wendouree .. ..	Grenville, at Ballarat ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	500
White .. ..	Lowan, 8 miles N.W. of Mostyn ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	1,400
Wirraan .. ..	Hampden, 9 miles N. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	60
Wooronook .. ..	Kara Kara, 10 miles W. of Charlton ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	250
Wurdee Boluc .. ..	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Winchelsea ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	440
Yallakar .. ..	Lowan, 7 miles N.E. of Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	870
Yambuk .. ..	Villiers, 10 miles W. of Belfast ( <i>tidal</i> ) .. ..	200
Yando .. ..	Tatchera, 22 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	200
Yan Yean .. ..	Evelyn, reservoir for supply of metropolis, 22 miles N.E. of Melbourne ( <i>an artificial lake</i> ) ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	1,360
Yeeangmaria .. ..	Ripon, 10 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	75
Yellwell .. ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	200
Yerang .. ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	160

## THE FLORA OF VICTORIA.

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The early general accounts of the flora of Victoria by Baron Mueller have been, to some extent, superseded by the short but excellent accounts given by Mr. G. Weindorfer in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1904, and by Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B., in the Melbourne Handbook of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, 1890. In several respects, however, these general views need amplification, especially as the progress of settlement, drainage, irrigation, and cultivation continues to affect the character and distribution of the native flora. The following remarks will serve to complete the accounts already given, as well as to draw attention to certain features which come prominently out in a general view of the flora, but have not previously been discussed.

The factors which influence a flora and determine its characters are the result of the interaction of telluric, oceanic, and solar influences, and may be grouped under the following heads:—

1. The previous geological history of the country, and its relationship to other countries.
2. The present and past climate, in which the most important factors are—
  - (a) Average annual temperature, and extremes of heat and cold.
  - (b) Average annual rainfall, and its distribution throughout the year.
  - (c) Character and depth of the soil.
  - (d) Prevailing winds and their intensity and direction, including the influence of drift sand, &c.

The two latter factors influence more the local than the general distribution through large areas, although the influence of wind on the flora of the coastal districts around Melbourne, and on that of large areas of the north and south-western districts, is very pronounced.

The previous geological history of Victoria is by no means certain, although evidences of elevation and subsidence are shown in many parts, and volcanic eruptions and lava outbursts in past ages have been responsible for the sudden destruction of the local flora over wide areas. In the same way, the existing evidence of glacial action points to the occurrence of a cold glacial age in the history of Victoria, when arctic conditions prevailed, and all the requirements were produced for the subsequent development of a homogeneous alpine flora on the tops of the lofty mountains as the cold receded and more favorable conditions prevailed, leaving arctic species stranded, as it were, on the top of every lofty mountain throughout the State. The alpine flora of Victoria is, however, apparently more modern and hence less striking than that of Europe, although many features of similarity exist between the two. The more modern character of the

Victorian alpine flora is, for instance, evidenced by the facts that the plain and alpine floras largely overlap, and that the latter shows less type differentiation than usual. Species which pass from alpine or sub-alpine regions to the plains are *Arabis perfoliata*, *Billardiera scandens*, *Correa Laurenciana*, *Hypericum japonicum*, *Sagina procumbens*, and *Stellaria pungens*, although species are not wanting, such as *Drosera Archeri*, &c., which are exclusively restricted to high alpine elevations. Little doubt exists as to a land connexion with Tasmania in past ages by way of King Island, and this is borne out by the large number of species common to the two States, Tasmania and Victoria. New Zealand, on the other hand, is widely distinct in its flora from that of Victoria, so that, if New Zealand and Australia were ever connected, the separation must have occurred in very remote ages.

Present Climate.—The average annual rainfall of 26 inches approximates to that of England, and this, coupled with its warmer climate and continental connexions, makes the flora of Victoria somewhat more numerous and varied than that of Great Britain, in spite of the smaller area of the State. The idea that Victoria is much drier than Great Britain is hardly correct. The chief difference is that in Great Britain a few places are exceptionally wet (Ben Nevis, 151 inches per annum; one station in Lake district, 177 inches per annum), whereas in Victoria a few regions are exceptionally dry (the north-west portion of the Mallee). The Lake district in England, and the south-west coast of Scotland, with an annual rainfall of 40 inches, correspond exactly to the Otway Forest and South Gippsland, where the rainfall just exceeds 40 inches. Over a very large part of the east coast of England and Scotland the rainfall is below 25 inches. The average for London is, for instance, 24 inches—*i.e.*, below the average for Victoria; and in one drought year, when agriculture in Essex and neighbouring counties suffered greatly, it was as low as 16 inches. A point of great importance is that in all the wettest parts of Great Britain the flora is of a special character, and limited to a few bog, humus, or hygrophilous types, whereas it is in the drier regions that the flora is more abundant and varied—that agriculture is of most importance, and the land most valuable.

In Victoria, owing to its warmer climate, a higher rainfall is required to reach the limit at which it becomes detrimental to agriculture, and at which bog, humus, and hygrophilous floras prevail. Although this limit is reached in parts of South Gippsland, the Otways, and on some of the higher mountain ranges, it is only over limited areas, which represent a relatively small portion of the total surface of Victoria. The conditions are, therefore, very different to those prevailing on the west coasts of Ireland or Tasmania, where, owing to the high rainfall, enormous tracts of land are quite unsuited for the ordinary practice of agriculture, though, naturally, not entirely useless. Even in Victoria, however, if the curves for rainfall and temperature coincided instead of being opposed—*i.e.*, if the rains of the south fell on the northern areas—the climate, flora and agricultural possibilities of the State would be enormously improved, and irrigation would be largely unnecessary.

As it is, there are over 2,000 species of flowering plants and vascular cryptogams in Victoria; and when the lower cryptogams—Algae, Musci, Fungi, &c.—are added, the species total fully 5,000. England possesses about 1,200 flowering plants and ferns; but, owing to its relatively large expanse of coast and its more uniformly moist climate, Algae, Musci, and Fungi are better represented.

A very interesting feature in distribution is afforded by the fact that many almost subtropical species from New South Wales or even Queensland (*Hoeka dactyloides*, *Livistona australis*, *Callitris calcarata*, &c.) extend down the coast into Victoria. The neighbourhood of the sea maintains a more equable temperature, and keeps the air more uniformly moist. Plants in general suffer more from cold dry air, than from equally cold but moist air, so that under moist coastal conditions subtropical and even tropical plants can extend far to the south out of their proper geographical zones.

The climate of Victoria may be fairly compared with that of the south of France or Spain, but the flora is widely dissimilar as regards the species and genera, and even some of the orders (Proteaceæ) of which it is composed. A number of common British genera—*Hypericum*, *Stellaria*, *Cardamine*, *Drosera*, *Capsella*, &c.—are represented in Victoria, but mainly or entirely by distinct Australian species. A few cosmopolitans—*Spergularia rubra*, *Sagina procumbens*, *Myosurus minimus*, *Potentilla anserina*, *Oxalis corniculata*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *Polygonum hydropiper*, *Lemna minor*, *Potamogeton*, &c.—are, however, natives of Victoria, and they, with others, form a connecting link with the world's flora. Thus *Prunella vulgaris*, L., the "Self-Heal," and *Solanum nigrum*, the "Black Nightshade," are common English weeds, while native species of *Sida*, *Hibiscus*, *Anagallis*, *Heliotropium*, *Cyperus*, &c., also occur in Asia, Africa, and America. Such non-European plants as *Parietaria debilis*, *Dodonæa viscosa*, *Avicennia officinalis*, and *Tetragonia expansa* are especially interesting, since they connect our flora with that of the old and new worlds on the one hand and with that of New Zealand on the other.

The dominant general features of the Victorian flora are determined by the necessity of protection against periodic drought and intense sunlight. The latter affects, of course, exposed plants only, and is shown by the common presence of vertical leaves or phyllodia on so many of our forest trees, with the result that they yield relatively little shade, and at the same time transpire less actively than if horizontally expanded.

Various adaptations for surviving periods of drought are shown, such as the formation of reduced evaporating surfaces and fleshy leaves like those of the salt-bushes, by the transformation of branches which would bear leaves into thorns and prickles, such as *Acacia armata*, &c.

In addition, many herbaceous perennials in dry seasons or situations develop as annuals, surviving the dry period in the form of seed. The seeds of many Leguminosæ (*Acacias*, *Jacksonias*, *Viminaria denudata*, &c.) have impermeable cuticularized seed-coats when fully ripened, so that they may remain dormant in the soil for long

periods of years, germinating when brought to the surface and the coats softened by heat, by the alkaline ash of bush fires, or by mechanical abrasion.

A few introduced trees, such as the Moreton Bay Fig, Maple, and Plane, shed a portion of their leaves in drought so that the remainder may have a chance of surviving, and the same may be shown to a limited extent by some of the native trees, although the latter are nearly all evergreen, the leaves being shed irregularly all the year round without ever leaving the tree entirely bare. The prevalence of evergreens in the native flora is the result of our mild winters, but introduced deciduous trees flourish admirably and are largely used for tree planting.

The erect, branchless, lower stems and thick fibrous bark of so many of our Eucalypti are probably protective adaptations against bush fires, and this peculiarity often causes them to be unaffected by a fire which would completely consume a European pine forest under similar conditions. The frequently delayed dehiscence of *Callistemon*, *Hakea*, *Banksia*, &c., especially under moist conditions, is probably also an adaptation to drought conditions or to recurrent bush-fires, for both causes clear the land of existent vegetation to a greater or less extent, and, at the same time, excite the escape by dehiscence of the seeds which are to replace it, and the germination of those dormant seeds whose coats have been softened by the heat and ashes.

The coast scrub of Tea-tree (*Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*) protects itself against wind and sand-drift by growing close together, the leaves, which demand a fair exposure to light, being found at the upper surfaces and edges of the scrub only and giving its interior a peculiarly gloomy character. Where the scrub is dense, no plants grow beneath; but where it is less dense, a few mosses, grasses, and such orchids as *Caladenia*, *Pterostylis*, &c., may be found, and an introduced *Polygala*, *P. myrtifolia*, L., is sometimes abundant. The Mallee scrub of the north-west (shrubby Eucalypti) affords an instance of similar adaptation, but in this case to inland conditions.

In spite of its close connexion with the rest of Australia, the barriers to migration in the past have sufficed to enable Victoria to retain a fairly large number of endemic species, at least 46, although possibly some of the latest-described plants may prove to be merely varieties or hybrids of species with a wider range. This appears especially to be the case with the genus *Pultenaea*, of which no less than five new species have been recently recorded, one of them, *P. Weindorferi*, Reader, being found comparatively near Melbourne. In any case, the comparison with England, which, in spite of its isolation as an island and larger area, has hardly any true endemic species, is very striking.

The endemic species of Victoria include *Eucalyptus alpina*, *Acacia tenuifolia*, *Pultenaea* (9 species), *Grevillea* (4 species), *Aster Benthami*, *Goodenia Macmillani*, *Prostanthera* (3 species),

*Styphelia* (2 species), *Thelymitra* (2 species), *Prasophyllum* (2 species), *Stipa* (2 species), *Poa* (2 species), *Lepidosperma tortuosum*, and many others. There is, however, a smaller percentage of endemic species in Victoria than in any other State of Australia, owing to the greater range of conditions within its boundaries and to the close connexion with neighbouring States, the northern and western boundaries of Victoria being political rather than geographical or botanical.

The genera with endemic species, and more especially *Pultenæa*, *Grevillea*, *Acacia*, *Eucalyptus*, *Thelymitra*, and *Prasophyllum*, may be regarded as especially adapted to Victorian conditions and as characteristic representatives of its flora.

The latter is, however, in a transitional condition, and is rapidly undergoing modification as the result of civilization.

The chief factors tending to the disadvantage of the native flora are—the progress of deforestation, the drainage of swamps and swampy localities, sheep pasturing and the spread of rabbits, the increase of the area under cultivation or irrigation, and the introduction of hordes of alien weeds and garden escapes, many of which are not merely more or less aggressive weeds of cultivation—*Senecio*, *Carduus*, *Centaurea*, *Anagallis arvensis* (Pimpernel), *Sonchus* (Sow Thistle), and Tares (*Vicia*), &c.—but also establish themselves on pastures and virgin ground, largely ousting the native flora. Such plants are the Gorse, *Ulex europæus*, Perennial Thistle, *Carduus arvensis*, Onion Grass, *Romulea cruciata*, Blackberry Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*, Briar, *Rosa rubiginosa*, Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*, St. John's Wort; *Hypericum perforatum*, Stinkwort, *Inula graveolens*, Boxthorn, *Lycium horridum*, Prickly Pear, *Opuntia monacantha*, and many others. The list of proclaimed plants of Victoria now includes no less than 42 species, of which only the Nut Grass, *Cyperus rotundus*, Chinese Scrub, *Cassinia arcuata*, the Mistletoes, *Loranthus celastroides* and *L. pendulus*, and the Prickly Acacia, *Acacia armata*, are native plants.

One striking peculiarity is to be noted—namely, that the introduced Pimpernel is ousting the two native Pimpernels, and the same applies in other cases also. Thus the native *Hypericum* is not particularly abundant, whereas the introduced *Hypericum*, or St. John's Wort, is spreading rapidly. The introduced Dodder, *Cuscuta epithimum*, L., seems to be more dangerous, especially to lucerne, than the native Didders; while the parasite *Cassytha* (Lauraceæ), sometimes mistaken for Dodder, hitherto has confined its attacks to native vegetation and left cultivated plants untouched.

One curious feature of the native flora is the small number of useful economic plants it contains. A few of the forest trees produce good timber, but the latter is usually too hard, heavy, and brittle when seasoned to be of much value, except for special purposes where durability is all-important and little working required; while the softer woods are for the most part not very durable, or are very liable to warp and crack—at least under the methods of

seasoning usually adopted here. There are practically no native fruits and no native cereal grains of any value as food for civilized man. Even the native fodder grasses and fodder plants are, with a few notable exceptions, inferior in quality or objectionable on account of their armed fruits, and are being driven out by more suitable and adaptable introduced grasses.

All the Leguminosæ used as fodder (Clover, Trefoil, Vetch, &c.), are introduced, so that if we exclude the *Acacia*, with its wattle-bark, this important order contains no native representatives of pronounced economic value. A large number of our native flowers would possibly be capable of great improvement under cultivation, and other native plants might be found to develop useful economic properties under selective treatment. The cultivated plants of the world are mainly the result of selective adaptations from the floras of Europe and Asia, and no one seeing the original wild mustard for the first time could have predicted, without long trial extending over generations, the series of useful cultivated plants (cabbage, cauliflower, rape, mustard, brocoli, Brussels sprouts, turnips, &c.) to which this one genus would give rise. If only such investigations are made before it is too late, although we may regret, on sentimental grounds, the shrinkage of the native flora and the probable ultimate extinction of many of its representatives, it can only be regarded as the inevitable result of the progress of settlement, while the spread of the different weeds of cultivation is the usual, though by no means an unavoidable, accompaniment of the same change.

The proper establishment of the National Park at Wilson's Promontory will render it possible to preserve many species which seem in danger of extinction—at least, until such time as their economic possibilities have been thoroughly ascertained; and it is sincerely to be trusted that none of our endemic species will be suffered to become absolutely extinct when a special harbor and sanctuary exists for them. A species once extinct cannot be revived by any means; and to allow plants to become extinct before all their economic possibilities have been thoroughly tested is a wanton wasting of the hidden treasures which Nature scatters lavishly around us.

### PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

The following are the dates of some of the principal events which have occurred since the establishment of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. For principal events prior to that year the reader is referred to previous issues of this work:—

Principal events.

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1901. January | 1st—Proclamation and inauguration of the Commonwealth at Sydney, and swearing in of the Rt. Hon. E. Barton, first Prime Minister, and other members of the Ministry. State departments of Customs and Excise transferred, whilst those of the Post and Telegraph and Defence followed on 1st March. |
| „ January     | 22nd—Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. His Majesty's Coronation took place on 9th August, 1902.  |



1901. March 31st—Eleventh census of Victoria, and third simultaneous census of Australia and New Zealand.
- „ May 9th—Opening of the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, in Melbourne, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, Heir-Apparent to the Throne, under commission from His Majesty King Edward VII.
- „ October 8th—Inter-State free-trade established by the introduction of a provisional tariff by resolution of the Commonwealth House of Representatives.
- „ October 6th—Inauguration of the Federal High Court, and the swearing-in of Sir Samuel Griffith, late Chief Justice of Queensland, as Chief Justice, and of the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, K.C., late Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, and the Hon. R. E. O'Connor, K.C., as judges.
- „ December 16th—Commonwealth elections. Female franchise exercised for the first time in Victoria.
1904. February 1st—The British Government decided on important changes in the British Army, including the establishment of an Army Council, on the lines of the Board of Admiralty.
- „ March 17th—Death of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. The deceased peer was a grandson of King George III., and first cousin of the late Queen Victoria.
- „ April 8th—Signing of Convention adjusting foreign and colonial questions at issue between Great Britain and France.
1905. February 1st—Beginning of the poundage system in English mail contracts.
- „ February 15th—Opening of the Continuation School, Melbourne. The purpose is to give an advanced education to those who wish to qualify as teachers.
- „ April 25th—Royal Letters Patent for the Constitution of the Transvaal colony issued. There is to be a Legislative Assembly, to be re-elected every four years, the franchise being extended to every burgher of the late Boer Republic who was entitled to vote for its first Volksraad; and all white Britishers earning £100 per annum, or occupying a house with a rental of £10 per annum. Power of initiating taxation bills is withheld from the chamber. Members are to receive £2 per day during the session, but not more than £200 per annum. The House comprises the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, between six and nine official members, and between thirty and thirty-five elected members. The debates will be conducted in English, but, with the President's consent, the Dutch language may be used by members.
- „ May 16th.—Agreement signed between the Butter Export Committee and the White Star, Lund, and Aberdeen lines of steamers, for the carriage of butter. The freight reduction effected by the contract is 50 per cent. on former rates, and the temperature of the butter in transit is not to exceed 20 deg.
- „ May 24th—Empire Day—first observation in Melbourne.

1905. August 12th—Treaty signed between Great Britain and Japan, renewing, for ten years, the old treaty, and adding thereto.
- „ August 29th—Peace arranged between Japan and Russia.
- „ September 26th—Text of the English-Japanese treaty made public. The preamble states that the Governments have agreed upon articles having for their object:—First, the consolidation, maintenance, and general peace of the regions of Eastern Asia and India; second, the preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China, by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire, and the principle of equal opportunities in commerce and industry to all nations in China; third, the maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties, and the defence of their special interests, in the said regions.
- „ October 30th—Annexation under an Order-in-Council, of Town of North Melbourne and Borough of Flemington and Kensington, to City of Melbourne.
1906. January 1st—Importation of opium into Australia prohibited (other than for medical purposes).
- „ January 29th—Death of King Christian IX. of Denmark, father of the reigning Queen of England.
- „ February 9th—Government loan of £1,600,000, for the purpose of redeeming in part a loan falling due in London, floated with decided success in Melbourne.
- „ February 19th—Opening of the Imperial Parliament by His Majesty the King.
- „ February 22nd—Loss of the sailing vessel *Speke*, wrecked on Phillip Island.
- „ February 23rd—Tobacco Commission's report (a majority report) to Prime Minister. Nationalization of the tobacco industry favoured.
- „ March 14th—Death of Mr. G. S. Coppin, veteran actor, at the age of 86 years.
- „ March 18th—Death of Mr. Geo. Lansell, pioneer quartz miner of Bendigo, at the age of 83 years.
- „ March 19th—Mr. L. F. B. Cussen appointed to the Supreme Court Bench.
- „ April 18th—Great earthquake at San Francisco.
- „ April 23rd—Melbourne University jubilee celebrations commenced.
- „ April 29th—Census of New Zealand taken.
- „ June 10th—Death of the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Prime Minister of New Zealand.
- „ July 12th—Wireless telegraphy installed—Queenscliff (Victoria) to Devonport (Tasmania).
- „ September 1st—Papua Act came into operation by proclamation of the Governor-General.
- „ October 8th—Commonwealth free-trade instituted, by disappearance of the Western Australian special Tariff.
- „ October 12th—Hon. I. A. Isaacs, K.C., Attorney-General, and Hon. H. B. Higgins, K.C., appointed to the High Court Bench.
- „ November 1st.—Strike in the building trade in Melbourne. About 1,000 men directly affected. The demand of the strikers was that 44 hours, instead of 48 hours, constitute a week's work at the current rate of wages. After being on strike for ten weeks, both sides agreed that the dispute should be submitted to Justice Cussen for arbitration, and he decided that the men should continue to work 48 hours per week, but receive an increase of wages.

1906. November 21st—Celebration of the first 50 years of Responsible Government in Victoria.
- „ November 30th—Conference of the Statisticians of the Australian States and New Zealand (with Mr. G. H. Knibbs, Commonwealth Statistician, president), convened for the purpose of securing uniformity in the compilation of statistical information, and of preventing overlapping between the Commonwealth and States.
- „ December 2nd—Judgment delivered by the Privy Council in *Webb v. Outtrim*, affirming the liability of members of the Commonwealth Public Service to pay State income tax.
- „ December 12th—Elections for the third Commonwealth Parliament held.
- „ December 12th—New constitution of the Transvaal Colony proclaimed.
1907. January 7th—Opening of the eleventh session of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science at Adelaide.
- „ January 14th—Earthquake in Jamaica, with terrible loss of life.
- „ January 19th—Cooktown (Queensland) wrecked by a hurricane.
- „ January 21st—Mr. Townsend MacDermott, "father of the bar" in Victoria, died at Ballarat, in the 89th year of his age.
- „ January 28th—Rev. Dr. John G. Paton, missionary of the Presbyterian Church, died at the age of 83.
- „ March 7th—Station and all cars destroyed by fire on the Brighton Electric Tramway line.
- „ March 13th—Buildings for Talbot Colony of Epileptics opened at Clayton by Lady Talbot.
- „ March 13th—Explosion on the French Battleship *Jena*, in Toulon Harbor, 118 deaths resulting.
- „ March 17th—The steamship *Suevic* wrecked on Lizard Head, coast of Cornwall, England. The passengers and crew were saved.
- „ March 26th—Opening of the Navigation Conference in London.
- „ April 15th—Opening of the Imperial Conference in London, at which the Commonwealth of Australia was represented by the Hon. Alfred Deakin, the Prime Minister, and the other self-governing British Dependencies by their respective Premiers. The results of the Conference were as follow:—The right to cancel the Naval Agreement was affirmed; the privilege of coining silver was conceded; favorable consideration was promised to schemes for facilitating cable and postal communication throughout the Empire; concessions were considered probable in regard to Suez Canal dues; and a secretariat was established to devote its time exclusively to Imperial affairs and to keep regular communication between Premiers.
- „ May 24th—Memorial to the late Queen Victoria unveiled in Alexandra-avenue.
- „ July 10th—Opening of telephone between Melbourne and Sydney.
- „ July 24th—Death of the Rev. John Watsford, first Australian to enter the Wesleyan ministry, aged 86.
- „ July 30th—Appointment of Mr. W. H. Moule to the County Court Bench, *vice* Judge Molesworth, deceased.
- „ July 30th—Resignation of Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G., as Treasurer of the Federal Government.
- „ August 8th—New Tariff introduced into the Federal Parliament, providing generally for large protective increases in Customs duties.

1907. August 13th—Union Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Kawatiri* totally wrecked at Macquarie Heads, Tasmania, with a loss of six lives.
- „ August 14th—Colonel Stanley appointed State Military Commandant, *vice* Colonel Ricardo, deceased.
- „ August 14th—Allowances of members of the Federal Legislature increased from £400 to £600 per annum.
- „ September 17th—The committee of the Melbourne Hospital accept an offer of £100,000 by the trustees of the Edward Wilson Estate towards the erection of new hospital buildings.
- „ September 26th—The colony of New Zealand proclaimed a "Dominion."
- „ September 28th—Strike of bakers in Melbourne for an increase in wages from £2 10s. to £2 14s. per week. The request was eventually agreed to on the 2nd October.
- „ October 23rd—Opening of the First Australian Exhibition of Women's Work at the Exhibition Building, Melbourne.
- „ November 4th.—Opening of a new Dental Hospital in Melbourne.
- „ November 13th—Coal strike in New South Wales—all the collieries in the Hunter River District remained idle till 21st November.
- „ November 30th—Wallach's Buildings, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at £70,000.
- „ December 11th—Parliamentary Buildings, Wellington, New Zealand, destroyed by fire.
1908. January 1st—Commonwealth Meteorological Bureau opened.
- „ January 1st—Lieutenant Shackleton, with party, left Lyttelton, New Zealand, in the *Nimrod*, on an expedition to the South Polar regions.
- „ January 14th—Death of Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, C.M.G., Government Astronomer of Victoria for 42 years; aged 81.
- „ January 15th to 20th—Record stretch of hot weather, six days over 100 deg. in the shade.
- „ January 20th—Great fire at Newcastle (New South Wales), damages estimated at £150,000.
- „ February 1st—King of Portugal and Crown Prince assassinated at Lisbon.
- „ February 14th—Death of Mr. David Syme, proprietor of the *Age* newspaper, aged 81 years.
- „ March 1st—Death of the Marquis of Linlithgow, first Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, at Pau, in the South of France.
- „ March 19th—Death of Mr. Howard Willoughby, a former editor of the *Argus* newspaper, aged 69 years.
- „ April 7th—Jubilee celebration of the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne.
- „ April 8th—Mr. Asquith appointed to the position of Prime Minister in the Imperial Cabinet.
- „ April 20th—Disastrous railway accident at Braybrook Junction (Sunshine). A train from Bendigo ran into one leaving the Braybrook platform for Melbourne, 44 persons being killed, and 412 injured. Damages to the amount of £129,000 were awarded to the injured, and to the relatives of those killed.
- „ April 22nd—Death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who, a few weeks previously, had resigned the position of Prime Minister of Great Britain.

1908. April 28th—Inter-State Conference of Premiers at State Parliament House, Melbourne.
- „ May 11th—Death of Mr. Chas. Cameron Kingston, first Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth Ministry.
- „ May 14th—Opening of the Franco-British Exhibition, in London, by the Prince of Wales.
- „ June 15th to 24th—Pan-Anglican Congress of the Church of England, held in London, when representatives (clerical and lay) from every diocese throughout the world assembled to discuss great questions bearing on the work of the church in all countries. The total offerings amounted to £333,208, which is to be devoted principally to missionary work.
- „ June 26th—Adverse decision by the High Court of Australia on the New Protection, by which the Commonwealth Parliament endeavoured to regulate the conditions of labour in the manufacture of agricultural machinery within the States.
- „ July 2nd—Opening of the State Parliament.
- „ July 8th—Death of Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, C.B., the eminent surgeon, aged 70 years.
- „ July 24th—Strike of tramway employés at Sydney, New South Wales. The strike collapsed in six days, when the men resumed work.
- „ July 22nd—Tercentenary of Canada. Opening of the ceremonies connected with the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing of Samuel Champlain, French explorer, on the spot where Quebec now stands.
- „ July 27th—Arrival of Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G., Governor-elect of the State.
- „ July 28th—Turkey having adopted a constitutional form of Government, the Sultan takes the oath of fidelity to the new constitution.
- „ August 29th.—Arrival of the United States fleet, composed of 16 battle-ships, in Hobson's Bay. The fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Sperry, remained one week in Victoria, and was received with great enthusiasm.
- „ September 9th—Lord Dudley sworn in as Governor-General of Australia.
- „ September 16th—Opening of the Commonwealth Parliament.
- „ November 3rd—Election of Mr. Taft as President of the United States.
- „ November 6th—Yass-Canberra, New South Wales, chosen by the Commonwealth Parliament, as the site for the Federal capital.
- „ November 10th—The Deakin Ministry defeated in the Commonwealth Parliament.
- „ November 13th—A Labour Ministry, with Mr. Fisher as Prime Minister, sworn in.
- „ November 14th—The *Fall of Halladale*, a four-masted barque, wrecked near Curdie's Inlet, Victoria, without loss of life.
- „ November 26th—Mr. G. H. Reid resigns the leadership of the Federal Opposition.
- „ December 7th—Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly, and prorogation of Parliament.
- „ December 15th—Prorogation of the Federal Parliament.
- „ December 28th—Disastrous earthquake in Sicily, the coasts of Calabria and Eastern Sicily being devastated, and the City of Messina, and other smaller towns, almost obliterated. The deaths are estimated at over 200,000 persons.
- „ December 29th—General elections for the Legislative Assembly.

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Prior to the first day of July, 1851, the district known as Port Phillip formed part of the Colony of New South Wales. This district was, under the provisions of an Imperial Act of 5th August, 1850, entitled "An Act for the Better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies," separated from New South Wales, and constituted into a self-governing colony under the name of Victoria. Its territories were defined as those "comprised within the said District of Port Phillip, including the town of Melbourne, and bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the River Murray, and thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia."

Separation  
from New  
South  
Wales.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Imperial Act the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed the Victorian Electoral Act in 1851, which provided that a Legislative Council be constituted for Victoria, consisting of thirty members, ten to be nominated by the Crown, and twenty to be elected by the inhabitants of the new colony. This Act also divided Victoria into sixteen electoral districts, as follow :

1. Northern Division of Bourke County.
2. Southern Bourke County, Evelyn, and Mornington.
3. County of Grant.
4. Counties of Normanby, Dundas, and Follett.
5. Counties of Villiers and Heytesbury.
6. Counties of Ripon, Hampden, Grenville, and Polwarth.
7. Counties of Talbot, Dalhousie, and Anglesey.
8. Pastoral District of Gippsland.
9. Pastoral District of Murray, except that part included in Anglesey.
10. Pastoral District of the Loddon, formerly Western Port, except parts included in Dalhousie, Bourke, Anglesey, Evelyn, Mornington, and Talbot.
11. Pastoral District of the Wimmera.
12. City of Melbourne.
13. Town of Geelong.
14. Town of Portland.
15. United towns of Belfast and Warrnambool.
16. United towns of Kilmore, Kyneton, and Seymour.

Amongst these constituencies, the twenty members were distributed thus:—Melbourne, three members; Northern Bourke and Geelong, two each; and each other electorate, one member; the areas comprised within the towns having separate representation being excluded from the county franchise.

On 1st July, 1851, the Governor-General of the Australian possessions issued writs for the election of members to the newly constituted Victorian Council, and proclaimed the District of Port Phillip to be separated from New South Wales, and to have been created a separate colony, designated the Colony of Victoria, of which

Mr. C. J. La Trobe, the superintendent, was promoted to the position of Governor of the new colony. The qualifications for electors were: (1) ownership of a freehold of the clear value of £100; (2) house-holding resident occupation of dwelling-house value £10 per annum; (3) holding of a pasturing licence; (4) ownership of a leasehold estate in possession, with three years to run, of the value of £10 per annum.

Steps  
leading  
up to  
responsible  
govern-  
ment.

In December, 1852, the Secretary of State for the Colonies invited the Legislative Council of Victoria to take steps to pass a Bill more nearly assimilating the form of the colony's institutions to that prevailing in the mother country, particularly in reference to the creation of a second Chamber. This invitation was acted upon without delay, and on 24th March, 1854, a Bill was passed to establish a Constitution for Victoria. This Bill received the Royal assent on 16th July, 1855, and the new Act, denominated The Constitution Act, became law when proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* of 23rd November, 1855.

#### THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

Responsible  
govern-  
ment.

When the change to responsible government was made, the bicameral and cabinet systems were introduced. In the new Parliament, which met on 21st November, 1856, the members of the Legislative Council numbered 30, who were elected for ten years, and represented six provinces. This House was not to be dissolved, but five of its members were to retire every two years. The Legislative Assembly consisted of 60 members, representing 37 districts, liable to dissolution at the end of five years, or earlier, at the discretion of the Governor.

Certain officers of the Government, four at least of whom were to have seats in Parliament, were to be deemed "Responsible Ministers," and any member of either House accepting a place of profit under the Crown was required to vacate his seat, but was capable of being re-elected.

Qualifica-  
tions of  
Members.

The qualifications for members of the Council were, having attained the age of 30 years, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £5,000, or £500 annual value; for members of the Assembly, having attained the age of 21 years, being natural-born, or naturalized for five years, having resided in Victoria for two years previous to the election, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £2,000, or £200 annual value.

Council  
franchise.

The Council franchise was attainment of age of 21 years, being natural-born, or naturalized for three years, having resided in Victoria for one year, and possessing freehold estate in the electoral province valued at £1,000, or £100 annual value, or a leasehold of five years' duration in the province of £100 annual value, residing in province, or being a graduate of any university in the British dominions, or a barrister or solicitor on the roll, or a medical practitioner, or an officiating minister, or an officer or retired officer of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.

The Assembly franchise was attainment of the age of 21 years, being natural-born or naturalized, having resided in Victoria for one year, and possessing freehold estate in the electoral district valued at £50, or £5 annual value, or leasehold in the district of £10 annual value, or being a householder occupying premises of £10 annual value, or having permissive occupancy of Crown lands for which payment was made to the Crown, or receiving salary of £100 per annum.

Assembly franchise.

Immediately preceding the inauguration of the Constitution of 1855, it was provided that electors recording their votes should do so by secret ballot. Victoria is thus the first country where, in modern times, elections were carried out on this principle. All Parliamentary and other public and quasi-public elections are now conducted by ballot.

Vote by ballot.

### CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The first alteration made by the Victorian Parliament in the Constitution was the abolition of the property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly on 27th August, 1857, and the establishment of universal manhood suffrage on 24th November of the same year. On 17th December, 1858, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 78, to be returned for 49 electoral districts. It was not until over ten years later, viz., on the 1st January, 1869, that another change was made, when the property qualification of members of the Legislative Council was reduced from £5,000 capital value or £500 annual value to half those amounts respectively, and that of electors from £1,000 capital value or £100 annual value to an annual value of £50, if the lands were rated to that amount in some municipal district or districts. On 2nd November, 1876, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 86, and the districts to 55. The property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council was further reduced, on the 28th November, 1881, to a freehold of the annual rateable value of £100, free of all incumbrances, in the case of a member, and to a freehold of the annual rateable value of £10, or a leasehold originally created for not less than five years, or an occupying tenancy of the rateable annual value of £25, in the case of an elector. By the same Act the number of members of the Council was increased from 30 to 42, the number of provinces from six to fourteen, whilst the tenure was reduced to six years. The final increase in the number of members was made on the 22nd December, 1888, when the number for the Council was increased to 48, and that for the Assembly to 95 for 84 districts.

On the 30th August, 1899, plural voting was abolished, it being provided that no person should on any one day vote in more than one electoral district at an election for the Assembly. Plural voting is still, however, permissible in elections for the Upper House, but owing to the large area of the provinces, it is improbable that the right is exercised to any extent.

Plural voting abolished.



Voting by  
post at  
elections.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on the 17th October, 1900. This measure enables any elector, who is resident, or is likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who is 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. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and was to continue in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1909. At the State elections held on 29th December, 1908, 3,790 persons voted by post, representing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total votes recorded. Voting by post is also provided for in the Commonwealth Electoral Act. The first experience of the working of this Act was at the Commonwealth Elections held in March, 1901, at which 1,269 postal ballot papers were used in eighteen out of the nineteen contested districts for the House of Representatives, being about 1 per cent. of the total votes recorded. The number of electors who voted by post for the Senate throughout the whole State was 1,227, or one in every 144 who voted. At the last Commonwealth Elections, held in December, 1906, 6,643 postal ballot papers were used for the Senate Election in Victoria, and 6,725 for the House of Representatives, or about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the votes recorded.

Voters'  
certificates.

In cases where a person is entitled to become an elector and his name does not appear on the Ratepayers' or General Roll, such person could, by an Act passed in 1898, take out a Right at any time before the day of election, after giving seven days' notice, and apply to a Court of Petty Sessions for a Certificate enabling him to vote. The "Reform Act of 1903" has now, however, restricted the issue of these certificates. No certificate shall now be granted between the day of dissolution and the day of polling in the case of a Parliament dissolved before its expiry by effluxion of time; nor between 30 days before the time at which the Assembly would expire by effluxion of time, if not sooner dissolved, and the day of polling; nor between the day on which any member's seat becomes vacant and the day of polling.

Constitu-  
tional  
difficulties  
experienced.

The first difficulty in the working of the Constitution of 1855 occurred in 1865, when the Government of Mr. McCulloch was anxious to pass a protective Tariff. It was certain that a majority of the Council would resist such a Tariff, that body having (unlike the House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament) power to reject Money Bills. The Assembly, fearing such a course, passed the Tariff, and tacked it to the Appropriation Bill. The Council laid aside the double Bill, and Parliament was prorogued without having passed supply. The Ministry, having no money, applied to the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who sanctioned a levy of the new duties as passed by the Assembly, and performed the necessary executive

acts to enable Ministers to negotiate loans with a bank to provide for necessaries, sanctioning also the expending of money in payment of salaries. The Governor then communicated these facts to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, who replied that his acts had been illegal. Meantime Parliament had been dissolved, and the electors returned a large majority in favour of the Government's protective Tariff. Great indignation was manifested on account of Mr. Cardwell's missive, and the Cabinet resigned on the ostensible ground that the opposition of the Council made it impossible to carry on the Government. Attempts to form a new Ministry were unsuccessful. The old Cabinet resumed office, and the difficulty was finally met by a separation of the two Bills. Sir Charles Darling was recalled in 1866.

In consideration of the late Governor's services, the Assembly in 1867 voted £20,000 to Lady Darling, and fearing the rejection of the grant by the Council, again included the amount in the Appropriation Bill. On the Council's rejection of this Bill, the Ministry suggested a short prorogation to enable negotiations to be carried on. The new Governor, Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, proposed the resignation of Ministers, that he might communicate with the leaders of the other side. He found that none of these would give him such an assurance of ability to remove the deadlock which had occurred as would justify him in asking them to become Ministers.

The Government therefore returned to office, and the Governor granted a short prorogation. When the Parliament re-assembled, the Governor dissolved it at the request of Ministers, and in 1868 the new Parliament met with a strong Ministerial following—the issue before the electors having been the independence, in matters of finance, of the Legislative Assembly. Before the meeting of Parliament, a despatch was received from Mr. Cardwell, revealing the view of the Colonial Office as to relations between the Houses and the Governor and the Home authorities, disapproving of the Darling grant being tacked to the Appropriation Bill, as tending to prevent discussion in the Council, and advising the Governor not to approve of such a grant without an assurance that the Ministry would give the Council full opportunity of discussion. Ministers complained that Imperial interference endangered responsible government. The Governor, holding himself responsible to the Home Government, regarded his instructions, and insisted on the grant being separated from the Appropriation Bill. The Ministry resigned, and Mr. Sladen accepted office, only to be almost immediately defeated. The former Ministry returned, and the difficulty was overcome by Sir Charles Darling refusing the grant.

Again, in 1877, the Houses were in conflict. The first part of the proceedings was like the preceding cases. Payment of members had been adopted by two temporary Acts, the latter of which was about to expire, and the Government of Mr. Graham Berry included the grant (£18,000) in the Appropriation Bill, thus purposing to provide the money as an

ordinary form of expenditure. The Council laid the Bill aside, and the Government proceeded to raise supplies for their service by collecting the duties voted by the Assembly in the Appropriation Bill. A decision of the Law Courts was against the Government, who were therefore unable to enforce their demands. Reductions and dismissals in the Civil Service were made. A crisis ensued, and both Houses addressed the Crown. In March, 1878, the disputed item was withdrawn from the Appropriation Bill, and the Council accepted a separate Payment of Members Bill. The question of the removed civil servants remained. Ministers said that the Service was overmanned, and only a sufficient number would be reinstated, and the rest pensioned or compensated.

The position in regard to these constitutional difficulties has now been met by Section 30 of *The Constitution Act 1903*.

On 14th August, 1885, a very important Act was passed, constituting the Federal Council of Australasia. The first session of the Council took place at Hobart on 25th January, 1886. Seven additional sessions were held, the last at Melbourne on 24th January, 1899. The Acts passed by the Council had force only in those States which were specially legislated for, until repealed by the Federal Council. The labours of this body led up to and culminated in the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Victoria is now one of the six States forming the Commonwealth of Australia; and is still, except as regards matters dealt with by the Federal Parliament, a self-governing colony under the British Crown, empowered generally "to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever." The powers of the Victorian Parliament have been considerably curtailed by the federation of the Australian Colonies, and the transfer of various functions to the Commonwealth Parliament. Although the matters which will ultimately be dealt with by that body will remove from the State Parliament many of its present functions, the internal development of the State still depends upon the local Parliament; the power of taxation for State purposes (other than by Customs and Excise) is retained; Crown lands, agriculture, mining, and factory legislation also remain; neither the State railways nor the public debts have yet been taken over by the Commonwealth, though their transfer has been discussed in conferences of Federal and State Ministers; and it will probably be many years before that Parliament will be able to assume all the multifarious functions assigned to it, and which must in the interim be dealt with by the States. The Victorian Parliament has delegated to municipalities, mining and land boards, fire brigade boards, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board, water supply trusts, the Melbourne Harbor Trust, the Tramways Trust, and other bodies, power to deal with the immediate local and special necessities of their districts. This decentralization of Government functions is generally permitted and exercised in regard to the minor affairs of each particular district, whose representatives deal with the matters within their jurisdiction.

Steps  
leading  
up to  
Federation.

Division of  
functions  
of Govern-  
ment.

## THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became abundantly 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 was passed in Victoria "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution," and reserved for the Royal assent on the 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on the 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; 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.

Both Houses were prorogued on 24th December, 1903, several weeks after the Royal assent to the Act had been proclaimed, Acts having been passed determining the boundaries of the new constituencies. 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, (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

Reform Act  
1903.The  
Governor.

any discretion is required on the part of the Governor are the assenting to or dissenting from, or reserving, of Bills passed by the Parliament; the granting or withholding of a dissolution of Parliament when requested by a Premier; or the appointment of a new Ministry.

Forming  
a new  
Ministry.

When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament 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 portfolios is first arranged by the proposed Ministers themselves, and submitted to the Governor for approval, who always adopts it, unless the list should contain the name of some one against whom very serious objections exist, or should foreshadow 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 Execu-  
tive  
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. These Executive 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 records of the meetings transpire, 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.

The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and the salaries to £8,400; 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. Upon accepting salaried office a Minister vacates his seat in Parliament, but he is re-eligible, and a subsequent change from one office to another does not necessitate his re-election. 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—usually fills the office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office. In the present Ministry, however, the Premier (the Hon. John Murray) is the Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour, and the Hon. W. A. Watt, Treasurer.

Responsible  
Ministers.

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, return, 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 has now been dealt with by Section 30 of the Reform Act of 1903, which 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

The Parlia-  
ment.

services under such Bill." In regard to the latter portion of Section 56, 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 that Appropriation Bills must have been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly before they can be introduced. The Governor, of course, acts in this matter on the advice of the Ministry.

The Council — called the Upper House — now consists of 34 members. The State is now divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. The member in each constituency at the first election who, of the two elected, receives the highest 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. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be a male of the age of 30 years, either a natural-born subject or 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 of £50 for one year "previously to" his election. 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, naval and military officers, active and retired. The Victorian Adult Suffrage Act, which received the Royal Assent on 15th February, 1909, provides for womanhood suffrage in elections for the Council under the same property and other conditions as relate to men. All voters, except those claiming in respect of property, must take out electors' rights in the division in which they reside.

The Assembly, commonly called the Popular or 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, and 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. 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

The Legis-  
lative  
Council.

The Legis-  
lative  
Assembly.

of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, 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, untainted by crime, being allowed a vote if they hold an elector's right, if their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State twelve months and in the district one month. The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act, No. 2185. If a person is on a ratepayers' roll it is unnecessary to take out an elector's right or to reside in the district. The occupying tenant is entitled to be entered as the ratepayer in priority to the owner, and is in most cases so entered; but where a tenant finds that the landlord has paid the rates in his own name, and is consequently entered as the ratepayer in respect of the premises occupied by the tenant, an elector's right must be taken out. Even where the tenant is entered on the ratepayers' roll in respect of the premises occupied, and the property is of the capital value of £50 or of the annual value of £5, the owner may take out an elector's right in respect thereof. There are, consequently, a large number of persons on the rolls for several districts who were formerly entitled to vote in all of such districts; but, in August, 1899, plural voting was abolished in respect of the Assembly, and now a vote is allowed in only one constituency, although the elector may, if on the roll for more than one district, choose which district he or she shall vote in. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 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; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

By an Act (No. 1891) passed on the 24th December, 1903, it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses of a candidate in travelling and attending election meetings) of a candidate for the Legislative Council and Assembly shall not exceed £400 and £150 respectively. A limitation is also placed upon the

Limitation  
of election  
expenses.



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.

### ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1907.

Elections—  
Legislative  
Council,  
1907.

At the last triennial election for the Legislative Council, held on the 4th June, 1907, the number of provinces in which contests took place was only seven—no less than 10 members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and also the number of electors who voted in those where an election was held:—

### NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTION FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON THE 4TH JUNE, 1907.

Provinces.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.				Number who voted by post.	Proportion of Electors who voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-rate-payers.	Informal.	Total.		
East Yarra ...	13,889	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
Melbourne ...	14,001	"		...	...	...	...
Melbourne East ...	11,424	3,537	14	14	3,551	57	31·08
" North ...	13,036	3,951	13	63	3,964	60	30·40
" South ...	13,495	4,908	24	26	4,932	109	36·54
" West ...	13,534	3,428	2	23	3,430	4	25·34
Bendigo ...	8,558	5,049	5	16	5,054	178	59·07
Gippsland ...	9,485	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
Nelson ...	8,012	"		...	...	...	...
Northern ...	8,685	3,081	7	14	3,088	26	35·56
North-Eastern ...	8,932	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
North-Western ...	9,780	3,119	14	10	3,133	16	32·03
Southern ...	9,557	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
South-Eastern ...	10,891	"		...	...	...	...
South-Western ...	9,269	"		...	...	...	...
Wellington ...	8,705	"		...	...	...	...
Western ...	9,485	"		...	...	...	...
Less uncontested Provinces (10)	180,738	...	...	...	...	...	...
	102,226	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	78,512	27,073	79	166	27,152	450	34·58

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1908.

For the Legislative Assembly, there were contests in 39 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls for the Assembly was 263,876 (of whom 98,957 were in uncontested districts), and of these 88,461 voted, being 53.64 per cent. of the number entitled. 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:—

Electoral Districts — Legislative Assembly.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS ON THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1908.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Abbotsford .. .. .	4,462	(Uncontested)	
Albert Park .. .. .	5,171	2,751	53.20
Allandale .. .. .	3,145	(Uncontested)	
Ballaarat East .. .. .	4,153	2,473	59.55
Ballaarat West .. .. .	3,986	2,320	58.20
Barwon .. .. .	3,997	2,034	50.89
Benalla .. .. .	3,555	1,589	44.69
Benambra .. .. .	2,793	1,586	56.78
Bendigo East .. .. .	4,013	2,242	55.87
Bendigo West .. .. .	4,321	(Uncontested)	
Boroondara .. .. .	6,333	2,658	41.97
Borung .. .. .	2,948	(Uncontested)	
Brighton .. .. .	4,165	"	
Brunswick .. .. .	5,460	"	
Bulla .. .. .	3,936	"	
Carlton .. .. .	4,222	"	
Castlemaine and Maldon .. .. .	3,417	"	
Collingwood .. .. .	4,436	2,471	55.70
Dalhousie .. .. .	3,600	2,728	75.77
Dandenong .. .. .	4,365	2,122	48.61
Daylesford .. .. .	3,235	2,075	64.14
Dundas .. .. .	3,234	2,169	67.06
Eaglehawk .. .. .	3,729	2,487	66.69
East Melbourne .. .. .	4,266	(Uncontested)	
Essendon .. .. .	6,200	3,237	52.21
Evelyn .. .. .	3,717	1,365	36.72
Fitzroy .. .. .	4,057	2,172	53.53
Flemington .. .. .	5,444	2,759	50.68
Geelong .. .. .	4,486	2,547	56.78
Gippsland East .. .. .	3,172	1,535	48.39
Gippsland North .. .. .	3,157	1,981	62.75
Gippsland South .. .. .	3,898	(Uncontested)	
Gippsland West .. .. .	3,262	"	
Glenelg .. .. .	3,633	"	
Goulburn Valley .. .. .	3,273	"	

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS ON THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1908—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.
Grenville .. .. .	3,582	2,265	63·23
Gunbower .. .. .	3,104	(Uncontested)	
Hampden .. .. .	4,025	2,026	50·34
Hawthorn .. .. .	5,999	2,856	47·61
Jika Jika .. .. .	6,039	2,882	47·72
Kara Kara .. .. .	3,288	(Uncontested)	
Korong .. .. .	2,710	"	
Lowan .. .. .	3,021	"	
Maryborough .. .. .	3,940	"	
Melbourne .. .. .	5,636	2,206	39·14
Mornington .. .. .	4,185	(Uncontested)	
North Melbourne .. .. .	5,362	"	
Ovens .. .. .	2,949	1,727	58·56
Polwarth .. .. .	3,815	2,215	58·06
Port Fairy .. .. .	3,644	2,501	68·63
Port Melbourne .. .. .	5,405	(Uncontested)	
Prahran .. .. .	4,969	2,627	52·86
Richmond .. .. .	5,230	2,735	52·20
Rodney .. .. .	3,542	(Uncontested)	
Stawell and Ararat .. .. .	3,330	2,124	63·78
St. Kilda .. .. .	5,010	1,551	36·95
Swan Hill .. .. .	3,246	(Uncontested)	
Toorak .. .. .	4,910	2,273	46·20
Upper Goulburn .. .. .	3,763	2,164	57·50
Walhalla .. .. .	2,897	(Uncontested)	
Wangaratta .. .. .	3,849	"	
Waranga .. .. .	2,929	2,111	72·07
Warrenheip .. .. .	2,891	1,762	60·94
Warrnambool .. .. .	3,217	1,840	57·19
Williamstown .. .. .	6,148	2,995	48·72
Less uncontested districts (26)	263,876 98,957	.. ..	.. ..
Total .. .. .	164,919	88,461	53·64

The number of persons who voted by post was 3,790; owing to the suddenness of the dissolution no voters' certificates could be issued by the Courts. Amongst the metropolitan constituencies the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Collingwood, viz., 55·70 per cent.; and in the country constituencies, Dalhousie, with 75·77 per cent.; Waranga, 72·07 per cent.; Port Fairy, 68·63 per cent.; Dundas, 67·06 per cent.; and Eaglehawk, 66·69 per cent., were the most keenly contested.

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

Proportion of votes polled, 1866 to 1908.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1908.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.
	Per cent.		Per cent.
1866 ... ..	55·10	1889 ... ..	66·58
1868 ... ..	61·59	1892 ... ..	65·12
1871 ... ..	65·02	1894 ... ..	70·99
1874 ... ..	61·00	1897 ... ..	70·33
1877 ... ..	62·29	1900 ... ..	63·47
1880 (February) ... ..	66·56	1902 ... ..	65·47
1880 (July) ... ..	65·85	1904 ... ..	66·72
1883 ... ..	64·96	1907 ... ..	61·26
1886 ... ..	64·70	1908 ... ..	53·64

The small proportion of electors who recorded their votes at the last election is accounted for by polling day having been fixed for the 29th December, when a great number of electors were away holiday-making, and also by the fact that in country districts the farmers were engaged in harvesting operations.

The twenty-first Parliament was opened on the 9th July, 1907, and dissolved on 7th December, 1908, the duration thus extending over 518 days. This is the shortest Parliament since 1880, with one exception, viz., that of 1902-3.

The twenty-second Parliament was opened for a short session on the 7th January, 1909, and prorogued on the 2nd March, 1909.

The following is a statement of the duration 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.

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1909.

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

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1909—  
*continued.*

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
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 (1st Session) ..	1909	..	55	..

Long sessions and recesses.

It will be seen that there was a greater percentage of working days during the nineteenth Parliament than during any other since 1882. Excluding the nineteenth Parliament, the tendency of late years is, according to the above figures, towards shorter sessions than formerly. The longest recess was in 1866-7, when 230 days elapsed between the closing of the second and the opening of the third session of the fifth Parliament; in 1905-6 the recess lasted 196 days.

## STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1908 AND FIRST SESSION, 1909.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1908 and the first session of 1909:—

## ACTS PASSED IN 1908.

Act No.	Date.	
2139.	July 10th.—	This Act applies £1,513,057 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1908-9.
2140.	July 30th.—	This Act applies £147,382 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1907-8.
2141.	August 4th.—	The <i>Municipalities American Fleet Celebrations Act</i> 1908, to be read with the Local Government Acts, gives power to the council of any municipality to expend money in connexion with the celebrations in Victoria on the occasion of the visit of the American Fleet.
2142.	August 4th.—	The <i>Castlemaine Municipal Site Land Act</i> 1908 provides for the leasing of certain land granted as a site for municipal purposes at Castlemaine.
2143.	August 18th.—	The <i>Elsternwick Land Act</i> 1908 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land at Elsternwick as a site for public recreation, and re-vests it in the Crown.
2144.	August 18th.—	The <i>Ultima and Chillingollah Railway Construction Act</i> 1908 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Ultima to Chillingollah.

- Act No.                      Date.
2145. August 18th.—The *Mining Development Act* 1908 appropriates £100,000 from the Consolidated Revenue, to develop the mining industry, £25,000 of this amount being allotted for advances to companies for the development of mining and for advances to miners for prospecting, £50,000 for advances to companies for deep alluvial or deep quartz mining, and £25,000 for coal mining, and for mining for metals or minerals other than gold. Applicants, to participate in the advance, must satisfy the Treasurer that for every £1 to be advanced, they have, out of their own resources, spent from £1 to £2, as may be determined by the Minister, or provided in the agreement, and the repayments to the Government are made a first charge on the profits, no dividends or bonuses being payable until the company has repaid the advance and interest thereon to the Treasurer. The interest payable on the advance is fixed at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. Where land has increased in value for mining purposes by the aid of money expended under the Mining Development Acts, a lessee of the land may be required to pay part of the cost of such mining operations.
2146. August 18th.—The *South Melbourne Mechanics' Institute Act* 1908 constitutes the councillors for the time being of the City of South Melbourne the trustees of the Mechanics' Institute in that city.
2147. October 8th.—This Act applies £856,668 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1908-9.
2148. October 20th.—The *Government Statist Act* 1908 amalgamates the positions of Government Statist and Actuary for Friendly Societies, and enacts that no person shall be appointed to the position 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.
2149. October 20th.—The *Beech Forest and Crowe's Railway Construction Act* 1908 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Beech Forest to Crowe's.
2150. October 20th.—The *Gobur Land Act* 1908 provides for the revocation of the permanent reservation of portion of certain land reserved as a site for race-course and other purposes of public recreation at Gobur.
2151. October 20th.—The *Income Tax Act* 1908 fixes the rates of income tax for the year 1909, payable on incomes earned in 1908. Incomes of £200 a year or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500; 4d. from £500 to £1,000; 5d. from £1,000 to £1,500; and 6d. over £1,500. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. A reduction of 20 per cent., not applying to companies, is made in the amount collectable under these rates.
2152. October 20th.—The *Administration and Probate Duties Act* 1908 relates to duties payable under the Administration and Probate Acts.

- | Act No. | Date.           |   |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| 2153.   | October 20th.—  | The <i>Stamps Act</i> 1908, to be construed as one with the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1890, exempts from duty bills of exchange drawn in Victoria and payable outside the State and bills of exchange drawn outside but payable in Victoria.                                    |
| 2154.   | November 16th.— | The <i>Married Women's Property Act</i> 1908, to be read with the Act of 1890, provides that the husband of a married woman is not to be held liable for any tort committed by her after the marriage, and which is not a sufficient cause of action against him alone. |
| 2155.   | November 16th.— | The <i>Fences Act</i> 1908 amends the Act of 1890, and deals principally with the liability for the construction and maintenance of vermin-proof fencing.   |
| 2156.   | November 16th.— | The <i>Companies Names Act</i> 1908 prohibits the use of the words "empire" or "imperial" in the naming of companies, unless the Governor in Council, by order published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> , consents to their use.                                      |

#### ACTS PASSED IN THE FIRST SESSION, 1909.

- |       |                 |   |
|-------|-----------------|---|
| 2157. | January 8th.—   | This Act applies £1,355,248 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1908-9.  |
| 2158. | February 26th.— | This Act applies £1,384,080 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1908-9, and appropriates supplies granted in the last two sessions, amounting to £5,256,435, to the service of the Government.   |
| 2159. | March 2nd.—     | The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1909 gives the Board authority to borrow, with the consent of the Governor in Council, £1,000,000 over and above the amount it was authorized to borrow by virtue of previous Acts. Permission is also given for redemption loans to be floated, notwithstanding that by doing so the limit of the borrowing powers of the Board, viz., £8,750,000, may be exceeded.   |
| 2160. | March 2nd.—     | This Act continues the Voting by Post Acts Nos. 1701 and 1719 until the 31st December, 1909.  |
| 2161. | March 2nd.—     | The <i>Victorian Government 3 per cent. Stock Act</i> 1909 authorizes the raising of £500,000 by the issue of stock—£300,000 to be expended on the construction of railways and works, and £200,000 on irrigation works and water supply in country districts. An amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum borrowed is to be set apart annually out of revenue to meet the stock when it falls due.   |
| 2162. | March 2nd.—     | This Act increases by £10,000 the amount appropriated for old-age pensions for 1908-9.  |
| 2163. | March 2nd.—     | The <i>Victorian Loan Act</i> 1909 gives power to raise £500,000 by the issue of stock or debentures—£275,000 to be expended on railways and tramways, £168,000 on irrigation works and water supply works in country districts, and £57,000 on the purchase of wire-netting for supply to municipalities and land-holders, the repayments by municipalities and land-holders to be credited to the Victorian Loans Redemption Fund. An amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum borrowed, except as regards the above sum of £57,000, is to be set apart annually out of revenue until the loan is redeemed. |

- | Act No. | Date.       |  |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 2164.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1909 sanctions the issue and application of £1,171,468 out of loan funds for railway and tramway works.  |
| 2165.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Ballarat East Land Act</i> 1909 provides for the vesting of certain lands for the purposes of the South-street Society, and for reducing the width of certain streets in the town of Ballarat East, and for other purposes.   |
| 2166.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act</i> 1909 removes doubts as to the borrowing powers conferred on the Trust by the Act of 1907, and enables the Melbourne Tramways Trust and trustees generally to invest in or upon debentures issued under the Act.  |
| 2167.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Victorian Government Loan Act</i> 1909 authorizes the raising of £1,500,000 by the issue of stock. Of this amount, £1,000,000 is for the construction of railways and works connected therewith and rolling stock, and £500,000 for irrigation works and water supply in country districts.   |
| 2168.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Closer Settlement Act</i> 1909 extends the time from five to six years from the coming into force of the principal Act, viz., 30th November, 1904, during which money may be raised for closer settlement purposes, the amount in any one year not to exceed £500,000. The acceptance of instalments of purchase money by the Board from lease-holders who have previously broken a covenant or condition of lease is not to be deemed a waiver of such breach, although the Board or person receiving the money had knowledge of the irregularity. Lessees may, at the discretion of the Board, prevent forfeiture for non-payment of a half-yearly instalment by the payment of a fine at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, but no forfeiture is to operate to extinguish any debt to the Crown in respect of such instalment. |
| 2169.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Meat Supervision Act</i> 1909 amends the Act of 1900. Bacon brought into the meat area and swine sold or slaughtered at private abattoirs are placed under the provisions of the principal Act.   |
| 2170.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1909 sanctions the issue and application of £622,899 available under loan Acts for water supply in country districts and for other purposes.   |
| 2171.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Forests Excisions Act</i> 1909 gives power to excise permanently from State forests certain areas defined in a schedule to the Act.   |
| 2172.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Marine Act</i> 1909, to be deemed to have come into force from the 26th August, 1908, amends the Act of 1890 by declaring that regulations made by the Pilot Superannuation Board for the maintenance of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund shall bind all pilots, whether licensed before or after the commencement of the <i>Marine Board Act</i> 1887, and all persons claiming through them,   |



- | Act No. | Date.       |  |
|---------|-------------|--|
|         |             | or in receipt of any periodic allowance or pension from the fund. Section 97 of the principal Act is amended by affirming that the regulations in force at the commencement of the Act of 1890 are to continue in force until the Pilot Superannuation Board has, by regulation approved by the Governor in Council, otherwise directed, and no longer; the provision in the same section that pensions, gratuities, and allowances granted before the commencement of the <i>Marine Act</i> 1887 are to be a first charge upon the annual income of the fund will be considered as repealed from the date on which any such regulation may come into operation.   |
| 2173.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Eumeralla Drainage Area Act</i> 1909 gives the Minnamite Shire Council power to make a further special improvement charge in the event of the loan moneys raised on the security of the improvement charge being insufficient to complete the drainage works.   |
| 2174.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>University Act</i> 1909 provides for the establishment of a Veterinary School in the University of Melbourne—an annual endowment for ten years of £4,200 being payable out of the Consolidated Revenue provided that certain conditions are complied with.  |
| 2175.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Teachers Act</i> 1909 increases the salaries of State school teachers in some cases, and also the number of classified positions. Increments are provided for certain head teachers and female assistants, and also for others who have completed twenty-five years of service. Allowances are to be given to teachers performing special services in training schools. The Act is to be deemed to have come into operation in respect of most of its provisions from the 1st January, 1909, and the increased annual expenditure which it will entail is estimated to amount to £77,000.   |
| 2176.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Mildura Irrigation Trusts Act</i> 1909, to be read as one with the Act of 1895, gives power to the Governor in Council to proclaim any portion of the district of the First Mildura Irrigation Trust an urban section. Three additional Commissioners may also be elected for this section, and the apportionment of the Trust loan indebtedness is also provided for. Authority is given to levy rates upon the occupiers and owners of lands and tenements within the urban section. A penalty of £50 may be inflicted on any person who waters or permits to be watered an area larger than that for which application has been made to an officer of the Trust, and for which water is supplied, and a similar fine may also be exacted when a person has been convicted for unlawfully taking water from any channel, conduit, or pipe belonging to or under the management of the Trust. A person illegally diverting water is liable to a penalty of £5 per day. When a loan is obtained for the purchase of machinery or plant a sum must be set aside each year to provide for depreciation. |

- | Act No. | Date.       |   |
|---------|-------------|---|
| 2177.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Metropolitan Saturday Half-holiday Act 1909</i> , to come into force on the 1st May, 1909, provides for a half-holiday every Saturday in shops in the metropolitan district. Butchers, bakers, chemists, hairdressers, tobacconists, booksellers and news agents, fish and oyster, bicycle, and flower shops, and eating houses and restaurants, do not come within the scope of the Act. After the expiration of one year a majority consisting of at least fifty more than one-half of the shopkeepers affected may, by petitioning the Governor in Council, have the Saturday half-holiday suspended for not less than six months nor more than two years.  |
| 2178.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Beeac and Newtown Railway Construction Act 1909</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Beeac to Newtown.   |
| 2179.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Ouyen and Kow Plains Railway Construction Act 1909</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Ouyen to Kow Plains.   |
| 2180.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Moe and Walhalla Railway Completion Act 1909</i> provides for the completion of the Moe and Walhalla railway.  |
| 2181.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Wire Netting Act 1909</i> , to be read as one with the <i>Vermin Destruction Act 1890</i> , gives the Governor in Council power to sell wire netting for vermin-proof fences to shires, who must enter into an agreement to pay out of the municipal fund 10 per cent. of the price charged on the signing of the agreement and the balance in nine equal instalments with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. If any municipality fails to pay the instalment when due the Treasurer is empowered to deduct the overdue instalment from the shire's endowment. The limit of assistance by way of loan which a municipality may grant to any one owner of land is fixed at wire netting sufficient for 5 lineal miles of fencing, and no higher rate of interest may be charged than 4½ per cent. on the amount of the price of the wire netting, or on so much of it as remains unpaid. The Minister may advance to Crown licensees or adjoining land-owners, on such security as may be arranged, sufficient wire netting for 6 lineal miles of fencing. A maximum penalty of £100 may be imposed on any person for selling, giving away, or without authority using wire netting for any purpose other than the fencing of his land. |
| 2182.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Weights and Measures Act 1909</i> deals principally with the constitution of Weights and Measures Unions. No inspector of weights and measures is to stamp any weights, measures, balances, steel-yards, beams, or other weighing machines if the material or mode of construction appears likely to facilitate the commission of fraud. All weights, measures, and scales forfeited become the property of the Council or Union, and may be disposed of as they deem fit. An inspector may demand from the vendor of coal or firewood the "delivery or weight ticket," and may impound it if found to be incorrect. Firewood, if sold in a quantity of 10 cubic feet or less, or of 5 cwt. or less, must be disposed of by weight.  |

- Act No.                      Date.  
2183.    March 2nd.—The *Chaff and Stock Food Act 1909*, to come into operation on the 1st July, 1909, regulates the sale of chaff and other foods for stock. The sale of mixed chaff is prohibited, and chaff when offered for sale is to be deemed hay chaff unless otherwise stated. The penalty for a first offence is fixed at not more than £20; for a second offence not less than £10 nor more than £50; and for each subsequent offence not less than £20 nor more than £100. Every invoice, agreement, circular, or advertisement relating to stock food must state specifically the materials of which it consists. The proportion or amount of foreign ingredients which may be contained in any stock food is to be prescribed by regulation. Power is given to an authorized officer or to a purchaser to enter premises where stock food is prepared or offered for sale and take samples for analysis by the chemist of the Department of Agriculture. These may be taken in the absence of the vendor, and withholding information or obstructing the authorized officer is an offence against the Act. The purchaser of such stock food may be required to state the name of the vendor.
2184.    March 2nd.—The *Factories and Shops Act 1909* amends previous Factories Acts. The ages of children who may not be employed in factories are raised from 13 to 14 years for males, and from 13 to 15 years for females, but this is not to affect any child lawfully employed in a factory when the Act was passed. The pay for Sunday work of engine-drivers and firemen, required under the Factories and Shops Acts to hold a certificate from the Board of Examiners, is fixed at not less than time and a-half. The powers of the Ironmoulders' Board are extended. Further restrictions are imposed on the delivery of bread on the bakers' holiday in each month, it being an offence to deliver bread in any way except by retail over the counter on such day. Shops must be provided with sufficient means of ingress and egress, and over-crowding must be avoided. No premium is to be demanded by a shopkeeper (other than a registered pharmaceutical chemist) for engaging or employing a person in connexion with the selling of goods as an apprentice or improver, and any person who has paid such premium or bonus may recover the same in a court of competent jurisdiction. Power is given the Governor in Council to appoint Special Boards for the iron-working trade. Every hairdressing and shaving saloon is to be closed on the third Wednesday in March in each year, and all employes are to be given a holiday on that day. Amendments have been made in the Act of 2137 *re* power to appoint Special Boards in the businesses of carting and of erection of buildings.
2185.    March 31st.—The *Adult Suffrage Act 1908* confers the suffrage on women aged 21 years and upwards at all elections for the State Legislative Assembly, and also places them on an equality with men at elections for the Legislative Council.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

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

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 Sept., 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	11th Sept., 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 Feb., 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 Feb., 1879 ...	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	8th March, 1889
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	18th October, 1889	15th Nov., 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	6th Nov., 1886 ...	12th March, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	9th March, 1889 ...	17th October, 1889
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	16th Nov., 1889 ...	27th Nov., 1889
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	27th March, 1895	24th October, 1895
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	29th December, 1896	16th February, 1897
	27th September, 1897	10th October, 1897
	23rd March, 1898	21st October, 1898
	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant Governor (acting) }	20th March, 1907 ... 6th July, 1908 ...	18th Nov., 1907 27th July, 1908
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Car- michael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ...	Still in office

Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 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 John Madden was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 29th April, 1899.

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 Hosson Ebdon ..	Auditor-General ..	
Robert Hoddle ..	Surveyor-General ..	
Alexander McCrae ..	Chief Postmaster ..	
William Foster Stawell ..	Attorney-General ..	13th April, 1852
Redmond Barry ..	Solicitor-General ...	
James Horatio Nelson Cassell	Collector of Customs	21st July, 1852
Edward Eyre Williams ..	Solicitor-General ..	
James Croke ..	Solicitor-General ...	30th September, 1852
Frederick Armand Powlett	Colonial Treasurer ...	
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Auditor-General ..	11th October, 1852
Andrew Clarke ..	Surveyor-General ..	
John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster	Colonial Secretary ..	1st July, 1853
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Collector of Customs	
Edward Grimes ..	Auditor-General ..	20th July, 1853
Robert Molesworth ..	Solicitor-General ..	
William Clark Haines ..	Colonial Secretary ..	5th December, 1853
		8th December, 1853
		4th January, 1854
		12th December, 1854

In the following list will be found the names of the Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the present date:—

Ministries,  
1855 to 1909.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	Days. 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, Kt.	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'Loghlen...	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
2. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904	8th January, 1909 ...	1,789
33. John Murray ...	8th January, 1909	Still in office	

The Hon. W. Pitt (who was appointed Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council in succession to the late Hon. N. Fitz-Gerald) vacated the position of honorary Minister in the Bent Ministry on 22nd September, 1908, and on 20th October, 1908, Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., resigned the portfolio of Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour, and Mr. Mackinnon the position of an honorary Minister. Messrs. Swinburne, Sachse, and Cameron retired on 31st October, 1908, and Mr. Boyd (honorary Minister) on 5th

Changes in  
the Bent  
Adminis-  
tration.

November, 1908. A re-construction took place, and on 5th November, 1908, Ministers and their offices were as follow:—

Name.	Office.
Bent, Sir Thomas ... ..	Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Railways, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Davies, John Mark, M.L.C. ... ..	Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.
McLeod, Donald ... ..	Minister of Mines, Minister of Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Mackey, John Emanuel ... ..	Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour.
Bowser, John ... ..	Minister of Public Instruction, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Hunt, Thomas ... ..	President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Downward, Alfred ... ..	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture.
McBryde, Duncan Elphinstone, M.L.C.	Minister of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Payne, Thos. H., M.L.C. ... ..	Honorary Minister.
A. R. Robertson ... ..	Honorary Minister.

Subsequently (16th November, 1908) Mr. John Young McDonald, M.L.C., was appointed an Honorary Minister.

Murray  
Ministry.

On 8th January, 1909, Sir Thomas Bent placed the resignation of his Ministers in the hands of His Excellency the Governor, who intrusted the formation of a new Government to the Hon. John Murray. The following are the names of and the offices held by the new Ministers:—

STATE MINISTRY.		Office.
Name.		
Murray, John ... ..	...	Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister of Labour.
Graham, George ... ..	...	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture.
Watt, William Alexander ... ..	...	Treasurer.
Brown, James Drysdale, M.L.C. ... ..	...	Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.
Baillieu, William Lawrence, M.L.C.	...	Minister of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McKenzie, Hugh ... ..	...	President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Billson, Alfred Arthur ... ..	...	Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Railways, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McBride, Peter ... ..	...	Minister of Mines, Minister of Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Thomson, John ... ..	...	Honorary Minister.
Cameron, James ... ..	...	Honorary Minister.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1909.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: The Hon. Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., K.C.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo ..	Hon. J. Sternberg .. .. .	1910
	Hon. A. Hicks .. .. .	1913
East Yarra ..	Hon. J. Balfour .. .. .	1910
	Hon. E. Miller .. .. .	1913
Gippsland ..	Hon. E. J. Crooke .. .. .	1910
	Hon. W. Pearson .. .. .	1913
Melbourne ..	Hon. W. Cain .. .. .	1910
	Hon. J. M. Davies .. .. .	1913
Melbourne East ..	Hon. W. Pitt (Chairman of Committees) .. .. .	1910
	Hon. A. McLellan .. .. .	1913
Melbourne North..	Hon. D. Melville .. .. .	1910
	Hon. W. J. Evans .. .. .	1913
Melbourne South..	Hon. T. H. Payne .. .. .	1910
	Hon. T. Luxton .. .. .	1913
Melbourne West..	Hon. J. G. Aikman .. .. .	1910
	Hon. W. H. Edgar .. .. .	1913
Nelson ..	Hon. E. H. Austin .. .. .	1910
	Hon. J. D. Brown (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General)	1913
Northern ..	Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Minister of Public Health and Commissioner of Public Works)	1910
	Hon. R. H. S. Abbott .. .. .	1913
North-Eastern ..	Hon. A. O. Sachse .. .. .	1910
	Hon. W. Little .. .. .	1913
North-Western ..	Hon. R. B. Rees .. .. .	1910
	Hon. F. Hagelthorn .. .. .	1913
Southern ..	Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling .. .. .	1910
	Hon. G. T. Dickie .. .. .	1913
South-Eastern ..	Hon. J. C. Campbell .. .. .	1910
	Hon. D. E. McBryde .. .. .	1913
South-Western ..	Hon. T. C. Harwood .. .. .	1910
	Hon. Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., K.C., (President)	1913
Wellington ..	Hon. F. Brawn .. .. .	1910
	Hon. J. Y. McDonald .. .. .	1913
Western ..	Hon. W. S. Manifold .. .. .	1910
	Hon. E. J. White .. .. .	1913

Clerk of Parliaments and of the Legislative Council: Sir G. H. Jenkins, C.M.G.

Clerk Assistant: J. M. Pitts.

Usher and Accountant: R. W. V. McCall.

Clerk of Committees and Clerk of the Papers: H. H. Pearson.



## THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. Frank Madden.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford	... Wm. D. Beazley.
Albert Park	... Geo. A. Elmslie.
Allandale	... Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.
Ballaarat East	... Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballaarat West	... A. N. McKissock.
Barwon	... J. F. Farrer.
Benalla	... J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra	... A. W. Craven (Chairman of Committees).
Bendigo East	... T. Glass.
Bendigo West	... D. Smith.
Boroondara	... Hon. Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borung	... W. Hutchinson.
Brighton	... Hon. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.
Brunswick	... F. Anstey.
Bulla	... Hon. A. R. Robertson.
Carlton	... R. H. Solly.
Castlemaine and Maldon	... H. S. W. Lawson.
Collingwood	... M. Hannah.
Dalhousie	... R. I. Argyle.
Dandenong	... W. S. Keast.
Daylesford	... Hon. D. McLeod.
Dundas	... Hon. J. Thomson (Honorary Minister).
Eaglehawk	... T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne	... Sir H. Weedon.
Essendon	... Hon. W. A. Watt (Treasurer).
Evelyn	... Hon. E. H. Cameron.
Fitzroy	... J. W. Billson.
Flemington	... E. C. Warde.
Geelong	... W. Plain.
Gippsland East	... Hon. J. Cameron (Honorary Minister).
Gippsland North	... J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South	... T. Livingston.
Gippsland West	... Hon. J. E. Mackey.
Gleneig	... H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley	... Hon. George Graham (Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture).
Grenville	... D. C. McGrath.
Gunbower	... J. Cullen.
Hampden	... D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn	... Hon. George Swinburne.
Jika Jika	... J. G. Membrey.
Kara Kara	... Hon. P. McBride (Minister of Mines and Forests).
Korong	... Hon. Thos. Langdon.
Lowan	... R. Stanley.
Maryborough	... Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne	... A. Rogers.
Mornington	... Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne	... G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens	... Hon. A. A. Billson (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Railways).
Polwarth	... C. L. Forrest.
Port Fairy	... J. Wall.
Port Melbourne	... G. Sangster.
Prahran	... Hon. D. Mackinnon.
Richmond	... E. J. Cotter.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1909—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Rodney ...	... Hon. H. McKenzie (Minister of Lands).
St. Kilda ...	... R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat ...	... R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill ...	... J. Gray.
Toorak ...	... N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn ...	... G. A. Cookson.
Walhalla ...	... A. Harris.
Wangaratta ...	... Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga ...	... M. Cussen.
Warrenheip ...	... G. F. Holden.
Warrnambool ...	... Hon. John Murray (Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister of Labour).
Williamstown ...	... J. Lemmon.

Clerk of the Assembly : T. G. Watson, C.M.G.  
 Clerk Assistant and of Private Bills : H. H. Newton.  
 Reader and Clerk of the Record : H. F. Mortley.  
 Clerk of Committees and Sergeant-at-Arms : W. R. Alexander.  
 Clerk of the Papers : J. M. Worthington.  
 Accountant and Clerk : W. R. Heywood.  
 Chief *Hansard* Reporter : E. B. Loughran.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

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

CONSULS-GENERAL.	
Name.	Countries Represented.
Boschart, W. L. ...	... Netherlands.
Lyle, M. ...	... Colombia.
Were, F. W. ...	... Denmark.
Bray, John P. ...	... United States.
Sanders, Lewis ...	... Liberia.
Huylebroeck, F. X. ...	... Belgium.
Ryan, Dr. Charles ...	... Turkey.
Mercatelli, Commendatore Luigi ...	... Italy.
Paxton, J. M. ...	... Peru.
Frandin, J. H. ...	... France.
Uyeno, K. ...	... Japan.
Walsh, F. ...	... Honduras.
Römcke, Otto ...	... Norway.
Irmer, George ...	... Germany.
Tillock, James T. ...	... Argentine Republic.
Jehlitschka, H. ...	... Austria-Hungary.
Love, J. R. ...	... Greece.
Hedenström, M. ...	... Russia.
Dunn, E. W. T. ...	... Brazil.
Royle, C. J. ...	... Paraguay.
Liang Lan Hsun ...	... China.

CONSULS.	
Pinschof, Carl A. ...	... Austria-Hungary.
Brahe, William Alexander ...	... Germany.
Stahel, G. ...	... Swiss Confederation.
Hunter, David ...	... Japan.
Pfaff, Alfred ...	... Peru.

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*

Name.		Countries Represented.
Freeman, Colonel A., C.M.G. (Acting)	...	Portugal.
Driffield, L. G.	...	Chile.
Abourizk, W. (Chancellor, &c.)	...	Turkey.
De Possel, A. L.	...	Bolivia.
Curtain, R. J.	...	Greece.
Walters, H. A.	...	Uruguay.
Vanderkelen, F.	...	Belgium.
Paxton, J. M.	...	Venezuela.
De Bavay, A.	...	Guatamala.
Cave, Henry	...	Spain.
Oldham, A. E.	...	Servia.
Assche, O. Van	...	Netherlands.
Medina, R.	...	Nicaragua.
McKinley, A.	...	Mexico.
Jewell, J. F.	...	United States.
Turner, Sir George	...	Sweden.
Phillips, E.	...	Ecuador and Panama.

## VICE-CONSULS.

Braund, A. E. (Acting)	...	...	...	Argentine Republic.
Holdenson, R. J.	...	...	...	Denmark.
Maistre, M. P.	...	...	...	France.
Belcher, George Frederick	...	...	...	Denmark and Sweden.
Waern, J. D.	...	...	...	Sweden.
Bentzon, S.	...	...	...	Norway.
Martin, G.	...	...	...	Norway.
Sheppard, H. A.	...	...	...	Brazil, United States of

## PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

Appended is a list of the principal officers in the Public Service of Victoria, including the judiciary and other officers not under the provisions of the Public Service Acts. Officers of Parliament are given above, in conjunction with members of the Houses. Those in the Departments of Trade and Customs, Post and Telegraph, and Defence are given under the section dealing with the Commonwealth, of which those Departments now form a part:—

Chief Justice	...	...	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Puisne Judges	...	...	Thomas A'Beckett. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen.
County Court Judges	...	...	A. W. Chomley. W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box. W. H. Moule.
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy Commissioner of Taxes	and	...	T. P. Webb, K.C.
Commissioner of Titles	...	...	E. T. de Verdon, K.C.
Public Service Commissioner	...	...	G. C. Morrison.
Inspector-General of the Insane	...	...	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London	...	...	Hon. J. W. Taverner.
Auditor-General	...	...	F. H. Bruford.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	Dr. W. P. Norris.
Chief Commissioner of Police ...	T. O'Callaghan.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	Dr. T. F. Bride.
Director of Agriculture ... ..	Dr. T. Cherry.
Senior Prosecutor for the King ...	C. B. Finlayson, K.C.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court ...	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Government Botanist ... ..	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—	
Chairman ... ..	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Commissioner ... ..	G. Garson, C.E.
Commissioner ... ..	W. Cattanach.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary .. .. .	W. A. Callaway.
Chief Clerk ... .. .	H. E. Macdowell.
Chief Electoral Inspector ... ..	J. Molloy.
Audit Office ... .. .	Chief Clerk, G. W. Fyfe.
Explosives ... .. .	Chief Inspector, C. N. Hake.
Government Shorthand Writer ...	H. E. Wade.
Government Medical Officer ... ..	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Statist ... .. .	A. M. Laughton.
Inspection of Factories ... .. .	Chief Inspector, H. Ord.
Inspection of Stores ... .. .	Inspector, A. Roche.
Marine Board ... .. .	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Mercantile Marine ... .. .	Superintendent, C. A. Parsons.
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	Secretary, T. Smith.
Observatory ... .. .	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Penal and Gaols ... .. .	Inspector-General, E. C. Connor.
Police ... .. .	Chief Clerk, J. Bedell.
Premier ... .. .	Secretary, F. T. Short.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner ...	Secretary, J. D. Merscn.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under-Treasurer ... .. .	M. A. Minogue.
Accountant ... .. .	H. C. H. Agg.
Chief Clerk ... .. .	C. H. Wheatland.
Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne	J. W. Stranger.
Inspector of Charities ... .. .	(Vacant.)
Tender Board ... .. .	Secretary, T. M. Callan.
Income Tax ... .. .	Deputy Commissioner, V. E. Henderson.
Government Printer ... .. .	J. Kemp.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Education ... .. .	Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O.
Chief Inspector ... .. .	S. J. Swindley.
Assistant Chief Inspector... ..	W. Hamilton, B.A.
Training College ... .. .	Principal, Dr. John Smyth.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	...	...	W. R. Anderson, P.M.
Parliamentary Draftsman	...	...	E. Carlile, K.C.
Crown Solicitor	...	...	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates	...	...	P. J. Dwyer and 17 others.
Coroner, &c.	...	...	R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk and Accountant (Acting)	...	...	A. T. Lewis.
Master-in-Equity's Office	...	...	Chief Clerk and Officer for Assessing Duty, J. F. Poole. Registrar of Probates, W. MacDonald.
Prothonotary	...	...	J. W. O'Halloran.
Sheriff	...	...	I. Martin.
Registrar of County Courts, &c.	...	...	D. F. McGrath.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c.	...	...	J. Davidson.
Registrar-General, &c.	...	...	T. Byrne.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Secretary for Lands	...	...	J. W. Skene.
Surveyor-General	...	...	J. M. Reed, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	...	...	J. Macgibbon.
Director of Botanic Gardens and Domain, &c.	...	...	W. R. Guilfoyle.
Closer Settlement	...	...	Secretary, J. E. Jenkins.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	...	...	E. T. Drake, F.S.S.
Inspector-General of Public Works	...	...	W. Davidson.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	R. I. Cullen.
Architects	...	...	J. H. Marsden and 3 others.
Electric Light and Power Electrician	...	...	J. D. Gillan.
Engineer Ports and Harbors	...	...	C. W. Maclean.
Engineer Roads, Bridges, and Harbor Works	...	...	C. Catani, C.E.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND WATER SUPPLY.

Secretary for Mines and Water Supply	...	...	W. Dickson, P.M.
Chief Engineer of Water Supply	...	...	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Director of Geological Survey	...	...	E. J. Dunn.
Chief Clerk (Mines)	...	...	P. Cohen.
Chief Mining Inspector	...	...	A. H. Merrin.
Chief Draughtsman and Mining Surveyor	...	...	W. Thorn (Acting).

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary	...	...	J. W. Colville.
Assistant Medical Inspector	...	...	Dr. E. Robertson.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary for Agriculture...	...	...	E. G. Duffus.
Government Analytical Chemist	...	...	(Vacant.)
Entomologist	...	...	C. French, sen.
Inspector of Food for Export	...	...	Dr. A. A. Brown.
Stock and Dairy Supervision	...	...	Chief Veterinary Inspector, S. S. Cameron.
Engineer	...	...	A. S. Kenyon.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

Secretary	...	...	W. Dickson.
Conservator	...	...	H. R. Mackay, Acting.
Chief Clerk	...	...	A. W. Crooke.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

Commissioners	...	...	T. Tait (Chairman), W. Fitzpatrick, C. Hudson*.
Secretary	...	...	L. J. McClelland.
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction	...	...	M. E. Kernot.
General Passenger and Freight Agent	...	...	E. B. Jones.
General Superintendent of Transportation	...	...	S. Jones.
Superintendent Passenger Train Service	...	...	T. B. Molomby.
Superintendent Goods Train Service	...	...	John Richmond.
Chief Accountant	...	...	Lt.-Col. J. W. Hacker, V.D.
Assistant Accountant	...	...	T. F. Brennan.
Auditor of Receipts	...	...	W. G. Ritchie.
Chief Mechanical Engineer	...	...	T. H. Woodroffe.
Workshops Manager	...	...	T. Smith.
Chief Engineer of Ways and Works	...	...	C. E. Norman.
Engineer of Works	...	...	J. H. Fraser.
Engineer of Way	...	...	E. H. Ballard.
Telegraph Superintendent	...	...	W. A. Holmes.

\*Died 24th March, 1909.

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

Deputy Master	...	...	E. S. Wardell.
Superintendent of Bullion Office	...	...	Major M. L. Bagge.
First Assayer	...	...	F. R. Power.
Registrar and Accountant	...	...	A. M. Le Souëf.
First Clerk	...	...	W. M. Robins.

COMMISSIONERS OF LAND TAX.

C. A. Topp (Chairman); J. M. Reed, Surveyor-General; and D. Martin. Mr. G. C. Morrison was appointed to act in place of Mr. Topp, who has been granted leave of absence.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1908:—

PROFESSORS.

Office.	Name.
Mathematics	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
History and Political Economy	Elkington, J. S., M.A., LL.B.
Anatomy and Pathology	Allen, H. B., M.D., B.S.
Engineering	Kernot, W. C., M.A., M.C.E.*
Classical Philology	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy	Laurie, H., LL.D.
Chemistry	Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Biology	Spencer, W. B., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy	Lyle, T. R., M.A., D.Sc.

\*Died 11th March, 1909.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*PROFESSORS—*continued.*

Office.	Name.
Law ... ..	Moore, W. H., B.A., LL.B.
Music ... ..	Peterson, Franklin S., Mus. Bac.
Physiology and Histology ... ..	Osborne, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.
Geology and Mineralogy ... ..	Skeats, E. W., D.Sc., F.G.S.
Anatomy ... ..	Berry, R. J. A., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.
Botany ... ..	Ewart, A. J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.

## LECTURERS.

Equity ... ..	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts ... ..	Duffy, F. G., M.A., LL.B.
Wrongs ... ..	Woinarski, C. J. Z., M.A., LL.M.
Law of Property ... ..	Guest, W. C., M.A., LL.B.
Classics and Philology ... ..	Kerry, Wm., M.A.
Mixed Mathematics ... ..	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (Evening)	Grant, Kerr, M.Sc.
French ... ..	Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B.ès L.
German ... ..	von Dechend, W.
Surgery ... ..	Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Medicine ... ..	Jamieson, J., M.D., M.S.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women ... ..	Adam, G. R. W., M.D., M.S.
Forensic Medicine ... ..	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Therapeutics, Dietetics, and Hygiene	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Bacteriology ... ..	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Mining ... ..	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Architecture ... ..	Henderson, A. M., M.C.E.
Civil Engineering (Acting) ... ..	Fowler, T. W., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.
Classics (Evening) ... ..	Cornwall, E. W., B.A.
Metallurgy ... ..	Mills, A. L.
" ... ..	Mousley, F., Assoc. R.S.M., F.I.C.
Engineering ... ..	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E.
Education ... ..	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph.
English ... ..	Murdoch, W. L. F., M.A.
Logic (Evening) ... ..	Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.M.
Classics (Evening) ... ..	Blackwood, R. L., B.A.
History (Evening) ... ..	Shann, E. O. G., M.A.

## LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

Chemistry ... ..	Green, W. H., D.Sc., and Steele, B. D., D.Sc.
Biology ... ..	Hall, T. S., M.A., D.Sc.
Natural Philosophy ... ..	Love, E. F. J., M.A., F.R.A.S.
Physiology and Histology ... ..	Fielder, W., F.R.M.S.
Bio-Chemistry ... ..	Rothera, A. C. H., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

## DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy ... ..	Mackenzie, W. C., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S.
" ... ..	Murphy, J. T., M.D., B.S.
" ... ..	Robertson, A. W. D., M.B., B.S.
" (Massage Students) ... ..	Strahan, S. G., M.B., B.S.
Physiology (Massage Students) ... ..	Hewlett, H. M., M.B., B.S.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*

DEMONSTRATORS—*continued.*

Pathology	...	...	Hutchings, T. S., M.B., B.S.
"	...	...	Dane, P. G., M.B., B.S.
Drawing	...	...	Lupson, J. T.
Petrology	...	...	Grayson, H. J.
Bacteriology	...	...	Sayce, A. O.
"	...	...	Adeney, A. W.
"	...	...	Davies, Muriel, M.B., B.S.
Natural Philosophy	...	...	Hamley, H. R., B.Sc.
Biology	...	...	Bage, A. F., B.Sc.

OFFICE STAFF.

Registrar	...	...	Cornwall, W. E., M.A.*
Chief Clerk	...	...	James, J. F. C.
Librarian	...	...	Bromby, E. H., M.A.

\* Died 1st March, 1909.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Chairman ... .. Major W. J. C. Riddell.

Commissioners—

Sir A. Snowden, M.L.C., W. Strong, J.P., W. Cook, Hon. J. G. Aikman, J.P., M.L.C., J. H. Gardiner, A. L. Crichton, W. W. Cabena, Jacob Marks, J.P., Frank Stapley, representing the City of Melbourne.			
J. Baragwanath, J.P., F. G. Farr, J.P., John Sloss, W. O. Strangward, J.P., representing the City of South Melbourne.			
E. Naylor, J. R. G. Nicolson, H. Upton, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.			
J. Gahan, J.P., W. Rain, J.P., representing the City of Collingwood.			
A. Renfrew, J.P.,	George R.	"	" Fitzroy.
Jeffries, J.P.		"	"
E. Crawcour, G. W. Freeman, J.P.		"	" Richmond.
S. Jacoby, J.P., G. Connibere, J.P.		"	" St. Kilda.
F. E. Shillabeer		"	" Footscray.
J. S. Riddell, J.P.		"	" Hawthorn.
Thos. Passfield		"	" Brunswick.
A. E. Young		"	" Essendon.
T. Wilson, J.P.		"	" Town of Brighton.
Robert Beckett, J.P.		"	" Camberwell.
Robt. L. Phillips, J.P.		"	" Caulfield.
T. Carroll		"	" Mairville.
Chas. Mitchell		"	" Northcote.
Geo. S. Walter		"	" Port Melbourne.
W. H. Treganowan, J.P.		"	" Williamstown.
E. A. Atkyns, representing the Borough of Kew.			
Eli Williams	/	"	" Coburg.
J. S. White, J.P.	"	"	" Shire of Heidelberg.
C. T. Crispe, J.P.	"	"	" Preston.
Secretary	...	...	Geo. A. Gibbs.
Treasurer	...	...	R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	C. E. Oliver, M.C.E.
Designing Engineer	...	...	C. Kussmaul.



**MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.**

Commissioners appointed by—

Governor-in-Council	...	...	J. S. White; Hon. W. Pitt, M.L.C. (Chairman); J. B. Tucker; Hon. D. Melville, M.L.C.; D. Methven.
Corporation of Melbourne	...	...	W. Strong, T. J. Davey.
Municipality of South Melbourne	...	...	A. Parker.
„ Port Melbourne	...	...	O. Sinclair.
„ Williamstown	...	...	J. J. Liston.
„ Footscray	...	...	J. Stewart.
Shipowners registered at Melbourne	...	...	H. C. Pigott. W. T. Appleton. E. Northcote.
Merchants of Melbourne	...	...	C. Duckett. V. B. Trapp. W. M. McPherson.
Secretary	...	...	R. P. Rudd.
Treasurer	...	...	J. H. McCutchan.
Engineer	...	...	John Halliday.
Harbor Master	...	...	W. G. Vincent.

**GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.**

Commissioners—	...	...	G. F. Holden (Chairman); E. H. Lascelles, J. Hill.
Secretary	...	...	W. S. Crowle.
Engineer	...	...	A. C. Mackenzie.
Inspecting Engineer	...	...	Geo. S. Richardson.
Harbor Master, Geelong	...	...	Captain George A. Molland.

**BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.**

Chairman and Medical Inspector	...	...	Wm. Perrin Norris, M.D., D.P.H.
Members	...	...	Hon. J. Styles, appointed by Governor in Council. W. Burton, J.P., City of Melbourne. William Henry Treganowan, North Yarra Group. F. G. Wood, J.P., South Yarra Group. J. P. Carolin, Eastern Country Boroughs. J. J. Brokenshire, Western Country Boroughs. A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires. H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.
Port Health Officers	...	...	J. Pollock, M.B., Port Phillip (Queenscliff). H. R. Maclean, M.B., Port of Melbourne. H. Howard, M.B., Port of Melbourne. J. H. Sleeman, M.B., Portland. W. H. Orchard, M.B., Port Fairy. T. J. M. Kennedy, M.B., Geelong. H. I. Holmes, M.D., Warrnambool.

**MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.**

President	...	...	...	Archibald Currie.
Vice-President	...	...	...	W. D. Garside.
Members	...	...	...	C. W. Maclean, A. Agnew, R. Dickins, D. Y. Syme, C. F. Orr, J. McK. Corby, G. W. Lilley, J. G. Little, H. Belfrage, J. Ogilvie.
Examiner in Navigation and Seaman- ship				H. Goodrham.
Examiner in Pilotage	...	...	...	G. Bevis.
Counsel	...	...	...	E. J. D. Guinness.
Secretary	...	...	...	J. G. McKie.

**COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.**

President	...	...	...	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members	...	...	...	J. A. Roberts, J. F. Anderson, A. Dun- bar, V. E. E. Gotch, E. Smith, T. Boyd, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, J. Tozer, W. H. Panter.

**LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.**

Chairman	...	...	...	Robert Barr.
Members	...	...	...	Chas. L. Andrews, B.A., LL.B. Thomas F. Cumming.
Secretary	...	...	...	James Lock.
Accountant	...	...	...	W. H. Banks.

**INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.**

Members	...	...	...	C. A. Topp, M.A. W. R. Anderson. Rev. J. H. Ingham.
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**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

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 1859 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 from time to time made in the Acts dealing with local

government, and it is now practically universal throughout Victoria, all but about  $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. of its whole area 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* 1903, passed on 24th December, 1903. 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 all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, sewers, drains, water-courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also, under proper by-laws, to control the traffic, regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, and the 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 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 60 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 146 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 1903—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 not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the council. Male persons 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, are qualified to hold the office of councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. One-third of the councillors retire each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president.

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

Municipal electors.

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 one 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. The *Voting by Post Act* 1900 may be made applicable to the elections for any municipality on the petition of the councillors.

All land situated in a municipal district is rateable property except the following:—Crown lands; land used exclusively for commons, mines, public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, primary free schools, and charitable purposes; land vested in or held by or in trust for any municipality, local governing body, or commissioners under the Water Acts; land vested in fee in the Railways Commissioners, Minister of Public Instruction, Board of Land and Works, Harbor Trust Commissioners, and Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The expression land includes, of course, all buildings and improvements thereon.

Rateable property

Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz:—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in every year by the council of every municipality, and shall not exceed in any one year 2s. 6d. 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

Rates—general, separate, &c.

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 2s. 6d. 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 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 sinking fund for, the loan raised on the security of such rate.

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.

Melbourne and Geelong, the latter of which was for many years of second importance in the State, 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.

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1908—their area, population, number of ratepayers, rated properties, estimated total annual value, &c.—will be found under Municipal Statistics.

### THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Commonwealth of Australia comprises the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and its area is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles. The following are the areas of the different States, as officially computed:—

#### AREA OF STATES.

	Sq. Miles.
Victoria ... ..	87,884
New South Wales ... ..	310,700
Queensland ... ..	668,497
South Australia ... ..	903,690
Western Australia ... ..	975,920
Tasmania ... ..	26,215
Total Australia ... ..	<u>2,972,906</u>

Improvement charge.

Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong.

The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australian States, the positions being the observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, and the Government House at Perth:—

Position of Australian capitals.

POSITION OF STATES CAPITAL CITIES.

State.	Capital City.						
	Name.	Latitude S.			Longitude E.		
		°	'	"	°	'	"
Victoria ...	Melbourne ...	37	49	53	144	58	32
New South Wales ...	Sydney ...	33	51	41	151	12	23
Queensland ...	Brisbane ...	27	28	0	153	1	36
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...	34	55	34	138	35	4
Western Australia ...	Perth ...	31	57	24	115	52	42
Tasmania ...	Hobart ...	42	53	25	147	19	57

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

By section 125 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act it was decreed that the capital city of the Australian Commonwealth should be in New South Wales, distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney. Until such time as the Federal Government should meet at the seat of government, Parliament was to sit at Melbourne. In August, 1904, the Parliament of the Federation fixed the seat of Government at Dalgety, New South Wales; but on 14th December, 1908, this Act was repealed, the following clauses being enacted in the *Seat of Government Act 1908*:—

Site.

It is hereby determined that the seat of government of the Commonwealth shall be in the district of Yass-Canberra, in the State of New South Wales.

Yass-Canberra.

The territory to be granted to, or acquired by, the Commonwealth, within which the seat of government shall be, should contain an area not less than nine hundred square miles, and have access to the sea.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Act constituting the Commonwealth was passed by the Imperial Parliament and proclaimed in Australia on 1st January, 1901. Its leading features are as follow:—

Leading features of the Commonwealth Constitution.

Constitution indissoluble, and to come in force by Imperial Proclamation.

The Parliament is to consist of the King, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. Governor-General appointed to act for the King.

Parliament.

Senate to consist of six members from each State; number may be increased or diminished, but so that equal representation of the States be maintained. Senators are elected for six years, but, after a general election, the tenure of office is so arranged that half the number shall present themselves for re-election every third year. Qualification of electors of Senate and of Senators to be same as that of House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once.

Senate.

House of Representatives shall have twice the number of members of the Senate, and the number of members for each State shall be in proportion to population, but not less than five for any State. Members are elected for three years. Qualification of electors to be that of the more numerous House in each State. Each elector to vote only once. Qualifications of a member—(a) 21 years of age, (b) to be an elector or entitled so to be, (c) resident three years, (d) natural born or naturalized five years.

House of Representatives.

**Powers of Parliament.** The general powers of the Parliament are 39 in number, the principal of which are to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military, statistics, currency, banking, insolvency, corporations, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, railways, &c. Exclusive powers in regard to the seat of Government, and transferred State departments, are other matters declared by the Constitution to be within the jurisdiction of the Parliament.

**Money Bills.** Money Bills not to originate in, nor to be amended by the Senate, which House may, however, return the Bill requesting any omission or amendment: Equal power in all other matters. Tacking Bills prohibited.

**Dead-locks.** Provision for Dead-locks.—Joint dissolution, and if again passed in lower House and rejected in Senate, a joint sitting to be held, and if passed by an absolute majority of the total members of both Houses, disputed Bill to become law.

A Bill having passed both Houses the Governor-General shall either assent, withhold assent, reserve the Bill, or return it and recommend amendments.

**Executive.** Executive power vested in King and exercisable by Governor-General in Council who may appoint Ministers of State.

**Departments transferred.** State departments of Customs and Excise transferred to Commonwealth on its establishment. Departments of posts and telegraphs, defence, light-houses, &c., and quarantine, on a date or dates to be proclaimed.

**Judicature.** High Court of Australia established; appellate and original jurisdiction.

**Finance and Trade.** Collection of Customs to pass. Customs and Excise duties to be uniform, and intercolonial free-trade established within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, after which the Federal Government shall have exclusive power to levy such duties as well as bounties in the production or export of goods.

Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This provision is liable to variation or repeal after 10 years from the establishment of the Commonwealth.

**Water rights.** Right of States to reasonable use of river waters, for conservation or irrigation reserved.

**Inter-State Commission.** Inter-State Commission established to regulate trade and commerce, and prevent discriminations being made by any State which may be deemed unreasonable or unjust to any other State.

**State Debts.** Constitutions, powers, and laws of States protected. State Debts may be taken over.

**Protection to States.** Admission of new States provided for. Commonwealth to protect States against invasion or domestic violence.

**Federal Capital.** Seat of Government to be fixed by the Parliament at some place in New South Wales, but at least 100 miles from Sydney, and to be federal territory.

**Alteration of Constitution.** Constitution may be altered by an absolute majority of both Houses; or of one House if passed twice successively with three months interval; subject to the approval of a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the States, and in the whole Commonwealth.

The representation of the States in the present House of Representatives is as follows:—

New South Wales ...	...	...	...	...	27
Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	22
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	9
South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	7
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	...	5
Tasmania ...	...	...	...	...	5
Total Members, House of Representatives					75

Previously Victoria had 23 members, and New South Wales 26.

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was opened in Melbourne on the 9th May, 1901, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.V.S., who was authorized as His Majesty's High Commissioner by letters patent. Besides the Duke and Duchess and suite, the Governor-General, and Members of Parliament, there were present at this memorable function an assemblage of 12,000 people—embracing official representatives from other British Colonies, the Foreign Consuls, Admirals and Captains of visiting war ships (British and Foreign), Commonwealth and State Government officials, representatives of Provincial bodies, societies, and institutions, as well as leading Australian citizens and visitors.

Opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament.

ELECTIONS, 1906.

The third Commonwealth elections were held on the 12th December, 1906.

All persons 21 years of age, male or female, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, are natural-born or naturalized subjects, and whose names are on the roll for any division, are entitled to vote at the election of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. No person of unsound mind, or attainted of treason, or convicted and under sentence or subject to be under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, shall be entitled to vote. No aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, shall be enrolled, unless he is entitled to vote for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State. No person is allowed to vote more than once at the same election. The following is a statement of the number of electors, votes polled, and percentage of the latter to the former, for the Senate and the House of Representatives:—

Franchise.

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1906.

State.	Number of Electors.		Electors who Voted.		Percentage of Electors who Voted.	
	Total.	In contested districts for House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Victoria ..	672,054	672,054	381,185	381,265	56·72	56·73
New South Wales ..	737,599	678,500	381,336	357,377	51·70	52·67
Queensland ..	271,109	271,109	124,539	124,482	45·94	45·92
South Australia ..	193,118	80,643	70,517	32,519	36·51	40·32
Western Australia ..	145,473	145,473	52,712	52,716	36·23	36·24
Tasmania ..	90,209	72,618	48,879	40,194	54·18	55·35
Australia ..	2,109,562	1,920,397	1,059,168	988,553	50·21	51·48



This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales—these being the only States in which more than 50 per cent. of the total were polled. The proportion of persons who voted for the House of Representatives in Australia, as a whole, was slightly higher than in 1903—51.48 per cent. as against 50.27 per cent.—but lower than at the first Commonwealth elections held in March, 1901, when 55.69 in every 100 electors exercised the franchise. In the State of Queensland remarkable apathy existed as compared with previous elections. This is manifest when it is considered that in 1901 and 1903, 60.35 per cent. and 57.03 per cent. respectively of the electors voted, but in 1906 only 45.92 per cent. performed this duty of citizenship. Western Australia, where in 1903 the polling was abnormally low—only 30.41 per cent. of the electors voting—shows an improvement at this election, the percentage recorded being 36.24. In tables further on full comparative details will be found of the voting at the three Commonwealth elections which have now been held.

Males and females—votes recorded.

The following are statements of the male and female electors enrolled, votes recorded, and percentage of votes to electors at the Senate and House of Representatives elections of December, 1906 :—

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1906.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes to Electors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	335,886	336,168	209,252	171,933	62·30	51·14
New South Wales	392,077	345,522	229,654	151,682	58·57	43·90
Queensland ..	150,037	121,072	79,567	44,972	53·03	37·14
South Australia	97,454	95,664	43,318	27,199	44·45	28·43
Western Australia	91,427	54,046	37,180	15,532	40·67	28·74
Tasmania ..	47,306	42,903	29,164	19,715	61·65	45·95
Australia ..	1,114,187	995,375	628,135	431,033	56·38	43·30

ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1906.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes to Electors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	335,886	336,168	335,886	336,168	209,266	171,999	62·30	51·16
New South Wales	392,077	345,522	363,723	314,777	216,150	141,227	59·43	44·87
Queensland ..	150,037	121,072	150,037	121,072	79,540	44,942	53·01	37·12
South Australia	97,454	95,664	42,065	38,578	19,850	12,669	47·19	32·84
Western Australia	91,427	54,046	91,427	54,046	36,976	15,740	40·44	29·12
Tasmania ..	47,306	42,903	37,779	34,839	23,753	16,441	62·87	47·19
Australia ..	1,114,187	995,375	1,020,917	899,480	585,535	403,018	57·35	44·81

It will be seen, by comparing the percentage of males who voted with the percentage who voted in State elections previously given, that a greater amount of interest is aroused in State elections than in elections for the Commonwealth, the percentage of votes recorded in the former fluctuating from 60 to 70 per cent. at various times. The above figures show that the female vote was exercised to a greater extent in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other States, New South Wales being next in this respect; but only about one female in every three entitled to vote in South and Western Australia took advantage of her right to do so. In Western Australia, at the previous election, only one female in every seven on the rolls voted.

The following tables contain some interesting comparisons, under several heads, of the results of the three Commonwealth elections held in 1901, 1903 and 1906:—

Percentage of electors who voted three Commonwealth Elections.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.			House of Representatives.		
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1901.	1903.	1906.
Victoria .. .. .	53.09	51.18	56.72	56.04	53.83	56.73
New South Wales .. .. .	65.81	47.21	51.70	66.38	48.88	52.67
Queensland .. .. .	49.45	54.83	45.94	60.35	57.03	45.92
South Australia .. .. .	40.80	32.65	36.51	40.76	40.53	40.32
Western Australia .. .. .	32.68	28.35	36.23	36.95	30.41	36.24
Tasmania .. .. .	47.62	45.00	54.18	46.99	44.99	55.35
Australia .. .. .	53.04	46.86	50.21	55.69	50.27	51.48

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.						House of Representatives.				
	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.	
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1903.	1906.	1901.	1903.	1906.	1903.	1906.	
Victoria .. .. .	53.09	56.89	62.30	45.63	51.14	56.04	59.08	62.30	48.70	51.16	
New South Wales .. .. .	65.81	52.70	58.57	41.16	43.90	66.38	54.12	59.43	43.08	44.87	
Queensland .. .. .	49.45	62.49	53.03	44.94	37.14	60.35	64.64	53.01	47.17	37.12	
South Australia .. .. .	40.80	41.58	44.45	23.28	28.43	40.76	51.95	47.19	29.97	32.84	
Western Australia .. .. .	32.68	35.96	40.67	14.86	28.74	36.95	40.54	40.44	15.57	29.12	
Tasmania .. .. .	47.62	54.53	61.65	34.30	45.95	46.99	54.53	62.87	34.23	47.19	
Australia .. .. .	53.04	53.09	56.38	39.96	43.30	55.69	56.47	57.35	43.50	44.81	

Female franchise is in force in New Zealand, and in all the Australian States for the State as well as the Commonwealth elections.

Informal  
Ballot  
Papers.

The following were the number and percentage of ballot-papers which were informal for both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament at the elections in 1903 and 1906:—

INFORMAL BALLOT PAPERS, ELECTIONS, 1903 AND 1906.

State.	Senate.				House of Representatives.			
	1903.		1906.		1903.		1906.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria ..	7,003	2.23	23,481	6.16	4,818	1.83	14,515	3.81
New South Wales ..	15,796	4.87	28,016	7.35	7,834	2.77	11,705	3.28
Queensland ..	4,612	3.70	7,344	5.90	3,057	2.64	5,212	4.19
South Australia ..	1,208	2.20	2,735	3.88	542	2.69	1,622	4.99
Western Australia ..	2,001	6.03	3,550	6.73	1,251	5.89	2,228	4.23
Tasmania ..	1,441	3.89	2,192	4.48	1,164	3.15	1,583	3.94
Australia ..	32,061	3.61	67,318	6.36	18,666	2.52	36,865	3.73

It will be seen that there was a considerable increase in 1906 in the number of informal ballot papers.

The proportion of electors, in all the States and for both Houses, who recorded their votes in favor of successful candidates is very small, as will be seen from the following:—

PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS WHO RECORDED THEIR VOTES IN FAVOR OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES TO TOTAL NUMBER OF ELECTORS ENROLLED.

	House of Representatives.
Victoria ... ..	28.18
New South Wales ... ..	30.13
Queensland ... ..	26.42
South Australia ... ..	23.63
Western Australia ... ..	22.43
Tasmania ... ..	29.54
Australia ... ..	28.05

In the Senate the percentage ranged from 16.31 for the lowest successful candidate in South Australia to 28.02 for the highest successful candidate in Victoria.

There was a decrease of about £4,700 in the cost of the Commonwealth elections in 1906 as compared with 1903, and of £9,600 as compared with 1901.

Cost of Commonwealth  
Elections.

EXPENDITURE ON THE COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 1901, 1903 AND 1906 (including cost of Printing Rolls).

State.	1901.	1903.	1906.
	£	£	£
Victoria .. .. .	13,827	12,924	14,281
New South Wales .. .. .	19,027	21,254	15,739
Queensland .. .. .	12,342	9,311	7,632
South Australia .. .. .	5,873	3,160	4,002
Western Australia .. .. .	3,613	2,301	2,673
Tasmania .. .. .	1,650	2,464	2,352
Australia .. .. .	56,332	51,414	46,679

A referendum relating to a proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution was held on the same day as the general election. The result of the referendum was in favour of altering the Constitution, so that the elections may in future be held in the autumn. Referendum (Constitution Alteration) 1906.

The following return shows the number of electors on the Federal rolls for the various divisions of the State of Victoria on the 6th March, 1909:— Number of Federal Electors in Victoria, 1909.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLL IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA—SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—ON 6TH MARCH, 1909.

Division.	Number of Electors on Rolls, 6th March, 1909.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Balaclava .. .. .	13,729	18,198	31,927
Ballaarat .. .. .	11,979	14,498	26,477
Batman .. .. .	12,493	14,317	26,810
Bendigo .. .. .	14,605	15,374	29,979
Bourke .. .. .	16,671	18,874	35,545
Corangamite .. .. .	14,800	13,407	28,207
Corio .. .. .	13,889	14,483	28,372
Echuca .. .. .	15,533	13,707	29,240
Fawkner .. .. .	15,182	21,512	36,694
Flinders .. .. .	14,813	12,361	27,174
Gippsland .. .. .	15,369	11,947	27,316
Grampians .. .. .	14,096	12,587	26,683
Indi .. .. .	15,569	13,206	28,775
Kooyong .. .. .	14,323	20,079	34,402
Laanecoorie .. .. .	12,960	13,437	26,397
Maribyrnong .. .. .	16,133	17,416	33,549
Melbourne .. .. .	13,974	15,315	29,289
Melbourne Ports .. .. .	15,347	15,877	31,224
Mernda .. .. .	14,926	12,862	27,788
Wannon .. .. .	14,345	13,061	27,406
Wimmera .. .. .	15,726	12,117	27,843
Yarra .. .. .	11,803	13,301	25,104
Total .. .. .	318,265	327,936	646,201

## COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1908.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during the year 1908:—

- No. 1. 18th February.—The *Excise Procedure Act* 1907 defines the procedure on applications for a declaration under the *Excise Tariff Act* 1906 (Act No. 16 of 1906).
- No. 2. 14th March.—The *Supply Act* (No. 5) 1907-8 grants and applies £760,499 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the Service of the year 1907-8.
- No. 3. 30th March.—The *Quarantine Act* 1908 defines the scope of quarantine to be the adoption of measures for the exclusion, detention, observation, segregation, isolation, protection, and disinfection of vessels, persons, goods, animals, or plants, such measures having as their object the prevention of the introduction or spread of diseases or pests affecting mankind, animals, or plants. The administration of the Act is placed in the hands of the Minister of Trade and Customs. Arrangements may be made with the State Governments for the use, control, and management of any State quarantine station, and also for such steps being taken as will enable the Commonwealth quarantine authorities and the State health or other authorities to render mutual assistance in preventing the introduction or spread of diseases affecting mankind, animals, or plants. There are numerous clauses showing the rules to be observed and the methods to be adopted in giving effect to the purposes of the Act.
- No. 4. 14th April.—The *Officers' Compensation Act* 1908 provides for compensation to be paid on retirement or on decease of certain officers of the Commonwealth service.
- No. 5. 14th April.—The *Australian Industries' Preservation Act* 1907 amends the Act of 1906 by giving the Comptroller-General of Customs power to compel persons to answer questions and produce documents in any inquiries or cases under the principal Act. A penalty of £50 is also provided for in cases where information has been disclosed to persons other than the authorities.
- No. 6. 16th April.—The *Appropriation Act* 1907-8 grants and applies £725,396 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the service of the year 1907-8, and appropriates supplies granted for such year, amounting to £4,538,835, to the service of the Government.
- No. 7. 3rd June.—The *Customs Tariff Act* 1908 revises the Tariff of 1901 by increasing the duties with a view to affording protection to Australian industries. A preference Tariff is also provided on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.
- No. 8. 3rd June.—The *Excise Tariff Act* 1908 alters the Excise duties on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, glucose, saccharin, and other similar substitutes for sugar, and removes the duty from golden and other syrups. The Excise duty on amylic alcohol and fusel oil is increased, while the duty of 1d. per lb. on starch made from materials grown in Australia is repealed. Invert sugar and invert syrup locally manufactured are dutiable at the rate of 3s. per cwt.
- No. 9. 3rd June.—The *Additional Appropriation Act* 1905-6 and 1906-7 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of £105,952 to the service of the year 1905-6, and of £97,138 to that of 1906-7.

- No. 10. 3rd June.—The *Additional Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act 1905-6 and 1906-7* grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of £1,900 to the service of the former year, and of £59,997 to that of the latter year for additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 11. 3rd June.—The *Additional Appropriation Act 1907-8* grants and applies £159,746 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the service of the year 1907-8.
- No. 12. 3rd June.—The *Additional Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act 1907-8* grants and applies £161,282 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 13. 10th June.—The *Customs Tariff Amendment Act 1908* amends the Customs Tariff Act of 1908 in a few minor details.
- No. 14. 10th June.—The *Excise Tariff (Starch) Act 1908* amends the *Excise Tariff Act 1908* as follows:—"Starch made from imported rice delivered free for use in the manufacture of starch, dutiable at 1d. per lb."
- No. 15. 10th June.—The *Surplus Revenue Act 1908* provides that the Commonwealth shall in each month ascertain the balance of revenue over expenditure, and pay the balance to the States as surplus revenue. It defines what is to be considered "new" revenue and "other" expenditure, the former of which is to be credited and the latter debited to each State on a *per capita* basis. All duties of Customs paid on goods imported into a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, and all duties of Excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption are to be taken as having been collected in the State where consumed. When a trust account has been established under the Audit Acts 1901-6, and moneys have been appropriated therefor by Parliament, the Treasurer is empowered to pay to the credit of this account, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, such moneys as the Governor-General thinks necessary for the purposes of the appropriation, and these payments are to be reckoned as expenditure.
- No. 16.—10th June.—The *Parliamentary Papers Act 1908* relates to the publication of documents laid on the table of either House. No action or proceeding, civil or criminal, can be taken against any person publishing any document under the authority of the Federal Parliament, this protection being made retrospective, dating from the 2nd July, 1907.
- No. 17. 10th June.—The *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act 1908*, to come into force on 1st July, 1909, provides that every person who has attained the age of 65 years, or who, being permanently incapacitated for work, has attained the age of 60 years, may, while residing in Australia, be paid an old-age pension not exceeding 10s. per week. The Governor-General may, by proclamation, declare that the qualifying age for women be 60 years. Continuous residence in Australia for 25 years is essential, but this is not to be deemed as interrupted by occasional absences not exceeding in the aggregate one-tenth of the total period of residence, or if the applicant proves that during any period of absence his home was in

Australia, and, if married, that his wife and family resided in Australia, and were maintained by him. If a husband has, for twelve months or upwards during the five years immediately preceding his application, deserted his wife or neglected to maintain his children under 14 years of age, he is ineligible. The same condition applies to a wife deserting her husband or children. The net capital value of property possessed by the applicant is not to exceed £310, but a deduction of £1 is made for every complete £10 by which the net value of property exceeds £50, except where the property includes the home of the pensioner, when £100 is exempted. Pensioner's income, together with pension, is not to exceed £52 per annum, and any applicant who either directly or indirectly deprives himself of property is disqualified. Benefits received from friendly societies, trade unions, and other similar associations are not to be considered income. Pensions are not payable to aliens, naturalized subjects of the King who have not been naturalized for a period of three years prior to their making the claim, and Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the islands of the Pacific or New Zealand. The portion of the Act relating to invalid pensions is not to come into force until the date is fixed by proclamation. Every person above the age of sixteen years who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or of being an invalid is eligible to receive an invalid pension while residing in Australia, provided that the state of health was not self-induced, nor in any way brought about with a view to obtaining such pension. Residence in Australia continuously for at least five years, and proof that the applicant has become permanently incapacitated whilst in Australia are essential, and also that he has no claim against any employer, company, or other person or body to adequately maintain or compensate him on account of accident or ill health, and that his relatives, viz., father, mother, husband, wife, or children, do not adequately maintain him. Income or property is not to exceed the limits prescribed for old-age pensions. Aliens and the Asiatics and aboriginal natives mentioned above in connexion with old-age pensions are not eligible. Particulars are given of the procedure to be adopted in dealing with pension claims and in the payment of pensions.

- No. 18. 10th June.—The *Old-age Pensions Appropriation Act* 1908 grants and applies £750,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for invalid and old-age pensions.
- No. 19. 10th June.—The *Coast Defence Appropriation Act* 1908 grants and applies £250,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for harbour and coastal defences.
- No. 20. 10th June.—The *Election Expenses Reimbursement Act* 1908 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund £1,315 for the purpose of reimbursing expenses incurred by candidates in connexion with certain elections which have been declared void.

- No. 21. 10th June.—The *Supply Act (No. 1)* 1908-9 grants and applies £1,412,625 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1908-9.
- No. 22. 16th October.—The *Supply Act (No. 2)* 1908-9 grants and applies £727,749 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1908-9.
- No. 23. 10th November.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1908-9 grants and applies £720,541 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 24. 14th December.—The *Seat of Government Act* 1908 repeals a similar Act of 1904 fixing Dalgety as the site for the Federal Capital, and determines that the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be in the district of Yass-Canberra, in the State of New South Wales—the territory to have an area of not less than 900 square miles, and to have access to the sea.
- No. 25. 14th December.—The *Immigration Restriction Act* 1908 amends the Acts of 1901 and 1905 by providing a penalty of £100 against the master, agent, or owners of any vessel for each stowaway brought into the Commonwealth. Power is given to detain vessels and to search them for stowaways.
- No. 26. 14th December.—The *Manufactures Encouragement Act* 1908, to come into force on the 1st January, 1909, gives authority to pay bounties of 12s. per ton on pig iron made from Australian ore, puddled bar iron made from Australian pig iron, and steel made from Australian pig iron. The total amount of bounty authorized for these products is £150,000, only £30,000 of which is payable in any one financial year, and no bounty can be paid after the 30th June, 1914. A bounty of 10 per cent. on value is also provided for on galvanized sheet or plate iron or steel (whether corrugated or not) made from Australian ore; wire netting, not being prison-made, and being made from Australian ore or from wire manufactured in the United Kingdom; wire made from Australian ore; and iron and steel tubes or pipes (except riveted or cast) not more than 6 inches internal diameter made from Australian pig iron or steel. The total amount of bounty authorized under these *ad valorem* rates is £30,000, and the date of expiration is 30th June, 1912. All bounties in respect of pig iron, puddled bar iron, or steel are granted on the condition that the manufacturer will, if required, transfer all land, buildings, machinery, and plant to the State in which the goods are manufactured, fair compensation being paid for the property handed over. Every person claiming the bounty must certify to the Minister the rates of wages paid by him to employes in connexion with the manufacture of goods on which the bounty is claimed, and if it is found that they are below the standard rates prescribed by any Commonwealth or State industrial authority, or below the standard rates paid in the locality, or in the absence of such standard rates are, on application



by the Minister to the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, or to a Judge of the Supreme Court of a State, or other State industrial authority, declared not to be fair and reasonable, the Minister may withhold the whole or any part of the bounty.

No. 27. 14th December.—The *Appropriation Act* 1908-9 grants and applies £2,637,298 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the service of the year 1908-9, and appropriates the supplies granted for the year, amounting to £4,777,672, to the service of the Government.

### OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.S., was on the 29th October, 1900, appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth, and arrived at Sydney on the 16th December. The Proclamation of the Commonwealth and the swearing-in of the Governor-General took place at Sydney on the 1st day of January, 1901, in the presence of representatives of most of the principal countries of the world, and of a vast assemblage from all parts of the Commonwealth and elsewhere. The Governor-General continued in office until the 9th May, 1902, when he was, at his own request, recalled. On 17th July, 1902, the Right Hon. Hallam, Baron Tennyson, K.C.M.G., was appointed Acting Governor-General; and on 16th January, 1903, he was appointed as Lord Hopetoun's successor. Lord Tennyson retired on 21st January, 1904, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., who continued in occupation of the office until the 17th September, 1908. On the 18th September, the Right Hon. William Humble, Earl of Dudley, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., assumed the office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth.

Governors of Australasian States.

The names of the present Governors of the States and New Zealand and the dependencies, and the dates of their assumption of office, are as follow:—

#### GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ... ..	Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G. The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieutenant-Governor)	27 July, 1908 29 April, 1899
New South Wales ... ..	Frederick J. N. Thesiger, Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G. The Right Honorable Sir Fred. M. Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	1909 29 Oct., 1900
Queensland ... ..	Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	1909

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES—*continued.*

	Name	Date of Assumption of Office.
South Australia ...	Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.	29 March, 1909
	The Right Honorable Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., P.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Western Australia ...	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count Della Catena, K.C.M.G.	1909
Tasmania ...	... ..	
New Zealand ...	The Right Honorable William Lee, Baron Plunket, K.C.V.O.	20th June, 1904
Fiji ...	Sir Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, Esq., K.C.M.G., C.B	11th Oct., 1904
Papua ...	The Honorable J. H. P. Murray } (Lieutenant-Governor) The Honorable Staniforth Smith (Ad- ministrator)	23rd Nov., 1908

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

At the Proclamation ceremony the members of the first Commonwealth Ministry were sworn in. The following were their names and the respective offices filled by them:—

First Commonwealth Ministry.

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs : The Right Hon. Edmund Barton, P.C.

Attorney-General : The Hon. Alfred Deakin.

Treasurer : The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Minister of Home Affairs : The Hon. Sir William John Lyne, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Trade and Customs : The Right Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, P.C., K.C.

Minister of Defence : The Hon. Sir James Robert Dickson, K.C.M.G.  
Died January, 1901, succeeded by Sir John Forrest.

Postmaster-General : The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.  
Succeeded in January, 1901, by Hon. J. G. Drake (re-arrangement of portfolios).

Honorary Ministers : Richard Edward O'Connor, Esq., K.C. (Vice-President of the Executive Council), The Honorable Neil Elliott Lewis, succeeded by the Hon. Sir Philip Fysh, K.C.M.G.

Consequent upon the resignation of the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, P.C., K.C., from the Ministry, and the subsequent appointment of the Right Hon. Sir E. Barton, P.C., and Mr. R. E. O'Connor, K.C., to the Bench of the High Court of Australia, the Ministry was re-constituted, with the Hon. A. Deakin as Prime Minister.

Changes in the Ministry.

On 27th April, 1904, Mr. Deakin's Ministry resigned, and was succeeded by that of Mr. J. C. Watson, who continued in office until 18th August, 1904, when the Right Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C., assumed control. On 4th July, 1905, Mr. Reid's Ministry resigned, and Mr. Deakin again became Prime Minister. Mr. Deakin continued in office until the 13th November, 1908, at which date his

resignation was accepted, and Mr. Andrew Fisher was commissioned to form a Ministry, whose names and offices are as under:—

Prime Minister and Treasurer: The Hon. Andrew Fisher.  
 Attorney-General: The Hon. W. M. Hughes.  
 Minister for External Affairs: The Hon. E. L. Batchelor.  
 Minister of Home Affairs: The Hon. H. Mahon.  
 Postmaster-General: The Hon. J. Thomas.  
 Minister of Defence: The Hon. G. F. Pearce.  
 Minister of Trade and Customs: The Hon. F. G. Tudor.  
 Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. G. McGregor.  
 Honorary Minister: J. Hutchison.

## MEMBERS OF THE THIRD COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1909.

### THE SENATE.

President: Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Sir Albert John Gould.

#### Victoria—

Best, Hon. Sir R. W., K.C.M.G.  
 Findley, E.  
 Trenwith, Hon. W. A.  
 Fraser, Hon. S.  
 McColl, Hon. J. H.  
 Russell, E. J.

#### New South Wales—

Gray, J. P.  
 Neild, Col., Hon. J. C.  
 Pulsford, Hon. E.  
 Gould, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir A. J.  
 Millen, Hon. E. D.  
 Walker, Hon. J. T.

#### Queensland—

Givens, T.  
 Stewart, Hon. J. C.  
 Turley, H.  
 Chataway, T. D.  
 St. Ledger, A. J. J.  
 Sayers, R. J.

#### South Australia—

Guthrie, R. S.  
 McGregor, Hon. G.  
 Story, W. H.  
 Russell, W.  
 Symon, Hon. Sir J. H.  
 Vardon, Hon. J.

#### Western Australia—

Croft, J. W.  
 De Largie, Hon. H.  
 Henderson, G.  
 Lynch, P. J.  
 Needham, E.  
 Pearce, Hon. G. F.

#### Tasmania—

Dobson, Hon. H.  
 Macfarlane, Hon. J.  
 Mulcahy, Hon. E.  
 Cameron, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C.  
 St. C.  
 Clemons, Hon. J. S.  
 Keating, Hon. J. H.

*Note.*—In the above list the first three senators in each State retire on 30th June, 1910; the remaining three on 30th June, 1913.

### THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker: The Hon. Sir Frederick William Holder, K.C.M.G.

Chairman of Committees: The Hon. C. McDonald.

#### Victoria.

Member.	District.	Member.	District.
Brown, J. Tilley	Indi	Mauger, Hon. S.	Maribyrnong
Cook, Hon. J. Hume	Bourke	McDougall, J. K.	Wannon
Coon, J.	Batman	Palmer, A. C.	Echuca
Crouch, Hon. R. A.	Corio	Quick, Hon. Sir J., LL.D., K.B.	Bendigo
Deakin, Hon. A.	Ballaarat	Salmon, Hon. C. C.	Laanecoorie
Fairbairn, G.	Fawkner	Sampson, S.	Wimmera
Harper, Hon. R.	Mernda	Tudor, Hon. F. G.	Yarra
Irvine, Hans W. H.	Grampians	Wilson, J. G.	Corangamite
Irvine, Hon. W. H.	Flinders	Wise, G. H.	Gippsland
Knox, Hon. W.	Kooyong	Wynne, Hon. A.	Balaclava
Maloney, W.	Melbourne		
Mathews, J.	Melb. Ports		

MEMBERS OF THE THIRD COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

*New South Wales.*

Member.	District.	Member.	District.
Bowden, E. K.	Nepean	Lyne, Hon. Sir W. J., Hume	
Brown, Hon. T.	Calare	K.C.M.G.	
Carr, E. S.	Macquarie	Reid, Right Hon. G. East Sydney	
Catts, J. H.	Cook	H., P.C., K.C.	
Chanter, Hon. J. M.	Riverina	Smith, Hon. Bruce, Parkes	
Chapman, Hon. Austin	Eden-Monaro	K.C.	
Cook, Hon. Joseph	Parramatta	Spence, Hon. W. G.	Darling
Ewing, Hon. Sir T.	Richmond	Thomas, Hon. J.	Barrier
T., K.C.M.G.		Thomson, Hon. Dugald	North Sydney
Foster, F. J.	New England	Thomson, John	Cowper
Fuller, Hon. G. W.	Illawarra	Watkins, Hon. D.	Newcastle
Hall, D. R.	Werriwa	Watson, Hon. J. C.	South Sydney
Hughes, Hon. W. M.	West Sydney	Webster, W.	Gwydir
Johnson, W. E.	Lang	Wilks, Hon. W. H.	Dalley
Kelly, W. H.	Wentworth	Willis, Hon. Henry	Robertson
Liddell, F.	Hunter		

*Queensland.*

Archer, E. W.	Capricornia	Groom, Hon. L. E.	Darling Downs
Bamford, Hon. F. W.	Herbert	McDonald, Hon. C.	Kennedy
Edwards, Hon. R.	Oxley	Page, Hon. J.	Maranoa
Fisher, Hon. A.	Wide Bay	Sinclair, H.	Moreton
Foxton, Col. the Hon. J. F. G., C.M.G.	Brisbane		

*South Australia.*

Batchelor, Hon. E. L.	Boothby	Hutchison, Hon. J.	Hindmarsh
Glynn, Hon. P. McM.	Angas	Livingston, J.	Barker
Holder, Hon. Sir F. W., K.C.M.G.	Wakefield	Poynton, Hon. A.	Grey
		*Roberts, E. A.	Adelaide

\* Elected 13 June, 1908, *vice* Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, deceased.

*Western Australia.*

Forrest, Right Hon. Sir J., P.C., G.C.M.G.	Swan	Frazer, C. E.	Kalgoorlie
Fowler, Hon. J. M.	Perth	Hedges, W. N.	Fremantle
		Mahon, Hon. H.	Coolgardie

*Tasmania.*

Atkinson, L.	Wilmot	McWilliams, W. J.	Franklin
Fysh, Hon. Sir P. O., K.C.M.G.	Denison	O'Malley, Hon. K.	Darwin
		Storrer, D.	Bas

*Parliamentary Officers.*

Senate.—C. B. Boydell, Clerk of the Senate; G. E. Upward, Clerk Assistant; G. H. Monahan, Usher of the Black Rod.

House of Representatives.—C. Gavan Duffy, C.M.G., Clerk of the House; W. A. Gale, Clerk Assistant; T. Woollard, Serjeant-at-Arms.

Reporting Staff.—B. H. Friend, Principal Parliamentary Reporter; D. F. Lumsden, Second Reporter.

## PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS.

## JUDICIARY—HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

Chief Justice	...	...	...	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Justice	...	...	...	The Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.
„	...	...	...	The Hon. Richard E. O'Connor.
„	...	...	...	The Hon. Isaac A. Isaacs.
„	...	...	...	The Hon. Henry B. Higgins.
Associate to Chief Justice	...	...	...	G. H. Wilson, B.A., LL.B.
„ „ Justice Barton	...	...	...	H. B. Jaques
„ „ Justice O'Connor	...	...	...	A. H. O'Connor.
„ „ Justice Isaacs	...	...	...	E. L. Best.
„ „ Justice Higgins	...	...	...	B. G. Duffy.
Principal Registrar	...	...	...	Gordon Harwood Castle.
Marshal	...	...	...	Walter David Bingle.

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Central Administration.*

Secretary	...	...	...	R. T. Scott, I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary	...	...	...	J. Oxenham.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	J. C. T. Vardon.
Chief Electrical Engineer	...	...	...	J. Hesketh.
Meteorologist	...	...	...	H. A. Hunt.

*Deputy Postmasters-General.*

Victoria	...	...	...	C. E. Bright.
New South Wales	...	...	...	E. J. Young.
Queensland	...	...	...	H. B. Templeton.
South Australia	...	...	...	R. W. M. Waddy.
Western Australia	...	...	...	R. Hardman.
Tasmania	...	...	...	H. L. D'Emden.

*Staff Officers, Victoria.*

Electrical Engineer	...	...	...	H. W. Jenvey.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	W. B. Crosbie.
Accountant	...	...	...	J. Mason.
Superintendent Mail Branch	...	...	...	T. G. Brent.
Manager Telegraph Branch	...	...	...	W. Blandford.
Senior Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services	...	...	...	H. J. Huffer.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

*Central Administration.*

Comptroller-General	...	...	...	H. N. P. Wollaston, LL.D., I.S.O.
Assistant Comptroller-General	...	...	...	N. C. Lockyer.
Secretary	...	...	...	S. Mills.

*State Collectors.*

Victoria	...	...	...	A. W. Smart.
New South Wales	...	...	...	J. Baxter.
Queensland	...	...	...	W. H. Irving.
South Australia	...	...	...	T. N. Stephens.
Western Australia	...	...	...	C. T. Mason.
Tasmania	...	...	...	J. Barnard.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS—*continued.*

*Staff Officers, Victoria.*

Sub-Collector	...	...	J. F. Bradly.
Accountant	...	...	F. M. Wheatland.
Senior Inspector of Distilleries	...	...	D. Ferguson.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary	...	...	A. Hunt.
Secretary to Prime Minister	...	...	M. L. Shepherd.
Secretary to Governor-General and Executive Council	...	...	Major G. C. T. Steward.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman	R. R. Garran, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk and Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman	G. H. Castle.
Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Senate	A. G. Brown, B.A., LL.B.
Crown Solicitor	...
	C. Powers.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Secretary	...	...	Lieut.-Col. D. Miller, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	...	...	W. D. Bingle.
Accountant	...	...	H. L. Walters.
Inspector-General of Public Works	...	...	Lt.-Col. G. T. Owen.
Works Director, Victoria	...	...	T. Hill.
Commonwealth Statistician	...	...	G. H. Knibbs, F.S.S., F.R.A.S.
Chief Electoral Officer	...	...	R. C. Oldham.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner	...	...	D. C. McLachlan, I.S.O.
Inspector for Victoria	...	...	W. B. Edwards.
Secretary and Examiner	...	...	F. J. Healy, M.A., LL.B.
Registrar	...	...	W. J. Skewes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary	...	...	G. T. Allen, I.S.O.
Accountant	...	...	J. R. Collins.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor-General	...	...	J. W. Israel.
Chief Clerk	...	...	Percy Whitton.

PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents	...	...	G. Townsend.
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

*Central Administration.*

Secretary for Defence	...	...	Capt. R. H. M. Collins, R.N., C.M.G.
Chief Accountant	...	...	J. A. Thompson, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk (at present Secretary)	...	Acting	Com. S. A. Pethebridge.
Acting Chief Clerk	...	...	T. Trumble.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

INSPECTOR-GENERAL, MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD, AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.			
Inspector-General	...	...	Major-Gen. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.
Adjutant-General	...	...	Col. E. T. Wallack, C.B., <i>A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.-Gen.</i>
Chief of the General Staff	...	...	Colonel W. T. Bridges, R.A.A.
Chief of Ordnance and Director of Engineers	...	...	Lieut.-Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E.
Quartermaster-General	...	...	Major and Tempy. Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge, <i>A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.-Gen.</i>
Finance Member	...	...	J. A. Thompson, I.S.O.
Civil Member	...	...	Com. S. A. Pethebridge.
Director-General of Medical Services and of Cadets	...	...	Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.
Director of Training and Operations	...	...	Capt. F. A. Wilson, D.S.O., R.F.A.
Director of Works	...	...	Capt. and Tempy. Major P. N. Buckley, R.A.E.
Director of Artillery	...	...	Major H. W. Dangar, R.A.A.
Director of Stores	...	...	F. Savage.
Inspector of Ordnance and Ammunition	...	...	Major A. H. Sandford, R.A.A.

## NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Naval Forces	...	...	Capt. W. R. Creswell, C.M.G.
Commandant	...	...	Capt. F. Tickell, C.M.G.

## DISTRICT STAFF, VICTORIA.

Military Commandant	...	...	Col. J. Stanley, R.A.A.
Assistant Adjutant-General	...	...	Major (Tempy. Lieut.-Col.) V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	...	...	Major A. P. Luscombe.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, <i>i.e.</i> , Training and Operations	...	...	Major J. H. Bruche.
Staff Officer for Engineers	...	...	Lieut. A. M. Martyn, R.A.E. (Tempy.).
Principal Medical Officer	...	...	Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.A.M.C., <i>Hony. Physician to H.E. the Gov.-Gen.</i>
Principal Veterinary Officer	...	...	Major E. A. Kendall, A.A.V.C.
Paymaster	...	...	T. J. Thomas.
Senior Ordnance Officer	...	...	J. J. F. Lahiff.

## DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

Military Commandant, N.S.W.	...	...	Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.
Officer Commanding Naval Forces, N.S.W.	...	...	Com. F. H. C. Brownlow.
Military Commandant, Queensland	...	...	Col. J. S. Lyster.
Naval Commandant, Queensland	...	...	Com. J. T. Richardson (acting).
Military Commandant, South Australia	...	...	Lieut.-Col. and Tempy. Col. J. H. A. Lee, R.A.E.
Naval Commandant, South Australia	...	...	Capt. C. Clare, C.M.G.
Military Commandant, Western Australia	...	...	Lieut.-Col. H. Le Mesurier.
Military Commandant, Tasmania	...	...	Col. H. Mackenzie.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The three principal defence councils are as follow :—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

*President.*

The Minister of State for Defence.

*Members.*

The Treasurer.

The Inspector-General.

The Director of Naval Forces.

The Chief of the General Staff.

*Secretary.*

The Secretary for Defence

And such other officers of the Citizen Forces and expert advisers as from time to time for any meeting of the Council, are summoned by the President to that meeting.

BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

*Regular Members.*

*President.*

The Minister of State for Defence.

*Members.*

The Adjutant-General.

The Chief of the General Staff.

The Chief of Ordnance.

The Quartermaster-General.

The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

The Civil Member.

*Secretary.*

Hony. Lieutenant T. Griffiths.

*Consultative Members.*

Col. J. Rowell, C.B., V.D., A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.-Gen., Commanding South Australian Brigade, and Commanding 10th A.I.R.

Col. R. E. Williams, V.D., Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Victoria.

Col. C. M. Ranclaud, V.D., Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, New South Wales.

Col. J. R. Ballenger, V.D., Commanding Aust. Field Artillery, Victoria.

Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Lester, V.D., Commanding Aust. Garrison Artillery, New South Wales.

Mr. A. Ferguson, Queensland Rifle Clubs.

BOARD OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

*President.*

The Minister of State for Defence.

*Members.*

The Director of Naval Forces.

The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

*Secretary.*

The Chief Clerk.



## DEFENCES.

Under the Commonwealth Defence Act No. 2 of 1903, all male inhabitants of Australia (except persons specially exempted from service) aged 18 to 60 years, who are British subjects, and resident six months, are in time of war made liable to serve in the Military Forces. The Prime Minister (the Hon. A. Deakin) in a speech in the House of Representatives on 13th December, 1907, outlined certain proposals with a view of giving practical effect to the new military system.

An Amending Bill was introduced into Parliament by the last Government, which provided for compulsory military training between the ages of 18 and 21. This Bill had not been proceeded with when the Deakin Government was succeeded by the Fisher Government. In his policy speech recently the Prime Minister indicated the lines on which his Government proposed to deal with the defence question. Briefly, the principal points are:—Naval defence by 23 torpedo-boat destroyers, 3 of which are already in course of building; land defence by compulsory training of youths in certain populous centres between the ages of 10 and 21, in accordance with the following table:—

	Ages.	Detached Trainings each year.		Continuous Training at Camps each year.
		Half-days.	Night Drills.	
	Years.			Days.
Junior Cadets, two hours weekly	10-14	—	—	—
Senior Cadets ... ..	14-18	12	24	—
Military Forces, all corps ...	18-20	12	24	16
Military Forces, Scientific Corps	20-21	10	10	16
Military Forces, other corps ...	20-21	12	24	7
Military Forces, voluntary ...	21-30	—	—	7

## TOTAL MILITARY TRAINING.

Compulsory attendances of Senior Cadets in equivalent whole days	...	48
Compulsory attendances of Military Forces in equivalent whole days	...	75
Total (10 additional days for Scientific Corps)	...	123

The Government's estimates of the total military expenditure in the first four years of the operation of its scheme are as follows:—

	£
Preparatory ... ..	580,000
1911-12 first year ... ..	1,200,000
1912-13 second year ... ..	1,248,000
1913-14 third year ... ..	1,301,000
1914-15 fourth year ... ..	1,325,000

Commonwealth  
Military  
Forces  
in Victoria,  
1908-9.

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1908-9:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES OF VICTORIA, 1908-9.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
<b>PERMANENT.</b>			
District Head-Quarter's Staff ...	4	7	11
„ Pay Department—Civilians...	...	6	6
Ordnance Department ...	...	37	37
Instructional Staff ...	6	50	56
Rifle Range Staff ...	...	6	6
Armament Artificers ...	...	11	11
Royal Australian Artillery ...	11	227	238
Royal Australian Engineers ...	6	49	55
Australian Army Medical Corps ...	1	5	6
Rifle Clubs Staff ...	...	4	4
Cadet Staff ...	3	7	10
<b>Total (Permanent) ...</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>440</b>
<b>MILITIA.</b>			
Field Force ...	2	...	2
Port Phillip Fortress ...	2	...	2
Light Horse—			
3rd Light Horse Brigade ...	75	850	925
4th „ „ ...	44	470	514
Attached 10th Australian Light Horse Regiment ...	10	134	144
Australian Field Artillery ...	24	407	431
Australian Garrison Artillery ...	36	653	689
Corps of Australian Engineers ...	13	276	289
2nd Infantry Brigade ...	123	1,989	2,112
Corps of Signallers ...	4	72	76
Australian Intelligence Corps ...	15	...	15
Army Service Corps ...	5	53	58
Australian Army Medical Corps ...	38	166	204
Veterinary Department ...	7	...	7
<b>Total (Militia) ...</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>5,070</b>	<b>5,468</b>
<b>VOLUNTEERS.</b>			
Victorian Rangers ...	28	493	521
Victorian Scottish Regiment ...	22	369	391
Victorian Rifles ...	6	114	120
Army Nursing Service ...	...	26	26
<b>Total (Volunteers) ...</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>1,058</b>
<b>CADETS.</b>			
Cadet Corps Staff ...	3	...	3
Senior Cadets (5 Battalions)...	175	3,975	4,150
Cadet Corps (13 Battalions) ..	377	8,320	8,697
Mounted Cadets (2 Squadrons) ...	10	134	144
<b>Total (Cadets) ...</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>12,429</b>	<b>12,994</b>
<b>Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, Volunteer, and Cadet Corps) ...</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>18,910</b>	<b>19,960</b>



Included in the item—"Australian Defences Maintenance, 1907-8, £65,199," are the following amounts:—Contribution towards the maintenance of the Auxiliary Squadron, £59,476; maintenance of garrison at King George's Sound, £1,293, and at Thursday Island, £4,430.

#### CADETS.

At a conference of the Premiers of the several States of the Commonwealth held in Hobart in February, 1905, the then Minister of State for Defence submitted a scheme which aimed at—

- (a) The formation of Classes of Instruction in all the Schools of the Commonwealth in "Physical Training," "Elementary Drill," "Handling of Arms," and "Musketry," at which attendance of boys over twelve years of age attending such schools shall be compulsory.
- (b) Compulsory training for all male teachers (physically fit) in State Schools and the compulsory provision of a teacher qualified to instruct in the subjects referred to in (a) in all private schools in the Commonwealth.

Before these principles could be established on a practical basis, however, legislative action by both the Commonwealth Parliament and the Parliaments of the several States would have been necessary. A change of Ministry in the Commonwealth having occurred, it was considered by the new Minister of State for Defence that something should be done at once to secure uniformity in and extend the existing Cadet movement in the respective States. Acting on his representations, a conference representative of the Education Departments of the States and of the Commonwealth Defence Department, was held in Sydney in November, 1905. The recommendations of this conference were acquiesced in by the State Governments and adopted in their entirety by the Commonwealth Government, and provided for a force of approximately 20,000 Cadets and 3,000 Senior Cadets. Of these numbers, 6,108 Cadets and 1,020 Senior Cadets were allotted to Victoria.

Instructional Staff Officers and Non-commissioned Officers were appointed after competitive examination. Uniforms of a separate pattern in each State have been approved by the Military Board. The proposal to arm the bigger boys with M.E. rifles, and the remainder with Westley-Richards and Francotte rifles, is being gradually carried out. A percentage of M.L.E. rifles are also distributed to Cadets for the purpose of practice and competing at school-boy marksmen competitions.

Senior Cadet Corps consist of boys who have left school but who are not old enough to join the Militia and Volunteer Forces, and also of boys attending school over fourteen years of age, and enable the boys who have commenced their training in the school Cadet Corps

to continue their military training until such time as they may be able to join the citizen forces. Cadets consist of boys over twelve years of age who are attending school.

A further conference was held, at which it was decided to recommend a considerable addition to the number of Cadets, the total strength to be:—Senior Cadets, 4,062; Cadets, 23,414; these numbers have since been amended to 11,620 Senior Cadets and 30,789 Cadets, of which numbers 4,150 Senior Cadets, and 8,700 Cadets, are allotted to Victoria.

Provision has also been made for nine squadrons of Mounted Cadets of a total establishment of 648 all ranks, 144 of which are provided for Victoria.

Miniature rifle ranges have been erected in suitable localities throughout the Commonwealth for the purpose of instructing Cadets in rifle shooting.

Schools of Instruction for Cadet Officers and Camps of Training for the Cadet Corps are held in each State.

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## FINANCE.

There has been a marked improvement of late years in the finances of the State of Victoria, and, in addition to the ordinary expenditure, large sums out of ordinary revenue have been devoted to paying off liabilities of former years, and to the formation of Sinking Funds to meet outstanding loans as follow. After these payments there were still substantial surpluses, applied specially to public works at the end of the financial years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907.

REVENUE DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF OLD LIABILITIES, ETC., ETC.,  
1903-4 to 1907-8.

Year ended 30th June.	ORDINARY REVENUE APPROPRIATED.			Total.
	In reduction of the accumulated revenue deficiency of former years.	In redemption of loan raised in anticipation of revenue (Act No. 1451.)	In formation of Redemption Funds to meet outstanding loans.*	
	£	£	£	£
1904 ... ..	175,000	25,000	57,500	257,500
1905 ... ..	172,000	25,000	97,962	294,962
1906 ... ..	550,000	25,000	97,936	672,936
1907 ... ..	666,391	25,000	117,571	808,962
1908 ... ..	452,234	25,000	119,685	596,919
Totals (5 years)	2,015,625	125,000	490,654	2,631,279

\* These Redemption Funds have sources of income beside these amounts. Full particulars of the funds will be found further on in this "part."

State  
revenue  
and expen-  
diture.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure from general revenue during the year ended 30th June, 1908. On 1st July, 1907, the total revenue deficiency, after deducting £99,140 6s. 4d., appropriated from the surplus revenue of 1906-7 by Act No. 2085, and paid over during 1907-8, was £792,727 16s. 6d., and in the course of the year it was reduced by £452,233 10s. 7d., leaving the accumulated revenue deficiency at the end of the financial year 1907-8 at £340,494 5s. 11d., the whole of which amount was covered by advances from the trust funds.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1907-8.

Revenue.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Excise and Inland Territorial ...	747,649	6 11	Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/07	792,727	16 6*
Public Works ...	3,963,252	3 2	Special Appropriations	2,931,489	10 5
Ports and Harbors	97,424	13 5	Chief Secretary ...	701,114	6 2
Fees ...	311,360	8 6	Minister of Public Instruction	665,891	15 0
Fines ...	13,241	2 1	Attorney-General	75,639	10 8
Mallee Land Account	43,611	5 4	Solicitor-General ...	60,264	2 8
Miscellaneous ...	405,258	16 10	Treasurer ...	262,887	16 3
Commonwealth balances returned	2,449,242	18 11	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	119,404	1 8
Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/08	340,494	5 11	Commissioner of Public Works	435,110	4 6
			Minister of Mines and Forests	68,757	7 8
			Minister of Water Supply	70,417	18 10
			Minister of Agriculture	113,476	7 8
			Minister of Health	22,693	10 7
			Minister of Railways	2,291,488	18 7
			Mallee Land Account	43,611	5 4
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,654,974</b>	<b>12 6</b>	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>8,654,974</b>	<b>12 6</b>

\* Exclusive of £99,140 6s. 4d. appropriated from the Surplus Revenue of 1906-7 to the reduction of the Consolidated Revenue Deficit and paid over during 1907-8.

The following is a return of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria for the nine years 1900-1908:—

## STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1899-1900 TO 1907-8.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636
1901	7,712,099	7,672,780
1902	6,997,792	7,398,832
1903	6,954,619	6,759,960
1904	7,319,949	7,339,608
1905	7,515,742	7,343,742
1906	7,811,475	7,261,475
1907	8,345,534	7,679,143
1908	8,314,480	7,862,246

NOTE.—The differences between the revenue and expenditure shown above and the revenue and expenditure given in the Treasurer's Finance Statement arise from the use of a different method of classification for statistical purposes. Those for 1907-8 are as follow:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ...	8,288,508	7,848,357
<i>Add—</i>		
Mallee Land Account—appropriated to Loan Redemption purposes ...	43,611	43,611
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Transfers from Stock Act No. 1564, &c. Appropriation to Trust Funds Act ...	17,639 ...	17,639 12,033
Total ... ..	8,314,480	7,862,246

If the total Commonwealth revenue and expenditure credited or debited to Victoria be taken into account in connexion with the above figures, the revenue for 1908 would amount to £9,928,973, and the expenditure to £9,548,274, an increase over 1900, the year before federation, of £2,475,618 in the revenue, and £2,262,638 in the expenditure. The increase in revenue is due chiefly to the items Customs duties, £569,950; Excise duties, £375,057; Postal, Telegraphic, &c., £248,306; Probate duties, £178,352; Income tax, £102,283 and Railways, £865,334; that in expenditure to the introduction of Old-age pensions, £233,573; Postal, Telegraphic, &c., £318,735; Defences, £204,936; Commonwealth "New" expenditure, £368,784; State School education and buildings, £104,080; Railways, £492,795, and redemption of loans £132,710.



Heads of  
State  
revenue.

The sources of revenue may be grouped under three headings—(1) taxation, (2) public works, and (3) other sources. Customs and Excise (under taxation), and Posts and Telegraphs (under public works) were transferred to the Federal Government in 1900-1, and the net revenues from these departments are now included under the head of "Federal Government." Land revenue, which averaged £362,000 yearly, is included under "other sources." The amounts received during the last five financial years were as follow:—

HEADS OF REVENUE: 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

Heads of Revenue.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Federal Government...	2,002,804	2,017,378	2,097,119	2,192,340	2,449,243
State Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties	308,531	265,876	328,628	401,631	304,830
Income Tax ...	311,147	316,943	318,135	355,148	317,354
Other ...	392,203	396,026	429,017	443,526	446,579
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ...	3,400,243	3,609,120	3,779,153	4,010,546	3,873,855
Other ..	199,072	190,306	212,174	213,838	220,893
Other Sources ...	705,949	720,093	647,249	728,505	701,726
Total ...	7,319,949	7,515,742	7,811,475	8,345,534	8,314,480
Per Head of Population	£ s. d. 6 1 1	£ s. d. 6 4 2	£ s. d. 6 8 2	£ s. d. 6 14 10	£ s. d. 6 12 2

The amount returned to the State by the Federal Government is that collected by transferred departments, less the amount deducted by the Federal Government under Section 89 of the "Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act." For 1907-8 the Federal Government received £3,212,138 from Customs and Excise; £834,367 from Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones; and £17,231 from other sources; and paid over to the State Government £2,449,243. Compared with 1906-7 these figures represent an increase of £526,134 in the Commonwealth Revenue in the State and an increase of £256,903 in the surplus revenue paid to the State Treasurer.

The revenue of the Railway Department maintains the high standard of recent years, for although the revenue for 1907-8 is £136,691 below that of 1906-7, yet it exceeds the amounts of all other years.

INCOME TAX.

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 calendar year, and are divided into two classes, viz. :— Incomes (1) from personal exertion, and (2) 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 gross 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 company in liquidation or mining company. By the original Act, incomes of certain public, local, religious, provident, &c., bodies or societies were exempt from taxation, also the official salary of the Governor, and the incomes of mutual life offices with head offices in Australia, of fire, fidelity, &c., insurance companies taking out licences under the "Stamps Act," limited to income from that class of business, and incomes of non-residents of Victoria from stock, debentures, or bonds of the Victorian Government or of any public or municipal trust or body. An exemption to the extent of £200 was allowed, except in the case of absentees. The rate of tax is fixed annually by an "Income Tax Rate Act," and from 1895 to 1902 both inclusive was 4d. in the £1 on the first £1,200 of the taxable amount (allowing for £200 exemption), 6d. on the next £1,000, and 8d. on all over £2,200 on income from personal exertion, and double these rates on income from property. The rate of tax for 1903, based on the incomes of the previous year, was fixed by Act No. 1819, as follows:—(a) Personal exertion—Net incomes up to £125 exempt; from £126 to £500, 4d. (with £100 exemption to resident and non-resident taxpayers except companies); over £500, 4d. on first £500 (no exemption), 1d. extra on every £500 or portion thereof up to £2,000; and 8d. on all over £2,000. (b) Property—Double these rates. This Amending Act also made companies taxable as persons, except mining companies, the shareholders of which include in their returns the dividends received. Special provision was also made for the assessment and taxation of life assurance companies, which were taxed at a uniform rate of 1s. in the £1, on 30 per cent. of the premiums received. The rates for the year 1904, based on the incomes of 1903, were altered by Act No. 1863, which did not alter the exemption, but raised the minimum taxable from £126 to £151. The following were the rates under this Act:—Incomes from personal exertion—3d. for every £1 of the taxable amount up to £300; thence up to £800, 4d.; thence to

£1,300, 5d.; thence to £1,800, 6d.; and over £1,800, 7d. Incomes from property—Double these rates. Life assurance companies, 1s. in the £1. The rates for the year 1905, based on the incomes of 1904, were again altered by Act No. 1938, as follow:—Incomes from personal exertion were taxed 3d. for every £1 of the taxable amount up to £500; thence up to £1,000, 4d.; thence to £1,500, 5d.; over £1,500, 6d. Tax on income from property double these rates. The minimum income taxable was £157, the exemption to resident and non-resident taxpayers except companies being £100 on incomes from £157 to £500. The tax on the income of life assurance companies was 8d.; that for other companies liable to tax, 7d. for every £1 of the taxable amount. Interest on Government stock, bonds, and debentures held by residents was exempted as in the case of non-residents, and the exemption of mining companies repealed. The taxable amount of the income of a mining company is the total amount of the dividends declared during the year. The exemption of the profits from trade of provident societies and other associations was also repealed. The rates and exemption for 1906 were the same as those for 1905; but for 1907, whilst the rates were the same as those for 1905 and 1906, the minimum amount taxable was £200 with an exemption of £100 up to £500. The rates of tax on incomes for the year 1907, were again respectively 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., on personal income up to £500, £1,000, £1,500, and over £1,500, with double rates on income from property, 8d. on taxable income of life assurance companies, and 7d. on that of all other companies, but the exemption allowed was £150 on incomes between £201 and £500 (except those of companies). There was also allowed a rebate of 20 per cent. on assessments to all taxpayers, except companies. The following is a statement of the assessments, taxpayers, taxable income, and tax payable from personal exertion and property during the last five years:—

## INCOME TAX: 1904 TO 1908.

—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Number of Assessments:					
Personal exertion ..	43,361	40,528	41,017	30,855	31,132
Property ... ..	8,916	8,237	8,453	7,754	7,487
Total ... ..	52,277	48,765	49,470	38,609	38,619
Distinct taxpayers ...	48,266	44,956	45,595	34,429	34,713
Taxable Income—					
Personal exertion ...	£ 11,724,100	£ 13,072,600	£ 12,941,931	£ 14,228,399	£ 13,882,072
Property ... ..	3,118,534	2,890,500	2,951,391	3,010,499	2,846,385
Total ... ..	14,842,634	15,963,100	15,893,322	17,238,898	16,728,457

## INCOME TAX: 1904 TO 1908—continued.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Tax Payable—	£	£	£	£	£
Personal exertion ...	199,718	230,737	227,290	258,113	226,131
Property ...	112,930	89,890	91,373	94,139	74,096
Total ...	312,648	320,627	318,663	352,252	300,227
Per taxpayer ...	£ s. d. 6 9 11	£ s. d. 7 2 8	£ s. d. 6 19 9	£ s. d. 10 4 7	£ s. d. 8 12 11
Average Tax payable in the £ on Taxable Incomes derived from—					
Personal exertion ...	d. 4·09	d. 4·24	d. 4·22	d. 4·35	d. 3·91
Property ...	8·69	7·46	7·43	7·50	6·25

With the exception of the years 1905 and 1906 the particulars contained in this table are not strictly comparable one year with another, owing chiefly to the variation in the minimum taxable income, nevertheless the assessments and taxpayers of 1908 may be compared with those of 1907, for although the exemption was increased and a 20 per cent. rebate allowed to all taxpayers, except companies, in 1908, yet the rate of tax and the minimum taxable income were the same for both years. The number of individual taxpayers, in 1908, shows a slight increase on the previous year, notwithstanding that the 1907 assessments include a large number of Commonwealth civil servants who were not assessed in 1908, owing to the decision of the High Court rendering it impracticable to collect tax on salaries earned prior to the 8th October, 1907, the date of the Commonwealth Salaries Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament. What the higher exemption and the 20 per cent. rebate meant to the taxpayers of 1908 is shown in the next statement.

## CONCESSIONS TO TAXPAYERS (EXCLUSIVE OF COMPANIES) 1908, IN COMPARISON WITH 1907.

	On Incomes up to £500.	On Incomes over £500.	Total.
Number of Taxpayers—			
Allowed rebate (20 per cent.) ...	25,903	7,842	33,745
Favoured by increased exemption	25,744	...	25,744
Tax reduced by—	£	£	£
Rebate ...	10,606	38,679	49,285
Increased exemption ...	20,000	...	20,000

The significance of the above statement is that had there been no rebate in 1908, 33,745 taxpayers would have had to pay £49,285 more tax, and that had the exemption remained as in the previous year, 25,744 of these would have had to pay a further sum of £20,000. The taxpayers set down in the column relating to incomes up to £500 refer to the same group of taxpayers, the difference in numbers between the two representing 159 foreign principals who were not allowed any exemption.

The following return shows particulars of rates of taxation, assessments, taxable incomes, and taxes payable in the respective groups for which different rates of taxation are charged:—

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1908—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1907.

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax in £ on Incomes derived from		Number of Assessments.		Taxable Income from		Tax Payable on	
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.
Up to £500 ...	d. 3	d. 6	24,617	5,994	£ 3,681,096	£ 781,191	£ 38,053	£ 15,673
£500 to £1,000	4	8	4,243	966	2,887,528	663,386	33,121	14,573
£1,000 to £1,500	5	10	1,035	234	1,258,152	284,114	17,146	7,195
Over £1,500 ...	6	12	1,237	293	6,055,296	1,117,694	137,811	36,655
Total ...	...	...	31,132	7,487	13,882,072	2,846,385	226,131	74,096

It is here shown that the taxable income from personal exertion amounts to £13,882,072, and that from property to £2,846,385, after allowing for exemptions of £3,861,600. The total net incomes of those assessed in 1908 on incomes of the previous year amounted to over twenty and a half millions sterling, or an average of £593 for each taxpayer. The averages of the assessed incomes of the four previous years were:—1904, £394; 1905, £444; 1906, £438; and 1907, £576.

Occupations of income taxpayers.

In the succeeding tables the occupations of income taxpayers are exhibited, the summary table immediately following showing the percentage of each class paying the tax, and the proportion of the whole amount contributed by each.

## OCCUPATIONS OF INCOME TAXPAYERS SUMMARIZED, 1908.

Occupations in Classes.	Number of Taxpayers.			Amount of Tax.				
	Total.	Percentage of Taxpayers.	Percentage of each class in Population.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Percentage of Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
				£	£	£		£ s. d.
1. Professional	4,927	14.19	13.99	18,783	3,165	21,948	7.31	4 9 1
2. Domestic ...	1,509	4.35	2.26	4,723	542	5,265	1.75	3 9 9
3. Commercial	9,409	27.11	11.90	49,325	6,560	55,885	18.62	5 18 9
4. Transport ...	1,041	3.00	3.30	2,479	310	2,789	.93	2 13 7
5. Industrial ...	4,767	13.73	3.26	21,344	2,559	23,903	7.96	5 0 3
6. Primary producers ...	7,842	22.59	4.75	34,505	7,897	42,402	14.12	5 8 1
7. Indefinite ...	4,250	12.24	42.22	4,522	40,427	44,949	14.97	10 11 6
8. Companies ..	968	2.79	...	90,450	12,636	103,086	34.34	106 9 10
Total ...	34,713	100.00	...	226,131	74,096	300,227	100.00	8 12 11

An examination of this table reveals the relative wealth of the various classes. Thus the commercial class, which forms over 27 per cent. of the taxpayers, has the proportion of only 15 per cent. of the total bread-winners in the population, whilst primary producers, which include those following agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits make up 22½ per cent. of the taxpayers, but 31 per cent. of the bread-winners; the next great class—the industrial—contributes nearly 14 per cent. to the taxpayers, and forms 27 per cent. of the bread-winners; whilst the professional class, contributing 14 per cent. to the taxpayers, forms only 7 per cent. of the bread-winners. Of the definite classes, that contributing the highest percentage of taxpayers in proportion to its number in the population is the professional, with 14 per cent.; the commercial coming next, with 12 per cent.; then primary producers with 4¾; and last, the domestic class with 2¼ per cent. Of the amount paid as tax, companies yielded 34 per cent. of the total; whilst the indefinite class, forming 12 per cent. of the taxpayers, yielded 15 per cent. of the tax. The commercial class, forming 27 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave nearly 19 per cent. of the tax; primary producers, forming 22½ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 14 per cent. of the tax; the industrial class, forming 14 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 8 per cent. of the tax; and the professional class, forming 14 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 7 per cent. of the tax.

The next table deals with the sources of the incomes of taxpayers for all the principal occupations under the heads of personal exertion and property.

## SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1908.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
<i>1. Professional.</i>					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Civil Servants	618	...	47	665	1,837	150	1,987	2 19 9
Clergymen ...	501	1	23	525	998	57	1,055	2 0 2
Legal Practitioners	486	5	134	625	4,533	1,412	5,945	9 10 2
Medical Practitioners	485	7	146	638	4,329	580	4,909	7 13 10
Police ...	166	...	5	171	217	9	226	1 6 5
Teachers ...	758	...	27	785	1,440	70	1,510	1 18 5
Various ...	1,351	8	159	1,518	5,429	887	6,316	4 3 2
	4,365	21	541	4,927	18,783	3,165	21,948	4 9 1
<i>2. Domestic.</i>								
Hotelkeepers...	1,137	3	143	1,283	4,078	468	4,546	3 10 10
Various ...	206	...	20	226	645	74	719	3 3 7
	1,343	3	163	1,509	4,723	542	5,265	3 9 9
<i>3. Commercial.</i>								
Agents ...	591	3	119	713	3,591	692	4,283	6 0 1
Brokers ...	147	1	26	174	1,684	237	1,921	11 0 9
Butchers ...	314	...	31	345	768	162	930	2 13 11
Clerks ...	2,622	5	194	2,821	7,827	791	8,618	3 1 1
Drapers ...	357	2	43	402	2,928	158	3,086	7 13 6
Grocers ...	279	1	38	318	785	156	941	2 19 1
Merchants ...	936	5	284	1,225	19,002	2,322	21,324	17 8 1
Salesmen ...	1,619	1	116	1,736	5,302	439	5,741	3 6 1
Storekeepers...	441	2	89	532	1,961	401	2,362	4 8 9
Various ...	931	20	192	1,143	5,477	1,202	6,679	5 16 10
	8,237	40	1,132	9,409	49,325	6,560	55,885	5 18 9
<i>4. Transport.</i>								
Carriers ...	200	1	26	227	624	58	682	3 0 1
Engaged in Postal Service	7	...	4	11	54	6	60	5 8 10
Engaged in Railways ...	591	...	8	599	816	5	821	1 7 5
Engaged in Shipping ...	129	2	31	162	863	241	1,104	6 16 3
Foreign Shippers	42	...	...	42	122	...	122	2 18 3
	969	3	69	1,041	2,479	310	2,789	2 13 7

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,  
1908—continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
<i>5. Industrial.</i>					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Carpenters ...	354	8	74	436	1,499	243	1,742	3 19 10
Engine-drivers ...	36	...	...	36	29	...	29	0 16 4
Engineers ...	363	3	32	398	1,279	69	1,348	3 7 9
Managers ...	525	1	34	560	1,522	413	1,935	3 9 1
Manufacturers ...	633	4	156	793	7,835	990	8,825	11 2 6
Printers ...	425	...	26	451	3,548	171	3,719	8 4 10
Various ...	1,924	5	164	2,093	5,632	673	6,305	3 0 2
	4,260	21	486	4,767	21,344	2,559	23,903	5 0 3
<i>6. Primary Producers.</i>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers ...	547	5	41	593	1,177	100	1,277	2 3 0
Farmers ...	4,187	43	554	4,784	14,467	1,389	15,856	3 6 3
Graziers ...	1,064	73	459	1,596	16,214	5,761	21,975	13 15 4
Various ...	410	9	67	486	1,393	509	1,902	3 18 3
	6,208	130	1,121	7,459	33,251	7,759	41,010	5 9 11
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers ...	29	...	...	29	124	...	124	4 5 9
Miners ...	54	...	8	62	380	6	386	6 4 6
Mining Managers ...	129	...	7	136	255	9	264	1 18 9
Various ...	145	2	9	156	495	123	618	3 19 2
	357	2	24	383	1,254	138	1,392	3 12 8
	6,565	132	1,145	7,842	34,505	7,897	42,402	5 8 1
<i>7. Indefinite.</i>	595	3,285	370	4,250	4,522	40,427	44,949	10 11 6
<i>8. Companies.</i>								
Life Assurance ...	...	23	...	23	...	11,622	11,622	505 6 0
Mining ...	73	22	...	95	11,599	334	11,933	125 12 3
Other ...	819	31	...	850	78,851	680	79,531	93 11 3
	892	76	...	968	90,450	12,636	103,086	106 9 10
Total ...	27,226	3,581	3,906	34,713	226,131	74,096	300,227	8 12 11

Of the total taxpayers, 79 per cent. gained their incomes from personal exertion, 10 per cent. from property, and 11 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property, the proportion of taxpayers of definite occupations deriving incomes from personal exertion



ranging from 84 per cent. of primary producers to 93 per cent. of those engaged in transport; personal exertion combined with property ranging from 6½ per cent. of those engaged in transport to 14½ per cent. of primary producers. The indefinite class, comprising persons of independent means, no occupation, and pensioners, has 14 per cent. gaining incomes from personal exertion, 77 per cent. from property, and 9 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. Of companies 92 per cent. made their incomes from personal exertion, and 8 per cent. from property. Seventy-five per cent. of the total tax was yielded by incomes made from personal exertion, the range in the various classes jumping from 10 per cent. for indefinite occupations to 81 per cent., for primary producers, after which it gradually attains to 90 per cent. in the domestic class.

The taxable incomes of taxpayers in conjunction with occupations are shown in the following statement:—

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1908.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£51 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.		£51 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.	
<b>1. Professional.</b>					£	£	£	£
Civil Servants ...	564	81	20	665	841	614	532	1,987
Clergymen ...	487	33	5	525	651	246	168	1,055
Legal Practitioners ...	358	159	108	625	651	1,322	3,972	5,945
Medical Practitioners	295	241	102	638	588	1,972	2,349	4,909
Police ...	164	7	...	171	179	47	...	226
Teachers ...	725	47	13	785	926	350	234	1,510
Various ...	1,213	228	77	1,518	1,897	1,770	2,649	6,316
	3,806	796	325	4,927	5,733	6,321	9,894	21,948
<b>2. Domestic.</b>								
Hotelkeepers ...	982	258	43	1,283	1,596	1,822	1,128	4,546
Various ...	195	18	13	226	283	136	300	719
	1,177	276	56	1,509	1,879	1,958	1,428	5,265
<b>3. Commercial.</b>								
Agents ...	500	144	69	713	805	1,162	2,316	4,283
Brokers ...	87	45	42	174	141	357	1,423	1,921
Butchers ...	299	40	6	345	408	294	228	930
Clerks ...	2,367	333	121	2,821	3,202	2,514	2,902	8,618
Drapers ...	293	59	50	402	465	460	2,161	3,086
Grocers ...	275	31	12	318	412	234	295	941
Merchants ...	633	270	322	1,225	947	2,193	18,184	21,324
Salesmen ...	1,489	164	83	1,736	2,124	1,253	2,364	5,741
Storekeepers ...	401	91	40	532	704	689	969	2,362
Various ...	830	202	111	1,143	1,318	1,714	3,647	6,679
	7,174	1,379	856	9,409	10,526	10,870	34,489	55,885

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS.  
1908—continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£51 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.		£51 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.	
<i>4. Transport.</i>					£	£	£	£
Carriers ... ..	188	29	10	227	260	217	205	682
Engaged in Postal Service	7	2	2	11	10	16	34	60
Engaged in Railways	579	16	4	599	608	99	114	821
Engaged in Shipping	96	48	18	162	125	387	592	1,104
Foreign Shippers ...	38	3	1	42	69	29	24	122
	908	98	35	1,041	1,072	748	969	2,789
<i>5. Industrial.</i>								
Carpenters ... ..	343	63	30	436	497	484	761	1,742
Engine-drivers ... ..	36	...	...	36	29	...	...	29
Engineers ... ..	334	52	12	398	449	443	456	1,348
Managers ... ..	458	78	24	560	680	592	663	1,935
Manufacturers ... ..	478	159	156	793	795	1,260	6,770	8,825
Printers ... ..	382	44	25	451	493	331	2,895	3,719
Various ... ..	1,808	201	84	2,093	2,291	1,602	2,412	6,305
	3,839	597	331	4,767	5,234	4,712	13,957	23,903
<i>6. Primary Producers.</i>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers ... ..	532	54	7	593	735	407	135	1,277
Farmers ... ..	3,809	797	178	4,784	5,968	6,106	3,782	15,856
Graziers ... ..	934	346	316	1,596	1,710	2,945	17,320	21,975
Various ... ..	396	65	25	486	614	537	751	1,902
	5,671	1,262	526	7,459	9,027	9,995	21,938	41,010
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers ... ..	24	3	2	29	39	25	60	124
Miners ... ..	45	8	9	62	50	60	276	386
Mining Managers ... ..	123	12	1	136	167	81	16	264
Various ... ..	120	28	8	156	168	223	227	618
	312	51	20	383	424	389	579	1,392
	5,983	1,313	546	7,842	9,451	10,384	22,567	42,402
<i>7. Indefinite.</i>	3,016	795	439	4,250	8,528	11,008	25,413	44,949
<i>8. Companies.</i>								
Life Assurance ... ..	3	4	16	23	11	80	11,531	11,622
Mining ... ..	27	18	50	95	145	383	11,405	11,933
Other ... ..	421	118	311	850	1,882	2,481	75,168	79,531
	451	140	377	968	2,038	2,944	98,104	103,086
Total ... ..	26,354	5,394	2,965	34,713	44,461	48,945	206,821	300,227

Of the number of taxable incomes assessed, 76 per cent. were under £500, 15½ per cent. between £500 and £1,000, and 8½ per cent. over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 15, 16, and 69 per cent. respectively of the total. Of the definite occupations the largest amount of tax was contributed by the commercial class, in which 1,225 merchants were responsible for £21,324, of which £18,184 came from 322 persons, whose incomes for the previous year exceeded £1,000 each. Clerks, who comprised nearly one-third of this class, came next to merchants, but as 84 per cent. of their number had taxable incomes under £500, their tax amounted to less than half that of the merchants although they were more than double in number. Next to the commercial class the largest amount of tax came from the primary producers, the principal of whom were graziers, whose contribution amounted to £21,975 from 1,596 persons, of whom 316 had incomes exceeding £1,000 each during 1907, and were taxed to the extent of £17,320. Of the primary producers assessed, farmers represented two-thirds of the number, but contributed only little more than one-third of the tax.

#### LAND TAX.

Land tax.

A Land Tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1877, and has continued in force ever since without any amendment. All estates over 640 acres in extent, valued at upwards of £2,500, whether consisting of one block or several blocks of land not more than five miles apart, are taxed at the rate of one and a quarter per cent. upon their capital value after deducting an exemption of £2,500. If a proprietor holds more than one estate, only one exemption is allowed. The lands are valued on a purely pastoral basis, according to their sheep-carrying capacity, irrespective of whatever value may attach to such lands for dairying or agricultural purposes. The estates in question are divided into four classes, the value being estimated according to the number of sheep they are able to carry, as follow:—

	Value per Acre.
Class I.—carrying 2 sheep or more per acre ...	... £4
Class II. „ 1½ sheep per acre ...	... 3
Class III. „ 1 sheep per acre ...	... 2
Class IV. „ under 1 sheep per acre ...	... 1

The following are particulars regarding the land tax for the half-year ended February, 1909:—

**LAND TAX: RETURN FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED  
27TH FEBRUARY, 1909.**

Class.	Estates Assessed.			Exemptions.		Net Taxable Value.	Half-year's Tax Payable.
	Number.	Area.	Capital Value.	Number.	Value.		
		Acres.	£		£	£	£ s. d.
I. ...	146	218,469	873,876	132	330,000	543,876	3,399 4 6
II. ...	182	502,333	1,506,999	170	425,000	1,081,999	6,762 9 11
III. ...	523	1,711,622	3,423,244	470	1,175,000	2,248,244	14,051 10 6
IV. ...	591	4,636,496	4,636,496	504	1,260,000	3,376,496	21,103 2 0
Total	1,442	7,068,920	10,440,615	1,276	3,190,000	7,250,615	45,316 6 11

There are thus 1,442 landed estates assessed in Victoria, containing land to the extent of 7,068,920 acres, valued at £10,440,615, or an average of 4,902 acres to each estate from which a tax of £45,316 has been levied for the half-year ended 27th February, 1909. The collections for the twelve months in 1901-2 were £97,862; in 1902-3, £92,867; in 1903-4, £106,445; in 1904-5, £97,840; in 1905-6, £103,536; in 1906-7, £92,438; and in 1907-8, £89,496. In the following return a comparison is made of the number and size of the estates assessed for land tax in 1900, 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908:—

**LAND TAX: 1900, AND 1905 TO 1908.**

Year.	Number of Exemptions.	Estates.			Net Taxable Value.	Average Area to each Assessment.
		Assessed.	Area.	Capital Value.		
			Acres.	£	£	Acres.
1900	907	1,146	7,424,542	11,775,026	9,507,526	6,479
1905	1,081	1,262	7,039,132	10,356,984	7,654,484	5,577
1906	1,124	1,307	6,977,313	10,197,723	7,387,723	5,338
1907	1,142	1,305	6,783,872	9,909,708	7,004,708	5,198
1908	1,276	1,442	7,068,920	10,440,615	7,250,615	4,902

The total area of the State being 56,245,760 acres, there is thus slightly more than an eighth of the whole subjected to taxation. The area of land alienated and in process of alienation is 27,417,091

acres, of which the taxable land is little more than one-fourth. It will be noticed that the average area to each assessment is gradually falling.

The capital value applied to estates for taxation purposes, and arrived at on the pastoral basis previously explained, is considerably lower than the actual market value of the land and improvements. An estimate of this value for the area assessed for tax in 1908 has been compiled by the Registrar of Land Tax, some particulars of which are as follow :—

**LAND TAX : ACTUAL VALUE OF ESTATES WITH IMPROVEMENTS,  
AS AT 1ST DECEMBER, 1908.**

Class.	Actual Value with Improvements.		Percentage of Assessment to Actual Value.	Yearly Tax Payable.	Rate of Tax.	
	Total.	Average per Acre.			Per Cent of Actual Value.	Per Acre.
	£	£ s. d.		£		d.
I. ...	3,847,050	17 12 2	22·72	6,798	·18	7·5
II. ...	5,424,585	10 16 0	27·78	13,525	·25	6·5
III. ...	9,822,896	5 14 9	34·85	28,103	·29	3 9
IV. ...	16,695,002	3 12 0	27·77	42,206	·25	2·2
Total	35,789,533	5 1 3	29·17	90,632	·25	3·1

The results show, that the present Land Tax is equal to 5s. per cent., and that the valuation for the purpose of taxation represents less than 30 per cent. of the actual capital value of estates. The most noticeable discrepancy between the present assessment and the actual value is in Class I.; but the greater difference in this, as compared with any other class, is explained by the fact that many of these first class estates are adapted for growing root crops, maize, and lucerne, also for fattening and dairying, and thus command a higher relative value, by comparison with their sheep carrying capacity, than is the case in the other three classes. The inclusion, in this class, of estates with a carrying capacity of more than two sheep per acre also largely contributes to the much higher average value shown.

**RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**

Financial  
working  
of the  
Railways,

The following return shows the financial working of the Railways during the last five years, inclusive of the cost of pensions and gratuities. The figures have been taken from the Railway Report and they represent the actual business done each year, not

the receipts and expenditure brought to account by the Treasury, within the year. Working expenses include expenditure on belated repairs, and expenditure on account of previous years, together amounting to £119,556 in 1903-4, £248,485 in 1904-5, £117,542 in 1905-6, £165,749 in 1906-7, and £47,058 in 1907-8; also £9,941 in 1906-7, and £3,311 in 1907-8, for replacement on electric street railway of rolling-stock, car-shed, &c., which were destroyed by fire.

## RAILWAY BALANCES, 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts ...	3,438,141	3,582,266	3,789,068	4,022,231	3,883,742
Working Expenses ...	1,921,867	2,119,623	2,117,706	2,259,814	2,347,254
Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	100,536	102,656	99,637	110,881	103,064
Net Receipts ...	1,415,738	1,359,987	1,571,725	1,651,536	1,433,424
Interest on Cost of Construction	1,515,755	1,461,994	1,472,397	1,483,284	1,483,807
Deficit (-) Surplus (+)	- 100,017	- 102,007	+ 99,328	+ 168,252	- 50,383

Comparing 1907-8 with the first year appearing in the table, the gross receipts have increased by £445,601 and working expenses and pensions by £427,915—the net receipts being £17,686 in excess of 1903-4, but £218,112 less than in 1906-7.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT FUND.

To meet claims for damages, costs, &c., a Railway Accident Fund was established by the *Railways Act* 1891, which was maintained by payments into the Fund of 10s. for every £100 received by the Commissioners for fares for the conveyance of passengers and for charges for conveyance of animals, goods, and parcels. By the *Railways Act* passed in 1907, this Fund with £50,000 in hand, was on 1st January, 1908, replaced by a Fund called the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund; the money in hand was transferred, and into the new Fund the Railways Commissioners are to pay 10s. for every £100 of the revenue of the Victorian Railways until it reaches £100,000, at which amount it is to be maintained. On 30th June, 1908, the Fund had a credit balance of £45,109, and the payments from both funds made during 1907-8 for damages, costs, &c., amounted to £9,509.

The amounts paid for damages, claims, costs, &c., in each of the last ten years and the number of persons killed or injured in the same years, also the yearly averages for the same period are as follow:—

AMOUNTS PAID IN DAMAGES, CLAIMS, ETC., AND PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON VICTORIAN RAILWAYS: 1898-9 TO 1907-8.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Paid out of Railway Accident Fund for Damages, Claims, Costs, &c.	Passengers.				Employés whilst in the execution of their duty.				Employés proceeding to or from duty; Persons at Cross- ings: Trespassers, and Others.		Total.	
		Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due to their own Action or Negligence.		Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due to their own Action or Negligence.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.				
1899 ...	£ 3,134	...	14	4	86	...	42	9	125	23	65	36	332
1900 ...	5,474	...	14	2	115	4	98	4	107	27	87	37	421
1901 ...	2,674	...	15	3	136	8	95	3	112	32	94	46	452
1902* ...	22,076	2	200	2	155	3	109	5	140	28	100	40	704
1903 ...	8,593	...	32	2	145	6	123	3	159	29	88	40	547
1904 ...	2,269	1	84	1	232	3	148	2	140	21	53	28	657
1905 ...	2,544	...	23	4	184	3	131	2	118	16	44	25	500
1906† ...	24,060	...	195	9	162	4	144	5	161	42	58	60	720
1907 ...	7,810	...	31	6	200	1	144	10	140	38	80	55	595
1908‡ ...	9,509	44	466	2	278	4	141	2	151	38	69	90	1,105
Yearly Average ...	8,814	4·7	107·4	3·5	169·3	3·6	117·5	4·5	135·3	29·4	73·8	45·7	603·3

\* Including Jolimont Accident.

† Including Belgrave Accident.

‡ Including Sunshine Accident, claims for which were not fully paid on 30th June.

With regard to the payments contained in the table, it must be pointed out that they only cover cases of passengers where the accidents causing death or injury were "due to causes beyond their own control" (3rd and 4th columns of the table).

Of the total deaths and injuries which occurred on the railways, by far the greater proportion was outside the responsibility of the Railway Department, and it may be claimed that the Victorian Railways have been fairly free from accidents of a serious nature. It may be of some interest to examine the probability of accident to passengers, and accepting the last ten years' figures as a guide the average annual ratio of those killed or injured is compared with the latest available ten years' experience of different countries, in the return which follows:—

AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER AND RATIO OF PASSENGERS KILLED OR INJURED ON THE RAILWAYS IN VICTORIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES OVER A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS.

Country.	Average Annual Number of Passengers in 10 years.		Average per Ten Million Passengers carried.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Belgium ... ..	10·7	310·8	·75	21·94
Austria ... ..	12·4	243·9	·76	14·91
France ... ..	41·1	340·1	·97	8·06
Germany ... ..	90·3	416·8	·98	4·54
Norway ... ..	1·1	1·6	1·14	1·66
Holland ... ..	3·9	18·7	1·17	5·63
New South Wales ... ..	3·8	49·4	1·21	15·69
Victoria ... ..	8·2	276·7	1·40	47·20
Switzerland ... ..	9·9	69·2	1·47	10·28
Sweden ... ..	5·4	9·2	1·73	2·95
Hungary ... ..	12·7	52·0	1·78	7·30
Japan ... ..	19·9	227·1	1·84	20·99
United States ... ..	325·0	6,354·4	5·16	100·95
Spain ... ..	18·8	86·3	5·54	25·43
Russia ... ..	92·5	482·7	9·80	51·12
Canada ... ..	17·3	130·5	10·08	76·08

OTHER RAILWAY FUNDS.

Another Act passed in 1907, called the Railway Funds Act, established two permanent railway reserve funds—"The Railway Interest Reserve Fund," to be used only for the purpose of paying interest on railway loan funds to the extent to which the net railway revenue for the year may be insufficient for the purpose; and the "Railway Additions and Improvements Fund," for additions to and improvements on existing railways, and for equipment and rolling-stock. One-half of the surplus railway revenue for any



year, after deducting superannuation or retiring allowances, compensation, and gratuities, is to be placed to the credit of each fund until the former amounts to £300,000 and the latter to £200,000. All interest accruing from the funds is to be applied towards the payment of interest on the Railway Loan Funds.

## STATE EXPENDITURE.

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

## PRINCIPAL HEADS OF STATE EXPENDITURE, 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

Heads of Expenditure.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration	233,634	210,512	211,314	227,183	226,206
Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, &c.	341,297	343,694	339,508	347,534	325,283
Law, Order, and Protection	482,158	478,058	481,953	488,829	493,195
Education:—					
State ...	621,314	624,677	630,500	628,996	689,142
Secondary and Technical	30,028	37,617	38,722	42,544	55,747
Science, Art, Health, &c.	52,102	55,604	59,330	62,762	74,282
Charitable Institutions	292,554	293,738	290,875	303,357	343,572
Agriculture ...	150,380	157,307	160,238	160,083	153,460
Mining ...	45,975	56,355	56,178	59,721	57,290
Crown Lands ...	73,906	72,633	77,245	78,298	92,612
Public Works and Services:—					
Railways ...	1,896,359	2,004,601	2,033,818	2,159,577	2,294,749
Posts and Telegraphs ...	1,198*	...	...	...	...
Other ...	666,798	602,388	433,730	631,009	542,463
Public Debt:—					
Interest and expenses	1,948,376	1,884,208	1,919,869	1,934,542	1,922,061
Redemption ...	95,060	114,260	125,566	179,681	170,657
Interest, Savings Banks	88,216	93,687	91,995	76,268	63,154
Old Age Pensions ...	205,183	200,465	189,094	187,795	233,573
Other Expenditure ...	115,070	113,938	121,540	113,964	124,800
Totals { Special Appropriations	3,338,413	3,214,812	3,049,310	3,160,922	2,992,739
{ Annual Votes	4,001,195	4,128,930	4,212,165	4,518,221	4,869,507
Grand Total ...	7,339,608	7,343,742	7,261,475	7,679,143	7,862,246
Per Head of Population	£ s. d. 6 1 5	£ s. d. 6 1 4	£ s. d. 5 19 2	£ s. d. 6 4 1	£ s. d. 6 5 0

\* Arrears of salary to letter carriers.

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1907-8 shows an increase of £183,103—annual votes being £351,286 more, but special appropriations £168,183 less than in 1906-7. The principal items making up the increase under annual votes are railway working expenses, £132,096; other public works

(including water supply), £88,011; State school education and buildings, £60,146; and charitable institutions, £40,215. The decrease under special appropriations is due to there having been no surplus revenue transferred for public works in 1907-8, whereas in 1906-7, £198,252 were so transferred, but this reduction is partly counteracted by an increase of £45,778 in Old-age pensions.

## PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

During the year 1907-8, 2,979 pensions, amounting to £293,704, were paid to ex-public servants not including police, viz., 2,748 under special appropriations, amounting to £280,631; and 231 from annual votes, amounting to £13,073. Forty compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £8,311; and £23,268 were paid as a subsidy to the Police Superannuation Fund. The following statement contains full particulars, showing various Acts under which these payments have been made:—

## PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC., PAID: 1907-8.

Division of Service.	Special Appropriations.		Annual Votes.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
General Public Service—						
Under Civil Service Act	420	73,459	18	1,168	600	96,943
" Public Service Act	150	17,474				
" Other Acts ...	12	4,842	...	...	14	1,080
" Discipline Act ...	14	1,080	...	...	61	4,913
" Lunacy Act ...	61	4,913	...	...	27	1,647
Education Department ...	962	87,794	27	1,647	989	89,441
Railways ...	1,125	86,569	177	9,994	1,302	96,563
Miscellaneous—						
Under Constitution Act	2	3,000	...	...	2	3,000
" County Courts Act	2	1,500	...	...	2	1,500
Police ...	...	...	9	264	9	264
Total Pensions and Superannuation Allowances	2,748	280,631	231	13,073	2,979	293,704
Compensations and Gratuities	14	1,707	26	6,604	40	8,311
Subsidy to Police Superannuation Fund	...	2,000	...	21,268	...	23,268
Total Amount Paid ...	...	284,338	...	40,945	...	325,283

The total amount of pensions paid in 1907-8—£293,704—was an advance of £3,470 on that of the previous year. In the Education Department the increase was £3,155, and in the Railway Department £1,893. Under other divisions there was a net decrease of £1,578.

In 1907-8 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follow:—332 pensions, amounting to £41,812, and 32 gratuities, amounting to £12,881. The Police Superannuation 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; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 2068; and should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. The amount of further grant in 1907-8 was £21,268.

In the year 1907-8, 26 pensions amounting to £1,559, and £50 sick allowances, were paid out of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund, toward which, however, the Government does not contribute, the fund being maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income from investments belonging to the fund.

#### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

The expenditure by the State during 1907-8 on education, exclusive of interest on loans expended on buildings, amounted to £850,514. Pensions, gratuities, &c., are included, but this expenditure may be considered as almost entirely belonging to the education of a past generation rather than as a portion of the cost of instruction of the children of the present day. The expenditure in detail for the five years 1903-4 to 1907-8, according to the Report of the Education Department, is as follows:—

#### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

Expenditure on—	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Instruction ... ..	556,595	546,168	540,277	546,611	556,369
Training College ... ..	4,177	4,227	4,800	5,584	6,135
Continuation School ... ..	...	1,155	3,499	5,322	8,573
Administration ... ..	37,621	36,628	37,693	39,471	40,109
Technical Schools ... ..	16,278	17,117	21,444	22,322	26,839
Melbourne University ... ..	4,500	...	...	...	7,278
Pensions, Compensation, and Gratuities	78,732	82,414	84,637	87,642	90,278
Exhibitions and Scholarships ...	4,239	4,421	4,778	5,468	5,451
Miscellaneous ... ..	30	...	460	1,882	2,499
<b>Total (exclusive of Buildings)</b>	<b>702,172</b>	<b>692,130</b>	<b>697,588</b>	<b>714,302</b>	<b>743,531</b>
<b>Buildings—</b>					
Expended by the Public Works Department:—					
From Loans ... ..	384	...	...	...	...
" Annual Votes ... ..	12,167	24,946	32,087	59,411	96,427
Expended by Boards of Advice...	3,383	3,710	3,674	3,794	4,311
Rent ... ..	3,568	3,385	3,423	3,556	3,901
Continuation and Agricultural High Schools ... ..	...	...	...	1,654	2,344
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>721,674</b>	<b>724,171</b>	<b>736,772</b>	<b>782,717</b>	<b>850,514</b>

NOTE.—The University endowment—£9,000 in 1903-4, £20,600 in 1904-5, £21,500 in 1905-6, and £21,000 in 1906-7 and in 1907-8—is not included in this table.

The expenditure of 1907-8 is the highest since that of 1891-2, which amounted to £855,797, and compared with 1906-7, shows an increase of £67,797, of which buildings and rents absorbed £38,568. Since the inception of the system of education by the State on the 1st January, 1873, up to the 30th June, 1908, the expenditure on public instruction amounts to £24,247,425, of which £17,903,122 has been spent on instruction, £1,330,205 on administration, £193,708 on training, £2,142,877 on miscellaneous items, principally pensions, technical schools, and the Melbourne University (excluding the annual endowment of £9,000 to that institution under Act 16 Vict., No. 34, since raised to £21,000 under Act No. 1926), £2,677,513 on buildings, of which £1,129,610 was paid out of loans and £1,547,903 from revenue. For particulars of the progress of State instruction since its inception, see Part Social Condition of this work.

The foregoing statement deals with public instruction generally, and includes some items of expenditure on secondary and technical education; but in the following statement particulars are given of primary State school education only—that is, the cost to the State of the “free, compulsory, and secular” system, the subjects of which are set out in the schedule of Act. No. 1777, as follow:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training, and, where practicable, gymnastics and swimming; also, for children over nine years of age, lessons in health and temperance from standard works; and, for girls, sewing, needlework, cookery, and domestic economy:—

Expenditure on primary education.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION: 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

Items.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Instruction—					
Teachers' Salaries ... ..	£ 502,562	£ 494,546	£ 493,415	£ 500,034	£ 507,019
Drawing, Cookery, Manual Training, &c.	5,334	4,841	2,126	337	486
Teachers' Travelling Expenses	2,562	2,519	2,125	1,907	2,936
Conveyance of Children to Schools	2,129	2,191	2,185	2,498	2,974
Printing, Stores, Cadets, Manual Training, and Cookery Expenses	10,559	8,345	7,855	8,983	9,639
Cleaning, Stationery, Fuel, &c.	32,781	33,206	32,128	32,520	32,889
Teaching Night Schools ... ..	668	520	443	332	426
Training Teachers ... ..	4,177	5,381	8,299	10,906	14,708
Total Instruction ... ..	560,772	551,549	548,576	557,517	571,077
Administration—					
Office and Inspectors... ..	28,830	29,187	29,855	30,510	31,792
Truant Officers ... ..	5,046	4,941	4,475	4,314	4,146
Stores, Cleaning, &c.* ... ..	3,745	2,500	3,363	4,647	4,171
Buildings ... ..	19,502	32,041	39,184	68,415	106,983
Retiring Allowances, Compensation, and Gratuities	78,732	82,414	84,637	87,642	90,278
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	460	1,476	1,209
Total Expenditure ... ..	696,627	702,632	710,550	754,521	809,656

\* Including Postage and Telegrams, £2,615 in 1903-4, £1,376 in 1904-5, £1,591 in 1905-6, £2,747 in 1906-7, and £2,436 in 1907-8.

The increased expenditure in training teachers is accounted for by the establishment of Continuation Schools, and the decreased expenditure for instruction in drawing, cookery, manual training, &c., by the withdrawal from the item of infant school work. Comparing 1907-8 with 1906-7, primary education is responsible for £55,135 out of the total increase in expenditure on education (£67,797), referred to on page 135.

The following return shows the total cost and cost per head of primary instruction during the last nine years:—

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN VICTORIA: 1899-1900 TO 1907-8.

Year.	Cost to the State.		Scholars in Average Attendance.	Cost per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.	
	Including Buildings.	Excluding Buildings.		Including Buildings.	Excluding Buildings.
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1899-00 ...	673,174	628,489	145,868	4 12 4	4 6 2
1900-01 ...	699,418	663,378	147,818	4 14 8	4 9 9
1901-2 ...	767,352	685,406	150,939	5 1 8	4 10 10
1902-3 ...	713,445	674,076	150,268	4 14 11	4 9 8
1903-4 ...	696,627	677,125	145,500	4 15 8	4 13 1
1904-5 ...	702,632	670,591	143,362	4 18 0	4 13 7
1905-6 ...	710,550	671,367	142,216	4 19 11	4 14 5
1906-7 ...	754,521	686,106	147,270	5 2 6	4 13 2
1907-8 ...	809,656	702,673	143,551	5 12 10	4 17 11

The cost of primary education per head of scholars has grown gradually—if the big increase of 1901-2 be excepted—during the nine years set forth in this table, with the result that the expenditure of 1907-8, including buildings, exceeds that of 1899-1900 by £1 os. 6d. per head, or by 11s. 9d. per head if buildings be excluded.

Trust funds. The following are the amounts to the credit of the trust funds, and the manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last five financial years:—

TRUST FUNDS: 1904 TO 1908.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits in Savings Banks	3,495,418	3,445,418	2,617,310	2,050,059	1,340,559
Deposits in Savings Banks Security Account	1,625,812	2,036,262	2,451,549	2,287,707	1,847,032
Municipal Sinking Funds	633,464	627,914	628,497	647,950	663,431
Assurance Fund ...	194,773	204,301	213,790	222,440	231,530
Intestate Estates ...	100,511	103,557	106,677	97,774	91,751

## TRUST FUNDS: 1904 TO 1908—continued.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
Country Tramways* ...	137,872	94,164	46,732	26,600	6,879
Trustee and Assurance Companies ...	104,795	104,795	104,950	104,950	109,950
Police Superannuation Fund	5,579	7,312	7,718	5,876	2,700
Other Funds ...	821,061	1,010,804	1,346,423	1,571,568	1,528,461
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,119,285</b>	<b>7,634,527</b>	<b>7,523,646</b>	<b>7,014,924</b>	<b>5,822,293</b>
<b>How Invested:—</b>					
In State Debentures and Stock	1,534,464	1,586,470	1,796,652	2,531,656	2,640,747
In Bank Deposit Receipts, Cash, and Advances to Revenue, &c.	5,584,821	6,048,057	5,726,994	4,483,268	3,181,546

\* This Fund was made available for water supply and railway purposes by Act No. 1933 (8th November, 1904).

The revenue deficiency on 30th June, 1908, £340,494, and the debit balance of £147,866 in the Land Sales by Auction Fund are met from the last item in the above return.

In 1898 an Act was passed to relieve any municipality, which desired relief, from further contributions to its loan sinking fund. The amount already to the credit of the sinking fund of any municipality which took advantage of the Act is allowed to accumulate with interest, and at the maturity of the loan the Government will, by the sale of inscribed stock, pay the difference between the amount at credit of the fund and the amount of the loan to be redeemed, the municipality repaying to the Government, in half-yearly instalments, the amount so paid. Previous to 1905-6 it was the practice to include in the Trust Funds the amount of the unsold stock inscribed under this Act, but the figures given in the above table have been revised to bring them into accord with those of the last three years. The amount at credit of the Municipalities' Loans Extension Act on 30th June, 1908, was £1,085,948. The amount of money to the credit of the municipal sinking funds has not materially altered during recent years; on 30th June, 1908, it was £663,431.

## COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The amount of revenue collected in this State to the 30th June, 1908, by the Federal Government since its inauguration is £24,811,003. Of this amount £8,899,867 were used to meet the Victorian portion of Commonwealth expenditure, and £15,963,048 were paid over to the State Government. A balance of £71,912 was overpaid to the State, as £20,000 are retained as "till-money," principally in the offices of the Post and Telegraph Department in the State. Commonwealth finance.

A statement of the Commonwealth revenue and expenditure in Victoria for the last five years is as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CREDITED OR DEBITED TO THE STATE OF VICTORIA: 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
Customs Duties ...	£ 2,040,128	£ 1,907,063	£ 1,950,713	£ 2,129,548	£ 2,507,704
Excise Duties ...	403,377	581,780	586,357	589,893	704,434
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	650,583	683,480	735,563	797,973	834,367
Miscellaneous ...	8,364	9,575	12,251	20,198	17,231
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,102,452</b>	<b>3,181,898</b>	<b>3,284,884</b>	<b>3,537,602</b>	<b>4,063,736</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Trade and Customs ...	66,731	69,244	67,076	64,485	69,939
Postmaster-General ...	631,313	665,161	674,601	724,728	840,653
Defence ...	258,471	291,577	303,673	318,865	406,548
New Expenditure ...	141,470	140,432	153,032	228,511	368,783
Miscellaneous ...	30	118	...	...	105
Adjustments—Inter-State	1,832	4,863	...	...	...
Paid over to the State	2,002,804	2,017,378	2,097,119	2,192,340	2,449,243
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,102,651</b>	<b>3,188,773</b>	<b>3,295,501</b>	<b>3,528,929</b>	<b>4,135,271</b>

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Commonwealth and State finance.

The total revenue and expenditure of the State of Victoria is shown by combining State and Commonwealth receipts and expenditure. The following are the main heads:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE COMBINED: 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise ...	2,443,505	2,488,843	2,537,070	2,719,431	3,212,138
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	650,583	683,480	735,563	797,973	834,367
Railways ...	3,400,243	3,609,120	3,779,153	4,010,546	3,873,855
State Taxation ...	1,012,119	979,029	1,075,935	1,200,529	1,068,763
Other sources ...	913,147	919,790	871,519	962,317	939,850
<b>Total Revenue ...</b>	<b>8,419,597</b>	<b>8,680,262</b>	<b>8,999,240</b>	<b>9,690,796</b>	<b>9,928,973</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Customs and Excise ...	66,731	69,244	67,076	64,485	69,939
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	631,313	665,161	674,601	724,728	840,653
Railways ...	1,896,359	2,004,601	2,033,818	2,159,577	2,294,749
Public Instruction* ...	651,342	662,294	669,222	671,540	744,889
Public Debt—					
Interest and Expenses	1,948,376	1,884,208	1,919,869	1,934,542	1,922,061
Redemption ...	95,060	114,260	125,566	179,681	170,657
Other Expenditure ...	3,150,274	3,115,369	2,969,705	3,281,179	3,505,326
<b>Total Expenditure ...</b>	<b>8,439,455</b>	<b>8,515,137</b>	<b>8,459,857</b>	<b>9,015,732</b>	<b>9,548,274</b>

\* Primary and Technical Schools, University, &c.

In 1900-1901, when the State Tariff was in force, the Customs and Excise revenue was £2,558,290, and, under the Commonwealth Tariff, this was not exceeded until 1906-7, when an increase of £161,141 was shown. In 1907-8 the revenue from this source exceeded that of 1900-1901 by £653,848.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Commonwealth, State, and local finance.

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :  
1904 TO 1908.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Government—					
Federal ..	£ 3,102,452	£ 3,181,898	£ 3,284,884	£ 3,537,602	£ 4,063,736
State ..	5,234,887	5,426,800	5,642,899	6,081,617	5,797,099
Municipal ..	1,229,609	1,254,649	1,293,202	1,387,127	1,452,621
Harbor Trusts ..	176,898	189,983	219,322	227,536	236,916
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	355,650	390,441	418,849	476,949	493,767
Fire Brigades Boards	19,797	20,557	20,610	21,763	27,049
Total ..	10,119,293	10,464,328	10,879,766	11,732,594	12,071,188
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Government—					
Federal ..	3,102,651	3,188,773	3,295,501	3,528,929	4,135,271
State ..	5,254,546	5,254,800	5,092,899	5,415,226	5,344,865
Municipal ..	1,209,967	1,253,171	1,282,559	1,417,169	1,505,188
Harbor Trusts* ..	144,897	145,986	203,704	231,390	236,074
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	409,039	416,410	443,740	476,954	488,244
Fire Brigades Boards	19,607	21,041	22,867	23,340	26,234
Total ..	10,140,707	10,280,181	10,341,270	11,093,008	11,735,876
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Government (State)	447,244	373,191	932,966	595,658	783,538
Municipal ..	84,339	84,845	84,081	141,587	157,255
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	1,053,526	386,511	404,907	437,330	278,007
Fire Brigades Boards	..	405	3,250	2,623	244
Total ..	1,585,109	844,952	1,425,204	1,177,198	1,219,044
<i>Expenditure—Grand Total</i>	11,725,816	11,125,133	11,766,474	12,270,206	12,954,920

\* Including expenditure from loans.



COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,  
1904 TO 1908—continued.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Per Head of Population—					
Revenue ..	£ s. d. 8 7 5	£ s. d. 8 12 11	£ s. d. 8 18 5	£ s. d. 9 9 4	£ s. d. 9 11 11
Ordinary Expenditure ..	8 7 9	8 9 11	8 8 10	8 18 4	9 6 7
Loan Expenditure ..	1 6 3	0 14 0	1 3 5	0 19 0	0 19 5

The total revenue of the Federal and State Governments, the municipalities and other corporations, is nearly 3 per cent. more than in the previous year, and amounts to more than twelve millions sterling. The ordinary expenditure shows an increase in the twelve months of £642,868, which is the result of an increased expenditure in each division, excepting the State Government. The loan expenditure was more by £41,846 than in 1907. The revenue per head in 1907 was £9 9s. 4d., and in 1908, £9 11s. 11d. The ordinary expenditure was £8 18s. 4d. and £9 6s. 7d.; and the loan expenditure 19s. and 19s. 5d. in those years respectively.

## PUBLIC DEBT.

Loans raised  
and  
redeemed.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1908, with the exception of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway debentures taken over, which are not treated in the Treasury accounts as a loan raised by the State:—

CASH RECEIPTS AND LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30TH JUNE,  
1908.

	£	s.	d.
Cash received ... ..	90,613,327	0	0
Discount and expenses after deducting premiums received ... ..	1,791,798	4	6
Securities issued ... ..	92,405,125	4	6
Securities redeemed ... ..	39,100,638	6	0
Loans outstanding ... ..	53,304,486	18	6*

\* There is in addition to this amount the overdue debentures for £1,000 referred to further on, which together make the total loans outstanding at 30th June, 1908.

It will be seen that upon the transactions to date for cash, amounting to £90,613,327, securities representing £92,405,125 were issued, which is equal to the State receiving £98 1s. 3d. in cash for every £100 Bond given.

Loans  
floated  
in London]

Excluding London debentures for £388,100 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway and since paid off, the total amount of loans raised in London at varying rates of interest was £68,380,024, after conversion operations. The amount paid off by

means of new loans was £28,938,307, and by means of payment derived from revenue, &c., £1,556,198; while £352,383 was transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1908, of £37,533,136, consisting of debentures amounting to £255,100, and inscribed stock, £37,278,036. The following statement gives particulars respecting the various loans which were raised in London since 1859, together with the average prices obtained after deducting flotation expenses as well as accrued interest, and the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent:—

LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 1908.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock.			Average Price Obtained per £100 Debenture Stock or Bond.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100 net.	
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.		Ex Interest and Expenses. (Net proceeds.)
	When Due.	No. of Years.					
			£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859	1883	24	1,000,000	6	105 1 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	103 18 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 14 0
"	"	"	750,000	6	107 17 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	106 14 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 9 10
1860	"	23	1,937,500	6	104 17 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	103 14 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 14 1
"	1884	"	812,500				
1861	1885	24	1,000,000	6	103 1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	101 18 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 17 0
1862	"	32	1,600,000	6	102 19 7	101 16 7	5 17 2
1866	1891	25	850,000	6	100 8 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	99 5 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 1 1
1869	1894	"	588,600	5	98 4 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	97 1 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 4 3
1870	"	24	1,518,400	5	109 17 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99 14 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 0 5
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	4	90 2 7	88 19 7	4 15 5
1876	1901	"	{ 500,000	4	94 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 18 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 8 1
1878	1904	26	{ 2,500,000				
1878	"	25	457,000	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	"	"	"
1879	"	25	3,000,000	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 17 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	96 19 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 14 0
1880	"	24	2,000,000	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	103 3 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	102 5 11	4 6 11
			Stock.				
1883	1907	"	4,000,000	4	98 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 13 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 3 0
"	1908	"	2,000,000	4	97 14 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	96 10 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 4 6
1884	1913	29	{ 2,636,600	4	98 5 7	97 2 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 3 3
			{ 1,363,400				
1835	1919	34	{ 3,182,620	4	98 18 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 15 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 2 5
			{ 819,380				
1886	1920	"	1,500,000	4	105 12 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	104 9 0	3 15 5
1887	"	33	3,000,000	4	102 5 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	101 2 9	3 18 9
1888	"	32	1,500,000	4	108 1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 18 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 12 9
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	102 14 10	101 11 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 8 5
1890	"	33	4,000,000	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	100 2 4	98 19 6	3 11 1
1891	1921-6	30-5	{ 850,000	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	96 3 7	95 0 10	3 15 6
			{ 2,150,000				
1892	"	29-34	2,000,000	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 13 7	90 10 8	4 1 5
1893	1911-26	17-32	2,107,000	4	94 7 5	93 4 8	4 11 7
1899	1929-49	30-50	1,600,000	3	94 7 1	93 4 2	3 7 3
1901	"	28-48	3,000,000	3	92 2 1	89 14 5	3 11 10
1902	"	27-47	1,000,000	3	95 16 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 8 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 7 6
1903	"	26-46	3,148,176	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	{ 91 14 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	89 8 0	4 3 8
1906	"	23-43	587,808				
1907	"	22 42	702,140	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	{ 100 0 0	{ 98 19 1	{ 3 11 3
			Treasury Bonds.				
1892	1893	1	1,000,000	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99 3 11	99 1 5	5 0 0
1898	1900	2	500,000	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 15 0
1903	1906	3	2,254,800	4	99 10 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	96 18 10	5 2 7
Total			67,813,924				
Paid off			29,928,405				
Transferred to Melbourne register			52,383				
Outstanding			37,533,136				

The figures in the last column represent the rates of interest payable by the State for the actual amount of money which was realized after the deduction of all expenses which had been incurred in connexion with the flotation, and with allowance for redemption at par on maturity.

The nominal rate of interest has varied from 6 per cent. for earlier loans to 3 per cent. for those of later date, and the actual rate paid by the Government varied from 6 per cent. in 1866 to  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. in 1899 and 1902. The first six loans raised were obtained at about  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., but money was obtained in 1870 at 5 per cent. In 1883 it was obtained at  $4\frac{1}{5}$  per cent., in 1885 at  $4\frac{1}{8}$ , in 1888 at  $3\frac{5}{8}$ , and in 1889 at less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In 1891 there was a reaction, when the money obtained cost  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., and the rate was further increased to over  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in 1893, while 5 per cent. was paid on short-dated Treasury bonds obtained in 1892. Some later loans show a marked improvement, as in 1899 the actual rate of interest was less than  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent., being the lowest rate realized on loans raised in London, while for later loans floated in 1901 and 1907 the money was obtained at slightly over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and for one floated in 1902, at  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent., but the interest on loans raised in 1903 was as high as  $5\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. on short-dated Treasury bonds, and  $4\frac{1}{8}$  on stock sold.

Loans  
floated in  
Melbourne.

Excluding Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and Victorian debentures for £63,000 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, and of which £62,000 have since been paid off, the total amount of loans floated in Melbourne after conversion operations was £19,960,488. Of this amount, £2,729,343 was redeemed by loans, and £1,937,177 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £15,293,968 on 30th June, 1908, consisting of debentures, £5,141,599; inscribed stock, £3,870,509; and Treasury bonds, £6,281,860. In addition, inscribed stock for £352,383 has been transferred from London to the Melbourne register, so that of the debt outstanding the total payable in Melbourne amounts to £15,646,351. The outstanding balance of loans payable in Melbourne amounted to £2,994,088 on 30th June, 1898, but during the last ten years the local debt has been increased by about  $12\frac{2}{3}$  millions sterling. This increase has been brought about principally by the replacing of London loans as they fell due by local issues and by the raising of local loans to acquire estates for Closer Settlement purposes. The following is a statement of these loans, showing the amounts originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on 30th June, 1908 :—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1908.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1908.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Debentures.</i>							
13 & 23	1854	6	1855-75	735,000	...	735,000	...
40	1855	6	1857-72	299,100	...	299,100	...
15	1856	6	1872-4	2,900	...	2,900	...
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	312,900	...
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
1296	1893	4	1913-23	746,795	...	...	746,795
1440	1896	3	1912	63,000	...	...	63,000
1659	1900	3	1921-30	1,000,000	13,866	184	985,950
1753	1901	3	1923-32	455,800	3,948	41,552	410,300
1816	1903	3½	1907-8	93,869	...	93,869	...
1901	1904	3	1934-54	457,000	...	158,126	298,874
		3½	1926-42	336,300	...	20,200	316,100
		3¼	1925-40	60,000	...	...	60,000
1962	1904	3¼	1926-40	160,000	...	...	160,000
		3½	1927-32	72,100	...	...	72,100
		3½	1928	77,000	...	...	77,000
		4	1936	300,000	...	...	300,000
		3½	1926-41	285,880	...	...	285,880
1990	1905	3½	1926	100,000	...	...	100,000
		3½	1927-42	46,500	...	...	46,500
		3½	1927	6,000	...	...	6,000
		3½	1926-42	289,000	...	...	289,000
2026	1906	3½	1927-42	100,000	...	...	100,000
		3½	1928	400,000	...	...	400,000
2041	1906	3½	1928-43	3,600	...	...	3,600
2053	1906	3½	1928	75,500	...	...	75,500
2116	1907	3½	"	345,000	...	...	345,000
<i>Inscribed Stock.</i>							
428	1872	4	1897	1,113,000	} 2,659,613	...	...
439	1872	4	"	86,780			
			"	13,102			
741	1882	4	"	167,600			
963	1887	4	"	130,000			
1015	1889	4	"	750,000			
1341	1893	4	"	150,000			
1369	1895	4	"	249,131			
1468	1896	3	1917*	2,290,482			
1564	1898	3	"	500,000			
1623	1899	3	"	455,863	...	254,422	3,022,583
1552	1898	3	"	30,660	...	...	...
1602 } 1749 }	1898	3	"	211,135	...	24,947	186,188
1659	1900	3	"	13,866	...	...	13,866
1753	1901	3	"	3,948	...	...	3,948
1962	1904	3½	"	271,004	...	...	271,004
1990	1905	3½	"	113,735	...	...	113,735
2026	1906	3½	"	256,000	...	...	256,000
2041	1906	3½	"	3,185	...	...	3,185

\* Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, upon twelve months' notice.

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1908.—*continued.*

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1908.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>							
1574	1898	3½	1901	500,000	...	500,000	...
1800	1902	3½	1907	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	...
			1915	500,000	...	...	500,000
1982	1905	3½	1916	2,767,000	...	...	2,767,000
			1917	3,014,860	...	...	3,014,860
Overdue debentures ...				1,000	...	...	1,000
Total, floated in Melbourne				23,112,695	3,151,207	4,666,520	15,294,968
Transferred from London Register ...				...	...	...	352,383
Total, payable in Melbourne				...	...	...	15,647,351

Of the total loans raised in Victoria (exclusive of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway debentures) £2,337,000, *i.e.*, the total of those authorized prior to 1863, was at 6 per cent.; £710,000, or those authorized from 1868 to 1870, at 5 per cent.; and the balance (£20,064,695) at rates varying from 3 to 4 per cent. Of the total Melbourne loans outstanding on 30th June, 1908, £1,113,795 are bearing interest at 4 per cent., £220,000 at 3¾ per cent., £9,075,164 at 3½ per cent., and £5,237,392 at 3 per cent.

## EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are annually disbursed for various purposes from amounts raised

by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure in each of the last five years:—

LOAN EXPENDITURE: 1903-4 TO 1907-8.  
(Including Loan in aid of Revenue, Act 1451.)

Works.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .. .. .	258,090	171,837	77,968	80,482	249,646
Water Supply .. .. .	118,392	142,183	81,634	161,346	276,583
Schools and University .. .. .	558	101	..	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	608	136	47	..	..
Closer Settlement, Purchase of Estates .. .. .	3,666	754	754,983	339,497	254,833
Loans to Farmers—Purchase of Seed and Fodder .. .. .	11,067	..	..	..	..
Mining Development .. .. .	7,518	552	83	..	..
Assistance to Municipalities—					
For Roads, &c. .. .. .	17,267	14,945	1,919	498	23
For Drainage Works .. .. .	249	..	..	..	..
Other Public Works .. .. .	29,829	42,683	16,332	13,835	2,453
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>447,244</b>	<b>373,191</b>	<b>932,966</b>	<b>595,658</b>	<b>783,538</b>
<b>Per Head of Population</b>	<b>s. d.</b> 7 5	<b>s. d.</b> 6 2	<b>s. d.</b> 15 4	<b>s. d.</b> 9 7	<b>s. d.</b> 12 5

The loan expenditure of the State has of recent years been upon a very much smaller scale than formerly, as the following particulars show:—

Average amount of loan expenditure per annum for the—

10 years ended 30th June, 1891 .. .. .	£2,270,128
10 years ended 30th June, 1901 .. .. .	755,194
7 years ended 30th June, 1908 .. .. .	685,690

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

The aggregate amount of the loans raised to 30th June, 1908, exclusive of temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, but inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over, was £88,791,612; but a total of £35,611,125 (exclusive of conversion loans) having been repaid, viz., £3,493,375 out of the general revenue, and £32,117,750 out of the proceeds of redemption loans, the balance on 30th June, 1908, was reduced to £53,180,487.

The purposes for which the amount outstanding was borrowed and the annual interest payable thereon are as follow:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Public Borrowings Contracted for—	Amount of Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1908.	Annual Interest Payable.
<b>REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.</b>		
	£	£
Railways and Tramways ... ..	39,924,091	1,438,338
Waterworks—Melbourne ... ..	1,688,663	61,039
„ Country ... ..	6,238,428	216,263
Harbours ... ..	190,000	6,650
Graving Dock ... ..	331,646	11,239
Agriculture and Advances to Farmers, &c. ...	94,219	2,842
Purchase of Land for Closer Settlement ...	1,517,893	54,246
Development of Mining ... ..	121,194	3,780
Total Revenue-yielding Works ... ..	50,106,134	1,794,397
<b>OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.</b>		
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses	732,976	24,949
Defence Works ... ..	151,469	5,044
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University	1,270,261	41,294
Other ... ..	919,647	29,670
Total other Permanent Works ... ..	3,074,353	100,957
Net Borrowings ... ..	53,180,487	1,895,354

Out of the proceeds of these loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1908, sums not yet expended amount in the aggregate to £16,445, of which £9,153 is for railways, £1,912 for country water supply, £2,619 for closer settlement, and £2,761 for different other services. Of the total loans outstanding, 94 per cent. has been expended on revenue-yielding works, as detailed above.

DUE DATES OF LOANS.

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1908, exclusive of debentures for £1,000 overdue since 1897, and of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £53,179,487, and of this sum £5,396,699 were in the form of debentures; £37,278,036 of

inscribed stock (London Register); £4,222,892 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £6,281,860 in the form of Treasury bonds. The following are the dates on which these loans are repayable, those repayable in Melbourne and London being indicated—

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1908, AND DATES  
WHEN REPAYABLE.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures.</i>		£	£	£
1296	1st April, 1913-23 ...	4	746,795	...	746,795
1440	" 1912-22 ...	3	63,000	...	63,000
1659	1st July, 1921-30 ...	3	935,950	...	985,950
1753	1st Jan., 1923-32 ...	3	410,300	...	410,300
1901	1st Jan., 1934-54 ...	3	298,874	...	298,874
	2nd April 1926, to 1st Feb., 1942 ...	3½	316,100	...	318,100
	29th Nov., 1925-40 ...	3½	60,000	...	60,000
	27th Feb., 1926, to 29th Nov., 1940 ...	3¾	160,000	...	160,000
1962	1st Nov., 1927-32 ...	3½	41,400	...	41,400
	2nd Dec., 1927-32 ...	3½	30,700	...	30,700
	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	77,000	...	77,000
	14th March, 1936 ...	4	300,000	...	300,000
	1st April, 1926-41 ...	3½	285,880	...	285,880
	18th Oct., 1926 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
1990	1st April, 1927-42 ...	3½	500	...	500
	1st October, 1927-42 ...	3½	46,000	...	46,000
	1st July, 1927 ...	3½	6,000	...	6,000
	1st Oct., 1926, to 16th April, 1942 ...	3½	289,000	...	289,000
2026	1st July, 1927-42 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	400,000	...	400,000
2041	1st Jan., 1928-43 ...	3½	3,600	...	3,600
2053	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	75,500	...	75,500
2116	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	345,000	...	345,000
	<i>Inscribed Stock (London).</i>				
760	1st Oct., 1913 ...	4	9,000*	3,991,000	4,000,000†
805	" 1919 ...	4	28,000*	3,972,000	4,000,000
845	" 1920 ...	4	30,000*	5,970,000	6,000,000
989	" 1923 ...	3½	10,200*	6,989,800	7,000,000
1032					
1196	1st Jan., 1921-26 ...	3½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
1217					
1287	" 1911-26 ...	4	...	2,107,000	2,107,000
1560	" 1929-49 ...	3	252,683*	4,212,031	4,464,714
		3½	22,500*	4,291,305	4,313,805
1562	" 1929-49 ...	3	...	1,000,000	1,000,000

\* Transferred from London to Melbourne register.

† Debentures convertible into inscribed stock at option of holder. The amount so converted to 30th June, 1908, was £3,744,900



TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1908, AND DATES  
WHEN REPAYABLE—*continued.*

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In Lon lon.	Total.
			£	£	£
<i>Inscribed Stock (Melbourne).</i>					
1468 } 1564 } 1623 } 1602 } 1749 } 1659 } 1753 } 1962 } 1990 } 2026 } 2041 }	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3	3,022,583	...	3,022,583
	" "	3	186,188	...	186,188
	" "	3	13,866	...	13,866
	" "	3	3,948	...	3,948
	" "	3½	271,004	...	271,004
	" "	3½	113,735	...	113,735
	" "	3½	256,000	...	256,000
	" "	3½	3,185	...	3,185
<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>					
1982 {	1st July, 1915 ...	3½	500,000	...	500,000
	" 1916 ...	3½	2,767,000	...	2,767,000
	" 1917 ..	3½	3,014,860	...	3,014,860
<i>Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.</i>					
617	(Overdue since 1897) ...	...	1,000	...	1,000
	Total ...	...	15,647,351	37,533,136	53,180,487
<i>Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.</i>					
1451	1st Jan., 1909-13 ..	3½	125,000	...	125,000
	Total (including loans in aid of Revenue) ..	...	15,772,351	37,533,136	53,305,487

In regard to due dates, it may be mentioned that in several instances where they cover a series of years the Government, by giving twelve months' notice, has the option of fixing the particular year of redemption. If it be assumed that loans at the higher rates of interest will be redeemed at the earliest and those at the lower

rates at latest dates of option, or that all optional loans will be redeemed at latest dates, the following table shows the years in which the outstanding debt will be met.

DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS ON 30TH JUNE, 1908.  
(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

When Payable.	Amount Payable, assuming that—		
	3 per cent. Loans are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.	3½ per cent. and under are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.	All loans are redeemed at latest date of option.
	£	£	£
Overdue and Unclaimed	1,000	1,000	1,000
1909 ... ..	25,000	25,000	25,000
1910 ... ..	25,000	25,000	25,000
1911 ... ..	2,132,000	2,132,000	25,000
1912 ... ..	25,000	25,000	25,000
1913 ... ..	4,771,795	4,771,795	4,025,000
1915 ... ..	500,000	500,000	500,000
1916 ... ..	2,767,000	2,767,000	2,767,000
1917 ... ..	3,658,784	3,014,860	3,014,860
1919 ... ..	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
1920 ... ..	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
1921 ... ..	5,000,000	...	...
1922 ... ..	63,000	63,000	63,000
1923 ... ..	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,746,795
1925 ... ..	60,000	60,000	...
1926 ... ..	1,000,980	5,263,000	7,210,000
1927 ... ..	374,600	156,000	156,000
1928 ... ..	901,100	897,500	897,500
1929 ... ..	4,313,805	...	...
1930 ... ..	985,950	985,950	985,950
1932 ... ..	410,300	482,400	482,400
1936 ... ..	300,000	300,000	300,000
1940 ... ..	...	...	220,000
1941 ... ..	...	285,880	285,880
1942 ... ..	...	598,600	598,600
1943 ... ..	...	3,600	3,600
1943 ... ..	5,464,714	9,778,519	9,778,519
1954 ... ..	298,874	298,874	298,874
Indefinite ... ..	3,226,585	3,870,509	3,870,509
To end of 1925 ... ..	36,028,579	30,384,655	28,217,655
After 1925... ..	17,276,908	22,920,832	25,087,832
Total ... ..	53,305,487	53,305,487	53,305,487

In connexion with the replacing of London loans as they fall due by local issues, and the practice of late years of borrowing money in the State instead of going to London for it, the following particulars are of interest:—

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND MELBOURNE, 30TH JUNE, 1900, 1906, 1907, AND 1908.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

On 30th June.	Amount of Loans Payable in—		Annual Interest Payable in—	
	London.	Melbourne.	London.	Melbourne.
	£	£	£	£
1900	44,655,579	4,669,306	1,735,307	152,046
1906	43,178,681	9,901,119	1,594,490	326,696
1907	39,629,869	13,475,120	1,450,950	450,952
1908	37,533,136	15,772,351	1,367,800	531,616

An important point in relation to the London loans is that certain expenses occur each year in connexion with them which are not common to local loans. In the last financial year the amount was £11,980, of which £10,503 was paid as commission and £1,477 for stamps, advertising, &c.; the corresponding totals in recent previous years were:—£17,203 in 1902-3, £25,402 in 1903-4, £15,297 in 1904-5, £12,272 in 1905-6, and £11,845 in 1906-7.

The average rate of interest on the outstanding loans of the State is substantially less than it was a few years ago, and the following table, comparing the figures in 1900 (the year before Federation) with those in each of the last three years, illustrates this fact.

AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS AT EACH RATE OF INTEREST, 1900, 1906, 1907, AND 1908.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

Rates of Interest per Cent	Nominal amount outstanding on 30th June—			
	1900.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£
4½ ... ..	5,000,000	...	...	...
4 ... ..	27,060,795	23,153,795	19,153,795	17,153,795
3½ ... ..	...	220,000	220,000	220,000
3½ ... ..	12,250,000	19,039,301	23,043,884	25,356,269
3¼ ... ..	300,000	175,000	150,000	125,000
3 ... ..	4,714,090	10,490,704	10,536,310	10,449,423
Overdue (not bearing interest) ...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total ...	49,324,885	53,079,800	53,104,989	53,305,487

The difference between the interest in 1900 and in 1908 represents a saving of over £140,000 per annum on the debt of £53,305,487 at 30th June, 1908.

#### LOANS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT RAISED.

The loans authorized, but not raised, on the 30th June, 1908, amounted to £2,913,727, which sum now represents the unfloated balance of loans authorized since 1895. The following return gives the particulars of these loans:—

#### LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT RAISED, 30TH JUNE, 1908.

Under Loan Act No.—	Total.		
	Authorized.	Raised to 30th June, 1908.	Balance not raised.
	£	£	£
1440 ... ..	100,000	63,000	37,000
1552 ... ..	1,116,608	30,660	1,085,948
1623 ... ..	500,000	455,863	44,137
1753 ... ..	500,000	455,800	44,200
1816 ... ..	100,000	93,869	6,131
1962 ... ..	1,500,000	1,276,404	223,596
2041 ... ..	1,250,000	6,785	1,243,215
2053 ... ..	150,000	75,500	74,500
2116 ... ..	500,000	345,000	155,000
Total ... ..	5,716,608	2,802,881	2,913,727

The rate of interest on the amount to be raised is 3 per cent. on £1,211,285, and 3½ per cent. on £1,702,442.

#### GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT.

The following return shows the growth of the funded debt and interest since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855. The average rate of interest payable on the indebtedness has steadily declined from 6 per cent. in 1855 to 3.56 in 1908. In

Growth of  
Funded  
Debt

relation to population, however, the amount per head has substantially increased from 1855 to 1900, but since the latter year there has been no material alteration.

GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT AND INTEREST, 1855 TO 1908.

End of Financial Year in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per head of population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest.
		Total.	Average rate per cent.		
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855	480,000	28,800	6.00	1 6 4	0 1 7
1860	5,118,100	306,405	5.99	9 10 4	0 11 5
1870	11,924,800	688,740	5.78	16 8 3	0 19 0
1880	20,056,600	1,004,436	5.01	23 11 9	1 3 7
1890	41,377,693	1,649,465	3.99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900	48,774,885	1,867,604	3.83	40 17 4	1 11 3
1901	49,546,275	1,861,547	3.76	41 3 0	1 11 0
1902	50,408,957	1,887,877	3.74	41 15 5	1 11 4
1903	51,097,900	1,904,514	3.73	42 5 11	1 11 6
1904	51,519,962	1,876,011	3.64	42 13 4	1 11 1
1905	51,513,767	1,875,249	3.64	42 9 8	1 10 11
1906	52,904,800	1,915,499	3.62	43 2 3	1 11 3
1907	52,954,989	1,897,027	3.58	42 9 7	1 10 5
1908	53,180,487	1,895,354	3.56	42 1 1	1 10 0

Including money borrowed for temporary purposes (£125,000—Act 1451) in aid of revenue, the total amount of loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1908, was £53,305,487, upon which the amount of interest and expenses (paid in 1907-8) was £1,922,061, or an average of 3.61 per cent. on the total debt. The amount of interest and expenses was fully earned by £47,040,377 of the debt, the amount of such interest and expenses being £1,696,157. There was also at 30th June, 1908, £629,490 at the credit of redemption funds, so that the net burden of the public debt at the close of the financial year was £5,635,620. Over £3,000,000 of this amount

has been applied to public works of a permanent character, such as defences, State schools, public buildings, &c.

## SINKING FUNDS.

On 30th June, 1908, the sinking funds in Australia were as follow:—

Sinking  
Funds of  
Australian  
States.

## SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 30TH JUNE, 1908.

State.	Sinking Funds in Connexion with—	
	State Funded Debts.	Municipal and Other Debts.*
	£	£
Victoria .. .. .	629,490	924,230
New South Wales .. .. .	223,001	166,603
Queensland .. .. .	..	29,370
South Australia .. .. .	1,050,812	15,684
Western Australia .. .. .	1,904,433	125,741
Tasmania .. .. .	304,633	99,845
Total .. .. .	4,112,369	1,361,473

\* Figures for 1907, except in the case of Tasmania, where they are for 1906.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1908:—

	Balance at Credit.
Mallee Land Account .. .. .	£11,830
Closer Settlement Fund .. .. .	17,192
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund .. .. .	236,294
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund .. .. .	364,174
Total .. .. .	£629,490

By Act No. 1428 of 1896, 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.

Mallee Land  
Account.

By Act No. 1749 of 1901, it was provided that all moneys received by the Board of Land and Works, from lessees or purchasers of farm allotments, or purchasers of any land acquired by the Board, pursuant to the general provisions of the Act, should be paid into the Treasury, and placed to the credit of a separate account, to be called "The Farm Settlements Fund," which fund should be applied principally to the redemption of stock and debentures issued for Closer Settlement purposes, and the payment of interest thereon. Under the *Closer Settlement Act* of 1904, this fund was transferred to the Board appointed to administer that Act, and is now called the "Closer Settlement Fund."

Closer  
Settlement  
Fund.

Consolidated  
Inscribed  
Stock Redemption  
Fund.

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 in purchasing or repurchasing, and ultimately in redeeming consolidated stock—that is, stock on the London Register—and in paying expenses and costs of 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. Transactions in this fund to the 30th June, 1908, were as follow:—

THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK  
REDEMPTION FUND, 30TH JUNE, 1908.

Transactions.					To 30th June, 1908.
RECEIPTS.					£
Waterworks Trusts	...	...	...	...	160,855
Mallee Land Account	...	...	...	...	168,000
Revenue	...	...	...	...	186,852
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	...	8,043
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	83,638
Total receipts	...	...	...	...	607,388
EXPENDITURE.					
Purchase of Stock	...	...	...	...	242,514
Commission, &c.	...	...	...	...	700
Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	243,214
Balance in the Fund	...	...	...	...	364,174
Amount of stock repurchased and cancelled	...	...	...	...	259,605

The miscellaneous receipts include £62,827, surplus after redemption of loans, Acts 531 and 608. Of the balance in the fund, £364,000 was invested in Victorian Government debentures, and £174 held in cash.

Loans Re-  
demption  
Fund.

By Act No. 1565 of 1898, it was enacted that a "Victorian Loans Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury, and should be available for the purchase, repurchase, or redemption of any Victorian Government 3 per cent. stock and debentures payable at Melbourne, and in paying the expenses, costs, &c., incurred. This fund is derived from special appropriations from revenue, repayments on account of resumption of land in the Mallee district, and sundry

loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1908, were as follow:—

THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND, 30TH JUNE, 1908.

Transactions.	To 30th June, 1908.
RECEIPTS.	
From Revenue ... ..	£ 480,302
Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements ... ..	12,279
Payments by Municipalities ... ..	6,910
Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust ... ..	126,543
Interest on Investments ... ..	3,829
Repayment of Loans—	
Bush fires relief ... ..	20,614
Floods relief ... ..	1,319
Seed advances ... ..	87,878
New pilot steamer ... ..	4,033
Yarrowee Channel ... ..	9,595
<b>Total receipts ... ..</b>	<b>753,302</b>
EXPENDITURE.	
Purchase of stock ... ..	517,008
Balance in the fund ... ..	236,294
Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled	522,791

Of the balance in the fund, £227,750 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £8,544 held in cash.

DEBTS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

The following is a summary of the funded debts of the Australian States and New Zealand on the 30th June, 1908, the amounts per head of population, and the total and average interest payable. The amounts are exclusive of Treasury bonds or bills issued for revenue purposes:—

Funded debts of Australian States and New Zealand.

FUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 30TH JUNE, 1908.

State.	Funded Debt.		Interest Payable.	
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Average Rate Per Cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	
Victoria .. ..	53,180,487	42 1 1	1,895,354	3.56
New South Wales .. ..	86,421,310	54 13 3	3,059,556	3.54
Queensland .. ..	39,068,827	70 15 8	1,447,337	3.70
South Australia .. ..	28,794,858	72 6 0	1,065,091	3.70
Western Australia .. ..	20,493,618	76 3 0	704,860	3.44
Tasmania .. ..	10,053,122	55 14 11	368,698	3.67
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>238,015,222</b>	<b>56 1 4</b>	<b>8,540,896</b>	<b>3.59</b>
New Zealand (31.3.08) .. ..	66,453,897	70 12 8	2,478,429	3.73



New Zealand, Queensland, and South Australia pay the highest average rate of interest on their loans, the reason being, not that their securities are considered of less value, but that a larger proportion of their loans was raised when the rates of interest were high.

In the following statement will be found the indebtedness per head of the various States of Australia and New Zealand at the close of the last five financial years:—

GOVERNMENT FUNDED DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN  
AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1904 TO 1908.

	At end of Financial Year—									
	1903-4.		1904-5.		1905-6.		1906-7.		1907-8.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Victoria .. .. .	42	13 4	42	9 8	43	2 3	42	9 7	42	1 1
New South Wales ..	54	2 4	54	13 4	55	10 10	54	3 10	54	13 3
Queensland .. ..	77	17 8	74	17 10	73	6 7	72	0 9	70	15 8
South Australia ..	74	3 9	73	10 9	75	12 10	75	10 5	72	6 0
Western Australia ..	68	0 7	66	10 4	69	10 0	72	14 9	76	3 0
Tasmania .. .. .	51	6 4	51	18 5	53	1 0	54	18 0	55	14 11
New Zealand .. ..	69	2 0	69	5 3	69	19 1	70	3 5	70	12 8

The following is a statement of the total indebtedness of the Australian States in 1908:—

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1908.

State.	State Debts.		Municipal and Corporation Debts (exclusive of Loans from Government).	Grand Total.	
	Funded.	Unfunded.		Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria .. .. .	53,180,487	613,360*	14,392,865	68,186,712	53 18 6
New South Wales ..	86,421,310	1,214,516	3,131,872	90,767,698	57 8 3
Queensland† .. ..	39,068,827	1,130,000	796,626	40,995,453	74 5 6
South Australia ..	28,794,858	1,191,000	124,017	30,109,875	75 12 1
Western Australia ..	20,493,618	211,094	693,394	21,398,106	79 10 2
Tasmania .. .. .	10,056,122	94,111	572,051	10,722,284	59 8 9
Total .. .. .	238,015,222	4,454,081	19,710,825	262,180,128	61 15 2

\* Treasury Bonds have been issued for £125,000 of this amount, but it has been the practice to regard it as part of the Unfunded Debt, as the money was borrowed for temporary purposes in aid of revenue, and is being paid off in yearly instalments.

† Excluding Government Savings Bank Stock and Debentures, £1,565,640.

The figures £262,180,128, include loans raised by the State Governments, municipal bodies, corporations, and trusts. The Victorian figures exclude the amount of the Tramways Trust loan, viz., £1,650,000, which is treated as a loan to a private company, for although the money has been borrowed by the Trust, which is composed of representatives of municipalities, on the security of municipal property, yet the interest is paid and a sinking fund provided by the Tramway Company, which renders the liability of the Trust merely nominal.

The figures in the table show the full public indebtedness of the Commonwealth, including State, municipal, and corporation debts, to the date at which comparison can be made. Victoria has the smallest amount per head, New South Wales the next, and Western Australia the largest. There are, of course, private debts to a considerable extent and private investments by British capitalists; but there is no reliable information as to the amount of this class of indebtedness.

The State debts are those for the year ended in 1908, the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1907, except in the case of Tasmania, where they are for 1906, figures for 1908 for other States than Victoria not being available. The complete figures for Victoria in 1908, appear in the following statement:—

## STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS, 1908.

	£	£
State Debts (Funded)—		
London Register .. .. .	37,533,136	
Melbourne Register .. .. .	15,646,351	
State Debts (Unfunded) .. .. .	613,360	
Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway—unpresented .. .. .	1,000	
	<hr/>	
Total State Debts .. .. .		53,793,847
Municipal .. .. .	4,209,230	
Harbor Trusts .. .. .	2,100,000	
Fire Brigades Board .. .. .	130,000	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	8,251,000	
	<hr/>	
Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations .. .. .		14,690,230
		<hr/>
Total Debts .. .. .		68,484,077
		<hr/>

This sum (£68,484,077) is equal to a debt of £54 3s. 2d. per head of the population on 30th June, 1908.

## DEBTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Debts of  
various  
countries.

In order that a comparison may be instituted between the States of Australia and other countries of the world in regard to indebtedness, the following table is furnished. The highest debt per head of population here disclosed is that of France (£27 13s. 11d.), which is about two-thirds of that of Victoria. The next highest is that of the Cape of Good Hope (£20 8s. 8d.), and then the united liability of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies (£19 18s. 10d.), then follow Belgium (£18 15s. 2d.), Natal (£17 16s. 7d.), the United Kingdom (£17 2s. 4d.), and Italy (£16 10s. 2d.). After Italy there is shown a rapid diminution of indebtedness to £1 1s. 11d. per head in British India. It must be remembered, however, that the large indebtedness of the Australian States is the result of expenditure on railways, roads, irrigation and water supply works, harbors, public and other works, required for the speedy development of an entirely new country, whilst in the older countries of the world much of this class of work is left to private enterprise.

## GOVERNMENT DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom .. .. .	1908	762,326,000	17 2 4
British India .. .. .	1907	253,885,000	1 1 11
Canada .. .. .	1907	78,104,300	12 13 10
Cape of Good Hope .. .. .	1907	51,235,300	£0 8 8
Natal .. .. .	1907	20,761,000	17 16 7
Transvaal and Orange River .. .. .	1907	35,000,000	19 18 10
France .. .. .	1907.	1,087,484,000	27 13 11
Italy .. .. .	1907	557,616,000	16 10 2
Austria .. .. .	1906	400,400,000	14 8 10
Hungary .. .. .	1906	225,690,000	11 0 6
German States .. .. .	1907	639,947,000	10 6 1
German Empire (Imperial) .. .. .	1907	193,044,000	3 2 2
Norway .. .. .	1907	18,822,000	8 2 2
United States of America (Federal) .. .. .	1907	180,540,000	2 2 0
United States of America (States, Territories, &c.) .. .. .	1902	383,228,000	4 17 6
Russia .. .. .	1906	910,476,000	6 4 9
Sweden .. .. .	1907	25,798,000	4 15 11
Belgium .. .. .	1906	133,1£0,000	18 15 2

## COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION.

In the following table will be found a statement showing for the last five financial years the amount of revenue collected under the various heads of taxation by the Commonwealth, the State, and the local bodies :—

## COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Federal—	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties... ..	2,040,128	1,907,065	1,950,713	2,129,548	2,507,704
Excise Duties ... ..	403,377	581,780	586,357	589,883	704,434
Total Federal Taxation	2,443,505	2,488,843	2,537,070	2,719,431	3,212,138
State—					
Wharfage Rates ... ..	45,216	50,213	52,771	53,099	55,389
Tonnage Dues ... ..	28,518	30,762	32,200	33,698	35,754
Licences ... ..	17,852	17,521	17,813	19,043	19,851
Probate & Succession Duties	308,531	265,876	328,628	401,631	304,830
Duties on Bank Notes ...	18,440	16,444	17,352	17,702	17,612
Land Tax ... ..	106,445	97,840	103,536	92,438	89,496
Income Tax ... ..	311,147	316,943	318,135	355,148	317,354
Stamp Duty ... ..	175,732	183,246	205,345	222,671	222,923
Race Clubs' percentage ...	...	...	...	4,875	5,554
Total State Taxation ...	1,011,881	978,845	1,075,780	1,200,305	1,068,763
Municipal Taxation ... ..	981,412	986,069	1,015,841	1,068,967	1,084,513
Harbor Trusts ... ..	162,105	167,727	197,434	199,944	212,320
Total Taxation ... ..	4,593,903	4,621,424	4,826,125	5,188,647	5,577,734

The relative pressure of taxation in successive years evidently depends, not on its amount or on its amount per head of population, but on the ability of the community to meet it. The figures in the above table should be read in conjunction with the wealth of the people, as indicated by the banking and probate returns and by income-tax returns, also with alterations in value of property as shown in municipal returns.

The taxation in Victoria per head of population by Commonwealth, State, and local bodies is as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

Division.	Taxation per Head of Population in--				
	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Federal ... ..	2 0 5	2 1 1	2 1 8	2 3 11	2 11 1
State ... ..	0 16 9	0 16 2	0 17 8	0 19 5	0 17 0
Local ... ..	0 18 11	0 19 1	0 19 9	1 0 4	1 0 7
Total ... ..	3 16 1	3 16 4	3 19 1	4 3 8	4 8 8

In the return following will be found, for the purpose of comparison, particulars of taxation by Government and local bodies throughout the States of Australia and in the United Kingdom:—

TAXATION BY GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL BODIES IN THE STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Total Amount of Taxation.	Rate per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria .. ..	5,258,725	4 3 7
New South Wales .. ..	6,651,867	4 4 11
Queensland .. ..	2,438,015	4 9 3
South Australia .. ..	1,671,831	4 4 5
Western Australia .. ..	1,529,422	5 15 11
Tasmania .. ..	752,936	4 2 11
Total .. ..	18,302,876	4 6 11
United Kingdom .. ..	204,714,000	4 12 5

In these figures, which exclude wharfage rates and harbor dues, the Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1907-8, and the Local taxation for the year 1906-7, and it appears that the total taxation for Australia is £18,302,876, or an average of £4 6s. 11d. per head per annum. The lowest rate, £4 2s. 11d. per head, prevails in Tasmania; Victoria is next with £4 3s. 7d.; then follow South Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, with £4 4s. 5d., £4 4s. 11d., £4 9s. 3d., and £5 15s. 11d. respectively. In the United Kingdom, the taxation is 5s. 6d. per head above that in Australia, and is higher than in any of the Australian States except Western Australia.

## LICENCES.

The following is a statement showing, as far as practicable, the number of licences issued for various purposes in 1908, and the amount of fees, under each head, collected during the year. Municipal licences for slaughtering, dairies, noxious trades, the carriage of passengers and goods, &c., are not shown.

## LICENCES—NUMBER AND REVENUE, 1908.

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.	Amount of Fees Collected.
<i>Excise.</i>		
Distilling—		£ s. d.
Spirit Makers—General .. ..	4	200 0 0
Wine .. .. .	5	108 6 8
Vignerons .. .. .	33	162 10 4
Test Still .. .. .	42	3 19 7
Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff .. .. .	49	1,181 3 4
Brewers .. .. .	36	884 19 6
Sugar refining .. .. .	1	5 0 0
Starch manufacturing .. .. .	3	15 0 0
<i>Licensing.</i>		
Victuallers* .. .. .	4,738	81,382 18 6
Packet .. .. .	14	280 0 0
Grocers .. .. .	315	3,150 0 0
Australian Wine .. .. .	295	1,475 0 0
Railway Refreshment Rooms .. .. .	32	800 0 0
Billiard Tables .. .. .	89	565 0 0
Spirit Merchants, &c. .. .. .	425	10,574 10 7
Brewers .. .. .	41	41 0 0
Club .. .. .	90	180 0 0
Vignerons .. .. .	38	190 0 0
<i>Customs.</i>		
Carriage .. .. .	1,043	258 7 6
Lighter and Boat .. .. .	52	13 0 0
Custom House Agents .. .. .	67	327 10 0
Bond .. .. .	55	4,629 5 0
<i>Explosives.</i>		
Importation .. .. .	174	565 0 0
Manufacture of Rack-a-rock .. .. .	16	4 0 0
Manufacture of other Explosives .. .. .	8	9 10 0
Magazine .. .. .	236	169 10 0
Fireworks, Sale of .. .. .	756	37 16 0
Other than Fireworks, Sale of .. .. .	1,425	356 5 0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Auctioneers—General † .. .. .	734	13,592 12 1
Gold-buyers .. .. .	67	72 2 11
Gold-assayers .. .. .	38	73 12 2

\* Including temporary licences, which numbered 1,263, on which the fees collected amounted to £2,536.

† Including 181 temporary licences, on which the fees collected were £181.

In addition to the above there are other licences, particulars of which cannot be obtained for the calendar year 1908, but the fees collected during the financial year 1907-8 are as follow :—

Description of Licence.	Amount of Fees Collected.		
	£	s.	d.
Insurance .. .. .	13,569	0	0
Business (on the Gold-fields) .. .. .	73	2	6
Sale of Tobacco, &c. .. .. .	1,493	15	4
Servants' Registry Office .. .. .	92	2	6
Pawnbrokers .. .. .	1,010	0	0
Hawkers .. .. .	1,423	0	0
Carriers .. .. .	51	6	0
Stage Carriage .. .. .	165	10	0
Marine Store .. .. .	163	0	0
Forwarding Agents .. .. .	180	0	0
Permits to Fish, &c. .. .. .	10	5	0
Race Clubs .. .. .	263	18	0

## POPULATION.

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, Esq., 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, and he 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, then, was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The second was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th 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. From Tasmania and New South Wales, therefore, came the first white people who settled in this State. 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 after, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the inhabitants had increased to 3,511, and 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 doubled itself 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, too, even Californians leaving their own gold-bearing country to try their fortunes in Australia. Some idea of this influx may be gathered

Population  
of Victoria  
1836 to  
1908.



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 in the population, about 112,000 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 at a maximum, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable re-action followed, and this is reflected in the records, the net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounting 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 these 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 this as well as all the other Eastern States. Since then good seasons have followed one another, with the result that employment has been plentiful, and that in addition to retaining its own people, this State has latterly been able to attract others from without. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1908:—

## ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1908.

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) ...	142	35	177	} 200
1836 (St. 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 ...	609,544	601,338	1,210,882	1,204,045
1902 ...	608,037	603,413	1,211,450	1,211,170
1903 ...	605,361	603,493	1,208,854	1,208,880
1904 ...	605,035	605,269	1,210,304	1,207,537
1905 ...	609,674	608,897	1,218,571	1,212,517
1906 ...	620,380	617,618	1,237,998	1,227,072
1907 ...	631,140	627,000	1,258,140	1,246,860
1908 ...	640,180	633,133	1,273,313	1,265,223

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1908, are shown in the following table:—

Population  
1908.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

—	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1907 .. ..	..	..	631,140	627,000	1,258,140
Births, 1908 .. ..	16,073	15,028			
Deaths „ .. ..	8,815	6,952			
Natural increase .. ..	..	..	7,258	8,076	15,334
Migration by Sea, 1908—					
Arrivals (as recorded) .. ..	47,507	29,356			
Departures „ .. ..	47,198	31,416			
Gain Seawards .. ..	..	..	309	-2,060	-1,751
Migration by Land, 1908 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals .. ..	17,572	10,720			
Departures .. ..	16,099	10,603			
Gain Overland .. ..	..	..	1,473	117	1,590
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1908 .. ..	..	..	640,180	633,133	1,273,313
Increase from Census, 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1908 .. ..	..	..	36,460	35,783	72,243
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the Census not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	163	108	271

During the period—1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1905—it was the practice, in estimating the population of Victoria, to make an allowance of 9 per cent. of the recorded departures by sea, to provide for unrecorded departures. But early in 1906 an investigation was made of the method of recording arrivals and departures by sea, and the question generally of estimating the population, with the result that the continuance of the allowance was found to be unnecessary, and it has accordingly been abandoned from 1st January, 1906. In the period mentioned—4 $\frac{3}{4}$  years—the allowance made for unrecorded departures by sea has amounted to 32,346 persons, a number which is considered to be more than sufficient for the present; and the results of an investigation into the method adopted of estimating population in all the States, and for the Commonwealth as a whole, made by the Commonwealth Statistician, supports this view.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405. The following table shows

Increase of  
population,  
1891-1908.

the increase of population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration since that date:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,  
AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1908.

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	+522	4,135
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	172,513	111,577	60,936
1901 (from 1st April) .. ..	11,491	1,679	9,812
1902 .. .. .	14,284	13,716	568
1903 .. .. .	13,974	16,570	-2,596
1904 .. .. .	15,370	13,920	1,450
1905 .. .. .	15,431	7,164	8,267
1906 .. .. .	15,607	+3,820	19,427
1907 .. .. .	16,827	+3,315	20,142
1908 .. .. .	15,334	161	15,173
Total since 1901 Census (7 $\frac{3}{4}$ years)	118,318	46,075	72,243
Total (17 $\frac{3}{4}$ years) .. ..	290,831	157,652	133,179

Emigration  
to Western  
Australia.

It will be seen from the above table that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. Naturally, Western Australia was by far the greatest gainer. The following table shows to what a large extent that State has gained from Victoria from 1891 (the year when gold was first discovered there in large quantities), to the close of 1908. The total recorded is 86,734.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA,  
1891 TO 1908.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1891 .. .. .	344	2,304	1,960
1892 .. .. .	632	2,346	1,714
1893 .. .. .	1,922	4,177	2,255
1894 .. .. .	6,545	16,690	10,145
1895 .. .. .	6,344	17,471	11,127
1896 .. .. .	12,951	37,448	24,497
1897 .. .. .	20,580	31,775	11,195
1898 .. .. .	21,687	22,504	817
1899 .. .. .	12,403	12,299	- 104
1900 .. .. .	10,638	13,576	2,938
1901 .. .. .	11,371	16,704	5,333

## RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1891 TO 1908—continued.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1902 .. ..	10,550	18,608	8,058
1903 .. ..	7,986	12,854	4,868
1904 .. ..	7,882	12,819	4,937
1905 .. ..	8,936	10,737	1,801
1906 .. ..	10,159	8,714	- 1,445
1907 .. ..	10,389	7,623	- 2,766
1908 .. ..	8,729	8,133	- 596
Total .. ..	170,048	256,782	86,734

The arrivals and departures cannot all be taken to represent Victorians, as passengers from the Eastern States calling at Victorian ports on the way to the Western State were, up to 31st December, 1902, included. A very large number of Victorians must, however, have emigrated to Western Australia, as the census returns of that State on 31st March, 1901, disclosed the fact that there were then no fewer than 39,491 natives of Victoria living there. Victoria had a greater gold-mining population to draw upon than any of the other States, and it so happened that the mining industry here was dull at the very time when that of Western Australia was flourishing. There was some compensation to Victoria for this exodus to Western Australia, as the fathers and sons who went there, and earned good wages, remitted considerable sums of money for the support of their dependents in Victoria.

There was a large migration to and from South Africa and Victoria going on for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. However, during the past five years this State has gained 2,907 persons from South Africa. The following table gives the movement since 1895, the first year in which a separate record relating to South Africa was kept:—

Emigration to South Africa.

## RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM SOUTH AFRICA, 1895 TO 1908.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1895 .. ..	136	1,524	1,388
1896 .. ..	333	3,214	2,881
1897 .. ..	824	1,570	746
1898 .. ..	740	870	130
1899 .. ..	994	1,192	198
1900 .. ..	1,878	3,645	1,767
1901 .. ..	4,785	3,715	- 1,070
1902 .. ..	4,215	5,460	1,245
1903 .. ..	794	3,511	2,717
1904 .. ..	1,325	1,125	- 200
1905 .. ..	1,186	1,068	- 118
1906 .. ..	1,382	878	- 504
1907 .. ..	2,162	644	- 1,518
1908 .. ..	1,163	596	- 567
Total .. ..	21,917	29,012	7,095

Immigration and Emigration, 1904 to 1908.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1904 to 1908:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.			Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants.
1904	..	..	55,049	65,831	10,782
1905	..	..	62,798	65,404	2,606
1906	..	..	69,282	67,348	- 1,934
1907	..	..	75,784	73,045	- 2,739
1908	..	..	76,863	78,614	1,751

The departures exceeded the arrivals in 1908 and during the first two years of the quinquennial period, but during the third and fourth years there was an excess of immigrants numbering 1,934 in 1906 and 2,739 in 1907.

Arrivals and departures by rail, 1904 to 1908.

The Inter-State railway passenger traffic is also taken into account in framing estimates of population, and the effect of this traffic during the past five years is shown in the following return:—

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.			
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
1904	..	11,500	6,869	18,369	9,717	6,118	15,835	1,783	751	2,534
1905	..	11,758	7,156	18,914	10,630	7,076	17,706	1,128	80	1,208
1906	..	12,829	8,075	20,904	11,519	7,670	19,189	1,310	405	1,715
1907	..	14,520	9,112	23,632	14,032	9,076	23,108	488	36	524
1908	..	15,975	9,745	25,720	14,636	9,639	24,275	1,339	106	1,445
Total	..	63,582	40,957	107,539	60,534	39,579	100,113	6,048	1,378	7,426

In 1908 Victoria gained by rail 499 from New South Wales, 43 from Queensland, and 903 from South Australia.

Loss by emigration to 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 during each of the five years ended 1908 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears, it indicates that the immigrants exceeded the emigrants by the number against which it is placed:—

## RECORDED NET EMIGRATION FROM VICTORIA BY SEA, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Excess of Emigration over Immigration between Victoria and—									
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and South Seas.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	Foreign Ports.	Net Emigration.
1904 ..	2,972	516	4,937	- 122	2,314	- 200	432	85	- 152	10,782
1905 ..	- 145	587	1,801	-1,052	1,581	- 118	- 15	31	- 64	2,606
1906 ..	- 211	-302	-1,445	-1,766	2,332	-504	- 26	62	- 74	-1,934
1907 ..	3,144	264	-2,766	-1,901	574	-1,518	- 371	14	- 179	-2,739
1908 ..	3,981	- 30	- 596	-1,446	1,788	- 537	- 855	- 200	- 324	1,751
Total	9,741	1,035	1,931	-6,287	8,589	-2,907	- 835	- 8	- 793	10,466

It will be seen from the above table that emigration from Victoria to South Africa ceased in 1904, and it appears from the last three years' figures, that a similar position has been reached as regards Western Australia.

There is at the present time a very general demand throughout Australia for increased population, and the question of attracting immigrants is now receiving considerable attention. By the *Closer Settlement Act* 1906 portions of estates are reserved exclusively for applicants in or from Great Britain and Ireland, or any other country, and arrangements have been made for applications to be lodged with the Agent-General. Desirable immigrants are also being assisted to Victoria through the Agent-General in London.

Encouraging immigration.

The following tables show the ages of the people and their conjugal condition, at the three census years 1881, 1891, and 1901, also their occupations for the two latter years. Particulars of the kind are only collected in census years.

Ages of the people

## AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, AND 1901.

Age Group (Years.)	1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	57,542	56,141	75,229	73,505	66,807	65,179
5-10 ..	54,555	54,250	64,989	63,251	72,052	70,493
10-15 ..	54,043	53,715	58,536	57,528	67,389	66,640
15-20 ..	49,192	51,020	56,889	57,560	58,896	59,717
20-25 ..	40,385	43,178	63,356	62,185	50,593	57,632
25-30 ..	27,341	26,902	62,910	54,999	45,469	52,832
30-35 ..	22,517	21,880	47,632	39,667	46,635	48,156
35-40 ..	23,314	21,499	31,672	26,398	46,723	43,390
40-45 ..	25,815	21,174	23,924	21,332	37,118	33,551
45-50 ..	28,209	19,374	22,007	19,567	24,137	21,810



The noticeable features in the above table are the decrease in the number of young women in 1901, as compared with 1891, in the age groups 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, and the increase in the number of the women in the groups 20-35, 35-40, 40-45, the later reproductive ages. The same features are apparent in regard to the young and middle-aged men. In 1901, those in the groups 20-25, 25-30, 30-35, were less, and those in the groups 35-40, 40-45, 45-50 greater, in number than in 1891. There is also a marked increase in the proportionate number of old people aged 65 and upwards, both male and female, more old people in 1891 than in 1881, and still more in 1901 than in 1891.

By adopting larger groups a clearer idea is obtained of the age distribution of the population at the three census periods. The sub-joined 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:—

Persons at dependent and supporting ages.

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.
1881	166,140	164,106	188,564	185,653	82,381	50,691	12,657	8,354
1891	198,754	194,284	286,383	262,141	86,909	67,836	23,470	15,659
1901	206,248	202,312	285,434	295,278	72,815	68,860	36,822	29,249
Proportions per cent.								
1881	36·94	40·14	41·93	45·41	18·31	12·40	2·82	2·05
1891	33·37	35·98	48·09	48·56	14·60	12·56	3·94	2·90
1901	34·30	33·96	47·47	49·57	12·11	11·56	6·12	4·91

It will be seen that while the proportion of the population at supporting ages did not vary much at the three periods there was a material difference in the internal age distribution. There was between 1881 and 1901 a considerable increase in the numbers at ages 15-45 and a corresponding decrease at ages 45-65.



Occupations of the people, 1891 and 1901.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AS RETURNED AT THE CENSUSES OF 1891 AND 1901.

Occupation.	1891.	1901.
<b>Breadwinners—</b>		
Professional .. .. .	29,734	35,224
Domestic .. .. .	57,571	66,815
Commercial .. .. .	68,076	79,048
Transport and Communication .. .. .	31,476	31,516
Industrial .. .. .	168,534	146,233
Primary Producers .. .. .	128,983	165,147
Indefinite .. .. .	17,776	10,066
<b>Total Breadwinners .. .. .</b>	<b>502,150</b>	<b>534,049</b>
<b>Dependents .. .. .</b>	<b>631,308</b>	<b>662,355</b>
<b>Occupation not stated .. .. .</b>	<b>6,947</b>	<b>4,937</b>
<b>Total Population .. .. .</b>	<b>1,140,405</b>	<b>1,201,341</b>

With an increase in the population between 1891 and 1901 of 60,936, it is satisfactory to find that the number of primary producers had improved by over 36,000.

Conjugal condition 1881, 1891 1901.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901.  
(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines).

Ages.	MALES.					
	Total Number.			Never Married.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	166,686	199,109	206,305	166,686	199,108	206,305
15 to 20 years ..	49,316	56,981	58,990	49,263	56,878	58,899
20 „ 30 „ ..	67,130	125,700	95,498	50,769	94,357	75,951
30 „ 40 „ ..	44,238	78,447	92,393	13,525	26,066	32,193
40 „ 50 „ ..	49,251	44,721	60,544	10,360	9,246	12,444
50 „ 60 „ ..	39,487	42,422	33,047	7,760	7,692	5,397
60 years and upwards	23,646	41,937	49,999	4,657	7,206	8,305
<b>All ages ..</b>	<b>439,754</b>	<b>589,317</b>	<b>596,776</b>	<b>303,020</b>	<b>400,553</b>	<b>399,494</b>
<b>Under 21 years ..</b>	<b>224,805</b>	<b>268,156</b>	<b>275,636</b>	<b>224,519</b>	<b>267,875</b>	<b>275,387</b>
<b>21 years and upwards</b>	<b>214,949</b>	<b>321,161</b>	<b>321,140</b>	<b>78,501</b>	<b>132,678</b>	<b>124,107</b>
15 „ ..	273,068	390,208	390,471	136,334	201,445	193,189
20 „ ..	223,752	333,227	331,481	87,071	144,567	134,290

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901—  
*continued.*

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	MALES.					
	Husbands.			Widowers.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	53	97	89	..	6	2
20 „ 30 „ ..	16,072	30,765	19,294	289	578	253
30 „ 40 „ ..	29,702	50,631	58,408	1,011	1,750	1,792
40 „ 50 „ ..	36,398	32,917	45,334	2,493	2,558	2,766
50 „ 60 „ ..	27,983	30,345	24,418	3,744	4,385	3,232
60 years and upwards	13,730	25,527	29,695	5,259	9,204	11,999
All ages ..	123,938	170,283	177,238	12,796	18,481	20,044
Under 21 years ..	280	274	245	6	7	4
21 years and upwards	123,658	170,009	176,993	12,790	18,474	20,040
15 „ „	123,938	170,282	177,238	12,796	18,481	20,044
20 „ „	123,885	170,185	177,149	12,796	18,475	20,042
Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Total Number.			Never Married.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	164,437	194,365	202,235	164,432	194,362	202,235
15 to 20 years ..	51,140	57,603	59,789	49,657	55,964	58,748
20 „ 30 „ ..	70,223	117,527	110,676	38,304	64,345	71,832
30 „ 40 „ ..	43,471	66,314	91,813	5,501	12,870	24,212
40 „ 50 „ ..	40,641	41,069	55,516	2,425	3,701	8,331
50 „ 60 „ ..	24,397	35,603	32,851	1,062	1,877	2,679
60 years and upwards	15,375	28,665	43,684	718	1,483	2,142
All ages ..	409,684	541,146	596,564	262,099	334,602	370,179
Under 21 years ..	225,264	264,239	273,634	222,220	260,768	271,394
21 years and upwards	184,420	276,907	322,930	39,879	73,834	98,785
15 „ „	245,247	346,781	394,329	97,667	140,240	167,944
20 „ „	194,107	289,178	334,540	48,010	84,276	109,196

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901—  
continued.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Wives.			Widows.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	5	3	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	1,463	1,620	1,039	20	19	2
20 „ 30 „ ..	30,824	52,072	38,098	1,095	1,110	746
30 „ 40 „ ..	35,205	50,172	64,029	2,765	3,272	3,572
40 „ 50 „ ..	32,817	31,474	40,892	5,399	5,894	6,293
50 „ 60 „ ..	17,994	24,272	21,011	5,341	9,454	9,161
60 years and upwards	7,566	14,033	18,173	7,091	13,149	23,369
All ages ..	125,874	173,646	183,242	21,711	32,898	43,143
Under 21 years ..	2,997	3,434	2,233	47	37	7
21 years and upwards	122,877	170,212	181,009	21,664	32,861	43,136
15 „ „	125,869	173,643	183,242	21,711	32,898	43,143
20 „ „	124,406	172,023	182,203	21,691	32,879	43,141

Ages.	MALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.								
	Never Married.			Husbands.			Widowers.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	99.9	99.8	99.8	.1	.2	.2	..	..	..
20 „ 30 „ ..	75.6	75.1	79.5	24.0	24.5	20.2	.4	.4	.3
30 „ 40 „ ..	30.6	33.2	34.9	67.1	64.6	63.2	2.3	2.2	1.9
40 „ 50 „ ..	21.0	20.7	20.6	73.9	73.6	74.9	5.1	5.7	4.5
50 „ 60 „ ..	19.7	18.2	16.3	70.8	71.5	73.9	9.5	10.3	9.8
60 years and upwards	19.7	17.2	16.6	58.1	60.9	59.4	22.2	21.9	24.0
All Ages ..	68.9	68.0	66.9	28.2	28.9	29.7	2.9	3.1	3.4
Under 21 years ..	99.9	99.9	99.9	.1	.1	.1	..	..	..
21 years and upwards	36.5	41.3	38.7	57.5	53.0	55.1	6.0	5.7	6.2
15 „ „	49.9	51.6	49.5	45.4	43.7	45.4	4.7	4.7	5.1
20 „ „	38.9	43.4	40.5	55.4	51.1	53.5	5.7	5.5	6.0

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901—  
*continued.*

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	FEMALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.								
	Never Married.			Wives.			Widows.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	97.1	97.2	98.3	2.9	2.8	1.7	..	..	..
20 „ 30 „ ..	54.6	54.8	64.9	43.9	44.3	34.4	1.5	.9	.7
30 „ 40 „ ..	12.7	19.4	26.4	81.0	75.7	69.7	6.3	4.9	3.9
40 „ 50 „ ..	6.0	9.0	15.0	80.7	76.6	73.7	13.3	14.4	11.3
50 „ 60 „ ..	4.3	5.3	8.2	73.8	68.2	63.9	21.9	26.5	27.9
60 years and upwards	4.7	5.2	4.9	49.2	48.9	41.6	46.1	45.9	53.5
All Ages ..	64.0	61.8	62.1	30.7	32.1	30.7	5.3	6.1	7.2
Under 21 years ..	98.7	98.7	99.2	1.3	1.3	.8	..	..	..
21 years and upwards	21.6	26.7	30.6	66.6	61.5	56.0	11.8	11.8	13.4
15 „ „	39.8	40.4	42.6	51.2	50.1	46.5	8.9	9.5	10.9
20 „ „	24.7	29.2	32.6	64.1	59.5	54.5	11.2	11.3	12.9

The table shows that the proportionate number “never married” in the age groups of the males 20-30, and 30-40, materially increased from 1881 to 1901. In the group 40-50 the position remained about the same, while the number of men “never married” over 50 decreased considerably. As regards the females, there is a very noticeable increase in the number of spinsters from 20 years of age right up to 60. In the age groups 20-30, 30-40, and 40-50, the increase is very marked, and in the last two groups mentioned, the number has more than doubled between 1881 and 1901.

In the following return the persons and dwellings to the square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons to a room, are shown for the five census years 1861-1901:—

Density of population, &c.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR FIVE 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 a Dwelling (Inhabited and Uninhabited).	Persons to a Room.
1861 ..	6.126	1.470	4.16	2.96	1.35
1871 ..	8.298	1.714	4.84	3.89	1.18
1881 ..	9.791	1.935	5.06	4.44	1.08
1891 ..	12.948	2.549	5.08	5.10	.92
1901 ..	13.643	2.747	4.97	5.25	.90

The population returned at the census of 1901 furnishes a proportion of 13.6 persons to the square mile. In 1891 the proportion was 12.9; in 1881, 9.8; in 1871, 8.3; and in 1861, 6.1. There were 497 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1901, a smaller number than in 1891 and 1881, when the numbers were 508 and 506 respectively, but greater than in 1871 and 1861, when the numbers were 484 and 416.

Density of  
Population  
in Aus-  
tralia and  
New Zea-  
land.

The following table contains particulars of the density of the population, inhabited dwellings to the square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons to a room in each Australian State and New Zealand at the census of 1901:—

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1901.

State.	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 a dwelling (inhabited and uninhabited.)	Persons to a Room.
Victoria ...	13·643	2·747	4·97	5·25	·90
New South Wales ...	4·373	·814	5·37	5·15	·99
Queensland ...	·753	·148	5·09	4·71	·94
South Australia (Proper)	·931	·181	5·16	...	...
"    "    (Northern Territory)	·008	·002	3·31	...	...
Western Australia ...	·184	·050	3·68	3·42	·97
Tasmania ...	6·526	1·303	5·01	4·58	·98
Australia ...	1·268	·251	5·06	...	...
Dominion of New Zealand	7·427	1·527	4·86	...	...

Victoria is the most thickly populated of the Australian States, having more than twice as many persons to the square mile as Tasmania, the next State in point of density, and more than three times the number as compared with New South Wales. About five persons to the inhabited house is the proportion existing in each Australian State, except Western Australia and the Northern Territory, where the number is somewhat more than three. As regards the number of rooms to each dwelling, Victoria stands the highest with an average of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  rooms, and Western Australia the lowest with about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  rooms to each habitation. In the five States of Australia which collected the information, it was ascertained that there was nearly one person to every room—Victoria having 90 (the lowest), and New South Wales 99 (the highest) persons to every 100 rooms—the other States varying between these numbers.

The census of 1901 gives the principal birthplaces of the people as follow :—

Birthplaces of the people, 1901.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1901.

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	428,823	447,180	876,003
Other Australian States ...	30,672	34,422	65,094
New Zealand ... ..	4,404	4,616	9,020
England and Wales ... ..	64,871	52,237	117,108
Scotland ... ..	19,003	16,748	35,751
Ireland ... ..	28,796	32,716	61,512
Other British Possessions ...	3,000	1,551	4,551
<b>Total British ... ..</b>	<b>579,569</b>	<b>589,470</b>	<b>1,169,039</b>
Germany ... ..	5,295	2,313	7,608
United States ... ..	1,382	753	2,135
Sweden and Norway ... ..	2,633	174	2,207
China ... ..	6,158	72	6,230
Other Foreign Countries ...	5,814	1,588	7,402
<b>Total Foreign ... ..</b>	<b>20,682</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>25,582</b>
At Sea ... ..	782	782	1,564
Unspecified ... ..	2,850	2,306	5,156
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>603,883</b>	<b>597,458</b>	<b>1,201,341</b>
<b>Allegiance—</b>			
British Subjects ... ..	586,921	594,080	1,181,001
Foreign " ... ..	16,962	3,378	20,340

Persons of Victorian birth were in the proportion of 73 to every 100 persons in 1901, as compared with 63 in 1891. These, combined with natives of the other Australian States and New Zealand, amounted to nearly four-fifths of the total population of Victoria.

Victorian born.

The decrease of natives of all parts of the United Kingdom resident in Victoria during the ten years ended 1901 was considerable, amounting to 84,510. This decrease is equivalent to 28 per cent. of the natives of England, Wales, and Ireland, and 29 per cent. of the natives of Scotland.

Decrease of natives of the United Kingdom.

The number of persons in the State in 1901 who owed allegiance to some foreign power was 20,340 or 1.7 per cent. of the population. This is a large decrease compared with 1891, when they numbered 35,126 or 3.1 per cent. of the population.

Foreign subjects.

In the interval between the censuses of 1891 and 1901 natives of China decreased from 8,467 (including 17 of European race) to 6,230 (including 70 of European race). This, however, does not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 9,377 in 1891 and 7,349 in 1901, and it is estimated that at the end of 1908 they had decreased to 6,815.

Chinese.

Victorians in each Australian State and New Zealand.

Persons of Victorian birth living in other Australian States and New Zealand numbered 136,638 at the census of 1901, as compared with 69,021 at the previous census in 1891, thus showing an increase of 67,617.

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 1901.

State in which living.	Numbers born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	428,823	447,180	876,003
New South Wales ... ..	30,358	25,661	56,019
Queensland ... ..	6,721	3,551	10,272
South Australia ... ..	5,134	5,190	10,324
Western Australia... ..	24,342	15,149	39,491
Tasmania ... ..	4,502	3,447	7,949
Australia ... ..	499,880	500,178	1,000,058
New Zealand ... ..	6,530	6,053	12,583
Total ... ..	506,410	506,231	1,012,641

The following table gives the number of Australians other than Victorians who were resident in this State at the census:—

NATIVES OF OTHER STATES AND NEW ZEALAND LIVING IN VICTORIA, 1901.

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .. ..	10,631	11,786	22,417
Queensland .. ..	1,363	1,669	3,032
South Australia .. ..	10,720	11,209	21,929
Western Australia .. ..	673	795	1,468
Tasmania .. ..	6,871	8,492	15,363
New Zealand .. ..	4,404	4,616	9,020
Australasia (state not given) .. ..	414	471	885
Total .. ..	35,076	39,038	74,114

Comparing these two tables, it is seen that the number of persons of Victorian birth in the other States and New Zealand exceeded the number of persons born in those places living in Victoria in 1901, by 62,524.

The exodus to Western Australia was the principal factor contributing to this result, for whereas in 1891 there were only 1,036 Victorians resident there, in 1901 the number had increased to 39,491.

Natives of other States and New Zealand living in Victoria.

The enumerated population at the five census years, the estimated population in 1908, and the increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

Increase of population at five decades and in 1908.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, AND IN 1908.

Year of Census or Estimate.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Popu-lation.	Increase since last Census.		Popu-lation.	Increase since last Census.		Popu-lation.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numeri-cal.	Centesi-mal.		Numeri-cal.	Centesi-mal.		Numeri-cal.	Centesi-mal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
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
1908	*1,273,584	72,243	6·02	640,343	36,460	6·04	633,241	35,783	5·99

\*Including full-blooded Aborigines—271, viz., 163 males and 108 females—not taken into account in earlier tables.

From the date of the census 31st March, 1901, to the end of 1908—a period of 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  years—the increase in population exceeds that of the preceding ten years, which, however, was the smallest since 1861, being only 60,936 persons, as against 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881.

Population 1861-1908.

The proportion of sexes at the five census enumerations, and during the past five years was:—

Proportion of sexes, Victoria.

Year.							Females to 100 Males.
1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.41
1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	82.40
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	90.75
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	90.57
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.94
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.04
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.87
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.55
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.34
1908	..	...	...	...	...	...	98.89

It will be noticed that in 1904 the females outnumbered the males, but that in all other years the latter have been in excess.

The numbers of the sexes are more on an equality in Victoria than in any of the other States. This will be apparent from the

Proportion of sexes in Australia and New Zealand.



following figures which show that while in Western Australia there are only 71 females, and in Queensland 84, to 100 males, in Victoria the proportion is 99 :—

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1908.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Victoria ... ..	98·89	Western Australia ...	71·46
New South Wales ...	86·79	Tasmania ... ..	94·94
Queensland ... ..	83·73		—
South Australia Proper ...	88·61	Australia ... ..	89·16
"    "    Northern		New Zealand ... ..	88·24
"    "    Territory ...	22·00		

Population  
of Greater  
Melbourne  
1908.

The following table shows for Greater Melbourne its area in acres, its estimated population, the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1908, also the estimated mean population during that year in the various municipalities :—

POPULATION, &C., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1908.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	At End of 1908.		Mean Population, 1908.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City ... ..	7,658	101,250	13·2	100,880
Fitzroy City ... ..	923	33,500	36·3	33,430
Collingwood City ... ..	1,139	35,450	31·1	35,190
Richmond City ... ..	1,430	39,700	27·8	39,450
Brunswick City ... ..	2,722	28,290	10·4	27,680
Northcote Town ... ..	2,850	13,960	4·9	13,750
Prahran City ... ..	2,320	43,000	18·5	42,800
South Melbourne City ...	2,311	42,760	18·5	42,350
Port Melbourne Town ...	2,366	12,870	5·4	12,770
St. Kilda City ... ..	2,046	22,920	11·2	22,660
Brighton Town ... ..	3,288	11,800	3·6	11,650
Essendon Town* ... ..	4,000	20,200	5·1	19,850
Hawthorn City ... ..	2,400	24,850	10·4	24,740
Kew Borough ... ..	3,553	10,640	3·0	10,480
Footscray City ... ..	2,577	19,940	7·7	19,700
Williamstown Town ... ..	2,775	13,900	5·0	13,860
Oakleigh Borough ... ..	1,858	1,750	·9	1,660
Caulfield Town ... ..	6,080	12,600	2·1	12,210
Malvern Town ... ..	3,989	13,550	3·4	13,420
Camberwell Town ... ..	8,320	11,250	1·4	10,930
Preston Shire ... ..	8,800	4,520	·5	4,430
Coburg Borough ... ..	4,800	8,300	1·7	8,200
Remainder of District ...	85,275	20,530	·2	19,780
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	...	1,730	...	1,730
<b>Total, including Shipping ...</b>	<b>163,480</b>	<b>549,200</b>	<b>3·4</b>	<b>543,600</b>

\* Essendon was proclaimed a city on 8th April, 1909.

Density of  
metropoli-  
tan popula-  
tion.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 36 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 31; Richmond 28; Prahran and South Melbourne about 18; and Melbourne City 13.

There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,982 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne 482, Williamstown 450, St. Kilda 278, Caulfield 265, Richmond 206, and Brighton 172 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 5,441 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named would be as follows:—Richmond 32, South Melbourne 23, Melbourne City 18, St. Kilda 13, Williamstown 6, and Kew 4; but in Brighton and Caulfield the proportion would remain about the same.

The following return has been prepared, showing the population of Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1908, the totals of these three years being respectively 490,896, 496,079, and 549,200. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne from 1891 to 1901, but a slight recovery from the latter year to 1908. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include these districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, Brunswick, and Hawthorn alone of the cities there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne fell away up to 1901, and slightly recovered to 1908. There was a continued increase in Essendon, Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield, and Camberwell, and a continued decrease in Williamstown. In the boroughs of Kew and Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905. In the shire of Preston there was a small increase. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 20,530 in 1908.

Greater  
Melbourne  
—Increase  
of popula-  
tion.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891, 1901, AND 1908.

Municipal Districts.	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1908 (31st Dec.)
Cities—			
Melbourne .. .. .	104,316	97,440	101,250
Fitzroy .. .. .	32,453	31,687	33,500
Collingwood .. .. .	35,070	32,749	35,450
Richmond .. .. .	38,797	37,824	39,700
Brunswick (Town 1891 and 1901) .. .. .	21,961	24,141	28,290
Prahran .. .. .	39,703	40,441	43,000
South Melbourne .. .. .	41,724	40,619	42,700
St. Kilda .. .. .	19,838	20,542	22,920
Hawthorn .. .. .	19,585	21,430	24,850
Footscray .. .. .	19,149	18,318	19,940

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891, 1901, AND 1908—*continued.*

Municipal Districts.	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1908 (31st Dec.).
<b>Towns—</b>			
Essendon*.. .. .	14,411	17,426	20,200
Northcote .. .. .	7,458	9,677	13,960
Williamstown .. .. .	15,960	14,052	13,900
Port Melbourne (Borough 1891)	13,067	12,176	12,870
Brighton .. .. .	9,858	10,047	11,800
Malvern (Shire 1891) .. .. .	8,136	10,619	13,550
Caulfield (Shire 1891) .. .. .	8,005	9,541	12,600
Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901)	6,204	8,602	11,250
<b>Boroughs—</b>			
Kew .. .. .	8,462	9,469	10,640
Oakleigh .. .. .	1,236	1,273	1,750
Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901)	5,752	6,772	8,300
<b>Shires—</b>			
Preston .. .. .	3,569	4,059	4,520
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District	14,217	15,445	20,530
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	1,730	1,730
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>490,896</b>	<b>496,079</b>	<b>549,200</b>

\* Essendon was proclaimed a city on 8th April, 1909.

Urban and rural population, 1908.

In the following return, Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population at the end of the year 1908, the average population during the year, the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

## URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1908.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at end of 1908.			Mean Population, 1908.
		Total.	Proportion per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Metropolitan ... ..	255	549,200	43·13	2,154	543,600
Other Urban ... ..	376	212,071	16·66	564	211,342
<b>Total Urban ... ..</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>761,271</b>	<b>59·79</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>754,942</b>
Rural ... ..	87,253	512,042	40·21	5·9	510,281
<b>Total State ... ..</b>	<b>87,884</b>	<b>1,273,313</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>14·5</b>	<b>1,265,223</b>

The rural population—that is, exclusive of the population in country towns—is over 40 per cent. of the total population of the State, and it has remained at about that proportion during the last seven years. Proportion of metropolitan population.

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 43 per cent. of that of the whole State.

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

Year.	Per cent.
1904	42.0
1905	42.3
1906	42.5
1907	42.7
1908	43.1

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, and Stawell, one each. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1901, and an estimate for 1908, were as follows:— Population of chief extra metropolitan towns.

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1908.

Name of Town.	1901 (Census).	1908 (Estimated).
Ballarat	49,414	48,063
Bendigo	42,701	44,510
Geelong	25,017	28,361
Castlemaine	7,912	8,500
Warrnambool	6,404	6,600
Maryborough	5,622	5,930
Stawell	5,318	5,500

There are other important towns in Victoria, and the principal of these containing a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1908 are given below:—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1908.
Hamilton	4,500
Ararat	4,100
Echuca	4,060
St. Arnaud	4,024
Wangaratta	4,005
Daylesford	3,780
Maldon	3,750
Colac	3,600
Horsham	3,600
Sale	3,575
Kyneton	3,433
Bairnsdale	3,120
Shepparton	3,015

Rate of  
increase of  
population.

The average annual rate at which the population has increased (1) in the whole State (2) in Melbourne and Suburbs, is shown hereunder :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE IN POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE AND IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1851 TO 1908.

Period.	In Victoria.		In Melbourne and Suburbs.	
	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1851-61 ... ..	2·20	21·59	*	13·63
1861-71 ... ..	2·39	3·05	1·92†	3·91
1871-81 ... ..	1·85	1·70	1·35	3·31
1881-91 ... ..	1·63	2·80	1·47	5·56
1891-1901 ... ..	1·48	·55	1·30	·25
1901 ... ..	1·28	1·14	·98	1·35
1902 ... ..	1·18	·05	·99	·21
1903 ... ..	1·15	—·21	·95	—·23
1904 ... ..	1·27	·12	1·06	1·39
1905 ... ..	1·27	·68	1·05	1·36
1906 ... ..	1·28	1·59	1·03	2·14
1907 ... ..	1·36	1·63	1·15	2·20
1908 ... ..	1·22	1·21	1·03	2·08

\* Not available. † Average 1863-1871.

It will be observed that the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) has at all periods been less in Melbourne than in the whole State, while the rate of total increase has usually been greater. It would appear from this that the principal city of the State has received an undue proportion of its immigrants.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1901 :—

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1851-1901.

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Victoria ..	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070
New South Wales } ..	191,099	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846
Queensland } ..						
South Australia ..	63,700	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157
Western Australia ..	5,886	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124
Tasmania ..	70,130	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475
Australia ..	408,160	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801
New Zealand ..	22,108	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719

Population of Australia and New Zealand, 1851-1901.

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding Aborigines) and New Zealand at the end of 1908, also the increase of population since the last census, and the number of persons to the square mile:—

Population of Australian States and New Zealand, 1908.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND,  
31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

State.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1908.			Increase since Census, 1901.	Persons to the Square Mile.	Estimated Mean Population, 1908.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria ..	640,180	633,133	1,273,313	72,243	14.49	1,265,223
New South Wales ..	856,951	743,771	1,600,722	245,876	5.15	1,584,263
Queensland ..	303,837	254,400	558,237	60,108	.84	555,171
South Australia						
Proper	214,104	189,715	403,819	45,473	1.06	393,125
" Northern Territory ..	2,754	606	3,360	-1,451	.01	3,478
Western Australia ..	157,949	112,874	270,823	86,699	.28	268,347
Tasmania ..	95,325	90,499	185,824	13,349	7.09	184,916
Australia ..	2,271,100	2,024,998	4,296,098	522,297	1.45	4,259,223
New Zealand ..	510,329	450,313	960,642	187,923	9.17	945,063

The following table contains particulars as to the movement of population by immigration and emigration, and the natural increase by excess of births over deaths in each of the Australian States since 1851:—

Australian States—  
Increase of population since 1851.

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES  
SINCE 1851.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Australia.
<b>PART I.</b>							
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 ..	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	-5,183	176,880
1871-81 ..	-15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	-135	-770	195,245
1881-91 ..	116,950	164,424	114,835	-28,275	12,973	5,993	386,900
1891-01 ..	-111,577	223	16,693	-16,121	118,441	-2,179	5,480
1901 (from April 1)	-1,679	4,056	1,278	-1,299	7,585	-448	9,493
1902 ..	-13,716	6,903	-3,103	-3,706	15,809	-103	2,084
1903 ..	-16,570	4,523	-1,598	-2,394	9,716	-942	-7,265
1904 ..	-13,920	6,631	-2,707	-1,496	10,976	-2,605	-3,121
1905 ..	-7,164	9,935	-1,730	462	7,617	-2,506	6,614
1906 ..	3,820	9,004	-1,859	608	2,251	-4,265	9,559
1907 ..	3,315	16,455	2,411	3,427	-2,687	569	23,490
1908 ..	-161	5,350	2,622	8,593	2,105	-1,870	16,839
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>385,810</b>	<b>509,601</b>	<b>254,327</b>	<b>57,641</b>	<b>197,547</b>	<b>-6,400</b>	<b>1,398,526</b>

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES  
SINCE 1851—continued.

Period.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia.
<b>PART II.</b>							
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71 .. ..	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81 .. ..	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91 .. ..	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01 .. ..	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901 (from April 1)	11,491	16,338	6,537	3,875	2,400	2,353	42,994
1902 .. ..	14,284	21,189	8,012	4,633	3,409	3,181	54,708
1903 .. ..	13,974	19,469	6,275	4,557	3,911	2,964	51,150
1904 .. ..	15,370	23,307	8,832	5,355	4,359	3,318	60,541
1905 .. ..	15,431	24,523	8,123	5,064	4,873	3,412	61,426
1906 .. ..	15,607	25,973	8,924	5,015	4,716	3,322	63,557
1907 .. ..	16,827	25,785	8,943	5,408	4,787	3,283	65,033
1908 .. ..	15,334	26,435	9,148	5,922	4,872	3,486	65,197
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>810,429</b>	<b>927,731</b>	<b>273,851</b>	<b>285,287</b>	<b>67,390</b>	<b>122,094</b>	<b>2,486,782</b>
<b>Total Increase.</b>							
<b>PART III.</b>							
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
1861-71 .. ..	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043	512,237
1871-81 .. ..	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685	587,232
1881-91 .. ..	278,059	374,129	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962	923,983
1891-01 .. ..	60,936	226,899	104,411	42,173	134,342	25,808	594,569
1901 (from April 1)	9,812	20,394	7,815	2,576	9,985	1,905	52,487
1902 .. ..	568	28,092	4,909	927	19,218	3,078	56,792
1903 .. ..	- 2,596	23,992	4,677	2,163	13,627	2,022	43,885
1904 .. ..	1,450	29,938	6,125	3,859	15,335	713	57,420
1905 .. ..	8,267	34,458	6,393	5,526	12,490	906	68,040
1906 .. ..	19,427	34,977	7,065	5,623	6,967	- 943	73,116
1907 .. ..	20,142	42,240	11,354	8,835	2,100	3,852	88,523
1908 .. ..	15,173	31,785	11,770	14,515	6,977	1,816	82,036
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,196,239</b>	<b>1,437,332</b>	<b>528,178</b>	<b>342,928</b>	<b>264,937</b>	<b>115,694</b>	<b>3,885,308</b>

The subjoined tabulation shows, according to the census of 1901, the number of persons at the supporting and dependent ages, in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, in every 10,000 of the population:—

Effective strength of population in Australasia.

STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1901.

State or Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Western Australia ...	6,920	2,899	181
2. New Zealand ...	6,255	3,339	406
3. New South Wales ...	6,055	3,601	344
4. Queensland ...	6,048	3,693	259
5. Victoria ...	6,030	3,418	552
6. South Australia ...	6,024	3,564	412
7. Tasmania ...	5,877	3,716	407

Western Australia stands, as might be expected, far ahead of all the States in the relative strength of its population, and this is undoubtedly due to the development of gold mining there and the consequent large immigration of adult males from all the adjoining States. New Zealand occupies second position, and Victoria, which ten years before was second only to Western Australia in this respect, has fallen to fifth place on the list. Tasmania has relatively the weakest population of any of the States.

Relative strength population of Australasia.

Victoria has the largest proportion of old people in its population, viz., 552 per 10,000, and is followed in this respect by South Australia with 412, Tasmania with 407, and New Zealand with 406. In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia the proportion is much lower.

Old persons in Australasia.

The enumerated population of Australasian capital cities during the past 48 years is shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, more especially in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the 7½ years since 1901 there has been an increase of over 53,000. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, in 1908 had 592,100 inhabitants. These two cities contain about 26½ per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth. Perth has made a remarkable advance since 1891, when the enumerated population was about 8,500; this had increased to 51,711 in 1908.

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1908.



## POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1908.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—					Estimated Popula- tion, 31st Dec- ember, 1908.	Persons to the Acre, 1908.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.		
Melbourne ..	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	549,200	3·37
Sydney ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	592,100	6·21
Brisbane ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	137,670	·71
Adelaide ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	181,284	1·08
Perth ..	3,507	5,445	5,822	8,447	36,274	51,711	3·23
Hobart ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	36,192	·63
Wellington ..	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	73,697	5·14

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, and in both that city and Wellington the density of the population is greater than in Melbourne. Perth has about the same density as Melbourne, but in Adelaide there is only about one person and in Brisbane and Hobart less than one person to the acre.

Population  
of Principal  
Towns in  
Australia  
and New  
Zealand.

The population of the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand is given in the following statement. In most cases the immediate suburbs are included. The figures for Western Australia (outside Perth) refer to 1907, and for Queensland (other than Brisbane) to 1901. In all other instances the particulars are for 1908:—

## POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

VICTORIA.			QUEENSLAND.		
		Population.			Population.
Melbourne	...	549,200	Brisbane	...	137,670
Ballarat	...	48,063	Charters Towers	...	20,976
Bendigo	...	44,510	Rockhampton	...	19,691
Geelong	...	28,361	Townsville	...	15,506
Castlemaine	...	8,500	Ipswich	...	15,246
Warrnambool	...	6,600	Gympie	...	14,431
Maryborough	...	5,930	Toowoomba	...	14,087
Stawell	...	5,500	Maryborough	...	12,900
			Bundaberg	...	9,666
			Mount Morgan	...	8,486
NEW SOUTH WALES.			SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
Sydney	...	592,100	Adelaide	...	181,284
Newcastle	...	64,270	Port Pirie	...	10,670
Broken Hill	...	32,020	Walleroo	...	3,756
Parramatta	...	13,800	Mount Gambier	...	3,506
Maitland	...	11,900			
Goulburn	...	10,700	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
Bathurst	...	9,700	Perth	...	51,711
Lithgow	...	8,160	Kalgoorlie (including Boulder, 10,357)	...	29,242
Orange	...	7,180	Fremantle	...	18,945
Albury	...	6,980	Midland Junction	...	4,062
Tamworth	...	6,800	Claremont	...	3,699
Wagga Wagga	...	5,800	Bunbury	...	3,410
Grafton	...	5,450	Broome	...	3,300
Armidale	...	5,000	Albany	...	2,994
Cobar	...	4,900	Coolgardie	...	2,829
Wellington	...	4,800	Northam	...	2,813
Forbes	...	4,680	Geraldton	...	2,593
Dubbo	...	4,500			

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.		
	Population.			Population.	
Hobart ... ..	36,192	Auckland ... ..	93,544		
Launceston ... ..	24,536	Christchurch ... ..	76,709		
Queenstown ... ..	5,863	Wellington ... ..	73,697		
Zeehan ... ..	5,732	Dunedin ... ..	61,279		
Devonport ... ..	3,474	Invercargill ... ..	13,700		
Gormanston ... ..	2,929	Palmerston North ... ..	11,650		
Queensborough ... ..	2,843	Napier ... ..	10,459		
New Town ... ..	2,575	Nelson ... ..	8,650		
Beaconsfield ... ..	1,787	Wanganui ... ..	8,511		
Burnie ... ..	1,661	Timaru ... ..	8,100		
Latrobe... ..	1,565				
Strahan... ..	1,333				

The following table gives the distribution of population throughout the whole of the British Empire, and includes all protectorates except Egypt, the Soudan, and Johore:—

Population of British Dominions

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Estimated Area. Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
<b>EUROPEAN.</b>				
England and Wales .. ..	58,324	1908	35,348,780	606
Scotland .. ..	29,796	"	4,821,587	162
Ireland .. ..	32,605	"	4,363,351	134
Isle of Man and Channel Islands .. ..	302	1901 (c)	156,599	519
<b>Total United Kingdom</b>	<b>121,027</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>44,695,317</b>	<b>369</b>
Gibraltar .. ..	2	1907	18,644	9,322
Malta .. ..	117	"	209,974	1,795
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>121,146</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>44,923,935</b>	<b>371</b>
<b>ASIATIC.</b>				
British India .. ..	1,097,821	1901 (c)	231,855,533	211
Feudatory Native States .. ..	675,267	1901 (c)	62,461,549	92
Ceylon .. ..	25,332	1907	3,988,064	157
Straits Settlements .. ..	1,600	"	629,127	388
Federated Malay States .. ..	26,380	1906	918,382	35
British North Borneo .. ..	31,106	1905	160,000	5
Brunei .. ..	4,000	1907	30,000	8
Sarawak .. ..	42,000	"	500,000	12
Labuan .. ..	30	"	9,000	300
Hong Kong .. ..	48	1906 (c)	437,266	9,110
Weihaiwei .. ..	285	1905	150,000	526
Cyprus .. ..	3,584	1907	256,433	72
Other British Possessions .. ..	1,807	"	151,000	84
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,909,200</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>301,537,354</b>	<b>158</b>

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
AFRICAN.				
Mauritius and Dependencies	835	1907	382,399	458
Cape Colony .. ..	276,995	"	2,507,500	9
Natal .. ..	35,371	"	1,164,285	33
Orange River Colony ..	50,392	"	447,088	9
Transvaal Colony .. ..	117,732	"	1,307,876	11
Basutoland .. ..	10,293	"	351,000	34
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1907	133,100	.48
Nyasaland .. ..	43,608	"	943,270	22
British East Africa Protectorate .. ..	175,588	"	4,000,000	23
Uganda Protectorate .. ..	223,500	"	4,000,000	18
Zanzibar .. ..	1,020	"	200,000	196
Somaliland .. ..	68,000	"	348,076	5
Rhodesia .. ..	439,575	"	1,398,000	3
Nigeria .. ..	332,960	"	14,957,826	45
West African Colonies, &c. (including Protectorates)	152,960	"	3,063,290	20
Total .. ..	2,203,829	..	35,208,710	16
AMERICAN.				
Canada .. ..	3,745,574	1907	6,153,789	1.6
Newfoundland .. ..	42,734	"	230,139	5
Labrador .. ..	120,000	"	4,024	.03
Bermudas .. ..	19	"	19,229	1,012
Honduras .. ..	7,562	"	42,406	6
West Indies .. ..	12,021	"	1,735,535	144
British Guiana .. ..	90,277	"	297,713	3
Falkland Islands .. ..	6,500	"	2,266	.35
Total .. ..	4,024,687	..	8,485,101	2.1
AUSTRALASIAN.				
Australia .. ..	2,972,578	31.12.08	4,296,098	1.4
New Guinea .. ..	90,540	"	400,000	4.4
New Zealand .. ..	104,751	"	960,642	9.2
Total .. ..	3,167,869	..	5,656,740	1.8
OCEANIC.				
Fiji .. ..	7,740	1907	128,404	16.6
Tonga .. ..	390	"	21,240	54.5
Total .. ..	8,130	..	149,644	18
GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions	11,434,921	..	395,961,484	34.6

The estimated population of the world is given below. Arctic regions are included in the continents to which they belong; Antarctic regions are too ill-defined to enable an approximate calculation of the distribution of land and water to be made:—

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).	Estimated Population (000's omitted).	Population per Square Mile.
Europe .. ..	3,860,	428,608,	111.0
Asia .. ..	17,000,	916,000,	53.9
Africa .. ..	11,500,	150,000,	13.0
North America .. ..	8,548,	116,000,	13.6
South America .. ..	7,342,	43,000,	5.9
Australasia and Polynesia .. ..	3,400,	7,450,	2.2
Total .. ..	51,650,	1,661,038,	32.2

The following list contains the latest estimated population of some of the principal cities of the world. In most cases capital cities have been selected, but when their importance warranted it, others have been included:—

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Greater London .. ..	England .. ..	1908	7,323,327
New York .. ..	United States .. ..	1908	4,422,685
Paris .. ..	France .. ..	1908	2,747,599
Chicago .. ..	United States .. ..	1908	2,166,055
Berlin .. ..	Prussia .. ..	1908	2,106,942
Vienna .. ..	Austria .. ..	1908	2,021,052
Tokio .. ..	Japan .. ..	1903	1,818,655
Philadelphia .. ..	United States .. ..	1908	1,532,738
St. Petersburg .. ..	Russia .. ..	1908	1,550,000
Moscow .. ..	Russia .. ..	1908	1,411,900
Constantinople .. ..	Turkey .. ..	1904	1,203,000
Buenos Aires .. ..	Argentine Republic .. ..	1908	1,146,865
Calcutta .. ..	India .. ..	1908	992,718
Osaka .. ..	Japan .. ..	1903	995,945
Bombay .. ..	India .. ..	1908	977,822
Canton .. ..	China .. ..	1905	900,000
Tient-sin .. ..	China .. ..	1905	900,000
Manchester (with Salford)	England .. ..	1908	888,545
Hamburg .. ..	Germany .. ..	1908	866,330
Glasgow .. ..	Scotland .. ..	1908	859,715
Rio de Janeiro .. ..	Brazil .. ..	1907	856,000
Buda-Pest .. ..	Hungary .. ..	1908	812,728
Warsaw .. ..	Russia .. ..	1901	756,426
Liverpool .. ..	England .. ..	1908	753,203
Pekin .. ..	China .. ..	1905	700,000
Cairo .. ..	Egypt .. ..	1908	692,657
Brussels .. ..	Belgium .. ..	1908	630,078
Sydney .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	1908	592,100

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Amsterdam .. ..	Holland .. ..	1908	565,631
Rome .. ..	Italy .. ..	1908	560,726
Birmingham .. ..	England .. ..	1908	558,357
Melbourne .. ..	Victoria .. ..	1908	549,200
Madras .. ..	India .. ..	1908	548,974
Madrid .. ..	Spain .. ..	1900	539,835
Copenhagen .. ..	Denmark .. ..	1906	514,134
Montreal .. ..	Canada .. ..	1907	450,000
Bangkok .. ..	Siam .. ..	1901	400,000
Dublin .. ..	Ireland .. ..	1908	394,525
Belfast .. ..	Ireland .. ..	1908	380,344
Lisbon .. ..	Portugal .. ..	1900	356,009
Edinburgh .. ..	Scotland .. ..	1908	350,524
Mexico .. ..	Mexico .. ..	1900	344,721
Washington .. ..	United States .. ..	1908	340,000
Stockholm .. ..	Sweden .. ..	1908	339,000
Toronto .. ..	Canada .. ..	1907	335,000
The Hague .. ..	Holland .. ..	1906	248,995
Johannesburg .. ..	Transvaal .. ..	1907	188,616
Venice .. ..	Italy .. ..	1903	176,815

It will be seen from the above table that Sydney is the seventh city in the British Empire, and Melbourne the ninth.

Chinese and  
Aborigines  
in Victoria.

The population of Victoria, distinguishing Chinese and Aborigines, was at the five census enumerations as follows:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES  
AT FIVE 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

Decrease of  
Chinese.

Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and at the census of 1854 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of

1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they totalled only 7,349 (of whom 609 were females—111 pure race and 498 half-castes), and by the end of 1908 it was estimated that they numbered only 6,815. The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards *Chinese Restriction Act* 1890), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of Mongolian immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in this State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth, the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold a permit dispensing with that condition.

The principal occupations in which Chinese engage are market gardening, mining, furniture-making, laundrykeeping, storekeeping, and retailing fruit and vegetables. At the date of the census in 1901 the conjugal condition of the Chinese population was ascertained. Of the total of 7,349 persons of both sexes, only 443 were married, 66 were widowed, 6,838 had never entered the married state, and 2 were unspecified.

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 1901 census there were enumerated 652 Aborigines, consisting of 271 of pure blood and 381 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes have increased by 133 since 1891, the pure race shows a decrease of 46 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 6th October, 1908, it would appear that a fair proportion of the pure

Decrease of  
Aborigines.

race and half-castes is under the care of that body, in the following mission stations:—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT MISSION STATIONS IN  
VICTORIA, 1907-8.

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk .. .. .	2,400	61
Lake Condah .. .. .	2,050	56
Lake Tyers .. .. .	4,000	82
Framlingham .. .. .	548	18
Colac and Lake Moodemere .. .. .	41	..
Gayfield .. .. .	2,000	..
Depôts .. .. .	..	48
Total .. .. .	11,039	265

Of the Aborigines not enumerated in the table, some are residing elsewhere than at the mission stations, but they receive supplies of food and clothing when they call; some prefer to lead a wandering life, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

During the year 1907-8 fourteen deaths occurred—three at Coranderrk, three at Lake Condah, five at Lake Tyers, and three at the Depôts. There were three births—one each at Lake Condah, Lake Wellington, and Lake Tyers. Two marriages took place at Coranderrk.

The total amount expended on the maintenance of these institutions during the year was £3,440—£768 at Coranderrk; £183 at Framlingham; £699 at Lake Condah; £1,141 at Lake Tyers; £271 at Lake Wellington; and £378 for administration and at the Depôts. The value of the produce raised was £275 at Coranderrk, and £4 at Framlingham, which was paid into the Treasury.

The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1908:—

Amount expended .. .. .	£358,375
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue	13,124
Net cost .. .. .	345,251

During the three years ended 1906, a greater number of Chinese left than entered Victoria, but during the past two years the reverse was the case. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the five years mentioned in the table by excess of emigration over immigration was 59. The figures for each year are:—

Arrivals and departures of Chinese.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
1904 ... ..	372	441	- 69
1905 ... ..	506	509	- 3
1906 ... ..	376	526	- 150
1907 ... ..	464	419	+ 45
1908 ... ..	566	448	+ 118
Total ... ..	2,284	2,343	- 59

With a view of 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 coloured persons who have been admitted to the Commonwealth since its adoption. The following are the numbers of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who entered or left Victoria since 1st April, 1901:—

Immigration and emigration of coloured persons, 1901 to 1908.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901	609	483	+ 126
1902 .. .. .	307	525	- 218
1903 .. .. .	96	92	+ 4
1904 .. .. .	48	75	- 27
1905 .. .. .	58	136	- 78
1906 .. .. .	71	129	- 58
1907 .. .. .	41	79	- 38
1908 .. .. .	64	62	+ 2
Total .. .. .	1,294	1,581	- 287



Coloured persons in Victoria, 1901 and 1908.

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1901, and the information then collected gave a total of 7,349 Chinese and 1,273 other coloured persons at that time. It is believed that these numbers decreased by the end of 1908, the Chinese being then estimated at about 6,815, and other coloured persons at 1,000.

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1901.

Birthplace.	Persons.	Birthplace.	Persons.
Chinese—		Other Asiatic countries—	
Born in China .. ..	6,160	British India .. ..	772
„ Hong Kong .. ..	49	Syria .. ..	344
„ Singapore .. ..	8	Japan .. ..	55
„ Victoria .. ..	1,091	Others .. ..	81
„ other British colonies	39	Total other Asiatic countries	1,252
„ at Sea .. ..	1		
Unspecified .. ..	1	Polynesia .. ..	2
Total Chinese .. ..	7,349	Africa .. ..	19
		Grand Total Coloured Persons	8,622

Naturalization.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, and also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out letters of naturalization, but owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless

a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, 16 in 1887, and none since then. The following are the native countries of those naturalized in Victoria from 1871 to 1908, from which it will be seen that about 31 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 28 per cent. Chinese:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1908.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in Each Year.					Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1908.
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
France ... ..	9	4	11	11	8	254
Belgium ... ..	...	1	3	1	3	41
Austria ... ..	8	10	11	7	4	243
Germany ... ..	132	81	115	63	95	3,285
Russia ... ..	9	16	10	4	11	410
Norway and Sweden ... ..	53	40	48	52	37	3,191
Other European Countries	101	57	87	70	77	
United States ... ..	6	4	12	6	8	148
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,969
Other Countries ... ..	1	...	4	...	...	151
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>10,692</b>

With regard to Australia as a whole, it may here be mentioned that, according to the Commonwealth Statistics prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1908 was 3,352, and of those who departed 4,040, giving a departure balance of 688. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Pacific Islanders and Chinese, and of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Decrease of aliens in Australia.

The following is a statement of the number of Chinese and Aborigines in each Australian State at the census of 1901 and in New Zealand at the census of 1906:—

Chinese and Aborigines in Australasia.

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA, 1901, AND NEW ZEALAND, 1906. \*

State.	Chinese.		Aborigines.			
	Males.	Females.	Full Blood.		Half-caste.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria .. ..	6,740	609	163	108	204	177
New South Wales .. ..	10,590	673	2,451	1,836	2,108	1,885
Queensland .. ..	8,783	530	13,000	12,137	773	760
South Australia .. ..	3,280	175	14,076	12,357	349	341
Western Australia .. ..	1,526	43	2,933	2,328	492	459
Tasmania .. ..	536	72	..	..	79	78
<b>Australia .. ..</b>	<b>31,455</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>32,623</b>	<b>28,766</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>3,700</b>
New Zealand .. ..	2,515	55	23,387	20,406	2,151	1,787

Decrease of  
Chinese in  
Australia.

There are more Chinese in New South Wales and Queensland than in the other States, but they appear to be steadily diminishing in Australia as a whole. With the exception of Queensland and Western Australia, the number enumerated in 1901 was smaller than in 1891—the total decrease in Australasia in the decade amounting to about 6,100 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 917 to 1,569, and in Queensland from 8,574 to 9,313 in the same period.

Aborigines  
in Australia.

The enumeration of Aborigines, owing to their nomadic habits, was incomplete. In Victoria the number returned is believed to be correct, but in some of the other States—for example, Queensland—the figures given are only a rough approximation. The aboriginal race is extinct in Tasmania—the last male having died in 1869, and the last female in 1876. The Maoris enumerated at the census of 1906 in New Zealand show an increase of 4,588 over those returned in 1901, but this increase the authorities in New Zealand state may in part be attributable to more favorable circumstances permitting a closer enumeration to be made on this than on former occasions.

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## ACCUMULATION.

## PRIVATE WEALTH.

The returns of the Probate Office provide a means whereby an approximate estimate may be made of the private wealth of the people. Of course the estimate must only be taken as a rough approximation, but it will be shown how far the method can be relied on, and what are its defects. The property left by persons who died during the five years, 1898 to 1902, is the basis whereby the property owned by the people living, as shown by the census of 1901, is estimated. A period of five years is taken, because the returns for a single year may be unduly inflated by the falling in of one or several very large estates. The average amount left by each adult who died during the period named is assumed to be the average amount owned by each adult alive at the census of 1901. The accumulated wealth of an individual is believed to be greater at a more advanced than at a less advanced age, and is probably greatest at death. Whatever advantage there may be is probably counter-balanced by some items which cannot be brought into the computation. In Victoria, for instance, deposits in Savings Banks up to £100, and life insurance policies up to £200, may be divided amongst those entitled without taking out probate or administration. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Probate and Administration Act, making chargeable with probate duty settlements and deeds of gift intended to evade payment of the duty, it is probable that some of these escape detection, and would also be unaccounted for in the calculation. The following is a statement on the basis explained, of the private wealth in several Australian States and New Zealand:—

## PRIVATE WEALTH: AVERAGE DURING 1898 TO 1902 IN VICTORIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

State of—	Estates of Deceased Persons. Net Amount Sworn to.	Deaths of Adults.	Average Amount left by each Adult.	Adults at Census, 1901. †	Private Wealth. ‡	
					Total.	Per Head.
	£		£		£	£
Victoria ...	25,633,200*	53,213	482	651,143	313,851,000	261
New South Wales	24,027,400	46,710	514	700,480	360,047,000	266
South Australia	6,383,000*	12,591	507	186,327	94,468,000	260
Dominion of New Zealand	11,329,700	24,645†	459	437,208†	200,678,000	246†

\* Estimated.

† Including Maoris.

‡ It is only at the time of a census that the adult population is accurately known in the different States, consequently it is only at such a period that the amount of private wealth can be reasonably estimated on the basis adopted.

It must be remembered that the wealth represented by this estimate is the private wealth "in" the State, and not that "of" the State. Probates, &c., of persons dying out of the State leaving property in the State are included in the figures quoted; but on the other hand, many Victorians have large interests, pastoral, mining, and other, in the other States. Taking the net incomes from property of absentees at the same date as the estimate, and capitalizing the same on a 4 per cent. basis, the income-returning property owned by outside investors in Victoria would appear to be about £26,340,000.

It has been found impossible to give a similar estimate of wealth for Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, owing to the probate returns for those States being incomplete or apparently not accounting for anything like the whole of the property left by persons dying. In regard to New Zealand also it is probable that the wealth thereof has been somewhat under-estimated, as it is stated in the New Zealand Official Year-Book that certain estates upon which no duty is payable are not included in their returns. The Registrar-General of New Zealand estimates the average wealth during 1898-1902 on a somewhat similar basis to that above adopted, to be £227,326,000 or £279 per head, which is slightly higher than in the three Australian States for which estimates are given. At the 31st December, 1906, the estimate determined from the five years ended with that date was £304,654,000, or an average of £335 per head, excluding Maoris; but it has been explained that some exceptionally valuable estates came into the probate accounts during 1906.

Diffusion of  
wealth.

The diffusion of wealth appears to be far wider in Victoria and South Australia than in New South Wales or New Zealand, according to the proportion of adults who die leaving property in respect of which probate or administration is taken out. For the reason previously mentioned, the comparison must be restricted to these three States and New Zealand. The following are the number of persons who died leaving property, as shown by the probate returns, the number of adult deaths, and the proportion of the former to the latter during the five years, 1898-1902:—

DIFFUSION OF WEALTH IN SEVERAL AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND. 1898-1902.

	Deaths of Adults.	Estates Proved.	
		Number.	Number per 1,000 Deaths of Adults.
Victoria ...	53,213	19,014	357
New South Wales	46,710	12,627	269
South Australia ...	12,591	4,422	351
New Zealand ...	24,645	6,855	278

It is thus shown that more than one-third of the adults who died in Victoria and South Australia during the five years, 1898-1902, was possessed of accumulated property in respect of which it was found necessary to obtain probate or letters of administration. An allowance should be made for the number of probates sealed of persons dying out of the State; but it is estimated that 5 per cent. would cover this.

Estimates of private wealth in various countries have been published by Mulhall, from which the following table has been taken. The figures relate to the year 1895, and no later information is available.

Private  
wealth in  
other  
countries.

PRIVATE WEALTH OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Wealth per Head.	Country.	Wealth per Head.
	£		£
France ...	252	Europe ...	139
United States ...	234	Spain ...	135
Denmark ...	230	Sweden and Norway ...	114
Holland ...	183	Austria ...	104
Switzerland ...	164	Greece ...	101
Germany ...	156	Danubian States ...	90
Argentina ...	154	Portugal ...	87
Belgium ...	154	Russia ...	61

In a paper read before the British Association in 1903, Sir Robert Giffen put forward estimates of the aggregate income and wealth of the people of the British Empire as follow:—

Wealth of  
the British  
Empire.

AGGREGATE INCOME.

	£
United Kingdom ...	1,750,000,000
Canada ...	270,000,000
Australasia ...	210,000,000
India ...	600,000,000
South Africa ...	100,000,000
Remainder of Empire ...	200,000,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,130,000,000</b>

CAPITAL OR WEALTH.

	£
United Kingdom ...	15,000,000,000
Canada ...	1,350,000,000
Australasia ...	1,100,000,000
India ...	3,000,000,000
South Africa ...	600,000,000
Remainder of Empire ...	1,200,000,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>22,250,000,000</b>

Taking the population of three of the several divisions of the Empire set forth in the above tables, as nearly as possible to the date mentioned, the average income and wealth as at that date have

been found to be as shown in the following statement. The information has not been obtained for India and South Africa, owing to the heterogeneous character of the population in those places:—

INCOME PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

			£	s.	d.
United Kingdom	...	...	42	4	2
Canada	...	...	50	5	4
Australasia	...	...	46	3	10

CAPITAL OR WEALTH PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

			£	s.	d.
United Kingdom	...	...	361	16	1
Canada	...	...	251	6	8
Australasia	...	...	241	19	5

It will be seen from these figures that although the accumulated wealth per head was 44 per cent. more in the United Kingdom than in Canada, and 50 per cent. more than in Australasia, yet the average income was greater in the latter countries by 19 per cent. and 9½ per cent. respectively than in the United Kingdom. These results are perfectly consistent when comparing old and new communities—the older community showing a greater accumulated wealth, whilst the newer—for obvious reasons—show a greater income per head.

Property  
left by  
deceased  
persons.

The property left in Victoria by deceased persons has, for the first time, been tabulated according to age at death. In this tabulation for 1908, care has been taken to ascertain the net as well as the gross value of such property. By dealing similarly with the records of the next three or four years, it is anticipated that a fairly accurate estimate will be obtained of the average property left by persons dying at specified ages during these years. It is proposed to apply this average to the numbers living at each age as disclosed at the census in 1911, and it is hoped that by this means it will be possible to obtain a reliable estimate of the private wealth of the people. The accompanying table shows, in various age groups, the number and value of estates of deceased persons of either sex in connexion with which probate or letters of administration were granted during 1908, also the proportions borne by such values to the number of estates and total deaths, and the amount of duty collected on the estates.

In addition to providing data for estimating the wealth of the community, the figures in this table disclose some interesting facts. The resident adults who left property at death in 1908 numbered 2,614 males, or 41 per cent. of the deaths over the age of 21 years, and 1,429 females, or 29 per cent. of adult female deaths. The average value of property left by males is about two and a half times that left by females, and the statement previously made that the accumulated wealth of an individual is greatest at advanced ages is proved by the figures up to age 90. It appears that the average wealth, both of those leaving property and of all deceased persons,

reaches its maximum in the age group 80 to 90. In the case of females, the ratio of estates to deceased persons is highest for the age group 60 to 70 (37 per cent.), while the ratio for males at each age group between 50 and 90 is practically uniform at about 44 per cent., and is higher than that for other periods of life. The precaution of making a will is adopted by a larger proportion of males than of females, and in the case of males by a steadily increasing proportion as age advances.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1908.

Age at Death.	Estates.		Value of Estates.					Amount of Duty.
	Total Number.	Percent-age Intestate.	Gross.		Net—after deducting Liabilities.			
			Real.	Personal.	Real and Personal.	Average to each Estate.	Average to total Deaths in each Age Group.	
<b>MALES.</b>								
			£	£	£	£	£	£
Under 15 years ..	4	100·0	58	523	581	145	0·26	4
15 to 21 .. ..	19	100·0	3,001	3,116	4,206	221	17	91
21 to 30 .. ..	90	67·8	7,209	34,546	35,058	389	86	1,329
30 to 40 .. ..	148	50·7	77,746	86,737	91,929	621	176	3,898
40 to 50 .. ..	353	42·8	180,370	235,450	292,493	825	336	10,567
50 to 60 .. ..	343	32·9	409,127	335,152	584,263	1,703	754	32,034
60 to 70 .. ..	459	25·9	648,612	518,813	946,811	2,063	891	53,343
70 to 80 .. ..	744	18·4	1,228,717	891,293	1,729,317	2,324	1,029	92,912
80 to 90 .. ..	429	12·8	779,516	1,079,084	1,758,786	4,100	1,832	136,366
90 years and upwards ..	41	29·3	49,252	86,103	128,380	3,131	1,284	7,863
Unspecified ..	7	42·8	5,516	2,694	8,066	1,152	..	550
Absentees ..	197	25·9	44,628	251,714	282,764	1,435	..	14,985
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>28·2</b>	<b>3,433,752</b>	<b>3,525,225</b>	<b>5,862,654</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>353,942</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
			£	£	£	£	£	£
Under 15 years ..	6	100·0	1,268	1,111	2,346	391	9	51
15 to 21 .. ..	37	54·1	2,042	6,449	7,595	205	19	145
21 to 30 .. ..	101	61·4	19,180	21,576	34,882	345	68	740
30 to 40 .. ..	160	51·2	45,244	31,897	112,636	704	172	5,117
40 to 50 .. ..	186	35·5	88,672	59,400	114,923	618	210	3,685
50 to 60 .. ..	308	30·2	160,311	163,314	283,114	919	338	10,640
60 to 70 .. ..	424	23·3	182,853	173,664	319,926	755	260	10,875
70 to 80 .. ..	189	14·3	121,952	144,638	243,141	1,286	362	12,124
80 to 90 .. ..	21	19·0	4,192	13,168	17,090	814	192	570
90 years and upwards ..	3	66·6	35	1,034	1,025	342	..	28
Unspecified ..	76	38·2	50,443	82,946	128,753	1,094	..	9,546
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>32·4</b>	<b>676,192</b>	<b>749,197</b>	<b>1,265,431</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>53,521</b>
<b>Total Males and Females</b>	<b>4,345</b>	<b>29·7</b>	<b>4,109,944</b>	<b>4,274,422</b>	<b>7,128,085</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>407,463</b>



The following figures prove that the economic conditions prevalent in Victoria during the last thirty years have led to a wide and growing diffusion of wealth amongst the people:—

Period.	Percentage of Adults who died leaving Estates which went through the Probate Office, &c. Yearly Average.			
1879-83	...	...	...	22.6
1884-88	...	...	...	25.9
1889-93	...	...	...	30.3
1894-98	...	...	...	33.3
1899-1903	...	...	...	36.7
1904	...	...	...	37.3
1905	...	...	...	36.8
1906	...	...	...	37.4
1907	...	...	...	38.6
1908	...	...	...	38.1

#### RATEABLE PROPERTY: TOTAL AND GROUND VALUES.

Rateable property.

The whole of Victoria, with the exception of about 650 square miles—600 in the county of Wonnangatta and the whole of French Island—or  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the area of the State, being divided into municipalities for the purposes of local government, the value of real property, based on the municipal valuations, can be given with some degree of accuracy. Returns are obtained annually from each city, town, borough, and shire; and the following figures show the net annual rateable value and the capital value estimated by the municipalities over a series of years:—

#### RATEABLE PROPERTY: ANNUAL AND CAPITAL VALUES, 1880 TO 1909.

Year ended 30th Sept.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Year ended 30th Sept.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.	
	Annual.	Capital.		Annual.	Capital.
1880	£ 7,117,946	£ 83,847,418	1895	10,641,200	167,197,780
1881	7,175,289	87,642,459	1896	10,393,000	168,427,700
1882	7,433,812	91,792,547	1897	10,345,535	171,253,984
1883	7,692,706	95,610,959	1898	10,152,500	168,611,906
1884	8,098,814	103,795,832	1899	10,134,108	168,456,523
1885	8,793,490	114,283,570	1900	10,283,500	169,911,900
1886	9,621,135	125,878,748	1901	10,537,497	174,141,754
1887	10,153,771	137,885,701	1902	10,885,087	185,101,993
1888	11,913,473	167,383,210	1903	11,188,932	203,902,919
1889	12,931,526	187,558,511	1904	11,437,830	209,143,730
1890	13,265,543	194,313,646	1905	11,743,270	210,920,174
1891	13,733,770	203,351,360	1906	11,795,143	216,615,624
1892	13,605,990	197,366,940	1907	12,174,325	222,598,941
1893	12,779,600	189,461,350	1908	12,638,900	232,725,666
1894	11,676,079	174,984,851	1909	13,123,958	242,688,771

It will be observed from the table that there has been a steady increase each year since 1899 in the annual value of rateable property, as estimated by the municipalities. The capital values given are not to be relied upon for purposes of accurate comparison. The great bulk of the municipalities capitalize the

net annual value on a 5 per cent. basis; but about 28 per cent. of them assume the capital value to be much less in proportion to the annual value, some estimating 19, 16, 15, 12, 10, down to as low as 8 years' purchase, whilst in one case 7 years' purchase is given as the capital value. Twenty years' purchase is adopted by thirteen of the metropolitan municipalities, one adopting 17, one 13 years', two 15 years', and four 12 years'; whilst of thirty-nine country towns, twenty adopt from 7 to 12 years' purchase as the basis, one returning figures showing 14 years', five 15 years', one 16 years', one 17 years', and eleven 20 years' purchase as the capital value. Of the 146 shires, 124 adopt 20 years' purchase in estimating the capital value, the others adopting from 19 to 8 years'.

The following is an estimate for the last six years of the capital value of land with and without improvements, the latter of which is commonly called the unimproved value, but should more correctly be termed the ground value:—

Landed property capital and ground values.

VALUE OF LAND WITH AND WITHOUT IMPROVEMENTS, 1903-4 TO 1908-9.

Year.	Annual Rateable Value.	Capital Value with Improvements.	Unimproved or Ground Value.
Urban.			
	£	£	£
1903-4	5,366,477	93,376,880	46,688,440
1904-5	5,498,471	94,583,732	47,291,866
1905-6	5,664,425	99,354,665	49,677,332
1906-7	5,779,231	100,801,295	50,400,647
1907-8	5,944,691	103,666,178	51,833,089
1908-9	6,080,447	106,149,960	53,074,980
Rural.			
1903-4	6,071,353	115,766,850	77,177,900
1904-5	6,244,799	116,336,442	77,557,628
1905-6	6,130,718	117,260,959	78,173,973
1906-7	6,395,094	121,797,646	81,198,431
1907-8	6,694,209	129,059,488	86,039,659
1908-9	7,043,511	136,538,811	91,025,874
Total.			
1903-4	11,437,830	209,143,730	123,866,340
1904-5	11,743,270	210,920,174	124,849,494
1905-6	11,795,143	216,615,624	127,851,305
1906-7	12,174,325	222,598,941	131,599,078
1907-8	12,638,900	232,725,666	137,872,748
1908-9	13,123,958	242,688,771	144,100,854

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, revised to 1908. If the Victorian estimate were based upon the New Zealand proportion, without distinguishing urban and rural, the ground value in 1908-9 would be about £154,500,000, which is approximate to the above estimate. These proportions have also been checked by an examination of the census returns, which give the number of rooms in each house, and the materials of which same were built. In Melbourne city an average of £100, and in suburbs and country towns £70 per room for brick, &c., houses was allowed; whilst in urban districts £45 per room, and in rural £40 per room, was allowed for wooden houses. On this system the above estimates were verified as being remarkably close, allowing for other improvements, besides houses, in rural districts.

## ROYAL MINT.

Royal Mint  
returns.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1872, the date of opening being the 12th June. In the following table particulars are given, for the period 1872 to 1904 and for each of the last four years, showing the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the same was raised, and its coinage value; also gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods:—

## ROYAL MINT RETURNS, 1872 TO 1908.

Gold Received.		1872 to 1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>						
Raised in Victoria ...	oz.	20,300,477	783,761	848,298	754,810	736,875
" New Zealand ..		2,800,535	127,174	132,529	103,764	90,411
" Western Aus- tralia ..		2,756,152	21,453	18,700	20,772	20,255
" elsewhere ..		2,077,410	94,685	54,764	58,823	83,580
Total ...		27,934,574	1,027,073	1,054,291	938,169	931,121
Coinage Value ...	£	110,268,160	3,984,132	4,160,195	3,645,704	3,614,643
Gold Issued.						
Coin—						
Sovereigns ...	No.	101,523,017	3,633,838	3,657,874	3,332,691	3,080,148
Half-Sovereigns ...		1,094,725	...	82,000	...	405,034
Bullion—Quantity ...	oz.	1,963,422	82,935	95,114	80,648	93,461
" Value ...	£	8,195,155	349,768	400,820	314,022	363,914
Total value Coin and Bullion ...	£	110,265,535	3,983,606	4,099,694	3,646,713	3,646,579

Since the opening of the Mint 31,885,228 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value, at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard, being £125,642,834, thus averaging £3 18s. 10d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint 23,424,220 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,254,414 ounces in New Zealand, and 2,837,332 ounces in Western Australia. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1908 was £3 19s. 2d. per ounce gross, £3 19s. 1d. being the value of the gold and 1d. the value of the silver contained therein. The output of the Mint since its establishment comprises 115,227,568 sovereigns, 1,581,759 half-sovereigns, and 2,315,580 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £125,642,126.

Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint, the gold coin exported from Victoria, less that imported, has amounted to £98,084,154, or less by £17,934,293 than the total gold coin issued from the Mint. The following particulars are given of the value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported and exported during each of the last five years:—

Interchange  
of coin and  
bullion.

INTERCHANGE OF COIN AND BULLION, 1904 TO 1908.

Imports of—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Gold Coin ... ..	£ 79,100	£ 26,500	£ 100,900	£ 124,600	£ 258,086
„ Bullion ... ..	896,528	894,237	818,007	714,985	661,989
Silver Coin ... ..	5,427	17,998	36,403	123,925	50,825
„ Bullion ... ..	1,356	676	968	113,756	75,339
Exports of—					
Gold Coin ... ..	3,949,911	1,620,520	4,416,808	2,306,240	3,913,770
„ Bullion ... ..	494,100	378,777	493,369	354,304	449,508
Silver Coin ... ..	7,228	9,550	17,089	9,960	20,605
„ Bullion ... ..	1,167	2,687	8,592	112,971	73,057

The imports and exports of gold and silver display considerable fluctuations. The net exports of gold coin and bullion in 1906 amounted to £3,991,270, exceeding the value of the total production of gold in Victoria during the same year by £710,792; in 1904 and 1908 also the net exports exceeded the production, but in 1907 the production was 62 per cent. more than, and in 1905 three times, the net exports. The Victorian production of gold for 1908 was valued at £2,849,838.

## BANKING.

Finances of  
banks.

On 31st December, 1908, there were eleven banks of issue in Victoria, possessing 614 branches or agencies, being an increase of 6 on the number of branches for the previous year. The financial position of these banks, on 31st December in each of the last five years, is shown by the following return:—

## VICTORIAN BANK RETURNS, 1904 TO 1908.

In Victoria.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>					
Deposits bearing interest*	£ 20,896,017	£ 23,055,743	£ 24,232,979	£ 24,615,431	£ 23,975,491
Deposits not bearing interest	10,778,780	12,068,153	13,390,841	13,631,858	12,659,502
Notes in circulation ...	858,345	835,499	886,922	889,357	841,604
Other ...	220,201	463,449	366,950	480,046	332,467
Total ...	32,753,343	36,422,844	38,877,692	39,616,692	37,809,064
<b>ASSETS.</b>					
Coin and Bullion ...	6,351,576	8,056,666	6,918,743	8,043,780	7,310,729
Debts due to Banks ...	29,293,210	29,918,226	31,495,558	33,238,732	33,711,188
Property ...	1,951,171	1,919,230	1,901,999	1,844,237	1,779,182
Other ...	531,635	617,213	633,184	605,331	611,900
Total ...	38,127,592	40,511,335	40,949,484	43,732,080	43,412,999
<b>CAPITAL AND PROFITS.</b>					
Capital stock paid up	14,412,175	13,961,695	12,965,593†	13,441,231†	13,610,852†
Reserved Profits (ex Dividend)	4,263,499	4,414,059	4,672,901	5,234,983	5,860,550
Last Dividend—					
Amount ...	437,251	469,218	482,883‡	549,604‡	567,647‡
Average rate per cent. per annum	6·55	7·07	7·12	7·84	7·98

\* Including perpetual inscribed stocks which, in 1908, amounted to £1,003,277.—† Excluding £1,000,000 guaranteed by the Government of New Zealand, but which was included prior to 1906.—‡ Half-yearly dividend in the case of nine banks.

Although the Victorian liabilities of the banks, at the close of the year 1908, show a decrease when compared with 1907, yet they have increased to the extent of £5,055,721 since 1904. During the same interval the Victorian assets have increased by £5,285,407. In the course of the same period (1904-8) there have been considerable fluctuations in the excess of assets over liabilities, such excess being in 1904 £5,374,249, in 1906 £2,071,792, and in 1908 £5,603,935. It must be borne in mind that the figures represent only the assets and liabilities *within* the State, of which sworn returns are rendered to the Government quarterly as required by law.

An indication of the recovery in banking business is revealed by the annual increase in dividends paid and reserved profits. Compared with 1904, the average rate of dividend had increased in 1908 by 22 per cent., and the amount of reserved profits by 37 per cent.

The amount of Government deposits with banks in Victoria during each of the last fifteen years was as follows:—

Government deposits in banks.

£			£		
1894 ... ..	2,303,450	1902 ... ..	2,455,773		
1895 ... ..	2,405,285	1903 ... ..	2,201,989		
1896 ... ..	2,338,970	1904 ... ..	3,117,683		
1897 ... ..	2,260,566	1905 ... ..	3,576,895		
1898 ... ..	1,796,075	1906 ... ..	3,903,702		
1899 ... ..	2,705,243	1907 ... ..	2,665,655		
1900 ... ..	2,840,102	1908 ... ..	2,210,549		
1901 ... ..	2,557,811				

There are twenty-two banks in Australasia, many of which do business in several States. Eleven do business in Victoria and Queensland, thirteen in New South Wales, seven in South Australia, six in Western Australia, and five in Tasmania and New Zealand. The amounts of deposits, advances, notes in circulation, and coin and bullion for the quarter ended 31st December, 1908, are as follows:—

Banks in Australia and New Zealand.

#### AUSTRALASIAN BANKING BUSINESS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

State, &c.	Deposits.*	Advances, &c.	Notes in Circulation.	Coin and Bullion.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	35,631,716	33,711,188	841,604	7,310,729
New South Wales ... ..	43,197,282	39,182,317	1,763,104	9,600,447
Queensland ... ..	15,750,442	15,707,993	...	2,385,354
South Australia ... ..	8,601,570	6,049,031	495,079	1,878,055
Western Australia ... ..	4,960,284	5,698,662	336,106	2,135,738
Tasmania ... ..	3,619,070	3,015,794	158,278	712,523
Australia ... ..	111,760,364	103,364,985	3,594,171	24,022,846
New Zealand ... ..	20,315,739	23,725,832	1,607,222	4,585,755
Australasia ... ..	132,076,103	127,090,817	5,201,393	28,608,601

\* Excluding perpetual inscribed stocks, which amount to £1,003,277 in Victoria, £649,987 in New South Wales, £78,828 in Queensland, and £313,272, in South Australia.

These figures have been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*. In Queensland Treasury notes have taken the place of bank notes. Except in Western Australia, and New Zealand deposits exceed advances outstanding.

As compared with the previous year, deposits have decreased by £2,360,125 in the whole of Australasia, decreases occurring in Victoria £1,630,746, Western Australia £233,180, Tasmania £30,498, and New Zealand £2,423,991, but increases in New South Wales £1,199,942, Queensland £320,743, and South Australia £437,605. Advances, compared with the previous year, show an increase in Australia of £3,498,229, each State showing an increase, which, in the case of New South Wales, amounted to £1,991,367. In New Zealand the advances of 1908 exceed those of the previous year by £1,272,980. Notes in circulation have decreased by £56,027 in Australia; in New Zealand there has been also a decrease of £34,636. Coin and bullion decreased by £993,598 in Australia, and by £398,811 in New Zealand.

Melbourne  
Clearing  
House.

The following table shows the particulars respecting the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House for the twelve years, 1897-1908:—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE—TRANSACTIONS, 1897-1908.

Year.	Clearances.			Payments in Coin.	Average Weekly Clearances.
	Notes.	Cheques, Bills, &c.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1897	10,827,000	133,016,000	143,843,000	18,145,000	2,766,211
1898	10,292,000	132,383,000	142,675,000	18,605,000	2,743,750
1899	11,011,661	147,901,947	158,913,608	20,447,663	3,056,030
1900	10,577,293	149,371,785	159,949,078	19,953,585	3,075,944
1901	11,059,519	159,367,162	170,426,681	21,505,100	3,277,436
1902	10,967,723	159,057,401	170,025,124	21,869,162	3,269,714
1903	10,322,250	156,371,148	166,693,398	21,505,741	3,205,642
1904	9,813,956	164,352,306	174,166,262	21,606,342	3,349,351
1905	9,979,716	177,652,709	187,632,425	24,562,534	3,608,316
1906	11,007,506	209,034,550	220,042,056	27,839,446	4,231,573
1907	11,537,939	225,035,841	236,593,780	29,281,793	4,549,876
1908	11,211,842	210,141,833	221,353,675	26,226,196	4,256,801

From this table it is seen that there has been a large increase in the transactions of the Clearing House since 1897. Compared with that year, the weekly average for 1908 shows an increase of 54 per cent.

Savings  
Banks.

The two classes of Savings Banks which formerly existed in Victoria, viz., the Post Office and the Trustees, were, in 1897, merged into one institution controlled by the Savings Banks Commissioners, and guaranteed by the Government. The interest allowed to depositors at 30th June, 1908, was at the rate of 3 per cent. on sums up to £100; and 2½ per cent. on sums over £100 up to £250; but

no interest was allowed on any excess over £250. On 1st January, 1909, the rate of interest was increased to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on amounts up to £100 and to 3 per cent. on amounts between £100 and £250. The following are the particulars of depositors and deposits for a number of years:—

## SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1908.

On 30th June.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s d.
1875 ... ..	65,837	81	1,469,949	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 9
1901 ... ..	393,026	327	9,662,006	24 11 8
1902 ... ..	410,126	340	10,131,604	24 14 1
1903 ... ..	418,511	347	10,341,857	24 14 3
1904 ... ..	432,867	358	10,582,808	24 9 0
1905 ... ..	447,382	369	10,896,741	24 7 2
1906 ... ..	466,752	380	11,764,179	25 4 1
1907 ... ..	491,318	394	12,792,590	26 0 0
1908 ... ..	511,581	404	13,428,676	26 5 9

The best evidence of the growing habit of thrift, as well as of the wide diffusion of wealth amongst the middle and poorer classes in Victoria, is contained in the Savings Banks returns, the number of depositors in proportion to population, having increased by 29 per cent. since 1900, and by 60 per cent. since 1890. On 30th June, 1908, more than two persons out of every five in the State (including children and infants, who themselves number more than one-third of the population) were depositors with a credit balance, on the average, of over £26. Of the amount on deposit in 1908, 35 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 40 per cent. with accounts over £100 and up to £250, and 25 per cent. with accounts over £250. The aggregate of the excess over £250—the money on deposit for which interest is not allowed—was, on 30th June, 1908, £692,802.

It should, however, be pointed out that about 141,000 of the accounts remaining open were small sums under £1 left by depositors who had ceased to operate their accounts, and the total amount at their credit was about £20,400. If these figures be withdrawn from those in the preceding table it would appear that there were 370,581 active accounts with £13,408,276 at credit—an average of £36 3s. 7d. per depositor; and the number of depositors per thousand of the population becomes reduced to 293.



The next statement shows the assets and liabilities of savings banks in Victoria, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held:—

SAVINGS BANKS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 30TH JUNE, 1908.

<i>Assets.</i>		£
With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, taken over 30th September, 1897 ... ..		1,340,559
Government Debentures ... ..		7,115,687
Bank Fixed Deposits Receipts (in name of Treasurer of Victoria) ... ..		1,847,032
Savings Bank Mortgage Bonds and Debentures (Advance Dept.) ... ..		765,304
City of Melbourne Debentures ... ..		33,704
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Debentures ... ..		746,179
Mortgage Securities ... ..		1,341,646
Mortgage Properties foreclosed or in possession ... ..		139,092
Melbourne Trust Ltd. Debentures and Shares ... ..		5,311
Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments ... ..		178,874
Bank premises ... ..		140,000
Advances Department ... ..		311
Inter-State Transfer Account ... ..		1,917
Commercial Bank—Current Accounts ... ..		31,679
Cash at various Savings Banks, Agencies, and Trustees' Bankers ... ..		104,373
Total ... ..		13,791,668
<i>Liabilities.</i>		£
Depositors' balances, with interest to date ... ..		13,428,676
Other liabilities ... ..		1,650
Surplus Funds allotted as follow:—		
Reserve Fund ... ..	£300,000	
Depreciation Fund ... ..	44,851	
Profit and Loss Account ... ..	9,555	
Fidelity Guarantee Fund ... ..	6,936	
Total Surplus Funds ... ..		361,342
Total ... ..		13,791,668

Savings  
Banks  
loans to  
farmers.

For the purpose of making advances to farmers an advance department was established in 1896 by the Act amalgamating the Post Office and Commissioners' Savings Banks. Funds for this purpose are raised by sale of mortgage bonds for £25 each, and by debentures in denominations of £100 and over, redeemable at fixed dates not more than fifteen years from date of issue. The total issues up to 30th June, 1908, amounted to £2,304,622, of which mortgage bonds for £873,750 have been redeemed or repurchased, leaving £1,430,872 outstanding; of this amount £651,882 is held by the public, and the balance by the Commissioners themselves out of Savings Banks funds. The amount advanced during the year 1907-8 was £143,180, making, with the amounts previously advanced, a total of £2,254,488, of which £1,029,057 has been repaid, leaving the amount outstanding on 30th June, 1908, at £1,225,431, representing 3,030 loans, which thus averaged £404. As a measure of the

safety with which the advance department has been conducted, it may be mentioned that the instalments of principal in arrear amounted on 30th June, 1908, to only £136, and the interest in arrear to £210.

## TRANSACTIONS UNDER CRÉDIT FONCIER SYSTEM TO 30TH JUNE, 1908.

		At 30th June, 1907.	During 1907-8.	At 30th June, 1908.
Loans raised	... ..	£ 2,183,600	121,022	2,304,622
„ repaid	... ..	£ 694,250	179,500	873,750
„ outstanding	... ..	£ 1,489,350	...	1,430,872
Applications received	... ..	No. 10,305	704	11,009
„ „ amount	... ..	£ 4,891,187	344,703	5,235,890
Applications granted	... ..	No. 6,455	435	6,890*
„ „ amount	... ..	£ 2,824,500	192,140	3,016,640*
Amounts advanced—				
To pay liabilities	... ..	£ 1,872,792	122,438	1,995,230
„ Crown rents	... ..	£ 80,438	2,875	83,313
For improvement and development of land	... ..	£ 158,078	17,867	175,945
Total advanced	... ..	£ 2,111,308	143,180	2,254,488
Amounts repaid	... ..	£ 860,257	168,800	1,029,057
„ outstanding	... ..	£ 1,251,051	...	1,225,431

\* Including £538,785 offered to, but not accepted by, 1,038 applicants.

The Savings Banks of Australasia comprise Trustee banks in Victoria and South Australia—those of Victoria being guaranteed by and under the supervision of the Government—Government banks in Queensland and Western Australia; Government and Trustee banks in New South Wales; Government and Joint Stock banks in Tasmania; and Government and private banks in New Zealand. The number of depositors in these banks, and the amount on deposit, including interest, are given in the succeeding table. The figures relate to the date, 30th June, 1908, except those of the Joint Stock banks of Tasmania, which are made up to the end of February, 1908, and those of the New Zealand banks, which relate to the date, 31st December, 1907.

Savings  
Banks in  
Australasia.

## SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 1907-8.

State.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
Victoria	511,581	404	£ 13,428,676	£ s. d. 26 5 0
New South Wales	435,618	276	17,849,384	40 19 6
Queensland	100,324	182	4,921,881	49 1 2
South Australia	172,278	433	5,820,161	33 15 8
Western Australia	67,695	252	2,879,882	42 10 10
Tasmania	55,620	308	1,560,950	28 1 3
Australia	1,343,116	316	46,460,934	34 11 10
New Zealand	364,422	392	12,825,063	35 3 10
Australasia	1,707,538	330	59,285,997	34 14 5

The number of depositors in proportion to population in Victoria is greater than in the other States (excepting South Australia) and New Zealand, although the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor is not so large. It has already been shown that the diffusion of wealth, as evidenced by the proportion of persons dying and leaving property, is wider in Victoria than elsewhere, and this is corroborated by the above figures. More than one-third of the population of Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand are depositors, more than one-fourth in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and more than one-sixth in Queensland.

The following table shows the number and proportion to population of depositors, amount of deposits, and average to each depositor in Savings Banks in Great Britain, other European countries, and the United States:—

## SAVINGS BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
		Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£		
			£ s. d.		
England and Wales	1907	10,839,893	308	172,182,172	15 17 8
Scotland	1907	1,054,691	220	24,382,342	23 2 4
Ireland ...	1907	580,223	133	13,089,158	22 11 2
United Kingdom...	1907	12,474,807	281	209,653,672	16 16 1
Austria	1905	5,575,745	203	219,651,233	39 7 11
Belgium	1905	2,311,845	323	31,147,852	13 9 6
France ...	1905-7	12,245,414	312	194,894,570	15 18 4
Italy	1906	6,659,847	198	123,236,606	18 10 1
Netherlands	1905	1,583,620	283	18,510,333	11 13 9
Russia ...	1905	5,665,998	39	19,938,847	34 4 7
Sweden ...	1906	2,007,499	376	39,262,491	19 11 2
Norway	1906	826,873	356	22,413,872	27 2 2
Denmark	1906	1,352,490	522	46,357,493	34 5 6
United States	1907	8,588,811	100	758,261,367	88 5 8

World's stocks of money and coinage.

The following statements give the approximate stocks of gold, silver, and paper money in the principal countries of the world for 1906, and the world's coinage of gold and silver for 1907. The information has been extracted from reports issued by the Directors of the Mints of the United States and Great Britain:—

APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF  
THE WORLD AT THE CLOSE OF 1906.

Country.	Value of—		
	Gold.	Silver.	Uncovered Paper.
	£	£	£
Argentina ... ..	21,103,000	*	60,269,000
Austria-Hungary ... ..	62,961,000	21,638,000	24,515,000
Belgium ... ..	6,391,000	5,077,000	25,850,000
British Empire—			
Australasia ... ..	25,686,000	2,055,000	*
Canada ... ..	12,822,000	1,377,000	14,898,000
India ... ..	69,311,000	124,073,000	7,993,000
South Africa ... ..	12,617,000	4,110,000	*
United Kingdom ... ..	100,010,000	24,001,000	24,001,000
Egypt ... ..	28,768,000	3,082,000	*
France ... ..	190,360,000	84,475,000	55,317,000
Germany ... ..	211,713,000	45,145,000	54,885,000
Italy ... ..	44,282,000	6,514,000	30,946,000
Japan ... ..	16,459,000	9,904,000	19,912,000
Mexico ... ..	8,219,000	11,672,000	10,521,000
Netherlands ... ..	9,432,000	10,808,000	11,877,000
Russia ... ..	193,034,000	16,007,000	*
Spain ... ..	18,679,000	35,693,000	19,953,000
Turkey ... ..	10,274,000	8,219,000	*
United States ... ..	327,402,000	143,573,000	125,511,000
Other Countries ... ..	46,000,000	112,504,000	362,622,000
Total ... ..	1,415,576,000	669,927,000	849,070,000

\* No information.

WORLD'S COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel, Copper, Bronze, &c.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	20,575,400	2,039,900	236,900
Australasia ... ..	10,844,000	...	...
India (a) ... ..	...	17,390,500	180,100
British Colonies and Dependencies (b) ... ..	...	1,566,500	36,200
Austria-Hungary ... ..	945,400	650,300	12,800
China ... ..	...	1,401,700	2,055,500
France and Tunis ... ..	15,598,400	3,302,600	36,000
Germany and German East Africa ... ..	3,345,800	4,313,900	289,700
Japan (a) ... ..	3,179,500	1,608,500	...
Mexico ... ..	2,700,500	2,109,100	20,500
Russia ... ..	...	1,170,200	34,600
Turkey ... ..	1,978,900	271,300	...
United States and Philippines (a) ... ..	16,588,000	3,496,000	691,600
Other Countries ... ..	361,700	3,546,000	1,084,200
Total ... ..	76,117,600	42,866,300	4,778,100

(a) Financial Year, 1906-7

(b) Inclusive of coins struck at Calcutta and Bombay (during the Financial Year, 1906-7) and at the "Mint," Birmingham.

## PRICES, ETC., OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Compara-  
tive prices  
of Victorian  
stocks.

Selecting one of the leading 4 per cent. and one of the leading 3½ per cent. Victorian stocks, and finding the highest prices quoted in 1885 and each subsequent year, an adequate idea may be formed of the general course of prices in London during the last twenty-four years. These are shown in the following table, together with the equivalent returns to the investor.

PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN LONDON,  
1885 TO 1908.

Year.	Highest Prices quoted on Stock Exchange		Minimum Return to Investor.	
	4 per cents. (due 1920).	3½ per cents. (due 1923).	4 per cents.	3½ per cents.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885	104½	...	3 15 10	...
1886	107½	...	3 13 2	...
1887	108½	...	3 13 1	...
1888	114½	...	3 6 5	...
1889	114½	105	3 5 8	3 5 5
1890	111½	103½	3 8 0	3 7 0
1891	109½	100½	3 10 3	3 9 9
1892	106½	98	3 13 9	3 13 5
1893	103½	93½	3 18 6	4 3 4
1894	106½	99½	3 15 2	3 10 2
1895	111½	105½	3 9 0	3 6 1
1896	116½	109½	3 2 7	3 1 6
1897	115	108½	3 4 0	3 2 7
1898	113½	107½	3 5 1	3 3 6
1899	114	107½	3 4 5	3 2 10
1900	111½	105½	3 6 8	3 5 0
1901	112½	106½	3 5 3	3 4 1
1902	112½	104½	3 5 3	3 6 0
1903	107½	101½	3 11 2	3 10 0
1904	107	98½	3 11 10	3 14 5
1905	107	100½	3 11 6	3 11 6
1906	105½	101½	3 13 4	3 10 7
1907	105	100½	3 14 2	3 11 8
1908	105½	101½	3 12 1	3 10 5

The minimum return to the investor is calculated after allowing for accrued interest and redemption at par at maturity.

The following are the means between the highest and lowest prices of Australasian stocks in London during each of the last fifteen years. The stocks selected are the representative issues of 4 and 3½ per cents. :—

Prices of  
Austral-  
asian  
stocks.

## MEAN PRICES OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS IN LONDON, 1894 TO 1908.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FOUR PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—							
	1920.	1933.	1915.	1917-36.	1934.	1920-40.	1929.
1894 ..	103½	107¾	105¾	105¾	108½	..	107¾
1895 ..	104¾	113¾	109¾	109¾	117½	..	109¾
1896 ..	111½	118½	111½	111½	124½	..	112¾
1897 ..	113	120¾	113	112	121½	..	114¾
1898 ..	111½	117½	109¾	110	118½	..	112½
1899 ..	110	115½	109	108½	116½	..	111
1900 ..	109	114¾	108½	108	115	110½	111½
1901 ..	110¾	114¾	107½	107	113	109½	113
1902 ..	108¾	112¾	105½	105	112¾	110	111½
1903 ..	104½	107¾	102¾	102	109	107¾	107¾
1904 ..	104¾	107½	102¾	101½	107	105½	106
1905 ..	105¾	107¾	103¾	103	107	106½	107¾
1906 ..	103¾	108¾	102¾	102	108	105¾	107¾
1907 ..	102½	106¾	101¾	101	107	104¾	106
1908 ..	103¾	107¾	102¾	102	107	104¾	107¾
THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—							
	1923.	1924.	1924.	1939.	1915-35.	1920-40.	1940.
1894 ..	95¾	99½	95½	97¾	..	96¾	99¾
1895 ..	98	104½	102½	104	..	102¾	103¾
1896 ..	104½	108	106½	108	..	107	106
1897 ..	106½	109¾	106¾	111	..	108½	107¾
1898 ..	104	106½	104	108	..	107¾	106½
1899 ..	103	105½	103¾	106	..	103	105½
1900 ..	103¾	105	103	105	102½	102¾	105
1901 ..	104	104¾	102¾	104	101	102	106¾
1902 ..	102½	103	101	103	100	103	105½
1903 ..	98	99½	97½	101	98	100	102
1904 ..	96¾	97	96	98	95	98	99
1905 ..	98½	99	98½	99	97½	99	98½
1906 ..	100	100	99	100	99	98	100
1907 ..	98¾	99½	97	99	96	97	99
1908 ..	99½	100	98	99	98	98	99

The earlier years in this table are marked by a series of rapid rises in the prices of all the stocks quoted, but in 1898 prices began to recede and this process continued until 1904. In 1905 they hardened, and they were generally sustained in 1906, but in 1907 a fall took place on which a partial recovery was made in 1908. The prices in 1908 are on about the same level as those of 1894, in the case of the four per cent. stock, and are slightly higher in the case of the three-and-a-half per cents. These figures, however, as they stand, do not afford an indication of the real values of the stocks concerned; the table simply shows the mean between the highest and lowest prices for the year.

Investors' return from Australasian stocks.

The best method of comparing the value of stocks over a series of years, or of comparing the different values placed upon the stocks of different States by investors, is to show the actual or effective rate of interest the investor is satisfied with, as evidenced by the mean between the highest and lowest quotations during the year. This is done in the following table, allowance being made for an average of three months' accrued interest, which is deducted from the market price before the computation is made. In computing the yield to the investor, the gain or loss incurred by redemption at par at maturity is taken into account:—

INVESTORS' INTEREST RETURN FROM AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS,  
1894, 1897, 1900, 1902, AND 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FOUR PER CENTS.							
	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.
1894	3 17 2	3 13 7	3 13 10	3 13 9	3 13 0	..	3 13 4
1897	3 5 1	3 2 2	3 2 2	3 4 1	3 1 3	..	3 6 2
1900	3 8 8	3 6 4	3 7 6	3 7 10	3 6 2	3 7 0	3 9 0
1902	3 8 4	3 8 2	3 11 10	3 11 8	3 8 0	3 6 9	3 8 5
1904	3 14 0	3 13 0	3 16 2	3 19 9	3 13 0	3 13 2	3 13 9
1905	3 12 11	3 12 5	3 13 5	3 15 4	3 12 8	3 11 1	3 11 6
1906	3 14 11	3 11 5	3 15 1	3 16 5	3 11 8	3 11 8	3 11 3
1907	3 17 0	3 13 6	3 18 2	3 18 2	3 12 10	3 13 0	3 13 3
1908	3 14 1	3 11 7	3 15 6	3 15 1	3 12 5	3 12 1	3 11 3
THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS.							
	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.
1894	3 15 11	3 11 11	3 16 4	3 12 10	..	3 15 2	3 11 0
1897	3 3 11	3 0 6	3 3 7	3 1 0	..	3 1 1	3 3 11
1900	3 6 10	3 5 0	3 6 10	3 5 9	3 7 7	3 7 3	3 6 4
1902	3 7 10	3 6 8	3 9 0	3 7 6	3 10 3	3 6 9	3 5 6
1904	3 16 0	3 14 10	3 16 10	3 12 7	4 2 2	3 14 11	3 11 9
1905	3 14 0	3 11 8	3 13 10	3 11 10	3 19 0	3 12 8	3 12 0
1906	3 11 5	3 10 5	3 12 3	3 10 0	3 15 0	3 13 8	3 10 4
1907	3 14 4	3 12 2	3 15 6	3 11 11	4 2 9	3 16 8	3 11 5
1908	3 12 5	3 10 10	3 13 10	3 11 2	3 18 9	3 14 5	3 11 3

NOTE.—Where the date of redemption is optional, the earliest date has been adopted for the calculation.

Taking the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cents. as being the representative stocks, it appears that, almost without exception, those of New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, yield least to the investor, being practically alike, and returning of late years little more than the nominal rate of interest, and that those of Western Australia yield most, the net return to the investor being  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. in 1907, and just under 4 per cent. in 1908.

The following is a statement of the interest return to the investor in the principal issues of Colonial stocks and in British Consols, as indicated by the mean between the highest and lowest market prices quoted during the years 1900 and 1908:—

Representative British and Colonial stocks in London.

INTEREST ON MEAN PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS AND COLONIAL STOCKS, 1900 AND 1908.

Country.	Date of Maturity.	Rate of Interest on Stock.	Return to Investor Per Cent.		
			1900.	1908.	Increase.
United Kingdom ..	Inter-minable	2½*	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. 2 18 8	£ s. d. 0 8 8
Canada .. .. .	1938	3	3 0 0	3 5 8	0 5 8
" .. .. .	1947	2½	2 17 1	3 8 7	0 11 6
Ceylon .. .. .	1934	4	3 6 11	3 10 4	0 3 5
New South Wales ..	1924	3½	3 5 0	3 10 10	0 5 10
South Australia ..	1939	3½	3 5 9	3 11 2	0 5 5
New Zealand .. ..	1940	3½	3 6 4	3 11 3	0 4 11
New Zealand .. ..	1929	4	3 9 0	3 11 3	0 2 3
New South Wales ..	1933	4	3 6 4	3 11 7	0 5 3
Tasmania .. .. .	1920-40	4	3 7 0	3 12 1	0 5 1
Victoria .. .. .	1923	3½	3 6 10	3 12 5	0 5 7
Western Australia ..	1934	4	3 6 2	3 12 5	0 6 3
New Zealand .. ..	1945	3	3 3 2	3 12 7	0 9 5
Natal .. .. .	1937	4	3 10 1	3 13 3	0 3 2
Hong Kong .. .. .	1918-43	3½	3 7 5	3 13 8	0 6 3
Jamaica .. .. .	1934	4	3 10 11	3 13 8	0 2 9
Queensland .. .. .	1924	3½	3 6 10	3 13 10	0 7 0
Victoria .. .. .	1920	4	3 8 8	3 14 1	0 5 5
Tasmania .. .. .	1920-40	3½	3 7 3	3 14 5	0 7 2
Newfoundland .. ..	1935	4	3 11 1	3 14 6	0 3 5
Cape Colony .. .. .	1923	4	3 10 4	3 14 7	0 4 3
New South Wales ..	1935	3	3 0 11	3 14 11	0 14 0
South Australia .. .	1917-36	4	3 7 10	3 15 1	0 7 3
British Guiana .. .	1935	4	3 12 3	3 15 5	0 3 2
Queensland .. .. .	1915	4	3 7 6	3 15 6	0 8 0
Trinidad .. .. .	1917-42	4	3 7 8	3 17 4	0 9 8
Victoria .. .. .	1929-49	3	3 4 10	3 17 8	0 12 10
Cape Colony .. .. .	1929-49	3½	3 5 3	3 17 11	0 12 8
Western Australia ..	1915-35	3½	3 7 7	3 18 9	0 11 2
Quebec .. .. .	1937	3	3 10 7	4 1 2	0 10 7
Natal .. .. .	1929-49	3	3 4 9	4 6 5	1 1 8
Natal .. .. .	1914-39	3½	3 7 11	4 7 0	0 19 1
Queensland .. .. .	1922-47	3	3 6 1	4 7 3	1 1 5
British Guiana .. .	1923-45	3	3 7 2	4 11 0	1 3 10
Trinidad .. .. .	1922-44	3	3 6 11	4 14 3	1 7 4
Western Australia ..	1916-36	3	3 12 0	5 2 0	1 10 0
South Australia .. .	1916 or later	3	3 10 2	5 8 7	1 18 5

\* Consols carried 2½ per cent. interest until 1908; but the rate of interest to a permanent investor in 1900 is only reckoned at 2½, which is now the permanent rate.

It would appear from this table as if the Australian and other Colonial 3 per cent. stocks were not viewed with approbation by the British investor; but as most of these stocks are payable at the option of the Governments between extremes of 20 or 25 years, and the



computation of returns to investors has been made on the assumption of redemption of the loans at the earliest dates, such returns are higher than the probabilities warrant. Since the market rate of interest is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., it is not at all likely that the Governments will endeavour to redeem at the earliest date, unless under the unlikely condition of a fall in interest below 3 per cent. Therefore, in the case of these stocks, it would be a fairer comparison to calculate the return to the investor on the assumption of redemption at the latest optional date. Under these circumstances, the interest realized by the purchasers of the various 3 per cent. Australian and other Colonial stocks in 1900 and 1908 would be as follows:—

Stocks.	Return to Investor.—Per cent.		
	1900.	1908.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
South Australia, 1916 or later ...	3 3 11	3 10 5	6 6
Victoria, 1929-49 ...	3 3 8	3 11 8	8 0
Queensland, 1922-47 ...	3 3 11	3 13 6	9 7
Western Australia, 1916-36 ...	3 6 10	3 15 6	8 8
British Guiana, 1923-45 ...	3 4 9	3 16 5	11 8
Trinidad, 1922-44 ...	3 4 7	3 17 5	12 10
Natal, 1929-49 ...	3 3 8	3 17 5	13 9

It is thus seen, on comparison with the yields of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and 4 per cents. shown in the previous tables, that there was no real preference exhibited in favour of any particular stock in 1908.

Prices of  
stock and  
debentures  
in Mel-  
bourne.

The amount of Victorian Government stock and debentures, under certain loans payable in Melbourne, outstanding on 30th June, the price in January, and the return to the investor per cent. for recent years, are as follows. The market prices are taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*:—

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE: 1899 TO 1909.

Year.	Amount Out- standing on 30th June.	Price in January.	Return to
			Investor per cent.
	£		£ s. d.
3 % Stock, due 1917 or at any time thereafter.			
1899 ...	2,790,482	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 19 8
1900 ...	3,059,511	100-100 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 19 11
1901 ...	3,146,000	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 7
1902 ...	3,195,619	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 0 4
1903 ...	3,196,933	97	3 1 10
1904 ...	3,120,492	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 10
1905 ...	3,155,773	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 7 7
1906 ...	3 153,067	93	3 4 6
1907 ...	3,197,732	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 7
1908 ...	3,226,585	89	3 7 5
1909 ...	...	87	3 9 0

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE: 1899 TO 1909—  
*continued.*

Year.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June.	Price in January.	Return to Investor per cent.		
			£	s.	d.
3 % Debentures, due 1921-30.					
1901	532,000	97½-97½	3	2	9
1902	1,000,000	95-95½	3	4	10
1903	1,000,000	93½-93½	3	7	1
1904	1,000,000	88-90	3	13	2
1905	1,000,000	87½-88	3	15	3
1906	997,400	93	3	8	7
1907	993,150	90	3	12	10
1908	985,950	89	3	14	8
1909	...	86½-87	3	18	8
4 % Debentures, due 1913-23.					
1899	746,795	111-112	3	1	2
1900	746,795	112	2	19	6
1901	746,795	105-107½	3	8	2
1902	746,795	106	3	8	0
1903	746,795	104½	3	10	9
1904	746,795	103	3	12	10
1905	746,795	103½	3	10	3
1906	746,795	104½-105	3	6	5
1907	746,795	104	3	7	3
1908	746,795	102½	3	10	8
1909	...	103½	3	6	0

The prices quoted in this table do not include any allowance for accrued interest, the practice on the Melbourne Stock Exchange differing from that on the London Exchange, where accrued interest is included in prices quoted.

In computing the returns to investors, the 3 per cent. stock has been regarded as interminable, since it is at the option of the Government whether it be redeemed in 1917, or at any time thereafter; and, as before explained, with reference to other Colonial stock, it is extremely unlikely that redemption will take place at the earliest date. For the 3 per cent. debentures it has been assumed that redemption will be made at the latest optional date, viz., 1930. For the 4 per cent. debentures the earliest date has been assumed, since the nominal interest is in excess of the market rate. For the years 1901, 1902, and 1903, the 4 per cent. debentures gave the highest yield per cent., but since then the investor in the 3 per cent. debentures has had the highest return each year. In 1909 the 4 per cent. debentures gave a lower return to the investor than either the 3 per cent. stock or 3 per cent. debentures. It appears that the yields realized by the investor in Victoria from 3 per cent. stock and 4 per cent. debentures in January, 1909, were considerably lower than those generally realized by the investor in Colonial stocks on the British market during 1908.

## INSURANCE.

Life assurance.

There are eighteen companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria. Six of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, four in New South Wales, four in America, and four in the United Kingdom. The returns are not required to be lodged with the Registrar-General before the end of September, consequently returns for 1908 have been obtained direct from all the companies except one, for which the figures of the preceding year have been given. This does not affect the comparison of 1908 with previous years, as the number of policies of this office was inconsiderable in comparison with the total. The following are the number and amount of policies in force in Victoria in companies whose head offices are inside, and in those whose head offices are outside Victoria during the years 1900 to 1908; the figures include industrial business amounting to £2,271,520 in 1908:—

## LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—				Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	United Kingdom.	America.	
NUMBER.					
1900 ..	59,997	105,851	1,203	5,662	172,713
1901 ..	70,115	117,958	1,130	6,833	196,036
1902 ..	76,958	125,075	1,052	7,837	210,922
1903 ..	77,938	127,364	1,004	8,555	214,861
1904 ..	84,006	130,366	950	8,890	224,212
1905 ..	84,108	133,117	914	9,029	227,168
1906 ..	87,894	138,546	841	7,810	235,091
1907 ..	89,359	145,203	805	7,018	242,385
1908 ..	95,601	152,219	751	6,146	254,717
AMOUNT.					
	£	£	£	£	£
1900 ..	8,268,635	14,917,162	554,124	2,575,941	26,315,862
1901 ..	9,267,205	15,952,982	523,560	2,821,142	28,564,889
1902 ..	9,610,224	16,798,243	477,934	2,991,761	29,878,162
1903 ..	9,458,538	17,175,972	458,820	3,137,237	30,230,567
1904 ..	9,692,186	17,646,043	434,030	3,208,084	30,980,343
1905 ..	9,702,730	18,242,212	426,840	3,214,742	31,586,524
1906 ..	10,010,359	18,973,956	393,765	2,868,727	32,246,807
1907 ..	10,375,502	19,814,689	377,906	2,544,255	33,112,352
1908 ..	10,836,282	20,674,898	344,859	2,201,808	34,057,847

The policies dealt with in the preceding table include ordinary life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment. The companies are required to distinguish between assurance and endowment in their returns to the Registrar-General; but it would appear that some have included endowment assurance as well as endowment under the latter head, thus rendering impossible a comparison between the three classes of policy referred to above.

The increase in the number and amount of policies since 1900 has been most satisfactory—an increase of 47.5 per cent. in the number of policies, and 29.4 per cent. in the amount. It will be seen that 97.3 per cent. of the policies, and 92.5 per cent. of the amount assured, are in Australian offices, of which there are ten doing business in Victoria.

The percentage of policies held in Australian and foreign offices in Victoria in 1908, and the percentage increase or decrease since 1900, are as follows:—

Life policies.  
Growth of  
business,  
Australian  
and foreign  
companies.

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES: PERCENTAGE AND GROWTH OF VICTORIAN BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIAN AND FOREIGN OFFICES.

Companies with Head Offices in—	Percentage in 1908 of—		Increase per cent. in 1908 as compared with 1900.	
	Total Policies.	Total Amount Assured.	Number.	Amount.
Victoria .. ..	37.5	31.8	59.3	31.0
New South Wales ..	59.8	60.7	43.8	38.6
United Kingdom ..	.3	1.0	-37.6*	-37.8*
America .. ..	2.4	6.5	8.5	-14.5*
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>29.4</b>

\* The minus sign denotes a decrease.

Thus, while there has been a very large increase in the business of the Australian offices, there has been a large falling off in the business of the British companies, which, however, have for many years ceased to accept new business. There has also been a marked decline in the amounts assured with American companies, of which only one is now competing for new business. Compared with 1905, when these companies attained their maximum business, there has been a falling off of 31.9 per cent. in the number of policies, and of 31.5 in the amount, whilst the Australian offices exhibit increases of 14.1 and 12.8 per cent. respectively in the same interval.

The business transacted by the different offices comprise many varieties of assurance, but these may be grouped into three large classes—(1) simple assurance payable only at death, which may be termed ordinary assurance; (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. In the cases of two of the offices—one, an American, and the other a New South Wales office—the separation between ordinary assurance and endowment assurance could not be effected. The following table shows the available information on the subject—distinguishing between ordinary and

Classifica-  
tion of  
assurance  
policies.

industrial business, and also between those offices whose headquarters are situated respectively as shown in previous tables:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1908.

Assurance Companies with Head Offices in—	Ordinary Assurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Pure Endowment.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£
	<b>Ordinary Business.</b>							
Victoria .. .. .	16,333	4,670,751	29,833	4,814,510	5,733	542,285	51,949	10,027,546
United Kingdom ..	651	326,891	99	17,818	1	150	751	344,859
New South Wales ..		83,056		18,999,856		3,112	86,168	19,300,514
America .. .. .		5,533		2,106,426		53	5,586	2,113,408
Total, Ordinary Business	No. 135,555	£30,936,052			8,899	850,275	144,454	31,786,327
	<b>Industrial Business.</b>							
Victoria .. .. .	18,572	322,003	10,301	253,292	14,779	233,441	43,652	808,736
New South Wales ..	21,935	396,845	40,235	880,318	3,881	97,221	66,051	1,374,384
America .. .. .	560	88,400					560	88,400
Total, Industrial Business	41,067	807,248	50,536	1,133,610	18,660	330,662	110,263	2,271,520
	<b>Total Business.</b>							
Victoria .. .. .	34,955	4,992,754	40,134	5,067,802	20,512	775,726	95,601	10,836,282
United Kingdom ..	651	326,891	99	17,818	1	150	751	344,859
New South Wales ..		145,226		20,276,819		6,993	152,219	20,674,898
America .. .. .		6,093		2,194,826		53	6,146	2,201,808
Grand Total	No. 227,158	£32,876,910			27,559	1,180,937	254,717	34,057,847

An analysis of this table shows that 56.7 per cent. of the policies and 93.3 per cent. of the amount assured in Victoria belong to the "ordinary" business, and 43.3 per cent. of the policies and 6.7 per cent. of the amount belong to the "industrial" business. The average amount of policy in the former category is £220, whilst—calculated from the returns of those societies which distinguish between ordinary assurance and endowment assurance—the average amount of the ordinary assurance policy is £329, that of the endowment assurance policy £174, and that of the pure endowment £95. In these companies the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance were very similar, viz., £15,419,364 for ordinary assurance, and £14,971,124 for endowment assurance, the figures for pure endowment being £850,275. In the industrial branch of the business the average amount of policy is £20.6, and there is not much variation in the average policies of the three classes, viz., ordinary assurance £19.6, endowment assurance £22.4, and pure endowment £17.7, the total amounts of the several policies being £807,248, £1,133,610 and £330,662 respectively. Taking these figures in

conjunction with those of the ordinary business (with the restriction before mentioned) it would seem that there is a preference slightly in favour of ordinary assurance. But a better test, perhaps, of popularity would be furnished by the number of policies in the respective classes. In the ordinary business there are 46,730 simple assurance, and 86,242 endowment assurance policies, and in the industrial 41,067 and 50,536 policies respectively. Judged by these figures, endowment assurance must be regarded as the popular form.

The following are the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria at the end of each of the last nine years, distinguishing between those in force in companies whose head offices are inside, and those whose head offices are outside Victoria:—

ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
1900 ..	65	£ 3,877	189	£ 12,307	254	£ 16,184
1901 ..	81	4,221	229	15,150	310	19,371
1902 ..	85	4,958	269	15,990	354	20,948
1903 ..	91	4,850	294	13,971	385	18,821
1904 ..	101	7,275	308	14,108	409	21,383
1905 ..	117	7,253	308	14,179	425	21,432
1906 ..	137	8,146	320	14,270	457	22,416
1907 ..	144	8,181	336	15,007	480	23,188
1908 ..	157	8,845	324	14,163	481	23,008

The annuities at the close of 1908 exceed those at the close of 1900 by 89 per cent. in number and 42 per cent. in amount.

Of the 324 annuities held in 1908 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 232 for £9,907 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 2 for £347 in English offices, and 90 for £3,909 in American offices. It is noteworthy that there was only one annuity in the industrial branch, and that for only £6 per annum.

Insurance—  
other than  
Life.

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies doing other than life business and operating in Victoria in 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907:—

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1904 TO 1907.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Other.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Fire and Marine	1904	559,518	33,614	593,132	230,626	220,029	450,655
	1905	550,138	36,874	587,012	248,947	225,972	474,919
	1906	587,502	36,245	623,747	240,357	235,910	476,267
Fire ...	1907	496,667	28,484	525,151	227,871	208,076	435,947
Marine ...	1907	136,534	6,285	142,819	109,474	44,202	153,676
Accident and Guarantee	1904	47,110	2,756	49,866	19,085	21,649	40,734
	1905	53,539	4,072	57,611	23,508	19,990	43,498
	1906	60,799	3,872	64,671	18,585	26,701	45,286
Accident ...	1907	57,190	2,254	59,444	20,343	30,556	50,899
Guarantee ...	1907	11,047	1,710	12,757	2,129	4,953	7,082
Other (Live Stock, Burglary, Plate Glass)	1904	7,655	593	8,248	4,348	2,175	6,523
	1905	9,853	658	10,511	4,477	2,448	6,925
	1906	10,672	737	11,409	6,093	3,330	9,423
Live Stock ...	1907	16,109	465	16,574	9,102	3,549	12,651
Burglary ...	1907	2,563	66	2,629	1,027	1,234	2,261
Plate Glass ...	1907	5,428	532	5,960	1,778	2,808	4,586
Totals	1904	614,283	36,963	651,246	254,059	243,853	497,912
	1905	613,530	41,604	655,134	276,932	248,410	525,342
	1906	658,973	40,854	699,827	265,035	265,941	531,076
	1907	725,538	39,796	765,334	371,724	295,378	667,102

NOTE.—Premiums exclude Re-insurances and Returns. Losses also exclude Re-insurances.

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 considerable. In 1907 the fire premiums received amounted to £496,667, and the losses to £227,871; the marine premiums and losses to £136,534 and £109,474 respectively; the accident premiums and losses to £57,190 and £20,343, the guarantee premiums and losses to £11,047 and £2,129, the live stock premiums and losses to £16,109 and £9,102, the burglary premiums and losses to £2,563 and £1,027, and the plate glass premiums and losses to £5,428 and £1,778 respectively. The total amount of premiums on all these classes of insurance for the four years 1904 to 1907 was £2,612,324, and the losses £1,167,750, or 44 per cent. of the premiums. It will be observed that there has been a large and steady increase in accident and guarantee business during the four years dealt with, while the premium income for 1907 in connexion with live stock, burglary, and plate glass insurance was more than three times the amount for the year 1904.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the history of the State, and up to 1892 their business was extensive. Since then it has been comparatively small, although the figures of recent years show that an improvement has taken place in building society business. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business during the last five years:—

Building Societies.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES: 1904 TO 1908.

—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Number of societies ...	32	28	31	30	29
" shareholders	6,970	5,881	6,920	6,949	6,420
" borrowers	6,275	6,351	7,418	7,638	7,770
During the year—	£	£	£	£	£
Advances ...	131,307	154,507	253,029	316,516	272,245
Repayments ...	243,492	237,898	316,005	344,051	347,302
Working expenses ...	20,959	20,084	24,060	24,264	33,554
At end of year—					
Deposits ...	721,548	716,601	712,186	694,095	665,285

A glance at the above figures will show the substantial improvement in building society business between 1904 and 1908. Although, compared with 1904, there were three societies less in 1908, yet there has been an advance of 107 per cent. in the advances made and of 43 per cent. in the repayments, whilst the liabilities to depositors have been reduced by about 8 per cent. It will also be noticed that this form of liability has been continuously reduced since 1904. Under ordinary circumstances a reduction of deposits might be taken as an indication of want of confidence in the societies, but in the present instance it means the release of temporarily locked-up deposits. The total assets of the building societies on 31st December, 1908, amounted to £2,505,249, of which £1,363,060 consisted of loans on mortgage, and £1,088,922 of properties in possession or surrendered. Of the total liabilities, viz., £2,361,351, £1,249,888 was due to shareholders, £292,090 to debenture holders, and £665,295 to depositors. The total reserved funds at the same date amounted to £218,806.

## MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

A statement of the number and amount of registered mortgages and releases of land in each of the last five years is hereunder. Generally, in about 13 per cent. of the mortgages the amount of the loan is not stated, so that the amounts appearing in the following table may be taken as understating the total by about that proportion. No account is taken of unregistered or equitable mortgages to banks

Land mortgages and releases.



and individuals, as there is no public record of these dealings; nor are building society mortgages over land held under the *Transfer of Land Act* included, they being registered as absolute transfers. Besides releases registered as such, some mortgages are released or lapse in other ways, e.g., by a transfer from mortgagor to mortgagee, by sale by mortgagee, or by foreclosure.

LAND MORTGAGES AND RELEASES: 1904 TO 1908.

Registered During Year.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Mortgages—					
Number ..	8,562	8,665	8,964	10,523	11,563
Amount £	7,982,671	5,957,242	7,139,501	8,937,305	8,787,077
Releases—					
Number ..	7,081	7,175	8,318	8,034	8,721
Amount £	4,884,665	5,143,295	6,896,972	7,222,827	5,694,406

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 follow. Releases are not shown, as releases of liens are not required to be registered, the latter being removed from the register after the expiration of twelve months; and very few of the mortgagors of stock trouble to secure themselves by a registered release.

STOCK MORTGAGES, LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS: 1904 TO 1908.

Security.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	821	900	747	799	743
Amount £	135,295	161,841	141,154	171,145	136,731
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	156	154	152	150	153
Amount £	63,463	58,061	56,396	65,898	45,666
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	1,867	1,673	1,086	503	445
Amount £	111,730	91,050	80,580	52,280	65,607
Total—					
Number ..	2,844	2,727	1,985	1,452	1,341
Amount £	310,488	310,952	278,130	289,323	248,004

The large number of liens on crops in 1904, is due to the fact that 1,286 were liens to the Board of Land and Works, under the *Seed Advances Act* 1903. There were 1,095 such liens in 1905, 624 in 1906, 174 in 1907, and 208 in 1908.

Two forms of security are taken by lenders over personal chattels, viz., a bill of sale, and 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. The number and amounts of those filed in each of the last five years are as follows:—

Bills and contracts of sale.

BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE: 1904 TO 1908.

Security.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	2,725	2,200	1,998	1,407	1,428
Amount £	189,433	181,375	184,911	167,292	223,324
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	364	265	161	152	189
Amount £	11,715	7,860	5,184	5,376	8,216

Before filing a bill of sale, 14 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. To circumvent this, the practice arose, in 1877, whereby the borrower purported to sell the chattels to the lender, who hired them back to the borrower, and this became the form of security more generally adopted until 1887, when a decision was given that if there were any tacit understanding that the transaction should be considered as a loan, the security would be void unless registered as a bill of sale. In consequence of this, the number of contracts of sale has gradually decreased, until in 1906 the bills of sale were more than twelve times their number, and the amount secured thirty-six times as great. In 1908, the number of bills was seven and a half times the number of contracts, and the amount secured thereby twenty-seven times as great.

Trading  
companies  
registered.

A statement of the number and nature of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the nine-year period 1894-1902, and during each of the last six years, is appended:—

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1894 TO 1908.

Nature of Company.	1894 to 1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
<b>FINANCE—</b>							
Land, property, investment	19	5	...	5	...	7	3
Finance, agency, &c. ...	10	2	...	3	2	6	2
Insurance ...	3	...	2	1	...	...	1
<b>TRADE—</b>							
Cycling ...	13	...	2	2	...	...	3
Export ...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...
Produce ...	15	1	4	3	...	2	5
Supply and trading ...	12	5	5	6	10	12	14
Merchants' imports ...	26	2	1	5	5	2	6
<b>TRANSPORT—</b>							
Carrying ...	9	1	...	...	1	1	1
Railways and rolling-stock	5	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tramways ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
Steamship ...	5	2	1	...	1	1	2
Others ...	9	...	2	1	2	...	1
<b>INDUSTRIAL—</b>							
Bacon curing ...	6	...	1	...	...	1	2
Brewing ...	5	...	2	1	...	6	1
Bricks, tiles ...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...
Electric ...	5	...	2	3	...	3	...
Engineering, machinery ...	9	...	1	11	10	8	15
Explosives, &c. ...	5	...	...	...	...	3	1
Freezing ...	5	...	...	1	1	2	...
Manufacturing (undefined)	11	2	...	9	7	5	1
Tobacco ...	5	1	1	...	...	1	...
Preserving ...	10	...	2	...	...	1	2
Printing ...	6	1	...	3	1	2	2
Wine-making ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	144	17	10	5	6	14	29
<b>PRIMARY PRODUCTION—</b>							
Cultivation ...	2	...	2	...	2	4	...
Dairying, &c. ...	78	5	16	8	4	6	1
Mining, prospecting, &c. ...	35	1	1	2	9	6	4
Gold saving, extracting, &c. ...	9	...	1	3	...	1	1
Pastoral ...	5	...	...	1	1	2	1
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>							
Newspaper, magazine ...	22	1	5	1	2	2	1
Public halls ...	16	...	...	1	2	...	2
Other ...	64	8	14	10	8	8	13
Total ...	587	56	76	85	75	109	114

The figures in the above table refer only to companies registered under Part I. of the *Companies Act* 1890, and are, therefore, exclusive of ordinary mining companies, of which 74 were registered during 1908 under Part II. of the Act. Insurance companies doing

life business only, as well as building societies, are also excluded. From the above figures, it may be ascertained that of the 1,102 new companies registered during the last fifteen years, 421, or 38 per cent., were industrial; 211, or 19 per cent., were connected with primary production; 168, or 15 per cent., with trade; 71, or 7 per cent., with finance; 51, or 5 per cent., with transport; whilst 180, or 16 per cent., were of a miscellaneous character, including newspapers, magazines, public halls, and various societies and associations. Those industrial companies, included under the term "others," are principally companies registered for the manufacture of a particular patented article, but include a number of companies formed for the manufacture of various commodities and for the treatment of natural products.

According to records in the Registrar-General's office, there were 1,303 trading companies in 1908 actively engaged in the operations for which they were formed, as against 1,337 in 1907, 1,305 in 1906, 1,131 in 1905, 1,115 in 1904, 1,143 in 1903, 1,073 in 1902, 1,074 in 1901, 989 in 1900, 953 in 1899, 924 in 1898, 781 in 1897, and 799 in 1896, prior to which year this information was not obtainable. In addition to the above there were 13 insurance companies doing life business only in 1908, and a large number of mining companies, but how many is not known.

The following table shows the particulars of the Registered Co-operative Societies for 1908:—

## REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1908.

Number of Societies	...	...	...	35
Number of Shareholders	...	...	...	23,462
Total Sales during Year	...	...	...	£546,002
Other Receipts	...	...	...	£6,000
Wages and Salaries for Year	...	...	...	£47,998
Other Working Expenses	...	...	...	£38,319
Net Profit	...	...	...	£8,047
Liabilities at end of Year—				£
Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	112,431
Reserves	...	...	...	7,875
Bank Overdraft	...	...	...	47,778
Sundry Creditors	...	...	...	65,908
Other Liabilities	...	...	...	32,445
Total Liabilities	...	...	...	£266,437
Assets at end of Year—				£
Real Estate, Stock and Fittings	...	...	...	196,234
Sundry Debtors	...	...	...	68,149
Cash in Hand and on Deposit	...	...	...	9,418
Other Assets	...	...	...	2,716
Total Assets	...	...	...	£276,517

As compared with 1907 there has been an increase of 8 in the number of societies, and 2,464 in the number of shareholders. The total liabilities have increased by £42,163—£15,258 of which is due to increased capital. The total assets have also increased by £42,724.

Of the thirty-five co-operative societies, fourteen were engaged in the purchase of farmers' requisites or the sale of farm and garden produce, ten as general distributors, two each in the manufacture of jams, &c., bread making, and meat supplying, and one each in supplying coachbuilders' materials, co-operative credit banking, fish selling, printing and publishing, and eucalyptus oil distilling.

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## MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

The total number of municipalities administering local government throughout the State at the end of the year 1908 was 206. Of these 12 ranked as cities, 11 as towns, 37 as boroughs, and the remainder (146) as shires. The whole of Victoria, with the exception of about 650 square miles—nearly 600 in the mountainous part of Wonnangatta, and the whole of French Island—or  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the area of the State, is now brought under control of municipalities.

The following is a summary 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 1908-9:—

## MUNICIPALITIES: 1904-5 to 1908-9.

Year.	Esti- mated 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—							
1904-5 ..	657,815	159,953	138,670	4,997	£ 94,533,732	£ 5,498,471	£ 824,392
1905-6 ..	684,358	169,536	144,996	4,698	99,354,665	5,664,425	847,104
1906-7 ..	695,192	171,909	147,055	4,778	100,801,295	5,779,231	903,120
1907-8 ..	708,762	176,420	149,706	3,923	103,666,178	5,944,691	961,530
1908-9 ..	719,293	178,928	152,475	2,802	106,149,960	6,080,447	..
Shires—							
1904-5 ..	552,414	153,908	117,998	3,337	116,336,442	6,244,799	520,829
1905-6 ..	541,242	149,350	115,270	3,069	117,260,959	6,130,718	541,188
1906-7 ..	565,739	151,869	117,286	2,828	121,797,646	6,395,094	601,311
1907-8 ..	573,715	152,973	118,575	2,890	129,059,488	6,694,209	663,739
1908-9 ..	581,866	155,492	121,187	2,272	136,538,811	7,043,511	..
Total—							
1904-5 ..	1,210,229	313,861	256,668	8,334	210,920,174	11,743,270	1,345,221
1905-6 ..	1,225,600	318,886	260,266	7,767	216,615,624	11,795,143	1,388,292
1906-7 ..	1,260,931	323,778	264,341	7,606	222,598,941	12,174,325	1,504,431
1907-8 ..	1,282,477	329,393	268,281	6,813	232,725,666	12,638,900	1,625,269
1908-9 ..	1,301,159	334,420	273,662	5,074	242,638,771	13,123,958	..

Increase in value of rateable properties and municipal revenue.

It will be observed from the following figures 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.		
	1908-9 over 1904-5.		1907-8 over 1904-5.
	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue from all sources.
	Total.	Annual.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ... ..	£ 11,566,228	£ 581,976	£ 137,138
Shires ... ..	20,202,369	798,712	142,910
Total Increase ... ..	31,768,597	1,380,688	280,048

The number of ratepayers returned for 1908-9 was 334,420, and the total capital value of rateable property £242,688,771, which is equivalent to about 18 years' purchase on the annual value, £13,123,958.

Properties rated in municipalities.

The properties upon which the municipalities have levied rates during the past four years have steadily increased, as shown in the following statement:—

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1905-6 TO 1908-9.

Year.	Properties Rated.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
1905-6 ... ..	203,618	194,842	398,460
1906-7 ... ..	206,698	198,493	405,191
1907-8 ... ..	209,581	202,234	411,815
1908-9 ... ..	211,945	205,618	417,563

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1908-9.

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, 1908-9, except as regards the item "revenue," which is for 1907-8:—

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1908-9.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1907-8.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2129, 1908-9.
				Total.	Annual.		
<b>CITIES.</b>							
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Ballarat ..	24,900	5,230	2 0	2,550,825	170,055	30,065	..
Bendigo ..	31,850	7,612	1 6	2,452,908	204,409	33,260	..
Brunswick ..	28,293	7,029	2 4	3,148,020	157,401	26,880	..
Collingwood ..	35,450	7,800	1 9	3,943,930	200,639	22,341	..
Fitzroy ..	33,500	7,379	1 8	5,291,540	264,577	26,871	..
Footscray ..	19,940	4,715	2 6	2,368,390	118,418	16,826	..
Hawthorn ..	24,850	5,511	1 9	4,333,920	216,696	21,372	..
Melbourne ..	101,230	27,021	1 5 1 8	33,768,160	1,665,408	348,326	..
Prahran ..	43,000	9,692	1 8	5,271,480	439,290	45,308	..
Richmond ..	39,700	8,780	1 9	2,919,413	224,570	26,079	..
South Melbourne ..	42,700	8,900	2 0	7,112,700	355,635	50,091	..
St. Kilda ..	22,920	5,248	2 0	2,684,940	223,745	26,780	..
<b>TOWNS.</b>							
Ballarat East ..	17,841	4,316	2 6	1,251,960	83,464	13,470	..
Brighton ..	11,830	2,359	2 0	1,982,560	99,123	13,768	..
Camberwell ..	11,250	4,500	2 0	2,395,540	119,777	17,567	..
Caulfield ..	12,600	4,249	2 0	2,641,860	132,093	16,825	..
Essendon* ..	20,240	7,629	2 0	3,115,040	155,752	20,820	..
Geelong ..	14,634	4,143	2 0	2,028,980	101,449	16,917	..
Malvern ..	13,550	3,223	1 7	3,397,080	165,354	17,281	..
Northcote ..	13,960	4,083	2 3	1,766,140	88,307	19,321	..
Port Melbourne ..	12,870	2,816	1 9	958,368	79,864	9,474	..
Warrnambool ..	6,700	1,401	1 10	866,140	43,307	12,937	..
Williamstown ..	13,900	5,000	2 3	955,152	79,596	12,408	..
<b>BOROUGHS.</b>							
Ararat ..	4,100	880	2 0	195,500	19,550	6,270	50
Browns and Scarsdale ..	1,050	218	1 0	29,000	2,835	311	25
Buninyong ..	1,275	347	1 3	100,782	5,759	899	50
Carisbrook ..	1,260	300	1 0	39,460	4,973	666	50
Castlemaine ..	6,200	1,630	1 6	412,337	33,067	5,160	50
Chewtown ..	1,320	302	1 6	46,040	5,755	500	50
Clunes ..	2,493	660	1 4	69,314	9,902	2,377	75
Coburg ..	8,300	3,880	2 3	766,125	51,075	8,517	50
Creswick ..	2,889	643	1 6	96,930	9,693	3,050	75
Daylesford ..	3,780	750	2 0	158,810	15,881	2,993	50
Dunolly ..	1,395	403	1 6	69,600	6,960	1,321	50
Eaglehawk ..	9,100	2,028	1 6	450,684	37,557	5,995	50
Echuca ..	4,060	1,080	1 6	247,380	23,560	6,148	50
Geelong West ..	6,535	1,487	2 0	418,810	29,915	3,575	50
Hamilton ..	4,500	999	1 9	630,460	31,523	5,133	50
Horsham ..	3,630	574	2 6	274,725	18,315	3,271	100
Inglewood ..	1,450	370	1 6	127,000	6,350	1,761	50
Kew ..	10,640	2,188	1 9	1,496,910	99,794	10,220	50
Koroit ..	1,879	435	2 0	308,780	15,439	2,439	50
Majorca ..	700	189	1 0	24,856	3,167	373	30
Malmsbury ..	1,050	265	1 6	36,954	4,106	749	50
Maryborough ..	5,930	1,370	1 6	279,500	27,950	4,741	50
Newtown and Chillewell ..	5,513	1,415	1 9	619,100	30,955	3,361	50

\* Essendon was constituted a city on 8th April, 1909.



## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1907-8.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2129, 1908-9.
				Total.	Annual.		
				£	£		
Oakleigh ..	1,750	830	s. d. 2 0	313,880	15,694	1,863	100
Portland ..	2,200	541	2 0	186,450	12,430	3,155	50
Port Fairy ..	2,000	482	2 0	248,100	12,405	3,319	50
Queenscliff ..	1,567	509	1 9	225,290	11,264	2,782	100
Raywood ..	476	116	1 0	43,120	2,695	313	20
Rutherglen ..	2,300	413	1 0	148,700	14,870	1,747	20
Sale ..	3,575	847	1 9	355,880	17,794	6,741	50
Sebastopol ..	2,700	620	1 6	133,470	8,898	1,201	80
Smythesdale ..	440	156	1 0	19,620	1,962	241	20
Stawell ..	5,500	910	1 6	204,500	20,450	6,167	50
St. Arnaud ..	4,024	770	1 6	210,220	21,022	3,060	50
Talbot ..	1,165	347	1 0	53,230	5,323	1,445	50
Tarnagulla ..	980	200	1 0	40,160	5,020	576	50
Wangaratta ..	4,005	850	1 6	553,300	27,665	3,892	50
Total ..	719,293	178,928	..	106,149,960	6,080,447	961,530	2,005

Shires,  
1908-9.

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

## SHIRES, 1908-9.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1907-8.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2129, 1908-9.
				Total.	Annual.		
				£	£		
Alberton ..	4,300	1,150	s. d. 1 3	1,347,300	67,385	6,526	1,500
Alexandra ..	2,241	995	1 0	691,200	34,560	3,739	750
Arapiles ..	2,810	692	1 2	496,780	24,839	2,345	304
Ararat ..	7,000	1,800	1 0	2,786,900	139,345	9,488	1,300
Avoca ..	4,059	1,400	1 0	640,000	32,000	2,704	485
Avon ..	2,700	650	1 0	772,400	38,620	3,979	575
Bacchus Marsh ..	2,920	570	1 0	431,743	31,981	3,006	385
Bairnsdale ..	8,300	1,885	1 0	1,682,360	84,118	10,070	1,440
Ballan ..	5,660	1,370	1 0	743,000	37,150	2,904	575
Ballarat ..	4,700	970	1 0	1,193,140	59,657	4,829	575
Bannockburn ..	1,950	375	1 3	312,624	19,539	1,896	265
Barrabool ..	2,100	500	1 3	632,300	31,615	2,971	425
Beechworth ..	7,500	1,400	1 0	378,540	31,545	5,767	545
Belfast ..	2,650	753	1 4	980,900	49,045	4,362	650
Bellarine ..	4,960	1,170	1 3	890,900	44,545	3,878	485
Benalla ..	9,000	2,700	1 3	1,820,040	91,002	9,578	1,450
Berwick ..	7,000	2,000	1 3	1,236,120	61,806	6,569	1,000
Bet Bet ..	3,750	856	1 0	495,180	24,759	2,330	375
Birchip ..	2,025	638	1 0	595,200	29,760	2,447	400
Borong ..	7,600	1,275	1 0	1,841,860	92,093	6,734	1,080
Braybrook ..	1,670	1,449	1 0	594,380	29,719	2,190	320
Bright ..	4,700	1,305	1 3	650,000	32,500	3,930	750
Broadford ..	1,850	504	1 3	303,980	15,199	1,575	300
Broadmeadows ..	1,950	560	1 0	531,060	26,553	1,852	365
Bulla ..	2,575	377	1 3	469,860	23,493	2,490	350
Bulu Bulu ..	4,700	1,401	1 3	915,200	45,760	5,933	1,250

## SHIRES—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £l.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1907-8.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2129, 1908-9.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Bungaree ..	4,572	860	1 9	653,160	32,658	4,485	800
Buninyong ..	6,400	1,486	1 6	997,800	49,890	3,670	550
Charlton ..	3,000	804	1 0	738,000	36,900	2,992	550
Chiltern ..	2,980	700	1 0	135,930	13,593	2,275	230
Colac ..	11,750	2,760	1 0	4,750,320	237,516	17,598	1,200
Corio ..	2,172	719	1 3	820,940	41,047	3,327	500
Cranbourne ..	3,900	1,129	1 3	1,061,030	53,053	4,623	700
Creswick ..	7,400	1,418	1 0	1,196,100	59,805	5,288	775
Dandenong ..	3,630	2,040	1 6	680,000	34,000	4,863	525
Deakin ..	2,600	863	0 9	1,055,800	52,765	2,541	446
Dimboola ..	5,000	1,134	1 6	1,265,450	63,274	4,584	618
Donald ..	3,000	837	1 0	834,000	41,700	3,645	575
Doncaster ..	1,097	280	1 3	271,440	13,572	1,250	216
Dundas ..	2,966	923	1 0	1,932,000	96,600	6,986	1,050
Dunmunkie ..	5,750	1,065	1 0	1,619,740	80,987	5,104	1,200
East Loddon ..	1,530	416	1 0	709,820	35,491	2,834	500
Echuca ..	4,498	1,042	1 0	1,210,820	60,541	4,750	500
Etham ..	3,350	1,212	1 3	568,780	28,439	3,593	450
Epping ..	1,420	490	1 0	389,600	19,480	1,358	225
Euroa ..	5,500	1,337	1 0	1,330,320	66,516	5,299	750
Fern Tree Gully ..	4,500	1,185	1 6	618,260	30,913	4,482	900
Flinders and Kangeroong ..	2,600	992	1 0	602,390	50,119	2,478	260
Frankston and Hastings ..	2,500	1,050	1 6	440,660	22,033	2,568	425
Gisborne ..	2,500	820	1 0	468,520	23,426	1,833	340
Glenelg ..	5,292	1,486	1 0	1,628,280	108,552	8,126	1,200
Glenlyon ..	2,700	613	1 0	1,68,780	16,878	1,656	250
Gordon ..	3,700	865	1 0	956,640	47,832	3,833	750
Goulburn ..	3,145	658	1 0	495,540	24,777	1,832	350
Grenville ..	7,100	1,410	1 0	870,940	43,547	4,280	560
Hampden ..	7,800	2,209	1 3	4,705,380	235,269	18,613	750
Healesville ..	1,440	426	2 0	230,380	11,519	3,219	450
Heidelberg ..	7,180	2,605	1 7	1,152,940	57,647	11,907	500
Heytesbury ..	3,925	962	1 3	1,495,180	74,759	6,893	1,100
Howqua ..	1,750	280	1 6	95,140	4,757	2,713	200
Huntly ..	4,050	950	1 0	867,400	43,370	2,952	400
Kara Kara ..	4,425	1,374	1 0	1,151,140	57,557	3,989	676
Karkaroc ..	3,500	1,188	1 6	1,331,500	66,575	5,932	950
Keilor ..	750	260	1 0	312,240	15,612	1,337	100
Kerang ..	8,400	2,070	1 0	2,091,200	104,560	10,896	1,000
Kilmore ..	2,120	569	1 3	180,050	18,008	2,007	275
Korong ..	6,000	1,366	1 0	755,835	50,389	4,111	650
Kowree ..	3,750	1,300	1 0	1,178,624	73,664	5,230	870
Kyneton ..	8,700	1,810	1 0	1,311,900	65,595	8,900	685
Lancefield ..	1,202	291	1 0	256,700	12,835	1,216	151
Lawloit ..	2,270	563	1 0	512,070	34,138	2,483	396
Leigh ..	1,793	531	1 0	895,040	44,752	3,401	500
Lexton ..	2,250	588	1 0	770,260	38,513	2,950	400
Lillydale ..	5,850	1,895	1 3	1,041,440	52,072	5,793	800
Lowan ..	4,153	1,300	1 3	756,800	37,840	3,585	600
Maffra ..	3,950	1,100	1 0	1,283,800	64,445	5,994	1,000
Maldon ..	5,700	1,510	1 0	780,000	39,000	4,052	375
Mansfield ..	3,790	917	1 0	976,440	48,822	5,282	900
Marong ..	7,750	2,139	1 0	1,410,700	70,535	5,168	900
Melton ..	1,300	294	1 0	214,000	21,400	1,613	236
Meredith ..	1,750	462	1 0	313,620	15,681	1,124	190
Merriang ..	1,050	264	1 0	319,740	15,987	1,493	176
Metcalfe ..	2,870	830	1 0	374,685	24,979	2,100	278
Mildura ..	4,560	940	1 6	581,340	29,067	4,133	476
Minhamite ..	1,920	607	1 0	1,231,140	61,557	5,309	650
Mirboo ..	1,410	377	1 6	377,340	18,867	2,944	700
Moorabbin ..	10,179	3,400	2 0	1,672,820	83,641	14,165	600

## SHIRES—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1907-8.	Annual Endowment Payable by the Government under Act No. 2123, 1908-9.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Mornington ..	1,500	383	1 6	290,740	14,537	2,231	230
Mortlake ..	3,023	647	1 0	2,140,660	107,033	6,630	700
Morwell ..	3,130	840	1 3	626,400	31,320	3,939	900
Mount Alexander ..	2,150	592	1 0	132,250	10,580	1,338	126
Mount Franklin ..	2,594	803	1 0	148,000	14,800	1,235	204
Mount Rouse ..	2,460	600	1 0	1,479,520	73,976	5,019	400
Mulgrave ..	3,070	728	2 0	408,880	20,444	2,932	450
McIvor ..	4,340	1,107	1 3	707,160	35,358	3,550	450
Narracan ..	5,450	1,425	1 6	980,000	49,000	6,737	1,400
Newham and Wood- end ..	2,412	530	1 3	246,810	16,454	2,234	300
Newstead ..	2,300	595	1 0	328,400	16,420	1,726	210
North Ovens ..	2,627	789	1 0	668,240	33,412	2,831	296
Numurkah ..	8,000	1,601	1 0	1,912,300	95,615	7,493	1,200
Nunawading ..	6,327	2,400	2 0	1,025,140	51,257	6,815	950
Omeco ..	5,000	1,270	1 6	440,000	44,000	7,267	1,700
Orbost ..	3,650	1,308	1 6	685,040	34,252	4,055	1,100
Oxley ..	4,560	1,142	1 0	1,018,380	50,919	4,391	750
Phillip Island and Woolamai ..	2,850	820	1 3	866,840	43,342	5,186	1,100
Poowong and Jeetho ..	8,400	1,960	1 3	1,865,280	93,264	9,934	2,000
Portland ..	5,750	1,882	1 0	1,708,880	85,444	6,734	1,000
Preston ..	4,523	1,056	1 11	741,860	37,093	5,091	650
Pyalong ..	1,200	345	1 0	335,720	16,786	1,223	229
Ripon ..	5,550	1,145	1 0	1,354,600	67,730	5,810	450
Rodney ..	6,450	1,331	1 0	1,970,620	98,531	6,741	875
Romsey ..	1,975	410	1 3	470,660	23,533	2,328	274
Rosedale ..	3,620	1,020	1 0	1,438,000	71,900	6,489	1,000
Rutherford ..	5,854	1,312	1 0	464,176	29,011	2,996	450
Seymour ..	4,250	1,018	1 0	819,840	40,992	4,623	850
Shepparton ..	6,600	1,400	1 0	1,192,340	59,617	6,728	850
South Barwon ..	2,408	975	1 6	429,580	21,479	2,290	277
South Gippsland ..	3,550	1,038	1 6	969,400	48,470	3,719	1,050
Springfield ..	706	159	1 3	253,360	12,668	1,293	189
Stawell ..	2,700	1,131	1 0	1,178,380	62,020	4,552	624
Strathfieldsaye ..	3,720	1,021	1 3	394,840	19,742	1,908	278
Swan Hill ..	5,100	1,419	1 0	810,330	54,622	4,195	550
Talbot ..	1,250	442	1 0	381,080	19,054	1,515	221
Tambo ..	2,250	710	1 6	503,300	25,165	3,423	895
Templestowe ..	950	330	1 3	236,220	11,811	1,400	177
Towong ..	6,900	1,900	1 0	1,759,180	87,909	8,033	1,800
Traralgon ..	3,100	830	1 3	672,600	33,630	4,607	893
Tullaroop ..	3,087	940	1 0	308,556	25,713	2,135	337
Tungamah ..	6,250	1,475	1 0	1,465,860	73,293	5,594	900
Upper Yarra ..	2,182	500	1 3	320,440	16,022	1,916	450
Violet Town ..	3,000	500	1 0	602,760	30,138	2,568	450
Walhalla ..	2,486	739	2 6	70,308	8,786	2,226	570
Wannon ..	3,000	658	1 0	1,810,800	90,540	5,350	862
Warranga ..	4,460	1,720	1 0	1,638,380	81,919	8,425	750
Warragul ..	4,900	1,020	1 6	1,125,060	56,253	8,055	1,800
Warrnambool ..	9,700	1,963	1 0	2,673,800	133,690	11,545	1,380
Whittlesea ..	2,245	486	1 0	374,140	18,707	2,052	235
Wimmera ..	4,680	1,013	1 0	1,414,640	70,732	4,695	733
Winchelsea ..	3,640	869	1 4	1,090,560	54,528	5,803	850
Wodonga ..	1,822	560	1 0	201,280	20,128	2,336	288
Woorayl ..	4,400	1,210	1 9	1,228,660	61,433	8,707	2,000
Wycheproof ..	4,650	1,137	1 0	1,454,860	72,740	4,573	665
Wyndham ..	2,875	2,990	1 0	1,506,700	75,335	4,983	600
Yackandandah ..	5,295	1,126	1 0	982,180	49,109	5,310	933
Yarrawonga ..	3,280	790	1 0	750,080	37,504	3,591	570
Yea ..	2,628	746	1 0	929,340	46,467	3,605	800
Total ..	581,866	155,492	..	136,538,311	7,043,511	663,739	96,539

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

Ratings in municipalities, 1908.

## RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

Amount levied in the £1.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
<i>s. d.</i>										
0 9	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1
1 0	11	9	9	9	8	96	95	87	87	86
1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1 3	5	3	3	1	1	18	23	25	31	30
1 4	2	2	1	1	1	5	4	3	4	2
1 6	12	14	13	14	14	18	14	21	15	17
1 7	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 8	3	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
1 9	8	7	8	9	9	2	1	2	3	2
1 10	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
1 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2 0	11	12	12	15	15	4	5	5	4	4
2 2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 3	2	3	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
2 4	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 6	2	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	1
1 0 }*	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 9 }*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 }*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 0 }*	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1 5 }*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 8 }*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	60	60	60	60	60	148	146	146	146	146

These figures give an average rating of 1s. 7½d. in the £ in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 1s. 2d. in shires. The rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 5½d. in the £1 more than in the rural districts. It will be observed that no municipality during the last five years imposed the minimum rate allowed by law, viz., 6d., but that several reached the maximum of 2s. 6d. in the £.

\* These amounts refer to Melbourne City where, for the North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington portions of Hopetoun Ward, the rating is different from that of the rest of the city.

Classification of properties rated, 1905-6.

The number of properties rated and the annual assessment thereon in cities, towns, and boroughs, and shires, in 1905-6, were as follows:—

NUMBER AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTIES, 1905-6.

Rateable Values.	Number of Properties Rated.			Assessment of Properties.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
				£	£	£
Under £25 ...	148,373	125,806	274,179	3,028,065	2,486,591	5,514,656
£25 to £50 ...	36,677	40,172	76,849			
£50 " £75 ...	8,428	12,151	20,579	766,858	1,231,471	1,998,329
£75 " £100 ...	3,585	6,745	10,330			
£100 " £200 ...	4,078	7,028	11,106	539,909	922,449	1,462,358
£200 " £300 ...	1,086	1,424	2,510	1,329,593	1,490,207	2,819,800
£300 " £400 ...	470	510	980			
£400 " £500 ...	242	288	530			
£500 & upwards	679	718	1,397			
Total ...	203,618	194,842	398,460	5,664,425	6,130,718	11,795,143

It is estimated that of the properties valued at under £25, about 43,000 in cities, towns, and boroughs, assessed at £160,000 annual value, and 63,000 in shires, assessed at £227,000 annual value, had a rateable value of less than £10 each.

A similar return to the above was prepared for the year 1901-2, and is reprinted for comparison with the figures for 1905-6.

NUMBER AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1901-2.

Rateable Values.	Number of Properties Rated.			Assessment of Properties.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
				£	£	£
Under £25 ...	138,191	119,146	257,337	2,713,023	2,426,477	5,139,500
£25 to £50 ...	34,848	44,225	79,073			
£50 " £75 ...	8,002	10,681	18,683	693,482	1,096,013	1,789,495
£75 " £100 ...	3,094	6,612	9,706			
£100 " £200 ...	3,823	5,813	9,636	517,663	762,504	1,280,167
£200 " £300 ...	1,013	1,112	2,125	1,299,114	1,376,811	2,675,925
£300 " £400 ...	435	406	841			
£400 " £500 ...	257	226	483			
£500 & upwards	627	707	1,334			
Total ...	190,290	188,928	379,218	5,223,282	5,661,805	10,885,087

Classification of properties rated, 1901-2.

The following return shows the proportion of properties at the different rateable values at the two dates. It will be seen that there was very little alteration in the four years:—

Proportion of properties at different values, 1901-2 and 1905-6.

PROPORTION OF PROPERTIES AT DIFFERENT RATEABLE VALUES,  
1901-2 AND 1905-6.

Rateable Values.	Number of Properties in every 100 Rated.					
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		In Shires.		In Victoria.	
	1901-2.	1905-6.	1901-2.	1905-6.	1901-2.	1905-6.
Under £25 ...	72·6	72·9	63·1	64·6	67·8	68·8
£25 to £50 ...	18·3	18·0	23·4	20·6	20·9	19·3
£50 " £75 ...	4·2	4·2	5·6	6·2	4·9	5·2
£75 " £100 ...	1·7	1·8	3·5	3·5	2·6	2·6
£100 " £200 ...	2·0	2·0	3·1	3·6	2·5	2·8
£200 " £300 ...	·6	·5	·6	·7	·6	·6
£300 " £400 ...	·2	·2	·2	·3	·2	·2
£400 " £500 ...	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1
£500 and upwards ...	·3	·3	·4	·4	·4	·4

The ordinary revenue and expenditure for the last three financial years were as follows:—

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1906 TO 1908.

Sources of Revenue.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Taxation—	£	£	£
Rates ...	836,024	887,580	902,741
Licences ...	106,621	103,742	106,758
Dog Fees ...	16,257	17,455	17,628
Market and Weighbridge Dues ...	56,939	57,190	57,386
Government Endowment and Grants ...	95,090	117,304	172,648
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c. ...	18,597	30,816	34,246
Sanitary Charges ...	56,052	56,918	58,072
Rents ...	63,242	66,601	67,387
Other Sources ...	139,470	163,825	208,403
Total ...	1,383,292	1,504,431	1,625,269
Heads of Expenditure.			
Salaries, &c. ...	141,438	147,933	152,302
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. ...	135,466	134,632	142,769
Lighting ...	72,571	76,217	79,832
Fire Brigades' Contributions ...	17,431	17,144	20,724
Public Works—			
Construction ...	217,346	266,658	313,607
Maintenance ...	403,791	441,335	474,188
Formation of Private Streets, &c. ...	19,627	28,296	32,718
Redemption of Loans ...	49,483	54,998	60,568
Interest on Loans ...	188,111	196,965	198,632
Charities ...	13,637	13,401	14,666
Other Expenditure ...	118,748	156,894	187,830
Total ...	1,377,649	1,534,473	1,677,836

As compared with 1907 the revenue of 1908 increased by £120,838, all the headings sharing in the improvement, as follows:—Rates, £15,161; Government endowment and grants, £55,344; rents, £786; market and weighbridge dues, £196; sanitary charges, £1,154; dog fees, £173; licences, £16; contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., £3,430; and “other sources” of revenue, £44,578. The expenditure shows an increase of £143,363, distributed under the several headings as follows:—Salaries, £4,369; sanitary work and street cleaning, £8,137; lighting, £3,615; fire brigades’ contributions, £3,580; public works construction, £46,949; maintenance, £32,853; formation of private streets, &c., £4,422; redemption of loans, £5,570; interest on loans, £1,667; charities, £1,265; and “other expenditure,” £30,936.

Proportion of municipal revenue raised from different sources.

Fifty-six per cent. of municipal revenue was derived from rates, 7 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 3 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 1 per cent. from dog fees, 11 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 2 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 3 per cent. from sanitary charges, 4 per cent. from rents, and 13 per cent. from all “other sources.”

Salaries.

In 1908, the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £152,302, or nearly 9½ per cent. of the entire revenue.

Local charities.

A sum of £14,666 or less than 1 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 under three heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund, (3) Property; the liabilities under two heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund.

#### MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906 TO 1908.

Assets.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Uncollected Rates ... ..	124,174	112,435	116,223
Other Assets ... ..	184,380	196,048	182,750
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit ... ..	740,382	772,662	796,272
Arrears Due ... ..	1,341	3,616	2,806
Unexpended Balances ... ..	302,400	325,901	220,674
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ...	2,573,017	2,697,701	2,826,394
Waterworks ... ..	221,548	223,687	220,669
Gasworks ... ..	60,510	66,269	66,638
Total Assets ... ..	4,207,752	4,398,319	4,432,466

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906 TO 1908—*continued.*

Liabilities.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Municipal Fund—			
Due on Current Contracts ... ..	£ 57,269	£ 68,654	£ 77,503
Arrears due to Sinking Funds ... ..	1,341	3,616	2,806
Overdue Interest ... ..	16,951	17,060	18,535
Bank Overdrafts ... ..	89,370	94,825	122,453
Temporary Government Advances ... ..	694	..	..
Other Liabilities ... ..	118,695	110,688	116,780
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding ... ..	4,375,116	4,442,713	4,437,673
Due on Loan Contracts ... ..	2,256	39,726	88,086
Total Liabilities ... ..	4,661,692	4,777,282	4,863,836

The total assets of municipalities in 1908 amounted to £4,432,466, and the liabilities to £4,863,836. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £338,977, against which there were assets amounting to £299,013. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £4,525,759, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £3,506,007. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties (£3,113,701) in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, waterworks, &c., the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £392,306.

Municipal  
assets and  
liabilities  
compared.

Under the *Local Government Act 1891*, £450,000 was provided as an annual endowment for the municipalities. This was the first statutory provision made since 1879, when an endowment of £310,000, authorized under the *Local Government Act 1874*, ceased to be payable. A subsidy, however, in lieu thereof, amounting to £310,000, was voted by Parliament annually, but this vote was gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889-90 and 1890-91. This amount was reduced to £405,000 per annum from the 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 it was increased to £75,000 for the year 1906-7, and from the 1st July, 1907, it was increased under Act No. 2129 to £100,000. The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September of each year. No city or town is entitled to receive any part of the endowment. The distribution amongst the boroughs and shires is based on the amount of general and extra rates received in the twelve months ending on the last day of September next preceding such financial year, according to the following scale:—

Endowment  
of muni-  
cipalities.

To every borough or first-class shire ...	3s. in the £
„ „ second-class shire ...	5s. „ „ „
„ „ third-class shire ...	6s. „ „ „
„ „ fourth-class shire ...	8s. „ „ „
„ „ fifth-class shire ...	10s. „ „ „
„ „ sixth-class shire ...	12s. „ „ „



But for the three financial years commencing 1st July, 1907, the amounts are definitely fixed by Act No. 2129 at the sums payable for the current financial year, as set out in the table on pages 235 to 238 of this part.

Licence  
fees.

In addition to the endowment of £100,000 the municipalities received from the Government a sum of £90,556 out of the Licensing Act Fund, under Act No. 1111, Section 201, the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants; (3) fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under *The Licensing Act 1876*. The particulars of this payment are as follows:—

EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1907-8.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Cities ... ..	35,205	0	0
„ Towns ... ..	7,865	0	0
„ Boroughs ... ..	12,996	0	0
„ Shires—			
1st Class ... ..	288	0	0
2nd „ ... ..	14,773	0	0
3rd „ ... ..	11,833	0	0
4th „ ... ..	945	0	0
5th „ ... ..	3,708	0	0
6th „ ... ..	1,655	0	0
<b>Total amount due ... ..</b>	<b>89,268</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Add payments on account of 1907	£1,527	0	0
Deduct unpaid accounts of 1908	239	0	0
	<b>1,288</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Amount paid in 1907-8 ... ..</b>	<b>90,556</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Licensing  
Act Fund.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Act Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1908:—

LICENSING ACT FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1907-8.

	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year	7,372	11	0	Expenses of Officers		
Licences ... ..	98,596	4	2	carrying out the		
Fees ... ..	2,984	12	6	Licensing Act ...	6,559	15 0
Fines ... ..	3,650	3	0	Cost of taking poll of		
Sale of confiscated				electors ... ..	25	3 9
liquor ... ..	3	0	6	Equivalent to municipa-		
Club certificates and				lities (see previous		
percentage fees ...	996	8	9	table) ... ..	90,556	0 0
Permits ... ..	3,270	0	0	Transferred to Police		
				Superannuation		
				Fund under section		
				108 of Act No. 2068	19,732	1 2
	<b>£116,872</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>£116,872</b>	<b>19 11</b>

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

In connexion with loans raised by municipalities, Section 375 of the *Local Government Act 1903* 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.

The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of their financial year was £4,437,673, due to the Government and the public respectively as follows:—

Municipal indebtedness.

## MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1908.

	Due to the Government.	Due to the Public.
	£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ...	129,082	3,742,462
Shires ... ..	99,411	466,768
	228,443	4,209,230
Total ... ..	4,437,673	

## MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1908.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Receipts during the year ... ..	43,270	4,330	47,600
Balance unexpended from previous year ...	309,678	20,651	330,329
Expenditure during the year ... ..	142,430	14,825	157,255
Balance unexpended at the end of 1908 ...	210,518	10,156	220,674

The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1908 amounted to £157,255, of which £142,430 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £14,825 by shires. This is more than in the preceding year and nearly double the amount spent in each of the years 1904 to 1906.

Municipal loan expenditure, 1904 to 1908.

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

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1904 ... ..	22,118	84,339
1905 ... ..	33,313	84,845
1906 ... ..	270,279	84,081
1907 ... ..	123,446	141,587
1908 ... ..	47,600	157,255

The total loan receipts for the year, £47,600, consisted of £46,670 raised from the public, and £930 borrowed from the Government. The municipalities of Sale, Warrnambool, Mildura, and Morwell floated the loans locally, but the remaining districts were accommodated in Melbourne.

Loans raised by municipalities 1908.

## LOANS RECEIPTS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1908.

Loans from the Public—		Amount.
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—		
Camberwell	...	£ 12,337
Fitzroy	...	9,047
Hamilton	...	12,500
Northcote	...	4,977
Sale	...	2,600
Warrnambool	...	1,809
Total	...	43,270
Shires—		
Beechworth	...	749
Mildura	...	2,000
Morwell	...	400
Narracan	...	1,000
Waranga	...	181
Total	...	4,330
Grand Total	...	47,600

Loan  
moneys to  
the credit  
of municipa-  
lities,  
1908.

At the end of the year 1907-8 the total amount of loan money in hand was £220,674—£210,518 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £10,156 to the credit of shires. The following return shows the municipalities having such credits, and the amounts thereof:—

## LOANS UNEXPENDED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1908.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—		SHIRES—	
£		£	
Ballarat	... 2,176	Berwick	... 23
Ballarat East	... 720	Dimboola	... 290
Bendigo	... 2,050	Fern Tree Gully	... 188
Brunswick	... 3,573	Heidelberg	... 692
Camberwell	... 6,000	Kerang	... 763
Caulfield	... 55	Lillydale	... 7
Coburg	... 292	Mildura	... 1,410
Collingwood	... 529	Minhamite	... 664
Creswick	... 285	Moorabbin	... 499
Essendon	... 1,073	Morwell	... 88
Fitzroy	... 2,464	Mulgrave	... 73
Footscray	... 15,413	Narracan	... 351
Hamilton	... 11,817	Numurkah	... 1,279
Hawthorn	... 312	Nunawading	... 988
Inglewood	... 230	Omeo	... 1,240
Kew	... 785	Phillip Island and	
Malvern	... 3,930	Woolamai	... 1,541
Maryborough	... 365	Springfield	... 8
Melbourne	... 102,866	Waranga	... 52
Northcote	... 3,635	Total Shires	... £10,156
Port Melbourne	... 4,035		
Prahran	... 33,466		
Queenscliff	... 133		
Sale	... 927		
South Melbourne	... 3,461		
St. Kilda	... 7,145		
Wangaratta	... 267		
Warrnambool	... 1,562		
Williamstown	... 952		
Total Cities, &c.	... £210,518	Grand Total	... £220,674



CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1908—  
continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.) ...	£ 17,457
Allowance to Mayor ... ..	1,500
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Works ... ..	618
Street Cleansing, &c. ... ..	25,565
Lighting—Electric—Maintenance ... ..	27,088
Fire Brigades Board—Contribution ... ..	5,608
American Fleet Reception ... ..	3,498
 Public Works—Maintenance—	
Roads and Bridges ... ..	42,642
Markets and Weighbridges ... ..	21,529
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.) ...	16,916
Parks and Planting Trees in Streets ... ..	9,207
Repayment of Loan ... ..	15,000
Interest on Loans from the Government ... ..	240
"       "       Public ... ..	70,990
Payment towards Redemption of Government Loan ...	210
Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public ... ..	11,484
Electric Supply—Sinking, Depreciation, and Renewals Fund ... ..	79,484
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans ... ..	691
Interest on Bank Overdrafts ... ..	373
Contributions to Charitable Institutions ... ..	1,250
"       "       Infectious Diseases Hospital ... ..	1,235
Law Costs ... ..	1,050
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery ... ..	1,175
 Miscellaneous—	
Rat Destruction ... ..	361
Gas Conferences ... ..	200
Fees—Dog Act ... ..	520
Insurance and Guarantee Premiums ... ..	1,343
Elections ... ..	178
Analyst's salary ... ..	188
Sundries ... ..	2,448
 Total ... ..	 360,048

Of the total revenue received by the City of Ballarat in 1908, about 56 per cent. was obtained from rates, 11 per cent. from licences, 12 per cent. from sanitary rates, 10 per cent. from market and weigh-bridge dues, 5 per cent. from rents, and 6 per cent. from all other receipts. The expenditure was incurred on the following services:— 51 per cent. on public works, 9 per cent. on interest and redemption of loans, 11 per cent. on sanitary work, 8 per cent. on lighting, 7 per cent. on salaries and allowances, 4 per cent. on street cleaning, &c., and 10 per cent. on all other items.

CITY OF BALLARAT: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Special Grants—From Government ... ..	250	Salaries ... ..	1,701
General Rates ... ..	16,895	Allowance to Mayor ... ..	400
Licences—From Licensing Act Fund ... ..	3,000	Sanitary Expenses ... ..	3,667
„ Other ... ..	203	Street Cleaning, &c. ... ..	1,200
Market and Weighbridge Dues ... ..	2,995	Lighting ... ..	2,532
Contributions for Formation of Private Streets, Roads, Lanes, &c. ... ..	362	Fire Brigades Board—Contribution ... ..	531
Dog Fees ... ..	211	Public Works— { Construction ... ..	3,266
Pound Fees ... ..	116	„ { Maintenance ... ..	12,557
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees ... ..	3,698	Formation of Private Streets, Roads, Lanes, &c. ... ..	423
Rents ... ..	1,458	Repayment of Loan—To the Government ... ..	339
Interest ... ..	173	Payment to Sinking Funds on Loans from the Public ... ..	1,144
Botanic Gardens ... ..	252	Interest—Government Loan „ Loans from the Public ... ..	208
Other Sources ... ..	452	Contributions to Charitable Institutions ... ..	1,159
		Printing, Advertising, and Stationery ... ..	345
		Libraries, Museums, &c....	479
		Other Expenditure ... ..	413
			1,354
Total ... ..	£30,065	Total ... ..	£31,718

In the City of Bendigo, in 1908, the following were the proportions of total revenue obtained under the different headings:— General rates, 47 per cent.; licences, 12 per cent.; sanitary rates and fees, 18 per cent.; market and weighbridge dues, 9 per cent.; rents, 8 per cent.; and other sources, 6 per cent. The proportions of the total expenditure on various services were:—Public works, construction, and maintenance, 43 per cent.; sanitary expenses, 17 per cent.; interest on loans and payments to sinking funds, 7 per

City of Ballarat revenue and expenditure, 1908.

Revenue and expenditure of City of Bendigo 1908.

cent. ; salaries and allowances, 8 per cent. ; lighting, 8 per cent. ; street cleansing, 6 per cent. ; and miscellaneous expenditure, 11 per cent.

CITY OF BENDIGO: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR  
ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Special Grants—From Government ... ..	137	Salaries ... ..	2,500
General Rates ... ..	15,605	Allowance to Mayor ... ..	400
Licences—From Licensing Act Fund ... ..	3,900	Sanitary Expenses ... ..	5,652
"    Other ... ..	232	Street Cleansing ... ..	2,192
Market and Weighbridge Dues ... ..	3,110	Lighting ... ..	2,828
Dog Fees ... ..	311	Fire Brigades Board—Contribution ... ..	608
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees ... ..	5,896	Public Works—	
Rents ... ..	2,500	Construction ... ..	2,909
Interest ... ..	234	Maintenance ... ..	11,632
Sports Ground ... ..	663	Payments to Sinking Fund on Loans from the Public ... ..	1,080
Other Sources ... ..	672	Interest on Loans from the Public ... ..	1,022
		"    Bank Overdraft ... ..	242
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions ... ..	386
		Libraries ... ..	189
		Law Costs ... ..	1,073
		Other Expenditure ... ..	1,403
Total ... ..	£33,260	Total ... ..	£34,116

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' FIDELITY GUARANTEE FUND.

Municipal  
Officers'  
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," which, however, could not be established until three-fifths of the municipalities in Victoria had agreed in writing to contribute to the fund. The amount to be contributed by any municipality is not to be less than that payable in 1907 for a like guarantee to any incorporated company or society in Victoria. When the fund reaches £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 liabilities and expenses, every municipality must, *pro rata* to its contributions, make up the difference. If the association determines to discontinue business, the funds are to be divided proportionately to the sums contributed by each municipal district 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. The published financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 1908, showed that 188 policies for guarantees, amounting to £130,810, had been issued. The premiums received amounted to £1,100. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1908 (including amount invested in purchase of debentures, £875, and accrued interest thereon), was £977.

## MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust is a corporate body established in 1876 to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne and portions of the Varra and Saltwater Rivers adjacent, for which purpose certain lands and properties are vested in seventeen Commissioners, two of whom are elected by the Melbourne City Council, one each by the ratepayers of the municipalities of South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, and Footscray, three by the owners of ships registered at Melbourne, three by merchants and traders paying wharfage rates, and five are appointed by the Governor in Council. The following are particulars of the receipts and expenditure during each of the last five years:—

Melbourne Harbor Trust—receipts and expenditure.

## MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: 1904 TO 1908.

Receipts from—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage Rates ...	162,103	167,727	188,337	191,762	203,466
Rents and Licence Fees ...	10,647	12,361	12,857	12,544	12,763
Other Receipts ...	4,146	9,895	7,261	9,955	6,094
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>176,898</b>	<b>189,983</b>	<b>208,455</b>	<b>214,261</b>	<b>222,323</b>
Expenditure on—					
Plant ...	..	..	..	11,310	13,753
Harbor Improvements and Maintenance ...	30,504	27,213	27,828	35,084	45,944
Wharfs, &c.—Construction and Maintenance ...	16,003	19,443	19,839	30,019	28,810
General Management, &c. ...	11,548	12,700	13,056	14,145	14,096
Interest on Loans and Expenses ...	86,842	86,630	86,530	86,375	82,015
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>144,897</b>	<b>145,986</b>	<b>147,253</b>	<b>176,933</b>	<b>184,618</b>

During the 31½ years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £4,640,663, and the expenditure to £6,387,829, or £1,747,166, in excess of the receipts, to meet which loans amounting to £2,000,000 have been raised. Of this expenditure of over 6 millions, £2,017,121 has been expended on harbor improvements and maintenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt, £1,522,109 on wharfs and approaches, construction and maintenance; and £558,412 on plant.



Geelong  
Harbor  
Trust—re-  
ceipts and  
expendi-  
ture.

An Act to provide for the construction of works in connexion with the harbor at Geelong was passed on the 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, and one-fifth of the total revenue received by the Trust is to be paid to the Government. Power is given to the Trust to borrow £200,000 and to issue debentures, which may be made payable in London or Melbourne. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure since the constitution of the Trust; the latter includes loan moneys, £100,000 of which had been raised to the end of 1908:—

#### GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Receipts (excluding loans) from—	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£
Wharfage Rates* ... ..	9,097	8,182	8,854
Sales ... ..	97	877	2,767
Leasing and Licensing of Lands ... ..	941	1,199	1,282
Interest ... ..	...	1,464	226
Miscellaneous ... ..	732	1,553	1,464
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>10,867</b>	<b>13,275</b>	<b>14,593</b>
Expenditure (including loan expenditure) on—			
Plant ... ..	33,679	8,865	6,071
Harbor Improvements ... ..	2,093	18,011	8,407
General Management & Maintenance ... ..	4,361	6,972	8,153
Land and Property ... ..	12,612	15,362	21,897
Interest and Sinking Fund ... ..	909	4,567	5,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,797	680	1,928
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>56,451</b>	<b>54,457</b>	<b>51,456</b>

\* These figures represent four-fifths of the total wharfage and quayage rates.

#### THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Area under  
control and  
value of  
property.

The district over which the Board exercises control consists of ten cities, eight towns, two boroughs, one shire, and parts of three other shires—or 24 municipalities in all, embracing a total area of 90,821 acres, and containing an estimated population on 31st December, 1908, of 536,400. The annual value of rateable property in the district in 1908 was £5,004,083, which, at 1s. 1d. in the £1 for sewerage rate, the rate levied by the Board would yield a revenue of £271,054 (exclusive of water rates), but as the whole of the district has not yet been sewered, the amount receivable is only £227,525. From 1st July, 1906, the board is empowered to levy a sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1.

To carry out its work, the Board is authorized to borrow £7,750,000, exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934, which were originally contracted by the Government, but taken over by the Board. The liability for Government loans on 30th June, 1908, was £1,688,663, and for loans raised by the Board £8,251,000. The Board is still empowered to borrow £200,271 before the limit of its borrowing powers is reached.

The waterworks for the service of Melbourne and suburbs were originally constructed by the General Government. The cost to 30th June, 1908, was £3,826,447. At the present time, these works consist of two storage and seven service reservoirs, as under:—

Situation.	Storage Capacity in gallons.	Situation.	Storage Capacity in gallons.
Yan Yean ... ..	6,400,000,000	Caulfield ... ..	10,000,000
Toorourrong ... ..	60,000,000	Kew ... ..	3,000,000
Preston, No. 1 ... ..	16,000,000	Surrey Hills ... ..	9,000,000
Essendon, No. 1 ... ..	1,000,000	Morang (Pipe Head) ... ..	3,000,000
„ No. 2 ... ..	6,000,000		
		Total	6,508,000,000

Note.—A second service reservoir at Preston, having a capacity of 25,000,000 gallons, has recently been completed at a cost of £29,000.

The transfer of these works to the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board was made in 1891. The Board consists of 40 members, one of whom is a Chairman elected every four years by the other members, the retiring Chairman being eligible for re-election. The members are elected every three years as follows:—Nine by the Melbourne City Council, four by the South Melbourne, three by the Prahran, two each by the Fitzroy, Richmond, Collingwood, and St. Kilda, and one each by the other fifteen suburban municipal councils. In 1891, the rateable property within the area to be served was valued at £6,866,313, of which about £1,000,000 was for vacant land. The collapse of the land boom was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the value of rateable property. A partial recovery in values has taken place, and the total assessments, inclusive of vacant land, now reach £5,004,083. The main source of supply is the Yan Yean system. It commences by collecting the waters of the eastern branch of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek, from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and those of Wallaby and Silver Creeks, brought over the range in an aqueduct from the northern slopes. These streams are collected in the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence in a pitched channel to the Yan Yean Reservoir. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city, 602 feet above sea-level. It covers an area of 1,360 acres, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, with a maximum depth of 26 feet, and an average depth of 18 feet. The maximum depth of water in this reservoir in 1908 was 19 ft.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. on 28th November, the minimum depth 12 ft.  $0\frac{1}{2}$  in. on 6th May. The mean evaporation from the surface of the reservoir is equal to a total depth of 3 feet during the year. From the Reservoir to Morang an open aqueduct delivers 33,000,000 gallons per day. A second

supply is brought to Melbourne by means of the Maroondah Aqueduct, which conveys water from the Maroondah River, the Graceburn, Donnelly's Creek, and Coranderrk Creek, and is known as the Maroondah system. The aqueduct, owing to recent improvements, is now capable of delivering 32,000,000 gallons daily. A new scour main from the Preston Reservoir has also been completed, at a cost of £5,000. By means of these systems, Melbourne is provided with an ample supply of pure water at a high pressure. The total catchment areas for both systems aggregate 69,000 acres, the whole of which is under the control of the Board, and free from settlement or grazing. The Water Supply Committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works has recommended the augmentation of the catchment area by permanently reserving two areas amounting in all to 140 square miles—the one comprising the Upper Yarra watershed 81 square miles in area; the other comprising the O'Shanassy River district, 59 square miles in extent. Besides the Yan Yean and Maroondah systems the high levels of the eastern suburbs of Melbourne are provided for by a direct main from the Yan Yean Reservoir, known as the high-level system. The discharge is about 9,000,000 gallons per day. The total maximum present supply that can be sent into Melbourne and suburbs is 74,000,000 gallons daily. Up to 31st December, 1908, there were laid mains (12-in. to 48-in.) 190 miles, reticulation mains (below 12-in.), 1,035 miles, in addition to which there are 80 miles of aqueducts and syphons, or a total length of aqueducts, &c., mains and pipes of 1,305 miles.

The population supplied with water during 1908 was about 543,530, and the average daily consumption was 58 gallons per head. Some districts are supplied outside the board's area. The average consumption per day is shown hereunder for each month during 1908:—

DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1908.

Month.	Gallons.
January ... ..	43,056,419
February ... ..	38,535,551
March ... ..	32,286,096
April ... ..	31,823,066
May ... ..	26,459,935
June ... ..	24,348,766
July ... ..	23,594,000
August ... ..	23,959,000
September ... ..	26,224,000
October ... ..	29,690,000
November ... ..	36,092,700
December ... ..	42,848,452
Mean for the year ... ..	31,559,830

In the year 1908 the intake of the Van Yean was 3,877,833,000 gallons, being lower by 7 per cent. than that of 1898, the previous lowest year. The total output from the reservoir was 3,249,005,000 gallons, exclusive of loss by evaporation.

The following table shows for each year since the establishment of the Board in 1891, the daily average consumption of water, and the daily average per head:—

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1891 TO 1908.

Year.	Population supplied with water to 30th June.	Tenements Connected with Sewerage System to 31st December.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	No. of Gallons of Water per Head Daily.
			Gallons.	
1891	482,600	...	25,747,761	53·35
1892	480,620	...	23,476,780	48·85
1893	456,390	...	24,290,041	53·22
1894	440,560	...	27,071,106	61·45
1895	444,340	...	26,689,683	60·07
1896	450,750	...	23,837,695	52·90
1897	456,800	764	24,665,607	54·00
1898	465,350	7,584	28,253,294	60·71
1899	478,800	21,327	27,068,465	56·53
1900	487,950	33,795	28,230,690	57·86
1901	492,300	43,353	29,427,589	59·80
1902	501,580	51,241	29,080,027	57·98
1903	501,610	60,305	28,858,633	57·53
1904	501,460	68,361	29,523,153	58·87
1905	508,450	75,328	32,400,286	63·72
1906	515,350	83,930	33,479,900	64·96
1907	526,400	91,272	35,212,222	66·89
1908	538,000	96,930	31,559,830	58·66

The total cost to 30th June, 1908, of the construction of the Melbourne Waterworks, was £3,826,447. The gross revenue since the opening of the works at the end of 1857 up to 30th June, 1908, amounted to £6,155,057; whilst the expenses of maintenance and management amounted to only £1,038,139, and interest to £2,760,696. During 1907-8 the revenue amounted to £233,549; as against £211,059 in the previous year; and the expenditure on maintenance and management to £41,656, and interest £100,915, as against £30,573 and £102,075 in the previous year. The net profit in 1907-8 was thus £90,978, being equivalent to 2.37 per cent. of the mean capital cost, as compared with £78,411 or 2.06

Revenue and expenditure of Melbourne Waterworks.

per cent. in 1906-7. The loans outstanding (£2,635,663) for the construction of the waterworks now bear an average nominal rate of only 3.83 per cent. The aggregate net profit up to the end of 1907-8, after paying all interest and expenses, has amounted to £2,355,240.

Sewerage  
system.

Connected with the water service of Melbourne and suburbs, the Board also controls the sewerage system of the metropolis. The particulars of the system are as follows:—The whole of the sewage of the metropolis is being gradually collected by means of two principal main sewers leading to the Pumping Station at Spotswood. On 31st December, 1908, the sewerage system, including mains, branches, and reticulation, had been laid in the following districts, viz.:—Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Melbourne, Richmond, Prahran, and Fitzroy, and nearly the whole of Footscray, St. Kilda, and Collingwood. A considerable portion of Essendon, Caulfield, Malvern, Kew, Camberwell, Hawthorn, Brunswick, Williamstown, and Brighton has also been dealt with. Work is now proceeding rapidly in Caulfield, Malvern, and Northcote. A large portion still remains to be done in Williamstown, Essendon, Northcote, Brunswick, Camberwell, Kew, Hawthorn, Malvern, Caulfield, and Brighton. A small portion has also to be done in Collingwood and Fitzroy. In all, 1,001 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles of reticulation, and 103 miles of main and branch sewers, have been completed, the system being so advanced that the sewerage from 102,343 tenements could be collected. On 31st December, 1908, 96,930 tenements had been connected, together with 18 public conveniences and 40 public urinals, 109,279 water-closets, 76,461 baths, 56,775 sinks, 49,364 sets of wash troughs, 24,186 lavatories, 10,683 stables, 6,806 urinals, 3,450 polluted areas and paved yards, 1,633 cellars, 885 slop hoppers, 263 latrines, and 215 dairies. There are also 1,437 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles of house connexions laid (1,430 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles of vitrified stoneware and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles of cast-iron pipes), or a total of 2,541 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles of mains, sewers, and drains connected with the Pumping Station. When collected at Spotswood the sewage is raised about 125 feet, to the head of the outfall sewer, then carried through 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles of 6-foot and 4-foot wrought-iron rising mains, whence it gravitates to the farm in a partly-open and partly-closed channel 15 $\frac{3}{8}$  miles long, 11 feet in diameter, at a grade of 2 feet to the mile. It is spread over properly-prepared blocks of land by a series of main and lateral carriers. The effluent, after filtering through the land, is discharged into Port Phillip Bay in a clear and transparent condition. The prepared blocks on the farm are laid down with prairie grass and lucerne, on 4,000 acres of which during the financial year ended 30th June, 1908, 60,054 sheep have

been fattened and sold, while on 76 acres cattle and horses have been agisted. The loss on sheep for the same period amounted to £6,247—the fees received for grazing amounting to £730. Of the whole farm area of 8,847 acres, there remain 1,674 acres, comprising land in course of preparation, plantations, roads, drains, &c., and 3,097 acres not used in connexion with sewage distribution, but let on lease to farmers at an average rental of 15s. 1½d. per acre.

The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1908, was £5,723,399, divided as follow:—

Sewerage  
works  
receipts  
and expen-  
diture.

EXPENDITURE ON SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION UP TO 30TH JUNE, 1908.

Farm purchase and preparation ... ..	£437,443
Outfall sewer and rising main ... ..	368,858
Pumping Station buildings and engines ... ..	176,371
Main and branch sewers ... ..	1,776,087
Street reticulation ... ..	1,524,882
Reticulation of rights-of-way ... ..	697,799
House connexions branches ... ..	248,003
Cost of house connexions to capital ... ..	290,860
	<hr/>
Expenditure on sewerage system ... ..	£5,520,303
River improvements ... ..	2,780
Householders' debts for house connexions ... ..	200,316
	<hr/>
Total ... ..	£5,723,399

The sewerage receipts for 1907-8 amounted to £282,303, of which £216,588 was collected in rates, £39,132 represented proceeds of sale of live stock, and £16,562 interest. The purchase of live stock amounted to £41,536, the expenditure on interest to £270,130, and on maintenance of works to £35,588.

On 31st December, 1908, out of 102,343 tenements that could be connected with the sewerage system, 96,930 had been connected, and 1,156 were in progress of connexion, leaving 5,413 houses which had not been completely connected, and 4,257 which had not been started. The maximum cost of the sewerage of a single building in work carried out by the Board was the Women's Hospital, which cost £1,208, and the minimum was £7 11s. 5d., for a house in

Houses  
connected  
with the  
Sewerage  
System.

South Melbourne. The average cost per tenement was £23 18s. 4d. The following statement shows the progress of house connexion to the 31st December, 1908:—

PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXION WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

Municipality.	No. of Tenements on 31st December, 1908, in gazetted areas.		
	Connected.	Not Connected.	Total.
Melbourne City ... ..	24,350	300	24,650
Fitzroy City ... ..	7,091	113	7,204
Collingwood City ... ..	7,461	191	7,652
Richmond City ... ..	8,958	103	9,061
Brunswick City ... ..	2,590	1,570	4,160
Northcote Town ... ..	85	715	800
Prahran City ... ..	10,037	135	10,172
South Melbourne City ... ..	9,833	160	9,993
Port Melbourne Town ... ..	2,730	32	2,762
St. Kilda City ... ..	4,708	121	4,829
Brighton Town ... ..	1,212	580	1,792
Essendon Town* ... ..	2,578	170	2,748
Hawthorn City ... ..	5,054	71	5,125
Kew Borough ... ..	1,258	55	1,313
Footscray City ... ..	3,905	248	4,153
Williamstown Town ... ..	590	387	977
Caulfield Town ... ..	1,587	128	1,715
Malvern Town ... ..	1,443	42	1,485
Camberwell Town ... ..	1,311	292	1,603
Preston Shire ... ..	...	...	...
Coburg Borough ... ..	...	...	...
Moorabbin Shire (part of) ... ..	...	...	...
Nunawading Shire ,, ... ..	...	...	...
Heidelberg Shire ,, ... ..	...	...	...
Total in Gazetted Areas ... ..	96,781	5,413	102,194
Total outside Gazetted Areas ... ..	149	...	149
Total ... ..	96,930	5,413	102,343

\* Essendon was constituted a city on 8th April, 1909.

Total Receipts and Expenditure. The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure during the five years 1903-4 to 1907-8, exclusive of refunds, deposits, &c., included in the figures quoted in preceding paragraphs:—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1903-4 to 1907-8.

	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply ... ..	165,761	180,632	184,821	213,500	228,169
Sewerage ... ..	189,889	209,809	234,028	263,449	265,607
Total .. ..	355,650	390,441	418,849	476,949	493,767

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1903-4 TO 1907-8—*continued.*

—	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Management ...	55,796	55,012	60,085	78,360	74,804
Maintenance—					
Water Supply ...	20,767	18,846	18,742	20,196	23,503
Sewerage ...	26,557	26,680	28,625	33,083	35,454
Interest on Loans ...	305,919	315,872	336,288	345,315	354,483
Total ...	409,039	416,410	443,740	476,954	488,244
<i>Loan Receipts</i> ...	946,686	185,735	342,920	394,672	311,446
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Water Supply ...	8,653	7,479	14,249	23,535	36,391
Sewerage ...	309,480	377,801	331,453	258,058	237,812
Redemption of Loans ...	521,480	..	62,630	159,400	..
Loss on Sale of Deposit Receipts ...	193,948	..	..	..	..
Other ...	19,965	1,231	-3,425*	-3,663*	3,804
Total ..	1,053,526	386,511	404,907	437,330	278,007

\* Loan expenditure exceeded by receipts by these amounts.

## 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* 1890, 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, the service having been provided under the clauses of the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, and its amendments.

The metropolitan fire district embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office. The area vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works is included in this area, but the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board has jurisdiction over portions of the shires of Wyndham, Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Templestowe, Nunawading, Mulgrave, and Moorabbin within the ten-mile radius, not vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works. The Metropolitan Fire District

Constitution  
of Fire  
Brigades  
Boards.



has been extended, and now includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin, and extends in a southerly direction as far as and includes the township of Mordialloc.

The Metropolitan Fire Board is controlled by three members appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the insurance companies.

Powers of  
the Boards.

For the purpose of extinguishing any fire, the chief officers of the fire brigades may in the areas under their respective control "cause water to be shut off from any main or pipe in order to obtain a greater pressure and supply of water for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, and no persons or body having the management of any water supply shall be liable to any penalty or claim by reason of any interruption of the supply of water occasioned by compliance with the provisions of this section."

Another section provides that "each board, its officers, and servants, any local committee, its officers and servants, and any brigade registered under this Act shall have the use of any water mains, water plugs, valves, pipes, vested in or belonging to the Board of Land and Works, or any public or municipal corporation, or local body whatsoever, and of all water therein, or in any well or tank, free of charge, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, or for the purpose of drills, competitions, and practice, conducted under the authority of either board or any local committee."

Local councils have the right, in the interests of fire prevention, with the approval of the Governor in Council, of making, altering, or repealing by-laws for the purpose of regulating the height of all buildings erected in their own municipality, or in any part of it, and also for providing means of escape from such buildings during a fire.

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, and control the formation of permanent and volunteer fire brigades, and schools of instruction, the maintenance of fire alarms, and the establishment of communication, telephonic and other."

The Metropolitan Board of Works under the *Water Act 1890* 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 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 and maintenance.

The 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 shall allow all persons at all times to take and use such water for extinguishing fires. On 31st December, 1908, it had fixed 1,040 pillar hydrants, 13,360 ball fire plugs, 144 "Tregear" hydrants, to its 190 miles of leading mains, and 1,035 miles of reticulation mains, and except in case of accident, repairs, or clesing, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 31st December, 1908, had under its control the following:—50 stations, 194 permanent men, 9 men engaged at theatres, 160 auxiliary firemen, 10 steam fire engines, 4 gasolene engines, 1 chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 2 petrol motor fire engines, 1 motor chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 1 motor salvage waggon and chemical engine combined, 2 manual engines, 37 horse hose reels, 52 hand hose reels, 9 extension ladders and fire escapes, 6 Pompier ladders, 12 exercise and supply carts, 2 salvage vans, 1 brake, 71 horses, 95,128 feet of hose, 46 hand pumps, 3 smoke helmets, and 2 smoke jackets, 132 telephones in stations, 132 fire alarm circuits, having 138 fire alarm points and 419 fire alarm and telephone points. The total length of wire in use outside stations for fire alarms and telephones is about 320 miles.

During 1908 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade amounted to £56,649, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution is equal to .81d. in the £1, over an area wherein the property is valued at £5,089,616; that of the insurance companies is equal to £5 4s. 8d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property.

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 where there are brigades registered under the Board, two are elected by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The Board annually elects one of its members as president. The tenure of the Board members is two years. The Board's revenue in 1908 was £14,996, and this amount was contributed in equal portions by the Government, the municipal councils, and the insurance companies above mentioned. The expenditure for the year amounted to £13,522. There are 89 municipal councils and 57 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large towns permanent stationkeepers and watchmen are employed. There are 100 registered brigades, and one more is about to be registered. The number of registered firemen is 2,032, but in

Outfit of the  
Metropolitan  
Fire  
Brigade.

Country  
Fire  
Brigades  
Board.

many brigades there are, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve members." The chief officer of the Board frequently inspects the brigades, and also pays them "surprise visits." He reports monthly to the Board as to the efficiency of the service, and upon the equipment necessary to be supplied. In 1908 the chief items of the plant consisted of 5 steam engines, 62 manual engines, 10 horse brakes, 61 apparatus carriages, 3 fire escapes, about 250 hose reels, and approximately 145,000 feet of canvas hose.

Receipts  
and ex-  
penditure.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both boards during the five years ended 30th June, 1908, are as follows:—

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

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>					
Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and Insurance ... ..	48,874	49,083	50,937	51,934	65,591
Receipts for Services ... ..	692	754	551	1,236	2,833
Interest and Sundries ... ..	2,814	3,442	3,080	3,116	2,562
Total ... ..	52,380	53,279	54,568	56,286	70,986
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries ... ..	23,103	24,793	25,961	27,411	30,062
Fire Expenses ... ..	2,936	2,990	3,041	3,201	3,080
Horses, Quarters, &c. ... ..	9,207	10,930	8,994	9,986	13,153
Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs ... ..	4,305	4,589	6,517	5,783	10,317
Interest ... ..	6,057	6,103	5,752	5,803	5,822
Sinking Fund ... ..	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,895	2,895
Miscellaneous ... ..	4,332	2,108	4,310	2,884	4,842
Total ... ..	52,190	53,763	56,825	57,963	70,171
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c. ... ..	..	405	3,250	2,623	..

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages in Victoria can only be celebrated by a minister of religion whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist, by the Government Statist, or the Assistant Government Statist, or by any duly appointed registrar of marriages. In order to guard against the celebration of marriages by undesirable persons, the present law provides that no person shall be registered as a minister of religion unless he ordinarily officiates as such in one of the officially recognised religious denominations, is nominated by the recognised head of the denomination in Victoria, or, if there be no such head, then by at least two registered ministers; and unless he satisfies the Government Statist that he is a fit and proper person to celebrate marriages. The Governor in Council may prohibit from celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any offence, misconduct, or impropriety unworthy of his calling; and the Government Statist, at the request of the head of his denomination, may cancel the registration of any minister who ceases to officiate or otherwise loses his qualifications. Any clergyman or person officiating as such who celebrates a marriage without being duly registered, or any person who obtains registration truthfully representing himself as an officiating minister, or who personates a registrar, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, punishable by a penalty not exceeding £500, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both; but, if the omission were accidental, the penalty is reduced to a maximum of £20 on summary conviction. In the case of a minor (not being a widower or widow), wishing to marry, there must be obtained the written consent (a) of the father if he be within Victoria; if not (b) of a guardian appointed by him; if there be no such appointment (c) of the mother if within Victoria; if the parent be incapable of consenting, or if there be no such parent or guardian (d) of a police magistrate, or a justice appointed for the purpose by the Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court. If the mother has been deserted by the father, or obtained a protection order against him, or if, through divorce or judicial separation she has become the guardian *de facto*, her consent is sufficient authority for the marriage. If the minor is a ward of the Neglected Children's or Reformatory Schools' Department, the Departmental Secretary's consent is the authority. In all cases the consent must be indorsed on the marriage certificate. Marriages of

Law as to  
marriages  
in Victoria.

Jews and Quakers are exempted from the above provisions, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages. To guard against the abuse of the system of matrimonial agencies, the Governor in Council is empowered, if deemed expedient, to prohibit ministers from celebrating marriages in any undesirable place or building. No marriage shall be invalid by reason of having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the parties shall have believed at the time that such person was qualified, nor by reason of any formal defect or irregularity. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been legalized in Victoria since 1873; but there is no provision to validate a marriage of a woman with a deceased husband's brother.

Registration.

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 (so far as regards their registration duties) over the officiating clergymen and lay registrars; and copies of all entries certified by him or by the Assistant Government Statist, are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as certified copies or originals of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. For the registration of births and deaths, the State is divided into about 600 registration districts, for each of which a registrar is appointed, who (if not a public servant) is paid by fees at the rate of 2s. 6d. per entry, but is not prevented from following his or her own private business; whilst the marriages are recorded by the clergyman or lay registrar who performs the ceremony. Registrations of marriages are made in triplicate, and of births and deaths in duplicate—each copy bearing the original signatures of the parties married and witnesses (in case of marriage), or of the informant (in case of a birth or death), and of the minister or registrar. One copy is retained by the registrar or minister; one is forwarded to the Government Statist—to be kept as a permanent record; and the third (in case of marriage only) is given to one of the parties married. Births must be registered within 60 days by the father or mother or the occupier of the house where the birth occurred, or by some person authorized by one of these. A person who fails in his duty to register within 60 days is liable to a penalty of £10, although he still may register within twelve months on payment of a fee of 5s. To insure registration of all births, doctors and nurses may, and are expected to, report cases of births to the registrars. After twelve months registration can only be effected after proper legal authority has been obtained, and on payment of a fee of 10s. Deaths must, under a penalty of £10, be notified within seven days to the local registrar

by the father or mother or the occupier of the house where the death occurred, or the doctor or nurse, and must be registered within twenty-one days by some person present at death or in attendance during the last illness, or in default of such persons by the occupier of the house where the death occurred, or by some person authorized by one of these. An exception is made in regard to sudden deaths, and deaths of boarded-out children under the age of 5 years, which should be at once reported to the Coroner, and can only be registered by him or on his authority. This exception does not apply to wards of the State or infants retained by or received into any approved public charitable institution. In addition to ordinary registration, every birth or death under the age of 5 of an illegitimate child must be notified in writing by the occupier of the house where the event occurred within three days to the local registrar, if in any city, town, or borough, or within seven days to the local registrar or police officer in charge, if elsewhere, provided that if the mother is the occupier, the period for notification is extended to three weeks. Offenders against this provision are liable to imprisonment for six months, or a penalty of £25. Illegitimate children may be legitimized within six months of the marriage of the parents on application to the Government Statist or to any Registrar of Births and Deaths, and on the payment of fees varying from 5s. to 12s. 6d. 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, or the name, age (if a death), and parentage in the case of a birth or death.

### MARRIAGES.

Marriages in 1908 numbered 9,334, which was the second highest total recorded, and 715 above the average of the preceding five years. The marriages in Victoria in each of the last eighteen years are as follows:—

#### MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1891 TO 1908.

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Year.	No. of Marriages.
1891	8,780	1900	8,308
1892	7,723	1901	8,406
1893	7,004	1902	8,477
1894	7,029	1903	7,605
1895	7,181	1904	8,210
1896	7,625	1905	8,774
1897	7,568	1906	8,930
1898	7,620	1907	9,575
1899	8,140	1908	9,334

Between 1891 and 1894, a period of commercial depression, a fall in the number of marriages amounting to 20 per cent. took place. A slight recovery occurred in 1895, and with three exceptions it was followed by varying increases in subsequent years. The substantial nature of this improvement is indicated by the fact that after allowing for the increase in population 5,650 more persons were married in the past five years than in the period 1899-1903. As the tendency to marry is necessarily influenced by the view taken of present and future prospects, the relatively large numbers of marriages in each of the past five years are an indication of the general prosperity of that period.

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 years, but as it affords a ready and approximate comparison between years not widely separated, the figures relating to Victoria are shown in the following table for the last ten years :—

MARRIAGE RATES, 1899 TO 1908.

Year.	Marriage Rate.	Year.	Marriage Rate.
1899	... 6.86	1904	... 6.80
1900	... 6.96	1905	... 7.24
1901	... 6.97	1906	... 7.28
1902	... 7.00	1907	... 7.68
1903	... 6.29	1908	... 7.38

The steady yearly increase in the ratio of marriages to population between 1903 and 1907 was not continued in 1908, when the rate was 4 per cent. lower than in the previous year, but slightly above the average of the period 1904-8.

Factors in  
marriage  
rates.

It has been frequently shown that the marriage rate is not so dependent upon the number of marriageable women as upon the number of marriageable men the community contains, and, to

demonstrate this the following table is designed, showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to the number of single men, and of single women in each census year 1854 to 1901:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION AND OF SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1901.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.						
	Enumerated Population.	Number Marriageable—		Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
		Men (aged 20 and over).	Women (aged 15 and over).		Population.	Marriageable Men.	Marriageable Women.
1854 ..	234,361	70,865	15,083	3,696	15.77	52.16	245.04
1857 ..	383,668	95,427	26,317	4,465	11.64	46.79	169.66
1861 ..	513,896	106,940	37,006	4,528	8.81	42.34	122.36
1871 ..	712,263	89,921	65,386	4,715	6.62	52.43	72.11
1881 ..	849,438	99,824	119,360	5,732	6.75	57.42	48.02
1891 ..	1,130,463	163,048	173,138	9,007	7.97	55.24	52.02
1901 ..	1,193,340	154,334	211,087	8,468	7.08	54.87	40.12

NOTE.—The figures in this table relate to the twelve months of which the date of census is the middle.

It will thus be observed that, whilst the proportion of marriages to the population (marriage rate) and to the marriageable women has fluctuated considerably, the proportion to the marriageable men has been tolerably constant, the extremes being  $57\frac{1}{2}$  in 1881, and  $42\frac{1}{2}$  in 1861, and the usual range has been between the narrow limits of 52 and 55. This proportion steadily diminished from  $57\frac{1}{2}$  in 1881 to 55 in 1901, although the latter rate was higher than at any period prior to 1881. The proportion of marriages per 1,000 marriageable women, on the other hand, has fallen off considerably. Even in the more settled times, after the gold rush, it fell from 72 in 1871 to a level of about 50 in 1881 and 1891, and still further to as low as 40 in 1901, owing to the generally increased proportion of marriageable women to men, which at the last period reached as high as 137 per 100 men. In other words, the chances of a woman marrying in Victoria are now very much smaller than at any earlier period, the proportions having fallen from about 1 in every 4 of the marriageable women in 1854, and 1 in 8 in 1861, to 1 in 20 in 1891, and 1 in every 25 in 1901 marrying within a year. The last rate is slightly less than that for England and Wales, where 1 in every 22 marriageable women entered wedlock within a year during the period 1900-2.

Fluctuations in marriage rate.



Marriage rates in age groups.

To further investigate this subject, it will be interesting to ascertain the marriage rates amongst marriageable men and women at different periods of life, and, with this view, the rates have been computed for various age groups between 15 and 50 at each of the last three census periods, and are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN AT EACH AGE.

Age Group (Years.)	Men.			Women.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
15—21 .. ..	..	..	..	24.6	23.6	18.8
21—25* .. ..	57.8	44.3	44.6	118.8	106.0	87.2
25—30 .. ..	114.2	85.9	90.5	105.7	100.5	84.7
30—35 .. ..	82.9	75.2	82.1	73.1	66.4	57.9
35—40 .. ..	56.4	51.1	62.6	53.8	46.4	37.2
40—45 .. ..	30.5	33.4	39.9	32.5	27.7	22.3
45—50 .. ..	21.8	25.9	29.8	22.1	17.8	14.3
50 upwards ..	10.5	9.1	9.1	4.9	4.2	2.4
15—45 .. ..	..	..	..	55.9	58.7†	49.0

\* In the case of men 20-25.

† The apparent anomaly of the rate for women between 15 and 45 being higher in 1891 than in 1881, whilst the rate in each age group in 1881 is higher than that in the corresponding group in 1891, is due to the changes in the age constitution of women under 45 years of age.

Tendency amongst men to defer marriage.

In the last two periods, as compared with the first, there is every evidence of a tendency amongst men to defer marriage to a later period in life—the turning point being age group 30-35, for there has been a marked decrease in the rates below, but an increase in the rates above that age. In 1901, as compared with 1891, however, there was a considerable increase in the rate at every age period except 20-25 and over 50.

Fall in marriage rates of women at all ages.

In the case of marriageable women, there was, it will be observed, a fall between 1881 and 1891, and a greater fall between 1891 and 1901 in the proportion marrying at each age group under 35; but a rapid fall from each census to the subsequent one in the proportions at ages over 35. In this connexion it may be noted that whilst the marriageable women between 15 and 45 increased by 25,300 during the intercensal period 1891-1901, the number of marriageable men between 20 and 50 decreased by 9,156—a decrease chiefly due to the efflux of single men to Western Australia and South

Africa. Thus, there were resident in Western Australia, according to the last census returns of that State, 17,433 adult males of Victorian birth (besides 6,909 minors), of whom 6,701 were married, and 10,732 were single.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1908 are shown in combination for various groups in the following table:—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA, 1908.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.														Total Bridegrooms.				
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.		55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.
16 ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
17 ...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
18 ...	...	...	2	3	11	11	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
19 ...	...	...	5	11	27	18	10	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
20 ...	...	1	6	9	19	23	17	39	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
21 to 25 ...	1	2	18	68	152	189	224	1,365	309	36	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,377
25 to 30 ...	...	1	10	33	68	119	173	1,326	1,113	217	32	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,099
30 to 35 ...	...	...	1	9	23	31	53	433	617	293	97	16	6	3	...	...	...	...	1,582
35 to 40 ...	...	2	...	4	7	10	22	156	268	241	145	42	9	1	...	...	...	...	907
40 to 45 ...	...	...	1	...	...	6	7	47	111	110	121	69	19	7	1	...	...	...	499
45 to 50 ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	17	51	57	70	50	40	11	2	...	...	...	302
50 to 55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	20	21	23	24	17	2	1	1	...	129
55 to 60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	10	9	12	12	9	5	1	1	...	66
60 to 65 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	6	3	9	9	5	4	1	...	48
65 to 70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	3	3	1	5	5	2	3	3	1	32
70 to 75 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	3	1	6	2	1	5	...	25
75 to 80 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	2	10
80 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	3	7
Total Brides	1	6	45	140	309	409	510	3,416	2,505	999	517	230	128	69	21	11	12	6	9,334

Some inequalities of age appear amongst the persons married, as for instance, 2 men between 35 and 40 were married to girls of 15 years of age, 9 men between 30 and 35 to girls of 17, and 1 between 65 and 70 years of age to a woman of 20. Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 718 were older and 177 were younger than their brides, and 105 were of the same age as their partners.

Proportion  
of mar-  
riages at  
various  
ages.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in the various age groups are shown in the following table for the averages of the periods 1881-90 and 1905-7, also for the year 1908:—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT  
AGES, 1881-90, 1905-7, AND 1908.

Ages (Years).	Proportion per 1,000 of total.					
	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	1881-90.	1905-7.	1908.	1881-90.	1905-7.	1908.
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	·15	·14	·11
15 to 16 ...	...	...	...	1·17	1·11	·64
16 to 17 ...	·03	·07	·22	6·53	5·10	4·82
17 to 18 ...	·29	·40	·64	20·32	14·33	15·00
18 to 19 ...	1·46	2·45	3·32	42·94	31·43	33·10
19 to 20 ...	5·62	8·05	9·64	65·03	46·54	43·82
20 to 21 ...	15·19	13·98	13·07	73·84	57·95	54·64
21 to 25 ...	321·02	255·06	254·66	432·34	371·93	365·98
25 to 30 ...	365·48	325·36	332·01	223·83	264·63	268·37
30 to 35 ...	134·57	178·82	169·49	62·07	107·76	107·03
35 to 40 ...	58·29	105·20	97·17	29·53	49·94	55·39
40 to 45 ...	32·54	53·73	53·46	17·10	25·97	24·64
45 to 50 ...	24·77	26·82	32·36	12·23	12·11	13·71
50 to 55 ...	18·40	11·61	13·82	6·74	5·62	7·39
55 to 60 ...	11·49	6·85	7·07	3·40	2·26	2·25
60 and over ...	10·85	11·60	13·07	2·78	3·18	3·11
Total ...	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

It will be observed that in later years the proportion of both sexes marrying between 21 and 30 shows a decline. This is more marked amongst the men than the women, the former having fallen from 69 per cent. in 1881-1890 to 59 in 1908, or nearly 15 per cent.—as compared with a decline of only 4 per cent. amongst the women. On the other hand, a large increase occurred in later years in the proportions of bridegrooms and brides between 30 and 40, the former being 27 and the latter 16 per cent. in 1908 as against 19 and 9 per cent. respectively in 1881-1890.

Increased  
age at  
marriage.

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 1908 the mean age at marriage of bachelors—29.03—with that of divorced men and of widowers—43.11 and 46.55 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25.65 as against 35.53 for divorced women and 39.76 for widows. Although the ratio of re-marriages declined there was a gradual rise in the marrying ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45, and

in the ages of such brides during the 27 years ended 1906. For the years 1907-8, however, the average age at marriage was slightly lower than in 1906, as will be seen in the following table:—

MEAN AGES AT MARRIAGE.

Period.	Average Age of—	
	Brides under 45.	Bridegrooms of Brides under 45.
	years.	years.
1870-4	24.13	29.93
1880-4	23.83	28.61
1890-4	24.66	28.66
1900-4	25.44	29.70
1905	25.77	29.76
1906	25.97	29.90
1907	25.82	29.78
1908	25.85	29.77

The average age of brides under 45 for the period 1900-8 was 25.62 years as compared with 24.66 in 1890-4, 23.83 in 1880-4, and 24.13 in 1870-4. As the fertility of married women is greater at younger than at older ages, it is apparent that the later marrying age in recent years has had an adverse effect upon the birth rate. For Victoria in 1908, and for England and Wales in 1907, the mean marrying ages of all brides were almost identical, being 26.54 and 26.49 respectively. There was, however, a difference of 1.76 years between the mean ages of all bridegrooms in the same period, these being 30.42 in Victoria and 28.66 in England and Wales.

In the following table are shown the marriage rates per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for each of the last five years, and also the average rates for the whole period:—

Marriage rates in Australian States and New Zealand.

MARRIAGE RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND: 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand
1904 ..	6.80	7.21	5.93	6.85	8.83	7.55	7.00	8.26
1905 ..	7.24	7.42	6.04	6.94	8.48	7.61	7.21	8.28
1906 ..	7.28	7.63	6.73	7.05	8.70	7.74	7.43	8.48
1907 ..	7.68	7.84	7.58	7.94	8.02	7.91	7.78	8.91
1908 ..	7.38	7.97	7.22	7.84	7.50	7.74	7.64	8.82
Average	7.28	7.61	6.70	7.32	8.31	7.71	7.41	8.55

According to the average of the five years 1904-8, the highest rate prevailed in New Zealand, followed by Western Australia, Tasmania, New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria in that order,

and the lowest in Queensland. In all the States except New South Wales, a lower marriage rate was experienced in 1908 than in the preceding year, the decline varying from 1 per cent. in South Australia to 6 per cent. in Western Australia. The rate for Australia decreased by nearly 2 per cent. in the same period.

Marriage rates in various countries.

The average marriage rate in Australia for the period 1904-8 was lower than in ten of the seventeen countries shown in the following table during the years 1903-7 :—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,  
1903-7.

Bulgaria (1902-6) .. ..	10.2	Switzerland .. ..	7.5
Ontario, Province of .. ..	8.9	Spain .. ..	7.4
Hungary .. ..	8.8	Holland .. ..	7.4
Belgium .. ..	8.0	Denmark .. ..	7.3
German Empire (1902-6) .. ..	8.0	Scotland .. ..	6.9
Austria (1902-6) .. ..	7.8	Norway .. ..	5.9
England and Wales .. ..	7.8	Sweden .. ..	5.9
France .. ..	7.7	Ireland .. ..	5.2
Italy .. ..	7.6		

Marriages in proportion to marriageable males in Australasia.

For reasons already explained, a better and more reliable index of the frequency of marriage in the different States is a comparison of the marriages with the number of marriageable males, aged 21 and upwards, such as is contained in the following statement for the average of the three years 1900 to 1902 :—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MALES IN AUSTRALASIA.

Victoria .. ..	56.0
New South Wales .. ..	58.3
Queensland .. ..	41.6
South Australia .. ..	56.8
Western Australia .. ..	41.9
Tasmania .. ..	65.7
<hr/>	
Total Australia .. ..	55.7
New Zealand .. ..	55.1
	<hr/>

Although high marriage rates are generally regarded as evidence of prosperity in a community, low rates can hardly be considered as showing the reverse in some of the Australian States, where the age and sex constitutions are not normal. Thus, in Queensland and Western Australia, the low rates amongst marriageable men cannot be said to be due to the absence of prosperity, as compared with the other States, or to greater disinclination on the part of the men to marry, but rather to the fact that the ratio of marriageable women to men is small in both those States.

Marriage rates in urban and rural districts.

Formerly the marriages which were celebrated in urban and rural districts were compared with the populations of those districts respectively, but since the place where a marriage is solemnized is no guide as to domicile, the method has been abandoned, and the classification

according to the usual residence of the parties adopted instead. The following table gives the numbers and rates per 1,000 of the population of brides and of bridegrooms, whose usual place of residence (if in Victoria) was in Melbourne and suburbs, other urban districts, or rural districts respectively, or was outside the State—during the year 1908:—

USUAL RESIDENCE OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS DURING 1908.

Usual Residence of Bridegroom.	Usual Residence of Bride.				Total Bridegrooms.	Proportion of Bridegrooms per 1,000 of Population.
	Metropolitan.	Other Urban.	Rural.	Outside Victoria.		
<b>In Victoria—</b>						
Metropolitan Districts	3,770	128	228	43	4,169	7.7
Other Urban Districts	123	1,105	243	11	1,482	7.0
Rural Districts	402	299	2,464	33	3,198	6.3
Outside Victoria ..	193	73	103	116	485	..
<b>Total Brides</b>	<b>4,488</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>9,334</b>	<b>..</b>
Proportion of Brides per 1,000 of Population ..	8.3	7.6	6.0	..	..	..

Of the 369 men residing outside the State who married Victorian women, 148 were residents of New South Wales, 21 of Queensland, 36 of South Australia, 46 of Western Australia, 37 of Tasmania, 31 of New Zealand, 9 of the United Kingdom, 3 of South Africa, 6 of India, and 32 of other countries.

Compared with the average of the five years, 1900-4, the marriage rates of both sexes in 1908 showed a marked increase in the metropolitan and rural districts, but only a small increase in the urban districts. The rates prevailing in each division of the State for the two periods are shown in the following statement:—

Period.	Marriage Rates in Victoria.		
	Metropolitan.	Urban.	Rural.
Males { 1900-4 ... ..	6.9	6.8	5.8
{ 1908 ... ..	7.7	7.0	6.3
Females { 1900-4 ... ..	7.5	7.4	5.5
{ 1908 ... ..	8.3	7.6	6.0

Variations in sex distribution in town and country are largely responsible for the differences between the male and female rates. For both sexes the marriage rates of persons residing in the rural division are considerably below those among residents in the remainder

of the State. Migration of marriageable persons from the country towards the metropolis and large towns accounts in a large measure for the low country rate.

Marrying  
age  
according  
to occupa-  
tion.

In order to obtain information regarding the influence of occupation upon the marrying age, the following table has been constructed, based upon 16,513 marriages which took place during the two years 1907 and 1908, in which definite occupations were given:—

AGE AT MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	Number Married.	Average Age at Marriage.	Percentage Marrying at Age Group.			
			Under 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 and over.
Hairdresser, Tobacconist	130	28·28	41·54	43·08	12·30	3·08
Ironworker, Foundry Em- ployé, &c. ...	272	28·35	43·38	40·81	11·03	4·78
Carter, Driver, Carrier ...	768	28·53	41·28	43·88	9·63	5·21
Blacksmith ...	329	28·88	33·74	50·46	12·46	3·34
Labourer ...	2,769	29·08	35·43	47·17	12·53	4·87
Salesman, Storeman, &c. Grocer, Baker, Butcher, Fruiterer ...	448	29·15	28·57	56·92	12·05	2·46
Coachbuilder ...	1,077	29·17	33·99	49·02	12·53	4·46
Miner ...	120	29·33	36·67	42·50	16·67	4·16
Bootmaker ...	1,136	29·49	35·12	45·95	14·00	4·93
Mechanical Engineer, Fitter, Engine-driver ...	313	29·77	37·06	44·41	10·54	7·99
Clerk ...	654	29·81	29·66	52·30	11·92	6·12
Carpenter, Bricklayer, Mason, &c. ...	886	29·94	24·94	56·32	15·35	3·39
Printer, Stationer, News- agent ...	1,020	30·09	34·12	43·53	14·90	7·45
Railway, Tramway Em- ployé ...	278	30·15	27·34	52·88	14·03	5·75
Tailor ...	456	30·25	26·75	51·76	17·32	4·17
Constable, Warder, Soldier	278	30·26	26·62	53·24	12·95	7·19
Cook, Steward, Waiter ...	136	30·38	25·00	53·68	15·44	5·88
Sailor, Mariner ...	180	30·53	32·31	46·15	15·39	6·15
Brewer, Cordial-maker, Hotel-keeper ...	175	31·55	21·71	49·72	20·57	8·00
Civil Servant ...	163	32·13	22·70	44·79	23·31	9·20
Farmer, Dairy-farmer, Grazier, &c. ...	183	32·15	25·68	41·53	26·23	6·56
Professional ...	3,175	32·28	15·05	56·60	21·39	6·96
Market Gardener ...	484	32·31	12·19	61·78	18·18	7·85
School Teacher ...	265	32·43	18·11	53·21	19·25	9·43
Commercial Traveller, Agent, &c. ...	140	32·44	14·29	63·57	12·14	10·06
Builder, Contractor ...	496	32·47	16·53	54·03	20·97	8·47
	232	33·34	21·98	44·40	19·83	13·79

An inspection of the table shows that wage-earners marry at an earlier age than persons working on their own account and employers of labour. And further that some wage-earners, such as ironworkers,

foundry employés, &c., carters, drivers, carriers, &c., and labourers, who generally receive the highest wage of their occupations in comparatively early manhood, marry at an earlier age than those whose highest wage is reached at a later age, of whom clerks, civil servants, school teachers, carpenters, bricklayers, masons, &c., and railway employés may be taken as examples.

This is emphasized by comparing the proportion of labourers marrying under 25 years of age, which was equal to 35.43 per cent., with that of school teachers (14.29), civil servants (25.68), and clerks (24.94) per cent. The group comprising farmers, dairy-farmers, graziers, &c., shows a late marrying age, and has, with two exceptions (professional and school teachers), the lowest proportion marrying at the earliest age division. The average age at marriage of this class is greater than that of hairdressers and tobacconists by 4 years; of ironworkers and foundry employés by 3.93; of carters, drivers, and carriers by 3.75; of blacksmiths by 3.40; of labourers by 3.20; of grocers, bakers, butchers, &c., by 3.11; of miners by 2.79; and of carpenters, bricklayers, masons, &c., by 2.19 years. The high marrying age of farmers, dairy-farmers, graziers, &c., accounts to some extent for the low marriage and birth rates in the rural division of the State.

The birthplaces of persons married in the years 1907-8 show that only a small proportion—equivalent to 20 per 1,000 bridegrooms and 5 per 1,000 brides—was born in foreign countries, of which Germany contributed about one-fourth. Of every 1,000 men married, 858 were born in Australia, 68 in England and Wales, 17 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland, and 21 in other British Possessions. The corresponding proportions for women married were 930, 33, 8, 9, and 15 respectively.

The Autumn quarter is the most frequently selected season for marrying. Of the 194,871 marriages recorded in the twenty-five years 1881-1905, 26.86 per cent. were celebrated in the Autumn, 25.74 in the Spring, 24.03 in the Summer, and 23.37 in the Winter quarter. For the corresponding periods of 1908, the percentages were 27.37, 24.89, 24.08, and 23.66 respectively.

The following statement shows the percentages of persons in each conjugal condition, who married in the periods specified:—

CONJUGAL CONDITIONS OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1908.

Conjugal Conditions.	Percentage of total Marriages.				
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-5.	1908.
Bachelors and Spinsters	80.59	85.84	87.22	88.06	88.61
Bachelors and Widows	7.10	4.72	4.23	3.73	3.82
Widowers and Spinsters	7.75	6.17	6.07	5.94	5.52
Widowers and Widows	4.56	3.27	2.48	2.27	2.05

Birthplaces of persons married, 1907-8.

Marriages in quarters.

Former condition of persons married.



The proportion of re-marrriages shows a steady decline in recent years, and is now slightly lower than the ratio obtaining in England and Wales. Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria during last year, 76 were widowers and 59 were widows, as against 94 and 80 respectively during the decade 1881-90. As the proportion of widows in the population is nearly double that of widowers, and the numbers of widowed women and men married in 1908 were 547 and 706 respectively, it appears that the chances of the former re-marrying are only slightly more than one-third of the chances of the latter, which are about the same as in England and Wales.

Divorced  
persons re-  
marrying.

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1908 was 102, which was slightly below the average of the preceding four years. Of the 89,646 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 526, or 1 in every 170 persons, as compared with 1 in every 869 in England and Wales in 1907. The following are the numbers of divorced persons re-marrying in Victoria since 1903:—

DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1904 .. ..	45	68	113
1905 .. ..	38	64	102
1906 .. ..	42	58	100
1907 .. ..	52	57	109
1908 .. ..	44	58	102

Marriages of  
minors.

During the year 1908, the proportion of brides under 21 years of age in Victoria was the lowest of all the Australian States, and the ratio of bridegrooms under 21 was less than in any other State except Western Australia. The percentages for each State were as follows:—

	Percentage under 21 years of age.	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.
Victoria .. ..	2.69	15.21
New South Wales .. ..	4.11	23.27
Queensland .. ..	3.69	23.75
South Australia .. ..	3.27	17.49
Western Australia .. ..	1.39	21.72
Tasmania .. ..	4.05	28.44

These ratios show that in Tasmania more than 1 in every 4, and in Queensland and New South Wales about 1 in every 4 brides was under 21 years of age, while in Western Australia slightly more than 1 in 5, and in Victoria little more than 1 in every 7 was under that age. The percentage of minors in Victoria in the year under review was about equal to the average of the previous ten years, but

below the mean of the decennium 1881-1890. In England and Wales in 1907 the percentage of bridegrooms under 21 years of age, 4.07, is 51 per cent. higher, whilst that for brides, 14.18, is slightly less than in Victoria.

During the five years, 1904 to 1908, an annual average of 8,965 marriages was registered, of which only 98, or 1.1 per cent., were celebrated by lay registrars. The proportion was as high as 7 in the ten years, 1881-90, but dropped to 3.7 in 1894, and has since declined to 1.2 in 1908, probably owing to the competition of matrimonial agencies, which sprang up about 1894. Of the annual average marriages in 1904-8, 1,899 were solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England, 1,468 of the Presbyterians, 1,382 of the Methodists, 335 of the Baptists, 1,001 of the Independents, 60 of the Lutherans, 1,310 of "other sects"—chiefly Protestants—1,387 of the Roman Catholic Church, and 25 according to those of the Jews.

Marriages by principal denominations.

The number of marriages solemnized at matrimonial and advertising agencies gradually rose from 1,409 in 1898 to 1,701 in 1900, and fell to 1,188 in 1902, but increased again to 1,353 in 1903, 1,502 in 1904, 1,792 in 1905, 1,941 in 1906, and 2,140 in 1907. In 1908 they numbered 2,004. About 20 per cent. of the total marriages were performed in such agencies in 1900, 18 per cent. in 1903 and 1904, 20 per cent. in 1905, nearly 22 per cent. in 1906, 22 per cent. in 1907, and over 21 per cent. in 1908. This accounts for the unduly large proportion of marriages celebrated by "other sects," whose clergyman acted for such agencies.

Marriages at matrimonial and advertising agencies.

### BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1908 was 31,101, of which 16,073 were males and 15,028 females. This was 268 below the number recorded for the preceding year, but 771 above the average of the period 1903-7. On the experience of the past eighteen years, there were 105 male to every 100 female births. The figures for each year since 1890 are as follows:—

Number of births.

#### BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1891 TO 1908.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891 ..	19,598	18,907	38,505	1900 ..	15,834	14,945	30,779
1892 ..	19,405	18,426	37,831	1901 ..	15,876	15,132	31,008
1893 ..	18,823	17,729	36,552	1902 ..	15,583	14,878	30,461
1894 ..	17,501	16,757	34,258	1903 ..	15,115	14,454	29,569
1895 ..	17,372	16,334	33,706	1904 ..	15,313	14,450	29,763
1896 ..	16,460	15,718	32,178	1905 ..	15,523	14,584	30,107
1897 ..	16,013	15,297	31,310	1906 ..	15,716	15,128	30,844
1898 ..	15,435	14,737	30,172	1907 ..	15,989	15,380	31,369
1899 ..	15,785	15,223	31,008	1908 ..	16,073	15,028	31,101

During the twenty years ended with 1883 the number of births remained almost stationary; but in 1884 a marked increase took place which continued during the subsequent seven years; the number in 1891 being the highest. Since 1891, however, a rapid falling off has taken place down to the period embraced in the last eleven years, when the number has fluctuated at a lower level than that which had prevailed at any other year since 1886. In connexion with the decline in the number of births between 1891 and 1904 it must be borne in mind that during the intervening period Victoria suffered serious loss of population by emigration, principally to Western Australia. Since 1903, when the fewest births since 1884 were recorded, the numbers have shown an increase—the total for 1908 being 1,532 greater than in 1903.

*Birth rates.* In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent unreliable and misleading. In the earlier years 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 to the total population must continuously diminish, and with it, of necessity, the birth rate.

The following table shows the birth rates in Victoria from 1860 to 1908:—

BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1860 TO 1908.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.
1860 ..	42·81	1893 ..	31·18	1901 ..	25·78
1865 ..	42·40	1894 ..	29·05	1902 ..	25·15
1870 ..	38·07	1895 ..	28·46	1903 ..	24·46
1875 ..	33·94	1896 ..	27·19	1904 ..	24·65
1880 ..	30·75	1897 ..	26·49	1905 ..	24·83
1885 ..	31·33	1898 ..	25·51	1906 ..	25·14
1890 ..	33·60	1899 ..	26·14	1907 ..	25·16
1891 ..	33·57	1900 ..	25·79	1908 ..	24·58
1892 ..	32·51				

From 1891 to 1903, there was a heavy decline in the crude birth rate, but, during the four years 1904-7 a slight continuous improvement set in, which, however, was not maintained for the year under review (1908), although the marriage rate for each of the preceding four years had gradually increased.

The following table gives the birth rates, calculated in the ordinary way, per thousand of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for 1891, and for each of the last five years:—

Birth rates in Australian States and New Zealand.

**BIRTH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND: FOR 1891 AND 1904 TO 1908.**

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1891 ..	33·57	34·50	36·35	33·92	34·85	33·37	34·23	29·01
1904 ..	24·65	26·73	27·12	24·70	30·34	29·59	26·30	26·94
1905 ..	24·83	26·72	25·92	23·66	30·30	29·32	26·10	27·21
1906 ..	25·14	27·04	26·31	23·54	30·02	29·52	26·35	27·08
1907 ..	25·16	27·14	26·87	23·82	29·24	29·68	26·44	27·30
1908 ..	24·58	26·77	26·71	24·59	28·90	30·36	26·20	27·45
Mean of 5 Years	24·87	26·88	26·59	24·06	29·76	29·69	26·28	27·20

Excepting South Australia and Tasmania, all the States show lower birth rates in 1908 than in the previous year. The births in Australia in the year under review numbered 111,613, and the deaths 46,465, thus showing a natural increase of 65,148 persons. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 110,344, 45,304, and 65,040 respectively.

On the average of the past five years the birth rate in Victoria was lower than in any other State except South Australia. It was also below the rates in all of the following countries excepting Ireland, Ontario, and France, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available:—

Birth Rates in various countries.

**BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Births per 1,000 of population.	Country.	Births per 1,000 of population.
Russia (European) ...	48·8	Norway ...	27·5
Hungary ...	36·3	England and Wales ...	27·4
Austria ...	35·2	New Zealand ...	27·2
Spain ...	34·4	Belgium ...	27·0
German Empire ...	33·8	New South Wales ...	26·9
Prussia ...	33·8	Queensland ...	26·6
Italy ...	32·1	Sweden ...	25·7
The Netherlands ...	30·8	Victoria ...	24·9
Western Australia ...	29·8	South Australia ...	24·1
Tasmania ...	29·7	Ireland ...	23·4
Denmark ...	28·6	Ontario, Province of ...	22·5
Scotland ...	28·2	France ...	20·6
Switzerland ...	27·8		

Corrected  
birth rates  
per 1,000  
wives.

An accurate view of the alteration in the fertility of wives is obtained by comparing the ratio of legitimate births to wives at reproductive ages, and allowing for the difference in their age distribution at each period. The following table shows the distribution in six five-year groups at the last four census years:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIED WOMEN IN AGE GROUPS TO TOTAL BETWEEN 15 AND 45 IN THE LAST FOUR 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

An analysis of the minor age groups of which the whole group 15 to 45 is composed, discloses the fact that there was a considerable falling off in 1901 as compared with previous census periods in the proportion of married women at the younger ages. To estimate the effect which the alteration in age distribution had 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 three subsequent census years, and corrections 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, and 1901. 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:—

CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

(1) Census Year.	(2) Married Women between 15 and 45 years of age.	(3) Legitimate Births.	(4) Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45.	(5) Corrected Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45.	(6) Factors for Correction of Rates 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	281·98	0·9493
1901 ..	127,858	29,279	229·00	238·75	1·0426

An inspection of the ratios in column (5) shows that there was a fall of 7 per cent. in 1891 as compared with 1881, and a further serious decline of over 15 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1891, which were not due to variations in the age distribution of the married women between 15 and 45 in the community.

Legitimate 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 the above elements, it is necessary that corrections 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.

Corrected  
legitimate  
birth rates  
for Vic-  
toria.

The following table shows the crude legitimate birth rates in the last four census years, the corrections 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. Corrected birth rates per 1,000 of the population in the years 1881, 1891, and 1901 were as follows:—

CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Year.	Enumerated Population.	Legitimate Births	Legitimate Births per 1,000 of population (crude rates).	Wives aged 15-45, per 1,000 of population.	Correction factors for variations in—		Corrected Birth Rates.	Difference between crude and corrected rates.
					Proportions of wives aged 15-45.	Age distribution 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	36.70	6.93
1891	1,140,405	35,853	31.44	105.8	1.1446	0.9493	34.16	2.72
1901	1,201,341	29,279	24.37	106.4	1.1382	1.0426	28.92	4.55

An inspection of the crude rates in the fourth column of the above table shows that legitimate births per 1,000 of population apparently declined by 6.87 in 1881, 5.20 in 1891, and 12.27 in 1901, as compared with the first 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 .06 per 1,000, while the decline of 1891 is reduced from 5.20 to 2.48, and that of 1901 from 12.27 to 7.72 per 1,000 as compared with 1871. It will be noted that between 1891 and 1901 there was a reduction of over 15 per cent. in the rate due to other than normal causes.

Decline in  
the number  
of legiti-  
mate  
births.

The following table shows the legitimate births per 1,000 married women (not allowing for their differing age distribution) in each State and New Zealand at the last two census years:—

PROPORTION OF LEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN  
UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE.

State.	Proportion of Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women, aged 15 to 45.		Decrease per cent.
	1891.	1901.	
Victoria .. .. .	297.0	229.0	22.9
New South Wales .. .. .	298.9	235.6	21.2
Queensland .. .. .	315.0	251.0	20.3
South Australia .. .. .	311.1	235.0	24.5
Western Australia .. .. .	352.8	244.0	31.1
Tasmania .. .. .	315.9	254.6	19.4
New Zealand .. .. .	279.1	246.1	11.8

It will be seen from these figures that between 1891 and 1901 there was a pronounced decline in the proportion of legitimate births to married women under 45 years of age in the different States, varying from 31 per cent. in Western Australia, 24 in South Australia, 23 in Victoria, to about 20 in Queensland and Tasmania, and to nearly 12 per cent. in New Zealand. It must be borne in mind, however, that a considerable portion of the decline in Victoria was due to the altered age distribution of married women under 45 years of age, and it is probable that this cause is also responsible for a portion of the decrease in each of the other States and New Zealand.

The ratios of legitimate births to married women at reproductive ages in various European countries, the Australian States and New Zealand are given in a table published by the Registrar-General of England, of which the following is a copy :—

Births to married women in various countries.

LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

COUNTRY.	Proportion of Legitimate Births per 1,000 Wives aged 15-45 years.			Increase + or Decrease - per cent. in Fertility during 20 years.
	Approximate Periods.			
	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	
The Netherlands ... ..	347.5	338.8	315.3	-9.3
Norway ... ..	314.5	306.8	302.8	-3.7
Prussia ... ..	312.6	307.6	290.4	-7.1
Ireland ... ..	282.9	287.6	289.4	+2.3
German Empire ... ..	310.2	300.9	284.2	-8.4
Austria ... ..	281.4	292.4	283.7	+0.8
Scotland ... ..	311.5	296.4	271.8	-12.7
Italy ... ..	276.2	?	269.4	-2.5
Sweden ... ..	293.0	280.0	269.0	-8.2
Switzerland ... ..	284.1	274.0	265.9	-6.4
Denmark ... ..	287.1	278.1	259.1	-9.8
Spain ... ..	257.7	263.9	258.7	+0.4
Belgium ... ..	312.7	285.1	250.7	-19.8
England and Wales ... ..	286.0	263.8	235.5	-17.7
France ... ..	196.2	173.5	157.5	-19.7
Tasmania ... ..	?	311.0	256.4	?
Queensland ... ..	329.0	320.6	252.8	-23.2
Western Australia ... ..	323.9	338.8	246.4	-23.9
South Australia ... ..	326.5	307.5	235.0	-28.0
New South Wales ... ..	337.8	298.5	234.3	-30.6
Victoria ... ..	299.2	297.8	226.8	-24.2
New Zealand ... ..	322.1	277.5	243.2	-24.5

In commenting upon these figures the English Registrar-General says—"It appears that among European countries from which it has been possible to obtain returns, there were only two—Austria and Spain—in which the fertility of wives during the 20 years (1881-1901) showed a tendency to increase, and this also applied to Ireland. In all the remaining countries a decrease in human fertility had taken place in the period under review ranging from 2.5 to as much as 19.8 per cent."

Corrected birth rates (allowing for the varying proportion and age distribution of married women at reproductive ages in each community) were given for the undernoted countries and cities by Drs. Corrected Birth Rates in various communities.



Newsholme and Stevenson in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* for March, 1906, in a paper on the "Decline in Human Fertility in the United Kingdom and other Countries":—

## CORRECTED BIRTH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND CITIES.

Country or City.	Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population.		Percentage Decline in Corrected Birth Rate.
	1880 or 1881.	1901-4.	
Bavaria ... ..	45·49	40·37	11
Saxony ... ..	41·45	31·76	23
Belgium ... ..	40·76	31·01	24
German Empire ... ..	40·37	35·34	12
Norway ... ..	40·12	37·79	6
Prussia ... ..	39·87	35·72	10
Scotland ... ..	39·29	33·38	15
Austria ... ..	39·04	38·50	1
Denmark ... ..	38·92	33·12	15
New South Wales ... ..	38·80	26·47	32
Sweden ... ..	38·49	36·19	6
Italy ... ..	36·89	33·71	9
New Zealand ... ..	36·68	29·63	19
Victoria ... ..	36·02	27·04	25
Ireland ... ..	35·17	36·08	3 (increase)
Hamburg ... ..	34·98	25·40	27
Edinburgh ... ..	34·97	28·08	20
England and Wales ... ..	34·65	28·41	18
Berlin ... ..	33·11	21·89	34
Dublin ... ..	32·24	35·39	10 (increase)
London ... ..	32·21	26·83	17
France ... ..	25·06	21·63	14
Paris ... ..	23·27	16·65	28

The above method of calculating birth rates allows for the differing ages and proportions of married women at child-bearing years in the countries compared, and gives them higher statistical value than ordinary or crude ratios. A very striking illustration of the necessity for a method which takes into account these important factors in each population is shown in the case of Ireland, which has one of the highest corrected birth rates in Europe, but has nearly the lowest rate when no allowance is made for the unfavorable age distribution and proportion of married women of child-bearing years in the community. The corrected rates show that (with the exception of Ireland and Dublin, whose rates increased), all the countries and cities had a lower rate in 1901-4 than in 1880 or 1881. The greatest decline—34 per cent—occurred in Berlin, followed by 32 per cent. in New South Wales, 28 in Paris, 27 in Hamburg, 25 in Victoria, 24 in Belgium, 23 in Saxony, 20 in Edinburgh, 19 in New Zealand, 18 in England, 17 in London, 15 in Scotland and Denmark, 14 in France, and the least decline—1 per cent.—in Austria.

The birth records for 1908 show that the proportion of parents born in Australia has increased by comparison with the ratio for even such a recent period as 1903-5. Unless affected by immigration, a further increase in this proportion may be expected in future years. In the year under review, 82 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and over 97 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, 78.75 per cent. were born in Victoria; 86.52 in Australia; 1.43 in New Zealand; 6.21 in England and Wales; 1.50 in Scotland; 2.02 in Ireland; .34 in other British Possessions; and 1.98 per cent. in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were: Victoria, 84.31; Australia, 93.10; New Zealand, 1.35; England and Wales, 2.97; Scotland, .70; Ireland, 1.04; other British Possessions, .22; and foreign countries, .62.

Birthplaces of parents of legitimate children.

The births to Chinese parents numbered 56, and the Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese) amounted to 151 during the five years 1904-8.

Chinese and half-caste Chinese births.

The average ages of fathers and mothers of legitimate children whose births were recorded in 1908 were 34.68 and 30.38 years respectively, which were 4.91 and 4.53 years above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides for the same period. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the latest year:—

Ages of parents of legitimate children.

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS IN AGE GROUPS, 1908.

Father.		Mother.	
Age Group (Years).	Proportion per 100 Births.	Age Group (Years).	Proportion per 100 Births.
Under 20 ... ..	.31	Under 20 ... ..	2.59
20 to 25 ... ..	8.98	20 to 25 ... ..	20.64
25 to 30 ... ..	22.29	25 to 30 ... ..	28.33
30 to 35 ... ..	22.42	30 to 35 ... ..	23.37
35 to 40 ... ..	21.29	35 to 40 ... ..	17.22
40 to 45 ... ..	14.71	40 to 45 ... ..	7.24
45 to 50 ... ..	7.14	45 and over ... ..	61
50 and over ... ..	2.86		
Total ... ..	100.00	Total ... ..	100.00

It will be seen that on the experience of 1908, 48.97 per cent. of the mothers were between 20 and 30, and 40.59 per cent. between 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at corresponding ages were 31.27 and 43.71 per cent. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 26 were due to mothers under 20 years, and only 6 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

The proportion of legitimate births recorded as first births was 25.43 per cent. in 1908, as compared with 24.98 in 1907, 24.78 in 1906, and 21.87 per cent. in 1901, being equivalent to an increase of

Ages of mothers of first births.

over 16 per cent. for the period 1901-8. The percentages of mothers of first births at various ages are shown in the following table for the last three years:—

PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS OF FIRST-BORN CHILDREN IN AGE GROUPS,  
1906-1908.

Ages.	Percentage of Mothers in Age Groups.		
	1906.	1907.	1908.
Under 20 . . . . .	8·8	8·3	8·4
20 to 25 . . . . .	40·9	41·4	42·0
25 to 30 . . . . .	30·6	30·2	31·5
30 to 35 . . . . .	13·4	13·6	12·3
35 to 40 . . . . .	5·3	5·4	4·7
40 to 45 . . . . .	1·0	1·1	1·1
Total . . . . .	100·0	100·0	100·0

The experience of the period 1906-8 shows that of every 100 mothers of first-born children, 8.5 were under 20 years of age, 49.9 were under 25, 80.7 were under 30, and only 1 was aged 40 to 45. These proportions are very similar to the ratios of brides in the same groups during the period dealt with, which showed that 9.7 per cent. of the women marrying were under 20, 52.3 per cent. were under 25, 79.1 per cent. were under 30, and only 2.6 per cent. were aged 40 to 45.

Birth rates  
in town and  
country.

The following table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population in the metropolitan, the other urban, and the rural districts, for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also the averages of the years 1901-5 and the rates for the years 1906, 1907, and 1908.

BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL  
DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1908.

Year.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Metropolitan District.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Victoria.
1875 . . . . .	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1880 . . . . .	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75
1885 . . . . .	34·94	31·87	28·12	31·33
1890 . . . . .	37·71	34·43	28·93	33·60
1895 . . . . .	29·46	34·03	25·49	28·46
1900 . . . . .	24·54	32·29	24·26	25·79
1901-5 . . . . .	24·10	32·11	23·36	24·97
1906 . . . . .	23·75	32·87	23·38	25·14
1907 . . . . .	24·16	32·31	23·24	25·16
1908 . . . . .	23·94	31·49	22·40	24·58

Since 1890 the birth rate in the metropolitan area has been considerably lower than in the urban districts, and only slightly higher than in the rural division of the State.

The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are shown in the following table for the years 1904-8:—

Birth rates in seven principal country towns.

BIRTH RATES IN THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Births, per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castlemaine and Suburbs.	Maryborough.	Warrnambool.	Stawell.
1904 ...	24·96	31·95	27·12	28·55	29·74	29·02	25·58
1905 ...	24·45	32·52	26·51	28·66	32·50	29·40	31·35
1906 ...	26·25	33·55	25·35	32·52	36·61	34·29	30·96
1907 ...	22·96	36·12	23·69	28·49	32·36	34·39	31·13
1908 ...	24·70	32·02	22·45	29·29	30·19	35·52	28·73
Average	24·66	33·23	25·02	29·50	32·28	32·52	29·55

On the average of the five years 1904-8, the birth rates in all of the above towns exceeded that of Melbourne and suburbs and, with the exception of Ballarat, that of the State. The highest rate prevailed in Bendigo and suburbs, and the lowest in Ballarat and suburbs.

The birth rates in the various districts of Greater Melbourne (exclusive of those in hospitals and public institutions) are shown in the following table for each of the five years, 1904-8:—

Birth rates in districts of Greater Melbourne.

BIRTH RATES IN DISTRICTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1904 TO 1908.

Districts.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Melbourne City ...	20·30	19·45	19·54	20·75	20·75
Fitzroy City ...	18·97	21·20	19·29	22·25	20·89
Collingwood City ...	22·82	21·92	23·98	22·58	21·80
Richmond City ...	23·70	21·80	24·40	23·22	25·65
Brunswick City ...	26·50	26·55	24·30	29·64	24·57
Northcote Town ...	27·84	29·73	26·16	26·98	33·63
Prahran City ...	21·25	21·52	21·85	21·79	21·80
South Melbourne City ...	21·05	21·38	21·66	22·80	21·82
Port Melbourne Town ...	24·21	24·48	26·94	23·79	26·78
St. Kilda City... ..	17·61	19·34	18·78	17·53	17·87
Brighton Town ...	19·36	19·90	17·95	17·68	15·79
Essendon City ...	22·29	21·96	20·84	23·19	21·56
Hawthorn City ...	18·66	18·68	19·67	19·46	18·55
Kew Borough ...	18·22	19·69	20·39	22·41	22·00
Footscray City ...	27·99	29·36	29·53	29·12	28·83
Williamstown Town ...	24·13	21·37	24·96	21·74	24·04
Oakleigh Borough ...	22·31	36·15	28·37	28·39	28·31
Caulfield Town ...	19·80	19·54	22·02	17·96	20·31
Malvern Town ...	19·15	19·09	22·52	19·85	20·64
Camberwell Town ...	15·77	18·56	17·30	19·47	16·47
Preston Shire ...	21·82	25·83	25·12	26·48	24·60
Coburg Borough ...	21·38	15·81	20·13	22·46	22·44
Remainder of District ...	22·36	19·97	18·01	18·63	17·22
Greater Melbourne (including Hospitals, &c.)	23·54	23·33	23·75	24·16	23·94

The births in Greater Melbourne in 1908 numbered 13,015, and corresponded to a rate of 23.94 per 1,000 of the population, which was slightly higher than the average of the preceding five years, but over 16 per cent. below the mean of the period 1892-1901, when the proportion was 28.55. Excluding the rates for the numerically small districts of Oakleigh and Preston, which are susceptible to slight influences, the ratios in some populous districts show considerable differences. These are strikingly shown in the rates prevailing in Footscray, Northcote, Brunswick, and Port Melbourne, which were 28.97, 28.87, 26.31, and 25.24 respectively, as compared with 17.51 in Camberwell, 18.14 in Brighton, 18.23 in St. Kilda, and 19.00 in Hawthorn, on the average of the last five years.

Birth rates  
in capital  
cities and  
suburbs.

The next table shows the mean population, number of births, and birth rates in each Australasian capital city and suburbs during the year 1908, and the birth rates for 1907:—

#### BIRTH RATES IN CAPITAL CITIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

Capital Cities and Suburbs.	Year 1908.			Births per 1,000 of the population, 1907.
	Mean Population.	Number of Births.	Births per 1,000 of the population.	
Melbourne ... ..	543,600	13,015	23.94	24.16
Sydney ... ..	584,640	14,861	25.42	26.32
Brisbane ... ..	136,662	3,411	24.96	24.70
Adelaide ... ..	179,793	4,442	24.71	22.86
Perth ... ..	51,045	1,913	37.48	40.81
Hobart ... ..	36,000	1,052	29.22	27.70
Wellington ... ..	72,332	2,008	27.76	27.34

Although the birth rate in Adelaide was slightly higher, and that in Perth considerably higher, than in their respective States, the average ratio of the six capitals—25.26 births per 1,000 of the population—was  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. lower than the rate obtaining in the remainder of Australia.

The birth rate of Melbourne for 1908 was lower than that of any of the other State capitals. It was also below the rate obtaining in the same year in 23 of the 31 under-mentioned cities for which this information is given in the English Registrar-General's Annual Summary for 1908:—

Birth rates  
in various  
cities.

BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS CITIES.

Cities.	1881 to 1885.	1901 to 1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Montreal ...	?	35·2	37·4	36·1	38·4
Moscow ...	37·0	33·8	33·7	32·4	35·6
Toronto ...	29·2	23·6	26·3	29·7	34·6
Trieste ...	34·7	32·4	33·6	31·6	32·5
Rotterdam ...	37·4	34·9	33·3	33·5	32·3
Dublin ...	31·9	31·6	32·4	31·2	31·8
Bucarest ...	?	28·1	28·8	29·4	31·1
Breslau ...	36·5	31·9	30·9	29·2	29·9
Belfast ...	31·8	31·4	31·0	30·3	29·7
Copenhagen ...	37·6	29·0	27·8	28·3	28·7
St. Petersburg ...	30·3	29·6	29·5	30·4	28·5
The Hague ...	38·7	28·5	29·3	29·2	28·2
Glasgow ...	37·9	31·3	29·4	28·3	27·7
Munich ...	36·6	33·4	29·1	27·2	26·9
Budapest ...	35·4	29·3	27·0	26·4	26·6
Hamburg ...	36·4	26·5	25·8	25·2	25·7
London ...	34·3	28·1	26·5	25·6	25·2
Christiania ...	35·9	31·7	26·6	25·3	25·1
Stockholm ...	32·9	23·8	24·3	24·2	25·0
Dresden ...	34·1	30·6	27·5	25·8	24·7
Rome ...	29·2	24·4	23·6	23·5	24·4
Milan ...	34·0	26·8	25·7	25·8	24·4
Venice ...	27·1	24·3	—	23·3	24·4
Amsterdam ...	37·1	27·9	25·8	25·5	23·6
Vienna ...	36·6	29·2	26·4	24·8	23·4
Berlin ...	36·5	25·4	24·9	24·3	23·4
Prague ...	39·2	26·5	24·0	23·4	23·1
Edinburgh ...	30·7	24·2	22·4	21·7	21·3
Turin ...	28·7	20·4	19·6	22·2	20·4
Paris ...	27·4	20·2	18·8	18·6	18·5
Brussels ...	33·0	21·0	18·5	17·6	16·6

A comparison of the birth rates prevailing in nearly all the above cities in 1908 with those for the period 1881-5 shows that a very serious decline has taken place in the intervening years, amounting to 26½ per cent. in the rate for London, 32½ in that for Paris, about 36 in the rates for Vienna and Berlin, and almost 50 per cent. in that for Brussels.

Twin and  
triplet  
births.

The numbers of cases of twin and triplet births in Victoria in the past five years are as follows:—

## CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.
1904 ... ..	299	2
1905 ... ..	336	4
1906 ... ..	355	...
1907 ... ..	330	7
1908 ... ..	288	3

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 94 gave birth to twins and 1 in every 9,472 was delivered of three children at a birth. These proportions were considerably higher than in the decennium ended 1900, when the ratios were 1 in every 103 and 1 in every 11,893 respectively.

Children  
legitimized  
under  
Legitima-  
tion Act.

Under a section of an Act passed in 1903, an illegitimate child, whose parents subsequently marry, may, provided there be no lawful impediment at the time of birth to the marriage of the parents, be legitimized if registered for that purpose within six months after marriage. Advantage was taken of this section to legitimate 228 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in 1905, 43 in 1906, 58 in 1907, and 60 in 1908. In addition, there were 247 children legitimated in 1903 under another section, which provides that if the parents were married before the passing of the Act, the child should be registered for that purpose within six months of the passing of the Act.

Illegitimate  
births and  
rates.

The number of illegitimate births registered in Victoria during the year 1908 was 1,790, which gives a proportion of 5.76 to every 100 births registered, being slightly above the ratio of the previous year. This proportion was much lower than in New South Wales and Queensland, slightly higher than in Tasmania, and much higher than in either of the other two Australian States or New Zealand; it was also lower than in Scotland, but much higher than in the other portions of the United Kingdom. The following are the proportions of illegitimate births to every 100 children born in the Australian States and New Zealand, for the year 1908, and in the United Kingdom for 1907:—

## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

Queensland .. ..	7.45	South Australia .. ..	4.36
New South Wales .. ..	6.89	Western Australia .. ..	4.35
Scotland .. ..	6.48	New Zealand .. ..	4.26
Victoria .. ..	5.76	England and Wales .. ..	3.94
Tasmania .. ..	5.24	Ireland .. ..	2.52

The higher percentage of illegitimate births to total births (5.64) in the past eight years, as compared with the ratio (5.51) in the preceding decennium was almost wholly due to the

decreasing number of legitimate births. It is thus seen that the ratio of illegitimate births to total births is not a satisfactory indication of the degree of illegitimacy, as it does not take into account the relative proportions of married, unmarried, and widowed women of conceptive ages at different periods. A more satisfactory method of expressing the degree of illegitimacy in the community is to state the proportion of infants born out of wedlock to the unmarried and widowed women between 15 and 45 years of age. Such proportions are shown in the subjoined table for the census years 1891 and 1901, when the conjugal condition of the population was known:—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 SINGLE WOMEN.

Period.	Single Women Aged 15 to 45.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Single Women.
1891 .. ..	142,443	2,064	14.49
1901 .. ..	167,760	1,729	10.31

Although the proportion of illegitimate births to total births was higher in 1901 than in 1891, the ratio of infants born out of wedlock per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women fell from 14.49 in 1891 to 10.31 in 1901, which was equal to a decrease of 29 per cent. in the intercensal period. The proportion of illegitimate births to every 1,000 unmarried and widowed women in England and Wales was 14.1 in 1880-2, 10.5 in 1890-2, and 8.5 in 1900-2. In Scotland the proportion was 13.9 in 1905.

It will readily be supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in country districts is the smallest of all. During the five years 1900-4, in the metropolitan districts, about 1 birth in 11; in the other urban districts, about 1 in 18; and in the rural districts, only 1 birth in 38 was registered as illegitimate. The proportions in 1908 were 1 in 11, 1 in 21, and 1 in 40 respectively.

Illegitimacy in town and country.

DEATHS.

The following return shows the number of deaths—males and females—also the quarters in which they were registered and the proportion per 1,000 of the population, during the years 1904-8.

Deaths.

DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1904 ..	14,393	7,992	6,401	3,439	3,590	3,992	3,372	11.92
1905 ..	14,676	8,273	6,403	3,912	3,540	3,710	3,514	12.10
1906 ..	15,237	8,342	6,895	3,896	3,550	3,875	3,916	12.42
1907 ..	14,542	7,980	6,562	3,285	3,391	4,011	3,855	11.66
1908 ..	15,767	8,815	6,952	4,349	3,760	4,130	3,528	12.46
Average	14,923	8,280	6,643	3,776	3,566	3,944	3,637	12.11



The number of deaths in 1908 was 15,767, which was 878 above the average of the preceding five years. The seasonal mortality showed that the quarter ending 31st March was most fatal, the next being that ending 30th September, and that the last quarter of the year was least fatal. This differed from the average experience of the previous five years, when the highest number of deaths occurred in the third quarter, the second highest in the first and the lowest in the second quarter.

Death rates  
in Aus-  
tralian  
States  
and New  
Zealand.

For purposes of comparison the death rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the Australian States and New Zealand are shown in the following statement, for a period of five years from 1904 to 1908:—

DEATH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND:  
1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1904 ..	11·92	10·62	10·11	10·22	11·91	11·01	11·01	9·57
1905 ..	12·10	10·13	10·47	10·15	10·83	10·28	10·82	9·27
1906 ..	12·42	9·89	9·56	10·34	11·87	11·17	10·83	9·31
1907 ..	11·66	10·56	10·35	9·87	11·09	11·22	10·86	10·95
1908 ..	12·46	10·13	10·23	9·84	10·74	11·51	10·91	9·57
Average	12·11	10·27	10·14	10·08	11·29	11·04	10·89	9·73

The death rate in Victoria, according to the average of the five years, 1904-8, was higher than in any other State, but this result was due to the larger proportion of elderly persons, amongst whom the death rate is very high. In any comparison of crude death rates of the different States and New Zealand, it is therefore necessary to bear in mind the proportion of persons aged (say) 60 years and upwards in each community. This was accurately known at the last census when Victoria had 798 persons aged 60 years and over, per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 558 in New South Wales, 482 in Queensland, 633 in South Australia, 326 in Western Australia, 608 in Tasmania, 623 in Australia, and 676 in New Zealand. Of the persons who died in 1908, 37·1 per cent. were aged 65 years and over in Victoria, 28·9 in New South Wales, 23·6 in Queensland, 32·1 in South Australia, 13·9 in Western Australia, 29·2 in Tasmania, 30·4 in Australia, and 31·2 in New Zealand. It will thus be seen that though Victoria had a higher crude death rate, it had concurrently a larger proportion of elderly persons in the population and a greater percentage of total deaths due to persons aged 65 years and upwards, than any other State or New Zealand. Excepting Victoria and Tasmania all the States had slightly lower rates in 1908 than in the previous year, while the ratio for Australia remained near the same level as in the preceding four years.

The following were the maximum, minimum, and mean death rates per 1,000 of the population in various countries during the five years ended with 1907, also the average of the 25 years ended 1901. In all, except Japan and Ontario, there has been a noticeable decrease, and in Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Spain, Denmark, The Netherlands, and Italy, there has been a considerable decrease in the recent five-year period, as compared with the average of 25 years. The countries are arranged in order according to the average rate of mortality in the more recent period :—

Death rates  
in various  
countries.

## DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Five Years, 1903-1907.			Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
Province of Ontario (1902-6)	14.8	12.6	13.8	11.3*
Norway .. ..	14.8	13.6	14.3	16.4
Denmark .. ..	15.0	13.5	14.3	18.1
Sweden .. ..	15.6	14.4	15.0	16.8
The Netherlands ..	15.9	14.6	15.2	20.1
England and Wales ..	16.2	15.0	15.4	18.9
United Kingdom ..	16.5	15.4	15.8	18.8
United States (registra- tion area), 1902-6	16.6	15.9	16.2	?
Scotland .. ..	16.9	15.9	16.3	19.1
Belgium (1902-6) ..	17.3	16.4	16.8	19.9
Ireland .. ..	18.1	17.0	17.5	18.2
Switzerland (1902-6) ..	17.9	17.0	17.5	20.3
Prussia .. ..	19.7	17.8	18.8	23.5
Germany (1902-6) ..	20.0	18.2	19.4	23.9
France .. ..	20.2	19.2	19.7	21.8
Japan (1901-5) ..	22.0	20.0	20.9	20.5*
Italy .. ..	22.4	20.8	21.4	26.2
Austria (1902-6) ..	25.0	22.5	23.9	28.4
Spain .. ..	25.6	24.0	25.0	30.2
Hungary .. ..	27.8	24.8	25.7	31.8

\* 1881-1901.

Comparing this statement with the previous one, it will be noticed that the death rate in Victoria—the highest in Australasia, for the reason previously stated—is considerably lower than that in Norway—the lowest in Europe. And although, owing to the fact that emigration from the older to the newer countries tends to raise the death rate in the former, and to lower it in the latter, the death rates, calculated on the total population, would naturally be on a higher level in Europe than in Australasia, yet it may be safely affirmed that the true rate of mortality, allowing for differences in the age constitution of the people, is considerably lighter in Australasia than in any country in Europe, except, perhaps, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

Death rates  
in town and  
country.

The death rate is higher in towns than it is in country districts. This circumstance, although no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns; and further, that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of a serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in towns. The following are the average death rates of the periods, 1881-90 and 1891-1900, and the rates for each year since 1900.

DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

Period.	Metropolitan District.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.
1881-90 .. .. .	20·65	19·90	8·90
1891-1900 .. .. .	16·25	21·17	8·98
1901 .. .. .	15·09	19·54	8·73
1902 .. .. .	14·93	20·86	8·77
1903 .. .. .	14·37	20·17	8·41
1904 .. .. .	12·99	18·71	8·02
1905 .. .. .	12·88	19·62	8·19
1906 .. .. .	13·59	19·39	8·30
1907 .. .. .	12·82	17·73	7·93
1908 .. .. .	13·77	18·36	8·62

In the ten years ended 1890 the rate in the metropolitan area was higher than in the other urban districts but since then it has been much lower. In the rural districts the rate has remained fairly constant at less than 9 per 1,000 or less than half that prevailing in extra metropolitan towns.

Death rates  
in principal  
country  
towns.

The death rates in the principal country towns for the years 1904-8 are shown in the following table, also the average rates of that period:—

DEATH RATES IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castle-maine and Suburbs.	Mary-borough.	Warr-nambool.	Stawell.
1904 ...	16·34	18·59	15·41	18·45	17·09	14·13	18·27
1905 ...	17·68	18·25	15·41	19·84	20·50	17·42	17·88
1906 ...	17·48	19·46	14·26	19·46	17·61	13·23	16·15
1907 ...	15·65	17·86	13·21	18·99	16·94	15·15	16·23
1908 ...	16·96	17·23	13·79	15·29	19·06	16·57	15·27
Average of 5 years ...	16·82	18·28	14·42	18·41	18·24	15·30	16·76

On the average of the five years, 1904-8, the death rates in all of the above towns were higher than in Melbourne and suburbs, and, as might be expected, they were considerably higher than the rate for the State, on account of the hospitals situated in those centres. On the average of the five years under review, the lowest rate obtained in Geelong, followed by Warrnambool, Stawell, Ballarat, Maryborough, Bendigo and Castlemaine, in that order.

The deaths in Greater Melbourne in 1908 numbered 7,486 or 663 more than in the previous year, and represented a death rate of 13.77 per 1,000 of the population. Excluding the deaths in hospitals and other public institutions, which numbered 2,383, the rate was 9.47 for the same period. The rates for each district, exclusive of hospitals, &c., for the latest five years are shown in the following table:—

Death rates in Melbourne and suburbs.

DEATH RATES IN DISTRICTS OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,  
EXCLUSIVE OF HOSPITALS, 1904-8.

Districts.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Melbourne City ... ..	10.43	10.25	10.49	9.54	9.83
Fitzroy City ... ..	10.89	9.67	11.02	9.71	10.81
Collingwood City ... ..	9.55	9.31	8.72	8.95	8.75
Richmond City ... ..	9.40	8.68	8.83	8.88	8.92
Brunswick City ... ..	9.96	10.41	10.28	9.73	8.67
Northcote Town ... ..	7.84	9.05	9.74	8.32	9.02
Prahran City ... ..	9.07	9.71	9.31	9.04	10.00
South Melbourne City ... ..	8.95	9.26	9.49	8.31	9.32
Port Melbourne Town ... ..	8.91	8.35	8.79	7.85	10.42
St. Kilda City ... ..	10.00	9.72	9.39	8.27	10.94
Brighton Town ... ..	10.21	8.95	10.23	10.09	10.90
Essendon City ... ..	8.07	7.48	8.24	8.01	9.47
Hawthorn City ... ..	9.15	7.68	9.19	8.02	7.28
Kew Borough ... ..	7.46	8.73	7.49	8.17	9.44
Footscray City ... ..	9.71	8.74	11.84	8.21	7.51
Williamstown Town ... ..	12.75	10.39	10.41	9.42	11.48
Oakleigh Borough ... ..	12.31	9.23	11.35	11.61	16.27
Caulfield Town ... ..	7.09	7.18	8.16	7.76	6.88
Malvern Town ... ..	6.16	7.38	7.69	7.47	9.09
Camberwell Town ... ..	7.94	8.59	7.80	5.73	9.79
Preston Shire ... ..	7.79	11.90	10.84	9.69	10.61
Coburg Borough ... ..	9.56	8.30	9.28	10.91	10.73
Remainder of District... ..	10.82	9.11	8.79	7.58	9.80
Greater Melbourne, excluding Hospitals ... ..	9.54	9.26	9.58	8.80	9.47
Greater Melbourne, including Hospitals ... ..	12.99	12.88	13.59	12.82	13.77

The death rate of Melbourne and suburbs in 1908 was higher than in the preceding four years, but the average rate of the last five years shows a substantial reduction on the rates for previous periods although the higher proportion of aged people—65 years and upwards—in the community in recent, as compared with earlier, years has had an unfavorable effect upon the mortality rate. In 1904-8 the deaths per 1,000 of the population were 13.21 as against 16.25 for 1891-1900—a decrease of nearly 19 per cent. in the intervening period. For the past five years much lighter mortality rates have prevailed in the principal centres of population in Greater Melbourne, thus indicating that the effects of improved sanitation are being reflected in the general health of the community. This is strikingly evidenced by comparing the death rates in certain districts in different periods. On the average of the five years, 1904-8, the ratio of deaths to population was 25 per cent. lower in Collingwood, 23 per cent. lower in Richmond, 20 per cent. lower in Footscray, 18 per cent. lower in Brunswick, over 15 per cent. lower in Fitzroy, and 14 per cent. lower in Prahran than in the period 1899-1904. Taking the mean of the latest five years, the highest death rate—12.15—prevailed in Oakleigh, followed by 10.89 in Williamstown, 10.42 in Fitzroy, 10.17 in Preston Shire; the lowest rates were 7.41 in Caulfield, 7.56 in Malvern, 7.97 in Camberwell and 8.25 in Essendon.

Deaths in  
hospitals,  
&c.

In 1908 the deaths in public institutions in Victoria numbered 3,892, or 1 in every 4.1 of the total deaths. In similar institutions in Greater Melbourne the deaths were 2,383, or 1 in every 3.1. The proportion dying in public institutions in the metropolitan area is nearly twice as great as in the remainder of the State.

#### DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1908.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
Melbourne Hospital	... 808	Benevolent Asylum	... 165
Alfred Hospital	... 251	Old Colonists' Home	... 3
Homœopathic Hospital	... 77	Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor	... 47
St. Vincent's Hospital	... 135	Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum	... 89
Williamstown Hospital	... 9	Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum	... 103
Austin Hospital	... 152	Protestant Refuge	... 4
Women's Hospital	... 92	Melbourne Gaol	... 5
Children's Hospital	... 219	Eye and Ear Hospital	... 7
Infectious Diseases Hospital	... 33	Queen Victoria Hospital	... 19
Foundling Hospital, Broad- meadows	... 10	Other Institutions	... 22
Foundling Hospital and In- fants' Home	... 21		
Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	... 112	Total	... 2,383

The deaths in Public Institutions in Greater Melbourne has steadily increased during the last five years, the number in 1908 being 200 greater than in the preceding year and 567 greater than in 1904.

The next table shows the number of deaths and births, and the death rates in the Australasian Capital Cities; also the numerical and centesimal excess of births over deaths in each during 1908:—

Deaths and births in Australasian capitals.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN CAPITAL CITIES, 1908.

Capital City with Suburbs	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number of Births.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
				Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne ...	7,486	13·77	13,015	5,529	74
Sydney ...	6,036	10·32	14,861	8,825	146
Brisbane ...	1,397	10·22	3,411	2,014	144
Adelaide ...	2,126	11·82	4,442	2,316	109
Perth ...	812	15·91	1,913	1,101	136
Hobart ...	632	17·56	1,052	420	66
Wellington ...	658	9·10	2,008	1,350	205

The deaths in the Capital Cities of the six States numbered 18,489, or nearly 40 per cent. of the total deaths in Australia, during the year 1908. The centesimal excess of births over deaths for each city shows that for every 100 deaths there were 305 births in Wellington, 246 in Sydney, 244 in Brisbane, 236 in Perth, 209 in Adelaide, 174 in Melbourne, and 166 in Hobart, giving an average of 209 for the metropolitan cities of Australia.

Although the death rate of Melbourne was higher than that of Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide and Wellington in 1908, it was lower than the average rate of the last three years for 32 of the 35 cities for which similar information was available:—

Death rates in various cities.

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS CITIES, 1906-8.

City.	Death Rate.	City.	Death Rate.
Moscow ...	27·1	Glasgow ...	18·0
St. Petersburg ...	26·1	Paris ...	17·9
Rio de Janeiro ...	25·1	New York ...	17·8
Trieste ...	25·1	Vienna ...	17·5
Bucarest ...	23·9	Edinburgh ...	15·8
Dublin ...	23·9	Copenhagen ...	15·7
Montreal ...	22·8	Berlin ...	15·5
Breslau ...	21·4	Dresden ...	15·2
Belfast ...	20·3	Hamburg ...	15·1
Milan ...	20·1	Stockholm ...	14·5
Prague ...	19·7	Chicago ...	14·5
Budapest ...	19·5	London ...	14·5
Toronto ...	19·2	Brussels ...	14·3
Turin ...	19·1	Rotterdam ...	14·0
Boston ...	19·1	The Hague ...	13·7
Rome ...	18·5	Christiania ...	13·5
Munich ...	18·0	Amsterdam ...	13·4
Philadelphia ...	18·0		

In 1908 the death rate for the metropolitan cities of Australia was 12.07 per 1,000 of their combined populations which was below the proportionate mortality of all of the above cities on the average of the past three years.

Index of  
mortality  
1908.

The misleading results arrived at by a comparison of the ordinary death rates of different countries, or of the same country at different periods, unless the age distribution is identical, have been pointed out in former editions of this work. This applies particularly to a comparison of newly-settled communities—such as the Australian States—with one another, and with the old-established communities of (say) Europe. In the former the population is, on the average, younger than in the older countries, and is, moreover, constantly being strengthened by immigrants at the younger adult ages, at which the mortality is low; whereas, in the latter, not only is the age distribution more constant from year to year, but there is relatively a much larger proportion of elderly people, amongst whom the death rate is very high, concurrently with a smaller proportion of young and middle-aged adults, at the most vigorous period of life. Considerable disparity exists between the proportions of the population at certain ages in the different States, and this accounts in a large measure for the inequalities in their ordinary death rates. When the age distribution of the people is taken into consideration, as is done in computing an “index of mortality,” the results approximate much more closely than the ordinary death rates for the Australian States. The Victorian “index of mortality,” has been computed by applying the ascertained death rates in the age groups specified below to a population whose age distribution corresponds with that of Sweden in 1890, this standard having been accepted by the Conference of Statisticians. The result for the year 1908 is shown in the following table:—

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR VICTORIA IN 1908.

Age.	Standard Population per 1,000. (Sweden, 1890.)	Death rate per 1,000 at each age in Victoria in 1908.	Index of Mortality for Victoria, 1908.
0-1 ... ..	25.5	91.01	2.32
1-20 ... ..	398.0	3.18	1.27
20-40 ... ..	269.6	4.68	1.26
40-60 ... ..	192.3	14.62	2.81
60 and over ... ..	114.6	66.63	7.64
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1000.0</b>	<b>12.46</b>	<b>15.30</b>

In 1908 the “index of mortality” for all ages was 15.30 as against 14.22 in the preceding year, and 15.63 in 1901. The ratios for the age groups 40 to 60 and 60 and upwards were slightly above, and those for each of the three younger age groups were considerably below the proportions in 1901.

A reliable estimate of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates for each age group at different periods. Such rates for Victoria for the decennial periods 1881-1890, and 1891-1900, and for the three years 1900-1902, and for England and Wales for 1891-1900, are given in the following statement:—

Death rates at various ages.

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age Groups.	Deaths per 1,000 at each age.			
	Victoria.			England and Wales.
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1900-1902.	1891-1900.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5	44.79	39.29	34.07	62.71
5 to 10	4.06	3.36	2.70	4.31
10 to 15	2.65	2.20	2.10	2.45
15 to 20	4.03	3.28	3.11	3.79
20 to 25	6.35	4.79	4.90	5.06
25 to 35	7.72	6.60	6.25	6.76
35 to 45	11.23	9.03	8.81	11.50
45 to 55	19.28	15.32	15.34	18.95
55 to 65	33.25	32.90	29.86	34.95
65 to 75	61.13	62.99	61.57	70.39
75 and upwards	137.18	145.05	141.59	160.09
All ages	16.55	15.47	14.80	19.32
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5	39.46	34.09	29.10	52.80
5 to 10	3.92	3.12	2.63	4.37
10 to 15	2.56	2.06	1.92	2.57
15 to 20	4.17	3.43	2.92	3.67
20 to 25	5.81	4.81	4.10	4.46
25 to 35	7.90	6.89	6.00	6.08
35 to 45	10.93	8.68	8.32	9.59
45 to 55	14.84	12.12	11.48	14.74
55 to 65	23.49	23.64	21.49	28.44
65 to 75	50.32	45.87	45.07	60.72
75 and upwards	129.00	124.33	122.77	146.46
All ages	13.56	12.36	11.43	17.14

Excepting the male death rate for the age groups, 20-25 and 45-55, a lower mortality was experienced for both sexes at each age during 1900-1902 than in the ten years 1891-1900, and a still more favorable death rate for all age groups up to 65, than in the ten years 1881-1890. These rates are comparable and point to continuously improving hygienic conditions, and consequently to a general improvement in the health of people in later years. A comparison of English and Victorian death rates for the same period in the foregoing table indicates the marked superiority of Victoria over England at almost



every age group for both sexes. This is specially evident in the death rate for children under 5 years of age, which was 57 per cent. higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

Death rates  
of aged  
people.

The proportion of deaths per 1,000 persons aged 60 years and upwards in the Commonwealth, is of special interest now, in view of recent legislation relating to old-age pensions, and the following table has been constructed, showing, in age groups, the proportions for the Australian States and New Zealand on the average of the years 1900-2:—

DEATH RATES OF PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

Ages at Death.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population in Age Groups in							
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
60 to 65	30·1	29·8	29·8	25·3	32·1	25·2	29·3	24·3
65 to 70	43·9	45·4	47·7	41·1	51·4	41·0	44·5	39·9
70 to 75	69·5	71·7	72·1	58·9	67·8	66·2	68·9	64·4
75 to 80	104·5	105·8	124·4	88·8	127·4	106·0	101·8	97·8
80 & over	181·7	195·2		162·4	186·8	199·1	185·0	182·0
Total ..	62·2	58·9	52·1	54·5	56·6	65·1	58·4	49·2

The experience of the three years, 1900-2, shows that of every 1,000 persons aged 60 years and upwards in Australia, 58·4 died during the year, a rate lower than that of Tasmania, Victoria, or New South Wales, but higher than that of the other States and New Zealand, the proportion of deaths for each State and New Zealand being:—Victoria, 62·2; New South Wales, 58·9; Queensland, 52·1; South Australia, 54·5; Western Australia, 56·6; Tasmania, 65·1; and New Zealand, 49·2. As the average age of persons over 60 years tends to increase in young countries, it may be expected that these rates will become higher, until the normal, or settled conditions of older countries are reached.

Infantile  
mortality  
in 1908 and  
previous  
years.

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 illegitimate children, is still apparent. Of every 100 infants born in the five years 1904-8, 8·26 died within a year, as against 11·11 in 1891-1900. The lower rate for the recent five-year period represented a saving of 4,364 infant lives in those years. The deaths of infants in 1908 numbered 2,677, and, as the births were 31,101, it follows that of every 100 infants born, approximately, 8·61 died within twelve months.

Infantile  
mortality  
in Mel-  
bourne and  
country.

The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the fact that the mortality rate in the metropolitan area exceeded that in the remainder of the State by 27 per cent. in 1908, and by a larger average percentage in the period 1903-7. That the difference in favour of infants in less densely populated centres is not confined to Victoria is indicated by the English Registrar-General's Report for 1905, which shows that the death rate of

infants was 30 per cent. higher in Urban Areas than in Rural Counties of England and Wales. The following table shows the infantile mortality rates in Melbourne and suburbs, and in the remainder of the State, and the difference in favour of the latter during the years 1873-1908:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE, 1873-1908.

Period.	Melbourne and Suburbs—Deaths per 100 Births.	Remainder of State—Deaths per 100 Births.	Excess per cent. of Melbourne over Country Rate.
1873-80 .. .. .	16·85	10·16	66
1881-90 .. .. .	17·14	9·50	80
1891-1900 .. .. .	13·36	9·60	39
1901 .. .. .	12·41	8·89	39
1902 .. .. .	12·74	9·55	33
1903 .. .. .	12·43	9·42	32
1904 .. .. .	9·27	6·81	36
1905 .. .. .	9·48	7·57	25
1906 .. .. .	11·35	7·92	43
1907 .. .. .	8·57	6·34	35
1908 .. .. .	9·83	7·72	27

In 1908 the proportion of deaths of infants under one year per 100 births was 9.83 in Melbourne, as compared with 8.27 in Sydney, 7.21 in Brisbane, 7.36 in Adelaide, 10.04 in Perth, 9.13 in Hobart and 8.17 in Wellington. The rates in Australasian capitals and 28 other cities in 1908 are shown in the following table:—

Infantile death rates in various cities in 1908.

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS CITIES, 1908.

City.	Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births.	City.	Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births.
St. Petersburg .. .. .	28·2	Milan .. .. .	12·3
Montreal .. .. .	25·9	Rome .. .. .	12·0
Bucarest .. .. .	21·3	Christiania .. .. .	11·5
Trieste .. .. .	19·8	London .. .. .	11·3
Breslau .. .. .	19·4	Rotterdam .. .. .	11·1
Munich .. .. .	19·2	Paris .. .. .	10·3
Vienna .. .. .	18·3	The Hague .. .. .	10·2
Venice .. .. .	17·6	Perth .. .. .	10·0
Berlin .. .. .	16·8	Melbourne .. .. .	9·8
Antwerp .. .. .	16·5	Amsterdam .. .. .	9·5
Prague .. .. .	16·0	Hobart .. .. .	9·1
Brussels .. .. .	15·9	Stockholm .. .. .	8·7
Hamburg .. .. .	15·6	Buenos Ayres .. .. .	8·6
Dresden .. .. .	15·2	Sydney .. .. .	8·3
Budapest .. .. .	15·0	Wellington .. .. .	8·2
Copenhagen .. .. .	15·0	Adelaide .. .. .	7·4
Turin .. .. .	13·4	Brisbane .. .. .	7·2
New York .. .. .	12·8		

Infantile  
death rates  
in metro-  
politan  
districts.

If the deaths of infants in districts of Greater Melbourne during the five years 1904-8 be compared with the births in the same districts and deaths under one year and births occurring in hospitals be excluded, some remarkable differences will be found to exist in the various metropolitan divisions:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, 1904-8.

Districts.	Total in five Years, 1904-8.		Deaths under 1 year per 100 births, 1904-8.
	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	
Fitzroy City ... ..	3,348	428	12·78
Melbourne City ... ..	9,862	1,042	10·57
Brunswick City ... ..	3,413	359	10·52
Collingwood City ... ..	3,877	406	10·47
Williamstown Town ... ..	1,603	160	9·98
South Melbourne City ... ..	4,448	404	9·08
Port Melbourne Town ... ..	1,583	143	9·03
Footscray City ... ..	2,682	237	8·84
Richmond City ... ..	4,588	391	8·52
Prahran City ... ..	4,579	375	8·19
St. Kilda City ... ..	1,948	156	8·01
Northcote Town ... ..	1,717	119	6·93
Essendon City ... ..	2,083	143	6·87
Hawthorn City ... ..	2,218	141	6·36
Malvern Town ... ..	1,301	80	6·15
Caulfield Town ... ..	1,099	60	5·46
Camberwell Town ... ..	881	47	5·33
Kew Borough ... ..	906	40	4·42

It is noticeable that the seven centres having the lowest infantile death rates are mainly residential areas, and are not so thickly populated as the other principal metropolitan districts which have higher mortality ratios. Kew had about one-third, Camberwell, Caulfield, Malvern and Hawthorn had less than one-half, and Essendon and Northcote slightly more than one-half the rate experienced in Fitzroy, which had the highest infantile death rate and the largest number of persons to the acre of any district in the metropolis.

Deaths of  
infants at  
different  
ages.

Of the total mortality of infants under 1 year, two-fifths occurred in the first month and more than one-half in the first three months of life. The annual deaths at ages under 1 month, from 1 to 3 months, from 3 to 6 months, and from 6 to 12 months, during the ten years ended with 1900, and the period 1904 to 1908, are shown in the following table, together with the percentage of deaths at each of those periods of age and the proportion of deaths to each 100 births. It will be noticed that in the last five years the

mortality of infants per 100 births at each age period, was below the average of the ten years ended with 1900 :—

## DEATHS OF INFANTS AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1891-1900 AND 1904-8.

Ages.	Average Annual Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age.					
	Ten Years—1891-1900.			Five Years—1904-8.		
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
<i>Boys.</i>						
Under 1 month	650	31·7	3·79	590	41·6	3·75
1 to 3 months	355	17·3	2·07	236	16·7	1·50
3 to 6 „	445	21·7	2·59	261	18·4	1·66
6 to 12 „	600	29·3	3·50	331	23·3	2·11
Total ..	2,050	100·0	11·95	1,418	100·0	9·02
<i>Girls.</i>						
Under 1 month	488	28·7	2·98	430	38·7	2·88
1 to 3 months	301	17·7	1·84	183	16·5	1·23
3 to 6 „	385	22·6	2·35	222	20·0	1·49
6 to 12 „	528	31·0	3·23	276	24·8	1·85
Total ..	1,702	100·0	10·40	1,111	100·0	7·45

In the period 1904-8, the births of boys were in the proportion of slightly over 105 to every 100 girls, but as the mortality among the former was greater than among the latter at each age group, more especially under 1 month, the proportion alive at the end of the year was reduced to 103 boys to 100 girls. The death rate of infants under 1 month remained fairly constant in both periods, but a large decrease is shown for each of the three remaining age groups in 1904-8 as compared with 1891-1900 that for the age group 6 to 12 months amounting to 41 per cent. This may be attributed chiefly to the improved milk supply and the consequent lighter mortality from digestive and diarrhoeal diseases.

The experience of the years 1904-8 shows that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 902 boys and 745 girls died within twelve months, and 9,098 of the former and 9,255 of the latter, or 18,353 of mixed sexes were living at the end of the year. The proportions surviving the first year were 17,765 in the ten years 1891-1900 and 17,468 in 1881-1890. It is thus seen that of every 20,000 births comprising equal numbers of each sex there were 885 more survivors in 1904-8 than in 1881-1890, and 588 more than in 1891-1900.

Probable mortality of infants.

Infantile  
death rates  
from  
certain  
causes.

Although the infantile death rate in Victoria has fluctuated considerably in recent years, and was comparatively high in 1908, it shows on the whole a tendency to decrease, which was much more marked in the period 1904-8 than in the five preceding years. The rate for the year under review—8.61 deaths per 100 births—was more than 22 per cent. below that for the decennium 1891-1900. Any investigation of this subject would be incomplete unless the diseases which proved fatal to infant life in different years were ascertained, and their incidence in each period compared. This method reveals the causes of high mortalities, and, when a fairly early period is selected for comparison with recent years, it shows in what direction the improvement is tending. A detailed comparison of the mortalities from each disease would be less useful than one giving the main preventable and non-preventable causes of death, grouped under certain headings, such as is shown in the following table for the periods 1891-3, 1901-6, and for the years 1907 and 1908.

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-3, 1901-6, 1907 AND 1908.

Causes of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births in—			
	1891-3.	1901-6.	1907.	1908.
Diarrhœal Diseases, all forms ... ..	29·66	26·31	18·49	27·01
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.)	22·24	13·45	9·82	13·12
Prematurity ... ..	13·13	15·46	14·47	15·63
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	11·37	9·37	5·64	7·68
Convulsions ... ..	6·83	3·57	2·55	2·54
Congenital Defects and Malformations ...	3·45	5·29	4·27	4·02
Violence ... ..	3·16	2·65	2·36	3·05
Whooping Cough ... ..	2·60	2·71	2·68	1·61
Other causes ... ..	24·49	16·52	12·28	11·41
Total all causes ... ..	116·93	95·33	72·56	86·07

In 1908 the rates from all the principal causes were much higher than in the preceding year. A further examination of the foregoing table shows that the death rates from certain causes, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, such as prematurity, congenital defects and malformations were responsible over the whole period for one-fifth of the total infantile mortality. Of the deaths from preventable causes about 1 in every 3 is due to diarrhœal diseases, which are specially prevalent and fatal in hot weather, when milk food, the chief diet of children, undergoes rapid changes and consequently becomes dangerous to infant life. The influence of the seasons on the mortality amongst children under 1 year is vividly shown by the deaths in certain months. The Victorian experience shows a high death rate in December, January, February, and March co-existent with a heavy mortality rate from diarrhœal diseases, and a low rate in the remaining eight months, concurrently with a very

low rate from these complaints. On the average of the last eight years of every 1,000 children born, over 25 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, a proportion which shows the necessity for preventive measures in this direction. The rate attributable to diarrhoeal complaints in Victoria is equal to that in England and Wales, but the proportion from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia is three times as high in the latter country as in the former.

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 deaths in Melbourne and suburbs from the two former classes of complaint in each of the quarters of the past four years are shown in the following statement:—

Infantile deaths in seasons from certain causes.

Cause of Death.	Deaths during 1905-8 in the Quarter ended—			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
Diarrhoeal Diseases ... ..	746	263	98	337
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ... ..	70	112	254	68

The experience of the four years 1905-8 shows that the first three months of the year furnish a greater infantile mortality from diarrhoeal complaints than the remaining nine months, and that the deaths of infants in the September quarter from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia are as numerous as in the other three quarters combined.

On the average of the past five years, slightly more than 1 in every 5 illegitimate infants died within a year, as against 1 in every 13 legitimate children. It is thus seen that the chance of an illegitimate child dying before the age of 1 year is nearly three times that of the legitimate infant. In the year 1908 the mortality rate for legitimate infants—7.92—was higher than in the preceding year when it was exceptionally low. The children born out of wedlock during the same period numbered 1,790, and the deaths of illegitimate infants were 354, which corresponded to a rate of 19.78 per 100 births. With the view of ascertaining the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates between the two classes,

Legitimate and illegitimate infantile death rates.

the following table has been constructed, showing the deaths from certain causes per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate births on the average of the years 1904-8.

DEATH RATES OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES 1904-8.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.	
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Diarrhœal Diseases ... ..	19.8	72.6
Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Marasmus, &c. ...	30.3	52.1
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ...	6.9	18.6
Other causes ... ..	18.3	58.7
Total all causes ... ..	75.3	202.0

The rates for 1904-8 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock, 72.6 died from diarrhœal diseases within a year as compared with 19.8 deaths per 1,000 legitimate infants from the same cause. Owing to a larger proportion of the former being deprived of breast food a higher mortality might be expected among them than among legitimate infants from these diseases, but the striking differences in death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases would indicate considerable neglect in the rearing of illegitimate infants.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths of infants under one year to the total births in each Australian State and in New Zealand for each of the last five years, and the average for the ten years ended with 1900:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Period.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1891-1900 ..	11.11	11.22	10.34	10.54	14.48	9.58	8.38
1904 ..	7.79	8.24	7.61	7.05	11.30	9.07	7.10
1905 ..	8.33	8.06	7.55	7.30	10.42	7.97	6.75
1906 ..	9.29	7.45	7.47	7.59	11.00	9.09	6.21
1907 ..	7.26	8.86	7.76	6.59	9.77	8.28	8.88
1908 ..	8.61	7.58	7.07	6.97	8.46	7.52	6.79
Average 1904-8..	8.26	8.04	7.49	7.10	10.19	8.39	7.15

On the average of the last five years the lowest infantile death rate prevailed in South Australia, followed by that in New Zealand, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, in that order, and the highest in Western Australia. Although the rates varied considerably in the States during any one year, and in different years in the same State, it is noticeable that the pronounced improvement which commenced in all the divisions of the Commonwealth in 1904 has continued with slight variations up to the latest year. Compared with the infantile death rate in 1891-1900, the rate for 1908 showed a decline of 22½ per cent. in Victoria, 32½ in New South Wales, 31½ in Queensland, 34 in South Australia, 41½ in Western Australia, and 21½ per cent. in Tasmania. This reduction in infantile mortality rates in all the States in 1908 was equivalent to a saving of 3,742 infant lives, of which 777 were in Victoria.

Decrease in infantile mortality in Australasia.

The following table shows the infantile death rates for various foreign countries for the average of the latest five years for which this information is available, and for the Australian States and New Zealand for the average of the years 1904-8:—

Infantile mortality in various countries.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 births.	Country.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 births.
Russia (European)	... 26.1	United Kingdom ...	... 12.9
Austria ... ..	... 21.7	The Netherlands ...	... 12.8
Hungary ... ..	... 21.0	Scotland ... ..	... 11.7
German Empire ...	... 19.5	Denmark ... ..	... 11.4
Prussia ... ..	... 18.4	Western Australia ...	... 10.2
Spain ... ..	... 17.0	Ireland ... ..	... 9.5
Italy ... ..	... 16.7	Sweden ... ..	... 9.1
Japan ... ..	... 15.4	Tasmania ... ..	... 8.4
Belgium ... ..	... 15.0	Victoria ... ..	... 8.3
Servia ... ..	... 14.9	New South Wales ...	... 8.0
Bulgaria ... ..	... 14.3	Norway ... ..	... 7.6
Ontario, Province of	... 14.2	Queensland ... ..	... 7.5
France ... ..	... 13.9	New Zealand ... ..	... 7.1
Switzerland ... ..	... 13.2	South Australia ...	... 7.1
England and Wales	... 13.1		

Of all the countries for which information is available Russia has the highest and South Australia and New Zealand have the lowest infantile mortality. In the former 1 in every 4, and in the two latter 1 in every 14 infants dies within its first year.

In the year 1908 deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,920, and deaths of female children under that age numbered 1,512—the former being in the proportion of 21.78 per cent., and the latter of 21.75 per cent., to the total number of deaths of the respective sexes at all ages. These proportions are higher than those for the previous year, but below the average of the last eight years. Comparing the averages of the three decades ended with 1900, and the deaths during the eight subsequent years, it will be seen that a marked falling off took place, from period to period, in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages.

Deaths of children under 5.



The following table shows the annual number of such deaths at each year of age, and their proportion to the deaths at all ages, in the periods mentioned.

## MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

Period.	Years of Age at Death.					Total under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion Per 100 Deaths at all Ages.
<i>Males.</i>							
1871-1880..	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39·41
1881-1890..	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28
1891-1900..	2,050	432	143	93	76	2,794	30·05
1901 .. ..	1,788	317	90	77	58	2,330	25·79
1902 .. ..	1,793	345	106	67	37	2,348	25·65
1903 .. ..	1,694	271	100	76	47	2,188	25·36
1904 .. ..	1,299	192	85	55	50	1,681	21·03
1905 .. ..	1,446	210	73	69	39	1,837	22·20
1906 .. ..	1,563	255	82	38	32	1,970	23·62
1907 .. ..	1,286	193	72	53	32	1,636	20·50
1908 .. ..	1,497	246	81	58	38	1,920	21·78
<i>Females.</i>							
1871-1880 ..	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881-1890 ..	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39·61
1891-1900 ..	1,702	385	129	82	68	2,366	33·61
1901 .. ..	1,404	308	100	61	48	1,921	28·11
1902 .. ..	1,515	285	110	52	51	2,013	28·65
1903 .. ..	1,452	267	103	67	51	1,940	27·84
1904 .. ..	1,020	169	79	49	56	1,373	21·45
1905 .. ..	1,062	183	79	52	40	1,416	22·11
1906 .. ..	1,303	235	80	51	31	1,700	24·65
1907 .. ..	990	167	59	44	21	1,281	19·52
1908 .. ..	1,180	200	68	36	28	1,512	21·75

Proportion of infants surviving their fifth year.

The increasing proportion of infants who survive their fifth year shows that the health of young children has materially improved in the past twenty-eight years, and that the improvement has been very pronounced since 1900. The increasing ratio of survivors is marked at each year of age, but is especially noticeable between ages 1 and 5 during the eight years 1901-8. In this period also a low death rate between 1 and 5 years was coincident with a low mortality in the first year of life, while in the decades 1881-1890 and 1891-1900 the high rates which prevailed under 1 year were associated with high

mortality rates for each of the four following years. It would thus appear that the effects of illness in the first year of life, as indicated by a high death rate, are conducive to a high mortality in each of the four succeeding years. The following table gives the numbers of survivors at each year of age from 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 male and 10,000 female infants born in Victoria for the averages of the decennia 1881-1890, 1891-1900, and of the eight years 1901-8.

SURVIVORS AT EACH YEAR OF AGE, 1 TO 5 INCLUSIVE, PER 10,000 MALES AND 10,000 FEMALES BORN 1881-1890, 1891-1900, AND 1901-8.

Age.	Survivors at each year of age 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 births of—					
	Males.			Females.		
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-1908.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-1908.
1 year ...	8,652	8,805	9,011	8,816	8,960	9,166
2 years ...	8,351	8,540	8,831	8,529	8,713	8,999
3 " ...	8,252	8,459	8,768	8,430	8,629	8,935
4 " ...	8,180	8,396	8,722	8,361	8,577	8,896
5 " ...	8,121	8,349	8,691	8,305	8,534	8,864

According to the experience of the period 1901-8 of every 10,000 boys and 10,000 girls born in Victoria, 9,011 of the former and 9,166 of the latter may be expected to survive the first year of life, 8,831 boys and 8,999 girls will be alive at the end of the second year, 8,768 and 8,935 at the end of the third year, 8,722 and 8,896 at the end of the fourth year, and 8,691 and 8,864 at the end of the fifth year. Combining the two sexes the average number of survivors is 8,777 per 10,000 births—a proportion very much larger than either of those deduced from the mortalities in the decennia 1891-1900 and 1881-1890, when the corresponding averages were 8,441 and 8,213 respectively. Of every 10,000 infants born in Victoria there are, on the average, 5,120 boys and 4,880 girls—being in the ratio of 105 of the former to every 100 of the latter. According to the mortality experienced in the period 1901-8 these will be reduced at the end of five years to 4,450 boys and 4,325 girls, and the ratio of the sexes will be altered to 103 males for every 100 females. Thus, two-fifths of the excess of males over females at birth is neutralized in the first five years by the heavier mortality among boys.

Percentage of deaths in age groups.

The following table shows the number of deaths in various age groups in 1908, and the percentage of the total deaths in such groups in 1891-5, 1901, and 1908:—

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1891-5, 1901, AND 1908.

Age Groups. (Years).	Number of Deaths in 1908.	Percentage of Deaths in Age Groups.		
		1891-5.	1901.	1908.
Under 5 ... ..	3,432	53·82	26·75	21·77
5 to 10 ... ..	299	2·59	2·51	1·90
10 to 15 ... ..	214	1·57	1·68	1·36
15 to 20 ... ..	404	2·38	2·38	2·56
20 to 25 ... ..	454	3·72	3·00	2·88
25 to 35 ... ..	920	8·48	7·46	5·83
35 to 45 ... ..	1,275	6·60	8·96	8·09
45 to 55 ... ..	1,526	7·39	7·11	9·68
55 to 65 ... ..	1,397	12·18	9·11	8·86
65 to 75 ... ..	2,470	12·26	17·36	15·66
75 and over ... ..	3,376	9·01	13·74	21·41
Total ... ..	15,767	100·00	100·00	100·00

In proportion to the total deaths, the deaths of persons aged 75 and upwards increased from 9·01 per cent. in 1891-5 to 21·41 in 1908 or by 138 per cent. in the intervening years, and the proportion in the next younger age group—65 to 75—increased by nearly 28 per cent. in the same period. The higher proportion of deaths of elderly people in the latest year accounts for a higher death rate per 1,000 of the population than would otherwise be shown. On the other hand, the proportion of deaths under 5 years diminished by nearly 36 per cent. between 1891-5 and 1908.

Altered classification of causes of deaths.

In accordance with the decision of the Conference of Statisticians held in Melbourne in 1906, the causes of death were classified for the first time in 1907 according to the Bertillon Index of Diseases. This differs so materially in some respects from the mortality lists previously used in Victoria that comparisons of deaths and death rates from certain causes in 1907 and 1908 with earlier years are impossible. This applies even to some causes which appear to be similarly grouped, but are actually of a non-comparable character owing to their limitations in 1907-8 differing from those of earlier periods. In any comparison of mortalities from detailed causes it is therefore necessary to bear in mind the minor diseases excluded from or included in the assigned causes in the years compared. This precaution is especially necessary in comparing certain mortalities of the digestive, nervous and respiratory systems.

Death rates from certain diseases.

With regard to the selection of the primary cause of death when two or more associated diseases are stated, there is no material difference between the Bertillon method and that previously followed

in Victoria, except in a few minor nervous and respiratory complaints of persons dying in Hospitals for the Insane. Many important causes of death are practically unaffected by the new classification referred to in the preceding paragraph, and consequently retain their comparative character. Amongst these are cancer, tubercular diseases, typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, influenza, scarlet fever, meningitis and encephalitis, diabetes, appendicitis, urinary, liver and puerperal diseases, suicide, old age, &c. In many other instances, such as diarrhoea and enteritis, diphtheria and croup, hydatids, accidental violence, homicide, &c., a re-arrangement of the mortalities is made which permits a comparison with different years and preserves the value of earlier Victorian mortalities as comparative records. The health of the community, as reflected in the death rates from the chief diseases arranged on a comparative basis, is shown in the following table for the period 1890-2 and for the last five years:—

## DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-2.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	369	157	100	132	71	137
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	34	19	8	3	2	17
Measles .. .. .	2	..	65	6	33	16
Whooping Cough .. .. .	129	38	16	201	103	54
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	552	172	73	48	79	88
Influenza .. .. .	381	213	110	198	221	131
Hydatids .. .. .	51	33	24	23	34	21
Cancer .. .. .	584	740	786	755	796	794
Phthisis .. .. .	1,365	1,111	1,019	988	958	955
Other Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	379	311	282	273	209	200
Syphilis .. .. .	39	39	35	50	63	56
Diabetes .. .. .	38	82	82	85	110	98
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia .. .. .	28	57	50	60	45	85
Meningitis and Encephalitis .. .. .	113	102	119	145	161	164
Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord .. .. .	43	60	50	50	65	80
Congestion and Hæmorrhage of the Brain .. .. .	344	389	401	404	463	467
Epilepsy .. .. .	74	47	35	43	32	43
Convulsions .. .. .	353	94	99	90	87	88
Heart Disease (including Endocar- ditis and Pericarditis) .. .. .	950	1,049	1,099	1,177	1,254	1,381
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis .. .. .	691	320	425	477	343	374
Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia .. .. .	853	709	850	884	780	918
Pleurisy .. .. .	96	78	83	86	46	46
Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy .. .. .	140	46	45	50	54	69
Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema .. .. .	70	64	70	66	43	56

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-2.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhœal Diseases .. ..	1,342	761	813	943	718	1,061
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction .. ..	124	93	96	131	125	100
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) .. ..	175	103	100	108	101	113
Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted) .. ..	329	173	182	175	165	163
Biliary Calculi .. ..	11	21	33	33	28	22
Appendicitis and Abscess of the Iliac Fossa .. ..	..	71	72	96	66	80
Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal) ..	106	56	61	61	52	48
Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease .. ..	294	540	559	551	596	614
Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate	86	104	103	127	107	88
Calculi of the Urinary System .. ..	8	6	9	10	6	8
Old Age .. ..	631	991	1,041	928	982	1,111
Suicide .. ..	109	94	115	90	95	92
Accidental Violence .. ..	811	526	574	535	568	647
Homicide .. ..	34	19	33	16	17	15

The striking feature of the preventable mortality in 1908, as compared with the previous year, was the great increase in infantile fatality from diarrhœa and enteritis, bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia. The higher general death rate was largely due to the heavier mortality among children in 1908, when 515 more deaths under 5 years of age were recorded than in the previous year. Phthisis, other tubercular diseases, cancer, whooping cough, measles, influenza, diabetes, and suicide, furnished lower rates, and typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, diarrhœal complaints, diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems, and accidents, were responsible for higher rates than in the previous year. These and other comparable causes of death are fully dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

Typhoid fever.

Typhoid fever, which is really a preventable disease and is most fatal between 15 and 50 years, showed a mortality rate of 137 per million of population in 1908, as against 71 in 1907, 132 in 1906, 100 in 1905, 157 in 1904, and 369 in 1890-2. The rate for the latest year was less than two-fifths of that for the period 1890-2, but above the average of the preceding four years. For Greater Melbourne also a rapidly diminishing death rate from this cause is shown in recent years, the ratio for 1904-8 being only about

one-third of that for the decennium 1891-1900. In regard to the prevalence of typhoid fever in different divisions of the State it is notable that the reported cases in the metropolitan area furnish a lower "attack rate" in proportion to population than those in the remainder of the State on the average of the past five years. Comparing the deaths from typhoid fever with the cases reported in the five years 1904-8 in Greater Melbourne, the fatality rate was 1 in every 10 cases, which was only slightly more than two-thirds of the fatality experienced in London in the same period. The typhoid mortality rate on the average of the past three years was lower in Victoria than in any other Australian State except South Australia on the average of the period 1905-7. The deaths from typhoid fever per 100,000 of the population in various countries for the latest three-year period for which this information is available are shown in the following table:—

## DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population
Western Australia	1905-7	46·3	Ireland ...	1905-7	9·6
Spain ...	1905-7	37·7	Scotland ...	1904-6	8·4
Ontario, Province of	1904-6	27·4	England and Wales	1905-7	8·3
Austria ...	1903-5	18·9	The Netherlands	1905-7	7·8
Tasmania ...	1905-7	18·0	Sweden ...	1903-5	6·7
Queensland ...	1905-7	16·7	German Empire...	1904-5	6·7*
New South Wales	1905-7	15·3	Switzerland ...	1904-6	5·8
Belgium ...	1904-6	13·6	New Zealand ...	1905-7	5·4
Victoria ...	1906-8	11·3	Norway ...	1904-6	4·5
South Australia ...	1905-7	11·3			

\* Average of two years.

The mortality from scarlet fever varies considerably in different years, but on the average of recent periods it exhibits a diminishing proportion. The deaths referred to this cause in 1908 numbered 21, and corresponded to a rate of 17 per million of the population, as compared with 19 in 1904, and 34 in 1890-2. The ratio of deaths to notified cases in Greater Melbourne during the period 1904-8 was 13 in every 1,000, as compared with a fatality rate of 26 per 1,000 in London for the same years. Death rates from scarlet fever are considerably lower in Victoria, the other Australian States and New Zealand than in European countries. The deaths from this disease, per 100,000 of the population, in various countries on the average

Scarlet fever.

of the latest three years for which this information is available are given in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Austria...	1903-5	41.1	The Netherlands	1905-7	3.6
German Empire	1904-5	18.7*	Ireland ...	1905-7	3.2
Belgium ...	1904-6	10.6	South Australia	1905-7	2.2
England and Wales	1905-7	10.2	New Zealand ...	1905-7	2.0
Sweden ...	1903-5	9.0	New South Wales	1905-7	2.0
Spain ...	1905-7	8.2	Victoria ...	1906-8	.7
Switzerland ...	1904-6	7.2	Western Australia	1905-7	.6
Scotland ...	1904-6	5.1	Queensland ...	1905-7	.3
Ontario, Province of	1904-6	4.5	Tasmania ...	1905-7	.2
Norway ...	1904-6	4.1			

\* Average of two years.

Measles.

The mortality from measles has varied very considerably from period to period, although there have been only two severe epidemic outbreaks during the past seventeen years, and these did not extend beyond the years—1893 and 1898—in which they occurred. In 1908 there were 20 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 16 per million of the population, as compared with ratios of 33 in 1907, 6 in 1906, and 65 in 1905, whilst in 1904 there were no deaths recorded from the disease. The deaths from measles per 100,000 of the population in different countries for the latest three years for which this information is available, are shown in the next table:—

DEATH RATES FROM MEASLES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Spain ...	1905-7	50.1	Norway ...	1904-6	5.3
Belgium ...	1904-6	35.7	New Zealand ...	1905-7	4.5
Scotland ...	1904-6	32.9	Ontario, Province of	1904-6	3.3
England and Wales	1905-7	32.0	New South Wales	1905-7	3.0
Austria...	1903-5	25.3	Victoria ...	1906-8	1.8
The Netherlands	1905-7	24.0	Queensland ...	1905-7	1.6
Switzerland ...	1904-6	19.7	Western Australia	1905-7	1.6
German Empire ..	1904-5	18.5*	Tasmania ...	1905-7	1.5
Ireland...	1905-7	13.5	South Australia	1905-7	.5
Sweden...	1903-5	7.1			

\* Average of two years.

The average rate of the last three years in Victoria was greatly below that experienced in European countries, being only one-seventeenth of that in England, and one-twenty-eighth of the rate in Spain in the period 1905-7.

There were 68 deaths referred to whooping cough in 1908, which equalled a rate of 54 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with 103 in the previous year, and 201 in 1906, when the mortality was exceptionally heavy. 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 50, or over 73 per cent., of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and 66, or 97 per cent., were of children less than five years of age. As in previous periods the sex incidence of this disease shows that it is more fatal to girls than to boys, the rate amongst the former having been about 20 per cent. higher than among the latter during 1908. The deaths from whooping cough per 100,000 of the population for various countries, during the latest three-year period for which this information is available, are given in the following table:—

Whooping  
cough.

DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH PER 100,000 OF POPULATION IN  
DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Scotland ...	1904-6	42·8	Norway ...	1904-6	15·1
Austria...	1903-5	38·6	Western Australia	1905-7	14·9
Belgium ...	1904-6	38·0	New South Wales	1905-7	13·4
German Empire ...	1904-5	31·1*	New Zealand ...	1905-7	12·5
England and Wales	1905-7	26·3	Victoria ...	1906-8	11·9
Spain ...	1905-7	21·3	Tasmania ...	1905-7	8·9
Switzerland ...	1904-6	20·6	Queensland ...	1905-7	8·7
The Netherlands	1905-7	19·3	South Australia...	1905-7	8·4
Ireland...	1905-7	17·6	Ontario, Province of	1904-6	8·0
Sweden...	1903-5	16·5			

\* Average of two years.

On the average of the past five years the mortality rate from diphtheria and croup was considerably less than in earlier years. For 1908 the number of deaths was 111, which equalled a rate of 88 per million of the population, being less than one-sixth of the proportion—552—for 1890-2, and about half the ratio—171—experienced in England and Wales in 1906-7. It was, however, in excess of the rate on the average of the previous three years when it was unusually low. Like measles, scarlet fever, and whooping cough, it is an ailment chiefly affecting children. Of the 111 deaths attributed to this disease in the latest year, 93 were of children under 10 years of age of whom 50 had not completed their fifth year. The incidence of the malady is light in the first year of life, as compared with

Diphtheria  
and croup.



the subsequent four years, and is about equal for both sexes. The fatality rate of diphtheria, *i.e.*, the proportion of deaths to the cases in Greater Melbourne notified to the Board of Health, shows that 64 in every 1,000 ended fatally in 1904-8, as against 90 in every 1,000 in London in the same period. Prior to the employment of the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria the fatality rate in Melbourne was over four times that experienced in the past five years.

## Hydatids.

The deaths attributed to hydatids in 1908 numbered 27, being equivalent to a rate of 21 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 34 in 1907, 23 in 1906, 24 in 1905, 33 in 1904, and 51 in 1890-2. Of the 164 persons who died from this disease in the last five years 87 were males and 77 females; only 2 were under 5 years of age. In 1908, 72 per cent. of the fully defined cases were of the liver and 17 per cent. of the lungs. Hospital returns for the latest five years show that 597 cases of hydatids were treated therein, and that 1 in every 10 ended fatally.

Anæmia,  
chlorosis,  
leucæmia.

Anæmia, chlorosis and leucæmia were responsible for 108 deaths in 1908, which corresponded to a rate of 85 per million of the population. This was 60 per cent. above the mortality ratio—53—for the average of the preceding four years, and nearly 56 per cent. higher than the death rate experienced from these causes in England and Wales in 1907.

## Diabetes.

The death rate from diabetes has shown a varying increase in recent periods, and now exceeds the rate of 96 per million which prevailed in England and Wales in 1907. In the year under review there were attributed to this cause 51 male and 73 female deaths, which represented a rate of 98 per million of the population. This was the second highest recorded, and 158 per cent. above the rate for 1890-2. Of the 124 persons who died from this disease in 1908 3 were under 10 years and only 19 were under 30 years of age, the heaviest mortality being experienced in the age group 60 years and upwards. The higher rates in later periods cannot be wholly explained by the sex and age constitution of the population, although an increasing proportion of middle-aged and elderly people, among whom the heaviest mortality prevails, would lead one to expect a higher rate than in former years.

## Influenza.

The deaths from influenza in 1908 numbered 166, corresponding to a rate of 131 per million of the population, which was below the average of the previous five years. Of the deaths from this cause in the year under review 53 per cent. occurred in the three months ending in October. Although this disease has varied in form in different periods it has always proved more fatal at the extremes of life than in middle age. Three-fifths of the deaths in 1908 were of persons aged 60 years and upwards, and the experience of the preceding three years was somewhat similar. The age incidence of the disease at various periods is shown in the next table, which gives the average yearly proportion of deaths from influenza per 10,000 of the population in age groups during the years adjoining the last four census dates, and shows that during the latest two periods the

proportion of deaths resulting from the disease was eleven times as great as in the two preceding ones:—

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 OF POPULATION AT EACH AGE.

Age-Group (Years).	Males.				Females.			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
0-15 ...	·69	·34	2·50	1·10	·52	·34	1·86	1·15
15-20 ...	...	·07	·64	·34	...	...	·92	·83
20-25 ...	...	...	1·20	·59	...	...	1·28	·69
25-35 ...	·05	·07	1·50	·79	·07	·07	2·35	·89
35-45 ...	·05	...	3·04	1·31	...	·08	4·11	1·86
45-55 ...	·09	·24	5·12	3·20	·17	...	5·39	2·02
55-65 ...	·67	·24	12·65	5·25	·39	·62	11·46	5·53
65 and upwards	1·09	2·36	27·13	17·02	·84	3·18	35·22	16·02
All ages ...	·33	·25	3·94	2·30	·28	·24	3·72	2·13

Since 1890, there have been two severe epidemic outbreaks of influenza—in 1891, and 1899—resulting in 1,035 and 963 deaths respectively. The deaths due to this cause in 1903 numbered 129, which was the lowest number during the past eighteen years.

The average yearly proportion of deaths from influenza and respiratory diseases (combined) per 10,000 males and females respectively living at different ages at the latest four census dates, is shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES (COMBINED).

Age Group (Years).			1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>						
0-15	...	...	23·34	29·36	31·02	17·63
15-20	...	...	3·05	3·37	3·56	3·04
20-25	...	...	5·70	5·34	6·08	5·44
25-35	...	...	5·74	8·38	8·35	6·73
35-45	...	...	10·33	15·80	16·59	10·80
45-55	...	...	20·52	26·83	30·30	21·24
55-65	...	...	42·46	51·89	69·16	43·62
65 and upwards	...	...	109·20	138·90	168·20	129·40
All ages	...	...	17·62	24·73	28·24	20·96
<i>Females.</i>						
0-15	...	...	19·02	24·52	25·99	15·00
15-20	...	...	1·88	2·02	4·44	3·17
20-25	...	...	3·54	4·23	4·33	4·03
25-35	...	...	4·58	5·79	8·00	4·64
35-45	...	...	7·94	12·61	15·66	9·54
45-55	...	...	8·04	13·63	22·40	13·82
55-65	...	...	23·36	29·77	43·56	32·95
65 and upwards	...	...	73·94	119·30	147·60	102·80
All ages	...	...	12·91	17·32	21·34	15·41

Excepting the age group 15-20 during 1890-2, and 1900-2, the proportion of deaths of males from influenza and respiratory diseases combined, was greater in every instance at each census period, than that for females. The mortality rates showed a considerable decrease for both sexes at the last census period, as compared with the two preceding ones, such decrease amounting to 26 per cent. in male, and 28 per cent. in female rates.

Respiratory  
diseases.

In 1908 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,937, which represented a rate of 1,531 per million of the population, as compared with 1,343 in the previous year, 1,622 in 1906, 1,552 in 1905, 1,297 in 1904, and 2,029 in 1890-2. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 121 were referred to acute bronchitis, 352 to chronic bronchitis, 377 to broncho-pneumonia, 785 to pneumonia and 58 to pleurisy. These five diseases accounted for seven-eighths of the total respiratory mortality. The seasonal incidence of these maladies is evidenced by the large proportion of deaths, amounting to 37 per cent., resulting from them in the months of July, August, and September in the latest year. Complaints of this nature are much more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle ages, and among males than females. This is shown in the next table, which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex during four census periods, when the age and sex constitution of the population were accurately known.

#### DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Age Group (Years).	Males.				Females.			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
0-15 ...	22·65	29·02	28·52	16·53	18·50	24·18	24·13	13·85
15-20 ...	3·45	3·30	2·92	2·70	1·88	2·02	3·52	2·34
20-25 ...	5·70	5·34	4·88	4·85	3·54	4·23	3·05	3·34
25-35 ...	4·69	8·31	6·85	5·94	4·51	5·72	5·65	3·75
35-45 ...	10·28	15·80	13·55	9·49	7·94	12·53	11·55	7·68
45-55 ...	20·43	26·59	25·18	18·04	7·87	13·63	17·01	11·80
55-65 ...	41·79	51·65	56·51	38·37	22·97	29·15	32·10	27·42
65 and upwards	108·11	136·54	141·07	112·38	73·10	116·12	112·38	86·78
All ages ...	17·29	24·48	24·30	18·66	12·63	17·08	17·62	13·28

An examination of the above table shows that the proportion of males dying from diseases of the respiratory system exceeded that of females at each census period. The average mortality per 10,000 of the population for the four census periods was 21·18 deaths for males, and 15·15 for females, and in each age group (except 15-20 in 1890-2), the mortality rate of males was heavier than that of females. There was a considerable decrease during 1900-2 as compared with 1890-2, not only in the proportionate mortality of each sex, but in the rate for nearly every age group.

The very satisfactory decrease in the death rates from diseases of the digestive system (excluding hydatids) in the period 1904-7 was not continued in the year under review. In 1908 there were 2,034 deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 1,609 per million of the population, which was above the average of the period 1904-8, but slightly more than two-thirds of the rate—2,331—experienced in 1890-2, and about 8 per cent. in excess of the rate—1,494—in England and Wales in 1903-7. The large reduction in the general mortality rate from complaints of this character in 1904-7 was coincident with a comparatively light mortality among infants. Victorian experience shows that more than half of the mortality from digestive maladies was ascribed to diseases of a diarrhœal nature. In 1908 diarrhœal complaints were responsible for 1,343 deaths, equivalent to 1,061 per million, which was 21 per cent. below the ratio—1,342—for 1890-2. In 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907, the rates were 761, 813, 943, and 718 respectively. The age incidence of this disease is heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 1,343 deaths in the year under review, 1,005, or 75 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age. The seasonal influence on the mortality is much more strongly marked among infants than aged people, as was evidenced by the fact that half the deaths of children under 1 year from diarrhœa and enteritis occurred in the three months ending in March, whilst at other ages the proportion was only slightly higher for that quarter than for the others.

Diseases of the digestive system.

Of the total deaths attributed to diseases of the digestive system about 1 in every 20 is due to appendicitis. The experience of the five years 1904-8 shows that this disease was more fatal to males than females, and that the incidence of mortality was greatest between ages 15 and 35. The deaths numbered 101 in 1908, 82 in 1907, 118 in 1906, 87 in 1905, and 86 in 1904, and corresponded to rates of 80, 66, 96, 72, and 71 per million of the population respectively, as against 57 in England and Wales in 1904-7. An idea of the fatality of appendicitis may be obtained by comparing the number of deaths therefrom in the past five years in general hospitals—214—with the total cases treated therein, 2,927, which shows that 1 case in every 14 ended fatally.

Appendicitis

A very marked alteration in mortality rates from diseases of the urinary system has taken place in recent years. Excepting urinary calculi, all the important diseases constituting this group exhibit increasing rates, which are now in excess of the proportions in England and Wales. In the year under review, 955 deaths were attributed to these diseases, which corresponded to a ratio of 755 per million of the population, as against 408 in 1890-2, or to an increase of 85 per cent. in the intervening years. Bright's disease, uræmia and nephritis were responsible for 777 deaths, or 81 per cent., complaints of the bladder for 63 deaths, or nearly 7 per cent., and ailments of the prostate for 48 deaths, or over 5 per cent., of the total referred to maladies of the urinary system, which furnish

Diseases of urinary system.

a male death rate nearly double that of the female rate. A larger proportion of elderly people in the community, among whom the heaviest mortality occurs, would account for a portion of the increase in the death rate in recent years, but as the age constitution of the population of Victoria would warrant a lower rate than in England, the marked disparity between the rates in the two countries—755 in Victoria and 492 in England—indicates a greater prevalence of urinary diseases in this State.

Phthisis. The deaths from phthisis in 1908 numbered 1,209, and equalled a rate of 955 per million of the population, as compared with 958 in 1907, 988 in 1906, 1,019 in 1905, 1,111 in 1904, and 1,365 in 1890-2. The improvement in the death rate from this cause has not been so marked in the past three years as it was in 1905, but it is evidenced by the very substantial reduction of over 400 deaths per million of the population in 1908, as compared with 1890-2. The rates are more fully shown in the following table, which gives the mortality per 10,000 of the population of each sex, in age groups, at the last five census periods.

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM PHTHISIS IN AGE GROUPS AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, 1860-2, 1870-2, 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Ages (Years).	Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of the Population at each age.				
	1860-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>					
0 to 15	2·55	1·22	1·74	·90	·38
15 " 20	7·72	5·71	6·88	5·41	5·06
20 " 25	12·23	18·75	21·19	18·29	14·35
25 " 35	16·53	22·21	30·33	23·70	20·31
35 " 45	21·63	21·83	25·11	28·28	22·07
45 " 55	23·14	22·24	28·65	31·17	25·05
55 " 65	25·63	27·86	31·41	36·48	35·75
65 and upwards	23·20	19·56	18·08	25·40	31·07
All ages	13·33	12·89	15·33	15·73	13·51
<i>Females.</i>					
0 to 15	3·70	·98	1·76	1·43	·93
15 " 20	14·07	12·37	12·50	9·51	8·18
20 " 25	18·95	19·28	21·00	18·49	12·79
25 " 35	24·76	22·02	26·56	21·77	18·15
35 " 45	25·62	21·65	24·06	22·53	17·74
45 " 55	25·01	19·60	20·72	16·13	14·41
55 " 65	22·59	10·51	14·26	12·35	12·52
65 and upwards	18·03	12·61	13·12	8·25	8·18
All Ages	14·46	10·62	12·75	11·51	9·72

It will thus be seen that the male death rates per 10,000 of the population from phthisis were greater at the latest four census periods than those of females; but the proportion of deaths of females under 20 years of age, was nearly twice as great as that of males at each period, whilst the death rate of males, aged 45 years and upwards, was considerably greater than that of females at all periods except the first. The figures for 1900-2, show that there was a decline in every age group (excepting 65 and upwards amongst males, and 55-65 amongst females) as compared with those for 1890-2.

Death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, per 10,000 of the population, in various countries for the latest year for which this information is available, and in the Australian States for 1908, are given in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.	Country.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.
Austria (1905) ...	35.9	The Netherlands (1907)	13.0
Servia (1906) ...	28.7	England & Wales (1907)	11.4
Ireland (1907) ...	20.2	Belgium (1906) ...	10.5
Norway (1906) ...	19.8	Victoria ...	9.5
Switzerland (1906) ...	18.4	South Australia ...	9.3
German Empire (1905) ...	17.9	Western Australia ...	8.0
Japan (1905) ...	16.0	Tasmania ...	7.8
Spain (1907) ...	13.8	New South Wales ...	6.8
Scotland (1906) ...	13.6	New Zealand (1907) ...	6.7
Ontario, Province of (1906)	13.1	Queensland ...	6.2

Pulmonary tuberculosis in various countries.

It appears that the deaths attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis are more numerous in proportion to population in Victoria than in the other States and New Zealand, but are less numerous than in the other countries.

The local distribution of tuberculous mortality indicates that certain urban centres—particularly that of Bendigo and suburbs—furnish considerably higher death rates from this cause than the rural portions of the State. The tubercular death rate amongst miners is very considerably more than the ratio among farmers and graziers, and as mining occupations predominate in Bendigo and suburbs, and farming and grazing in the rural districts, the distribution of callings accounts in a large measure for the disparity in the mortality rates from this cause in those divisions of the State. The rates show that during the past eight years nearly 9 more persons in every 10,000

Tubercular death rates in Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo.

of the population died each year from tubercular diseases in Bendigo than in Melbourne and suburbs, and 8 more per 10,000 than in Ballarat. The rates in the above localities from phthisis and other tubercular diseases are shown in the following statement for the decennium 1891-1900 and for each of the last eight years:—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE,  
BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891-1908.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.								
	Phthisis.			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 ..	15·5	16·0	22·0	4·4	3·4	6·6	19·9	19·4	28·6
1902 ..	14·3	15·6	27·0	3·9	4·6	4·2	18·2	20·2	31·2
1903 ..	14·0	16·4	20·4	4·2	3·3	3·5	18·2	19·7	23·9
1904 ..	13·5	17·1	22·3	4·4	5·3	5·2	17·9	22·4	27·5
1905 ..	12·2	11·5	21·8	3·9	3·2	3·9	16·1	14·7	25·7
1906 ..	11·5	13·2	21·7	3·9	2·3	2·5	15·4	15·5	24·2
1907 ..	11·6	10·5	20·2	3·4	1·8	2·0	15·0	12·3	22·2
1908 ..	11·5	13·3	18·4	2·6	2·1	1·3	14·1	15·4	19·7
Average of 1901-8 ..	13·0	14·2	21·7	3·8	3·3	3·7	16·8	17·5	25·4

During the period embraced in the above table a steadily diminishing rate from all tuberculous diseases is shown for Greater Melbourne. In the last eight years the Ballarat rate varied from 22·4 to 12·3, and that of Bendigo from 31·2 to 19·7, but they showed on the whole, a diminishing proportion by comparison with the mortality experienced in the decennium 1891-1900.

Tubercular deaths in districts of Greater Melbourne.

In the next table are given the numbers of deaths from tubercular diseases in the last four years in the principal districts of Greater Melbourne, exclusive of Hospitals; also the number of deaths from all causes (including tubercular diseases) during the same period; and the rates per 1,000 of the population in each case.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN  
PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE (EXCLUDING  
HOSPITALS) 1905 TO 1908.

Districts.	Total Deaths in Four Years— 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908 from—				Deaths per Thousand of the Population. Average of 1905-8.	
	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	All Tubercular Diseases.	All Causes.	From all Tubercular Diseases.	From all Causes.
Footscray City .. ..	76	21	97	680	1.29	9.07
Camberwell Town .. ..	44	6	50	327	1.22	7.98
Coburg Borough .. ..	27	10	37	308	1.18	9.80
Fitzroy City .. ..	117	32	149	1,350	1.14	10.30
Northcote Town .. ..	43	12	55	442	1.12	9.03
Collingwood City .. ..	130	22	152	1,229	1.10	8.93
Brunswick City .. ..	88	27	115	1,026	1.09	9.80
South Melbourne City .. ..	127	37	164	1,497	1.00	9.09
Melbourne City .. ..	316	73	389	3,944	.99	10.03
Richmond City .. ..	120	27	147	1,363	.95	8.83
Essendon City .. ..	58	13	71	636	.93	8.30
Kew Borough .. ..	25	7	32	301	.90	8.46
St. Kilda City .. ..	58	16	74	830	.85	9.58
Prahran City .. ..	120	24	144	1,618	.85	9.52
Malvern Town .. ..	37	6	43	412	.83	7.91
Hawthorn City .. ..	60	18	78	758	.83	8.04
Brighton Town .. ..	29	5	34	444	.77	10.04
Port Melbourne Town .. ..	24	11	35	446	.70	8.85
Williamstown Town .. ..	26	11	37	575	.67	10.42
Caulfield Town .. ..	26	4	30	337	.67	7.49

It is probable that the mortality from tuberculosis in each district does not correspond with the ratio of infection in these centres, as many persons do not reside in the district in which they are employed, and the locality, or the nature of employment, may have been the place or source of infection. It is also probable that many persons who died from tuberculosis did not, during the course of the disease, reside in the district where the deaths occurred. It is noticeable that there is no correlation between the ordinary and the tubercular death rates in the above districts on the experience of the past four years.

In 1908 there were 253 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 200 per million, as compared with 209 in 1907, 273 in 1906, 282 in 1905, 311 in 1904,



and 379 in 1890-2. The death rates in various age groups are shown in the following table for the latest four census periods:—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES (PHTHISIS EXCEPTED) IN AGE GROUPS DURING THE YEARS 1870-2, 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Ages (Years).	Deaths per 10,000 persons at each age during—			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>				
0—15 ... ..	7·53	7·98	10·36	5·64
15—20 ... ..	·64	·81	1·17	1·12
20—25 ... ..	1·80	1·23	·89	1·77
25—35 ... ..	·70	·66	·84	1·91
35—45 ... ..	·77	·88	·77	1·39
45—55 ... ..	·95	·85	·67	1·64
55—65 ... ..	·88	1·07	·78	2·40
65 and over ... ..	1·09	2·36	·56	1·17
All ages ... ..	3·46	3·55	4·02	2·99
<i>Females.</i>				
0—15 ... ..	5·89	7·28	8·43	5·33
15—20 ... ..	·82	1·30	1·27	1·95
20—25 ... ..	·52	·69	1·23	2·09
25—35 ... ..	·54	·41	·88	1·98
35—45 ... ..	1·04	·70	·42	1·77
45—55 ... ..	·17	·67	·34	1·01
55—65 ... ..	·39	·62	·69	·71
65 and over ... ..	1·69	1·19	·64	·71
All ages ... ..	3·10	3·39	3·58	2·91

It will be noticed that the proportion of persons under fifteen years of age dying from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), during 1900-2, as compared with 1890-2, showed a decline of 45 per cent. for males, and nearly 37 per cent. for females. As reductions of 58 and 35 per cent. for males and females respectively occurred also in the proportions of deaths of persons of the same age from phthisis, there is evidence of a gratifying decrease in the mortality rates from all tubercular diseases amongst children during the last decennial period.

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. In 1908 slightly more than one-half per cent. of the persons who died were born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and about 1 per cent. were born outside and resident less than five years in the Commonwealth.

Cancer.

Deaths from cancer in 1908 numbered 1,005, and represented a death rate of 794 per million of the whole population as compared with rates of 796 in 1907, 755 in 1906, 786 in 1905, and 740 in 1904. Cancer rates, computed in proportion 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 in proportion to the persons of the same sex living in age groups, and this has been done for the census periods 1880-2, 1890-2, and 1900-2, when the numbers of the people in age groups were accurately known.

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS DURING THE YEARS  
1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Age Group (Years).	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of population at each age.		
	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>			
Under 5 ... ..	·29	·18	·30
5 to 10 ... ..	·24	·10	·42
10 " 15 ... ..	·18	·11	·20
15 " 20 ... ..	·07	·17	·22
20 " 25 ... ..	·25	·32	·33
25 " 35 ... ..	·80	·81	1·26
35 " 45 ... ..	4·12	4·29	3·69
45 " 55 ... ..	10·16	14·33	14·14
55 " 65 ... ..	22·01	31·92	36·00
65 " 75 ... ..	34·55	52·75	59·04
75 and over ... ..	45·12	58·55	74·04
All ages ... ..	4·29	6·16	7·52
<i>Females.</i>			
Under 5 ... ..	·12	·09	·26
5 to 10 ... ..	·12	·10	·04
10 " 15 ... ..	·06	·06	...
15 " 20 ... ..	·26	·12	·28
20 " 25 ... ..	·39	·22	·23
25 " 35 ... ..	2·65	1·68	1·61
35 " 45 ... ..	7·32	7·43	6·05
45 " 55 ... ..	15·07	18·00	18·13
55 " 65 ... ..	29·35	31·79	33·05
65 " 75 ... ..	32·68	53·96	51·18
75 and over ... ..	27·56	49·55	62·70
All ages ... ..	4·27	5·57	6·64

Deaths from cancer occurred at every age, 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. A comparison of the rates for females under 25 years of age at the three census periods shows that there was no increase in mortality in the two later periods, whilst the rates for males and females aged 25 to 45 showed an appreciable decrease in 1900-2 as compared with 1890-2. In the age groups over 55 a marked increase was shown in the later periods, but, probably a superior diagnosis of this disease, and

a higher average age of persons within these groups—particularly that of 75 and upwards—would account in a large measure for the higher rates in the years 1890-2 and 1900-2 as compared with 1880-2.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1908:—

SEAT OF CANCER, 1908.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of the mouth ... ..	69	7	76
„ the stomach and liver ... ..	219	161	380
„ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ... ..	67	69	136
„ the female genital organs ... ..	...	92	92
„ the breast ... ..	...	86	86
„ the skin ... ..	25	9	34
„ the other organs ... ..	117	84	201
Total Deaths ... ..	497	508	1,005

Over one-third of the persons who died from cancer were affected in the stomach and liver. Of the total females dying from this disease more than one-third were affected in the genital organs and the breast.

Death Rates  
from  
Cancer in  
various  
countries.

Deaths from cancer per 100,000 of the population in various countries, for the latest three-year period for which this information is available, are given in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Popu- lation.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Popu- lation.
Switzerland ...	1904-6	131·2	South Australia ...	1905-7	70·5
The Netherlands ...	1905-7	101·2	New Zealand ...	1905-7	69·4
Norway ...	1904-6	97·3	New South Wales	1905-7	67·7
England and Wales	1905-7	90·3	Queensland ...	1905-7	62·3
Scotland ...	1904-6	89·6	Italy ...	1905-7	60·3
German Empire ...	1904-5	80·4*	Ontario, Province of	1904-6	58·7
Victoria ...	1906-8	78·2	Belgium ...	1904-6	57·8
Ireland ...	1905-7	76·8	Tasmania ...	1905-7	56·3
Austria ...	1903-5	74·7	Western Australia	1905-7	53·2
Prussia ...	1905-7	71·1			

\*Average of 2 years.

Victoria showed a lower death rate from cancer than six of the above European countries, but a higher one than the other Australian States. The higher rate in Victoria, as compared with the

other States, is chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly people in the community, amongst whom the mortality is greatest, whilst the high proportion of persons at the less susceptible ages accounts for the low rate in Western Australia.

Deaths are not attributed to senile decay or old age unless the deceased were 65 years of age or over. During the year 1908, 820 male and 586 female deaths were ascribed to this cause. The deaths at these ages from all causes during the year numbered 5,846—3,358 males and 2,488 females. It is thus seen that 24.4 per cent. of the male and 23.6 per cent. of the female deaths for ages 65 years and upwards were ascribed to senile decay. The death rates of elderly persons in several age groups have been computed for the average of the three years 1900-2, when the numbers of persons within those divisions were accurately known. These show that of every 100 persons in the respective groups, there died within a year, from all causes, 4.39 aged 65 to 70, 6.95 aged 70 to 75, 10.45 aged 75 to 80, and 18.17 aged 80 and upwards.

Death rates from accidental violence have been lower in later than in earlier periods, a result that is chiefly due to the lighter mortality rate from accidental drowning. In 1908 there were 591 male and 227 female deaths attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 647 per million of the population. This proportion was above the average of the previous five years, but 20 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-2. The greatest reduction occurred in the death rate from drowning, which was equivalent to 116 per million in 1908, as against 200 in 1890-2. Of the deaths ascribed to drowning, 123 were those of males; and 24 of females. Fractures, dislocations, and other accidental injuries accounted for 282 male and 65 female deaths, and furnished a death rate of 274 per million as against 329 in 1890-2. Mortality rates from accidental violence are considerably heavier in the country than in Greater Melbourne, the rates per million for the year 1908 having been 687 and 592 respectively. In the year under review 8 male and 5 female deaths occurred through the administration of anæsthetics by medical practitioners. Chloroform was used in ten of these cases, ether in only one, while in two cases the anæsthetic used was not stated. The number of instances in which anæsthetics were administered in the same period is not available for the purpose of computing a fatality rate. Of the 13 persons who died from this cause only three were over 60 years of age.

## Suicide.

During the year 1908, 88 males and 28 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 92 per million of the population as compared with rates of 95 in the previous year, 90 in 1906, 115 in 1905, 94 in 1904, and 109 in 1890-2. The rate in the year under review was below that for Australia—110—and that for England and Wales—101—in 1907. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than among males, the rate for the former having been less than one-third of that of the latter in 1908.

## Homicide.

The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1908 numbered 19, of which 11 were of males and 8 of females. These represented a rate of 15 per million of the population, which was below the average of the previous five years, and less than half the proportion in 1890-2, but nearly twice the rate prevailing in England and Wales in 1907—8 per million. Of the deaths referred to homicide in the last five years, about half were of infants, of whom nearly all were born out of wedlock and were less than one month old.

## Deaths of married women in childbed.

The experience of the period 1906-8 shows that the death rate of women in childbed varies considerably at different ages, and is less between 20 and 25 years than at younger or older age periods. The number of married mothers, the deaths in childbed, and the death rates for various age groups, are shown for the three years 1906-8 in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF MARRIED MOTHERS IN CHILDBED IN AGE GROUPS.  
1906-1908.

Age Group.	Married Mothers.		
	Confinements.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Confinements.
Under 20 years	2,245	10	4.45
20 to 25 "	17,501	53	3.03
25 " 30 "	24,175	87	3.60
30 " 35 "	20,573	119	5.78
35 " 40 "	15,386	96	6.24
40 " 45 "	6,338	44	6.94

A rapidly increasing death rate is shown for each succeeding age group beyond 20-25, the rate for 40-45 being more than twice that for 20-25. During the last three years the number of deaths per 1,000 married women in first confinements was 6.27, as against an average of 4.25 for subsequent ones.

The death rate of women in childbed is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of child-bearing without specific disease, it is set down under the head of childbirth, but if it should arise from puerperal fever or puerperal septicæmia it is placed under puerperal fever. The proportion of deaths of child-bearing women has fallen decade by decade from 64 per 10,000 in 1871-80 to 56 in 1891-00. In the years 1901 and 1902, however, the rate was as high as in the decade 1871-80. The proportions which prevailed in the last eight years, and the averages of previous periods back to 1871 are shown in the following table:—

Deaths in  
childbed.

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

Period.	Number of Women who Died Annually of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.	
1871-1880 ..	127	46	173	64.38
1881-1890 ..	121	64	185	59.19
1891-1900 ..	117	66	183	56.01
1901 ..	130	71	201	64.82
1902 ..	131	68	199	65.32
1903 ..	136	53	189	63.92
1904 ..	113	46	159	53.42
1905 ..	119	53	172	57.13
1906 ..	115	51	166	53.82
1907 ..	119	43	162	51.64
1908 ..	80	48	128	41.16

Deaths in  
childbed  
from septic  
diseases.

The proportion per 1,000 births of deaths in childbirth from septic diseases was 1.54 in 1908, 1.37 in 1907, 1.65 in 1906, and 1.93 in 1901-5. In England and Wales for 1907 the proportion was 1.59.

#### NATURAL INCREASE.

Natural  
increase  
per 1,000  
of popula-  
tion in  
Australasia.

The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the population, in the various Australian States and New Zealand for each of the years 1904 to 1908, and also for the mean of that period, is shown in the following table:—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1904	12.73	16.11	17.01	14.48	18.43	18.58	15.29	17.37
1905	12.73	16.59	15.45	13.51	19.47	19.04	15.30	17.95
1906	12.72	17.15	16.75	13.20	18.15	18.35	15.52	17.77
1907	13.50	16.58	16.52	13.95	18.15	18.46	15.58	16.35
1908	12.12	16.64	16.48	14.75	18.16	18.85	15.29	17.88
Mean	12.76	16.61	16.44	13.98	18.47	18.66	15.40	17.46

The mean natural increase in the Australian States for the period 1904-8, *viz.*, 15.40 per 1,000 of population is probably greater than that which 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 these countries, and, partly as a consequence of this, the death rate is lower. It has been shown in a previous paragraph that the Victorian death rates at all periods of life are below those of England and Wales. The Australian annual increase due to excess of births over deaths—15.40—would enable a population to double itself in 45 years, whilst at the Victorian rate of 12.76 per 1,000 of population a period of 55 years would be required.

The rate of natural increase in Australia in 1904-8 is higher than in Japan and in all European countries, except Bulgaria, Russia, and the Netherlands, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available :—

Natural increase per 1,000 of population in various countries.

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.	Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Bulgaria ...	19.7	Victoria ...	12.8
Tasmania ...	18.7	England and Wales ...	12.0
Western Australia ...	18.5	Scotland ...	11.9
New Zealand ...	17.5	Austria ...	11.3
Russia (European) ...	17.0	Japan ...	10.9
New South Wales ...	16.6	Italy ...	10.7
Queensland ...	16.4	Sweden ...	10.7
The Netherlands ...	15.6	Hungary ...	10.6
Australia ...	15.4	Switzerland ...	10.3
Prussia ...	15.1	Belgium ...	10.2
Germany ...	14.4	Spain ...	9.4
Denmark ...	14.3	Ontario, Province of ...	8.7
South Australia ...	14.0	Ireland ...	5.9
Norway ...	13.2	France ...	9

The rate of natural increase in Victoria is lower than in the other States and New Zealand, and higher than in thirteen of the countries enumerated in the above table.

The following table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in each of the Australian States and New Zealand for each of the five years 1904 to 1908, together with the mean excess for the same period :—

Excess of births over deaths in Australasia.

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1904 ...	107	152	168	142	155	169	139	181
1905 ...	105	164	148	133	180	185	141	194
1906 ...	102	173	175	130	153	164	143	191
1907 ...	116	157	160	141	164	164	144	149
1908 ...	97	164	161	150	169	164	140	187
Mean...	105	162	162	139	164	169	141	180



Taking the average of the period 1904-8, it is seen that the least excess in Australasia was in Victoria, and the greatest in New Zealand. To every hundred deaths that occur there are 205 births in Victoria, 262 in New South Wales and Queensland, 239 in South Australia, 264 in Western Australia, 269 in Tasmania, 241 in Australia, and 280 in New Zealand.

Excess  
births over  
deaths in  
districts.

The excess per cent. of births over deaths varies very considerably in different portions of the State, being greater in areas which have been settled at a comparatively recent date than in old-established districts. This is specially noticeable in the excess rates for the Mallee, Gippsland, and Wimmera districts, where the loss of population through every 100 deaths was replaced by 431, 305, and 275 births respectively, as against 174 births in the Metropolitan, 196 in the Central, and 187 in the North Central districts. The following table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in nine divisions of the State for the average of the period 1905-7 and for the year 1908:—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN DISTRICTS.

District.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.	
	1905-7.	1908.
Metropolitan ... ..	81	74
Central ... ..	121	96
North Central ... ..	87	87
Western ... ..	110	101
Wimmera ... ..	179	175
Mallee ... ..	305	331
Northern ... ..	122	113
North Eastern ... ..	133	114
Gippsland ... ..	235	205
State ... ..	108	97.

The very favorable position of the Mallee, Gippsland, and Wimmera districts in respect of their excess of births over deaths is almost wholly due to their low death rates.

Although the excess per cent. of births over deaths is lower in Victoria than in the other States and New Zealand, it is higher than in any of the other countries in the following table, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available:—

Excess of births over deaths in various countries.

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country.	Excess per cent. Births over Deaths.	Country.	Excess per cent. Births over Deaths.
New Zealand ...	180	Germany ...	74
Tasmania ...	169	Scotland ...	73
Western Australia ...	164	Sweden ...	71
New South Wales ...	162	Ontario, Province of ...	63
Queensland ...	162	Belgium ...	61
Australia ...	141	Switzerland ...	59
South Australia ...	139	Russia (European) ...	54
Victoria ...	105	Japan ...	52
The Netherlands ...	103	Italy ...	50
Denmark ...	100	Austria ...	47
Norway ...	93	Hungary ...	41
Bulgaria ...	88	Spain ...	38
Prussia ...	80	Ireland ...	34
England and Wales ...	78	France ...	5

The very favorable position of Australasia as regards the excess of births over deaths is wholly due to its low death rate. Excepting Sweden, Ireland, France, and Ontario, higher birth rates prevailed in the above countries than in Australia, but this advantage was more than counterbalanced by their higher death rates. On the average of five years, the loss caused by every 100 deaths was replaced by 241 births in Australia, as compared with 203 in The Netherlands, the highest in Europe, 200 in Denmark, 193 in Norway, 188 in Bulgaria, 180 in Prussia, 178 in England and Wales, 174 in Germany, 173 in Scotland, 154 in Russia, 152 in Japan, and only 105 in France, which had the lowest excess rate of all the countries shown.

The annual rate of increase per cent. in population in Victoria was lower than in any of the other Australian States and New Zealand on the average of the period 1901-8. It was also below the rates in England and Wales, Scotland, Germany, Austria, Spain, Japan, Switzerland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Prussia, Denmark and Hungary. The following statement shows the annual rates of

Annual increase per cent. in population in various countries.

increase per cent. in population in various countries, also the period required for each population to double itself if its rate remain unchanged:—

RATES OF INCREASE PER CENT. IN POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Annual Rate of Increase per cent.	Period required to double Population.
			Years.
Western Australia ...	1901-1908	5·19	13
New Zealand ...	1901-1908	2·82	25
New South Wales ...	1901-1908	2·16	32
Prussia ...	1901-1907	1·57	44
South Australia ...	1901-1908	1·55	45
The Netherlands ...	1901-1906	1·50	46
German Empire ...	1901-1906	1·46	48
Queensland ...	1901-1908	1·34	52
Belgium ...	1901-1907	1·23	57
Japan ...	1901-1905	1·21	58
England and Wales ...	1901-1907	1·15	61
Denmark ...	1901-1907	1·11	63
Scotland ...	1901-1907	1·06	66
Austria ...	1901-1906	1·02	68
Hungary ...	1901-1907	1·01	69
Switzerland ...	1901-1906	·96	73
Tasmania ...	1901-1908	·90	77
Spain ...	1901-1907	·85	82
Victoria ...	1901-1908	·71	98
Italy ...	1901-1907	·66	106
Sweden ...	1901-1907	·64	109
Norway ...	1901-1907	·52	134
Ontario, Province of ...	1901-1906	·27	258
France ...	1901-1907	·12	581
Ireland ...	1901-1907	-·26	...

The very high rate of increase in population in Western Australia is almost wholly due to the large number of immigrants—55,061—during the period 1901-5. It is probable that the future rate of increase will be considerably less than that for the past seven years.

## 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. The University consists of a Council and Senate, and is incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession. It has power to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates, and licences in all faculties except divinity. The Council consists of twenty members elected by the Senate for a term of five years, together with three members appointed by the Governor in Council. It elects two of its members to be Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively. The Senate consists of all male persons who have graduated doctor or master in the University. It elects a Warden annually from its members. Control and management are in the hands of the Council. Council and Senate conjointly make statutes and regulations. There is no religious test for admission. 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, however, compare favorably with others. The Act of 1853 provides for an endowment of £9,000 annually for maintenance and management. Additional grants have been voted annually by Parliament for maintenance, and from time to time for building purposes. Since 1853 the total amount received from the Government has been £834,245—£174,745 for building and apparatus, £542,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £117,000 additional endowment by annual votes of the Legislature. By Act No. 1926 of 1904 an additional endowment of £11,000 annually is provided for a period of ten years, conditionally on the University undertaking teaching in agriculture and mining, and granting a number of free scholarships to pupils from the primary schools; also £1,000 on condition that Evening Lectures are held at the University. In addition, the Council derives income from the fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. These are charged as follows:—

- For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, £12 12s. per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Science, £21 per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Laws, £12 12s. for each of the 1st and 2nd years; £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, £22 per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Mining Engineering, Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, £18 18s. for the 1st year; £21 for the 2nd year; £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.

- For the degree of Bachelor of Music and Diploma in Music, £12 12s. per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine, £22 for the 1st year, £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years, and £20 for the 5th year.
- For the Licence in Veterinary Medicine, £18 for the 1st year and £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, fees are paid to the Australian College of Dentistry.
- For the course for Diploma of Education, £6 6s. per annum for Students of the Education Department, and Special Fees for other Students, according to subjects taken.
- For the Diploma of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the Diplomas in Mining and in Metallurgy, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £25 4s. for the 3rd year.
- For the Diploma in Architecture, £12 12s. per annum.
- For single subjects, special fees are charged, ranging from £3 3s. each annually for Art subjects to £21 for Science subjects, in which laboratory work plays a great part.
- For admission to degrees, £7 7s. is payable by bachelors (except Dentistry, £3 3s.) £10 10s. by masters, £5 5s. for any *ad eundem* degree.
- For any diploma, £3 3s. is the fee.
- For certificates of matriculation, attendance upon lectures, &c., special small fees are charged.

Examinations.

In May, 1906, the last matriculation examination was held, and the new system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations was introduced in December, 1906. Under the regulations, the rights of all candidates who had passed any subject at any previous matriculation examination were reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during 1908:—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1908.

Examination—	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Primary ... ..	270	116	42·9
Junior, Public ... ..	1,365	539	39·4
„ Commercial ... ..	88	22	25·0
Senior, Public ... ..	175	102	58·3

No candidate attempted to pass fully in the Senior Commercial Examination. The percentage of passes obtained at the Junior Public Examination, viz., 39·4, was a little lower than that generally gained at previous Matriculation examinations. The following were the percentages of passes at some of the latest Matriculation Examinations:—

1903—May ... ..	48·74
„ —December ... ..	36·66
1904—May ... ..	47·44
„ —December ... ..	39·87
1905—May ... ..	43·00
„ —December ... ..	38·38

The number of degrees taken in 1908 was 169, 167 of which were direct and 2 *ad eundem*, as against a total of 748 for the preceding five years, or an average of 149 per year. The direct graduates numbered 712, and the *ad eundem* degrees 36 in the preceding five years. Of the total number of 4,277 degrees, since the establishment of the University, 380 have been conferred on women, 376 of which were direct and four *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows:—176 Bachelor of Arts, 84 Master of Arts, 46 Bachelor of Medicine, 2 Doctor of Medicine, 41 Bachelor of Surgery, 2 Bachelor of Laws, 1 Doctor of Science, 17 Bachelor of Science, 9 Master of Science, and 2 Bachelor of Music. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1908—the years 1907 and 1908 being shown separately:—

## DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1907.			During 1907.			During 1908.			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 ...	867	110	977	28	...	28	20	2	22	915	112	1027
Master of Arts ...	493	168	661	8	1	9	15	...	15	516	169	685
Doctor of Letters ...	..	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
Bachelor of Medicine	700	15	715	33	...	33	45	...	45	778	15	793
Doctor of Medicine ...	119	107	226	8	...	8	5	...	5	132	107	239
Bachelor of Surgery	609	4	613	39	...	39	45	...	45	693	4	697
Master of Surgery ...	15	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	16	...	16
Bachelor of Laws ...	334	9	343	6	...	6	8	...	8	348	9	357
Master of Laws ...	66	3	69	1	...	1	1	...	1	68	3	71
Doctor of Laws ...	15	20	35	...	1	1	...	...	...	15	21	36
Bachelor of Engineering	138	2	140	5	...	5	5	...	5	148	2	150
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ...	7	...	7	2	...	2	2	...	2	11	...	11
Master of Engineering	68	...	68	3	...	3	3	...	3	74	...	74
Bachelor of Science .	45	...	48	8	...	8	10	...	10	63	3	66
Master of Science .	21	1	22	3	...	3	1	...	1	25	1	26
Doctor of Science .	4	7	11	1	1	2	2	...	2	7	8	15
Bachelor of Music ...	3	2	5	1	...	1	1	...	1	5	2	7
Doctor of Music ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bachelor of Dental Surgery ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3
Total ..	3505	454	3959	146	3	149	167	2	169	3818	459	4277

Students attending lectures and undergraduates admitted.

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past five years, the total in 1908 being 1,043, as compared with 615 in 1904, an advance of nearly 70 per cent. To some extent, this is due to the inclusion of new subjects in University teaching, principally agriculture, metallurgy, mining, and public health; but apart from these, the increase is very large. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates, the number having increased by 50 per cent. in the years stated.

PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES, AND STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1904 ...	110	21	131	431	184	615
1905 ...	156	39	195	586	216	802
1906 ...	153	44	197	648	212	860
1907 ...	186	41	227	749	231	980
1908 ...	164	38	202	778	265	1,043

Of the 1,043 persons attending lectures in 1908, 228 were students in Arts, 97 in Laws, 64 in Engineering, 342 in Medicine, 50 in Science, 116 in Music, 58 in Education, 77 in Dentistry, 2 in Public Health, 1 in Metallurgy, and 8 in Agriculture.

University finance.

Lecture and examination fees comprised 48 per cent. of the total receipts of the University in 1908. The Government grant amounted to 50 per cent., and only the very small proportion of 2 per cent. came from outside sources.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1904 TO 1908.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Government grant	16,750	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Lecture, degree, and examination fees	15,572	15,594	18,918	18,839	20,029
Other sources ...	528	461	558	622	824
Total ...	32,850	37,055	40,476	40,461	41,853
Expenditure ...	28,092	32,271	35,301	37,543	38,348

## 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, and of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Victoria. Large residential colleges have been built upon the sites reserved for this purpose, which are situated 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. The Roman Catholic body has not yet erected a college upon its site in Madeline-street. 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 for the purpose of the newly-instituted Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

The  
affiliated  
colleges.

The Anglican Church was the first to avail itself of the right. In 1869, Bishop Perry (then Lord Bishop of Melbourne), assisted by Professor Wilson and others, undertook to raise the funds required for the college buildings. Their efforts were crowned with success, and the building of Trinity was commenced in the following year. Its progress was remarkably rapid, and in 1877 it was found necessary to increase the accommodation for students. In 1883 the Clarke buildings were erected by Sir W. J. and Mr. Joseph Clarke, and additions have been repeatedly made since that time. In 1886, Trinity College Hostel, for resident women students of the college, was established by the present Warden, and was carried on until 1890 in houses rented by him. In 1890, mainly through the munificence of the late Janet Lady Clarke, the Hostel was supplied with permanent buildings erected within the College precincts, and named "The Janet Clarke Buildings." The Hostel forms an integral part of Trinity College, and the women students of the college consequently enjoy all its educational advantages on equal terms with the men students. The Hostel, like the College itself, is open to students of all religious denominations. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-rooms, libraries, and students' common-room, in addition to apartments for the Warden, tutors, and students. Fresh additions are now contemplated in consequence of the great increase in the number of students seeking admission, many of whom it is necessary to refuse each year. The Warden of the college is Dr. A. Leeper, M.A., LL.D., late of Trinity College, Dublin, and of St. John's College, Oxford, who is assisted by a staff of ten tutors and lecturers. The college annually holds, in the month of November, an examination for open scholarships and exhibitions. Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Warden.

Trinity  
College.



Ormond  
College.

In 1877, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Victoria appointed a committee to take charge of the site in its interests. Shortly afterwards it was resolved to raise subscriptions, to obtain the Crown grant for the land, and to proceed with the erection of a college. When £6,000 was subscribed for the purpose, Mr. Francis Ormond offered £10,000, provided that the Church obtained £10,000 from other sources, and in less than a year the Council was in a position to receive Mr. Ormond's subscription. The buildings were at once commenced, and the college was opened in March, 1881. It was then announced that Mr. Ormond would bear the whole expense of the structural part of the building, so that the remaining subscriptions could be entirely devoted to payments for fittings, improvements, repairs, &c. In 1883 the buildings were enlarged. In 1887 Mr. Ormond erected the Victoria wing, in honour of the late Queen's Jubilee. The buildings comprise lecture and reading-rooms, common-room, and masters', tutors', and students' quarters. They form a college of residence for students attending the University of Melbourne in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Mining, and Agriculture. The college is open to members of all religious denominations. In it are delivered the lectures of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria for the training of ministers of that church. The theological course covers three years after a student has taken his B.A. degree in the University, and the lectures are given by a staff specially set apart for that purpose. Mr. Ormond's benefactions, amounting to £41,780 during his lifetime, were increased under his bequest to a sum which will ultimately amount to £100,000. The college bears the name of this generous donor. The master is Dr. J. H. MacFarland, M.A., LL.D.

Queen's  
College.

The Conference of the Methodist Church in Victoria, in 1878, appointed a committee to arrange for the building of a college. A request for donations met with a generous response, the first donor being Sir William McArthur, who made a gift of £1,000. The work of erecting the college was not, however, commenced until 1887. It was formally opened in March, 1888. The strenuous efforts of the Rev. W. A. Quick, in the establishment of the college, entitle him to the honour of being practically its founder. In 1889 large additions were made to the buildings, which now comprise fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the master, tutors, and students. Further additions were made in 1905, and the college is now capable of accommodating about 50 students and tutors. The master is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc.

#### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

University  
extension.

The system of local lectures and classes, known as University Extension, which has been in vogue in England for nearly 40 years, and has more lately been introduced into the countries of Europe and the United States, was organized in Victoria in 1891, under a board appointed by the Melbourne University. The system aims at

bringing teaching of the scope and standard of that given at the University itself within the reach of the numerous and constantly growing class of people whose position in life prevents them from attending lectures there, but who wish to devote their leisure to systematic reading and study. To these, material assistance is given by formal lectures, illustrated, where the subject requires it, by demonstrations and experiments, informal classes and discussions, checking written essays, and examinations, by men of special training. By thus systematizing the knowledge of the extension students, guiding their reading, and suggesting new methods and new directions of inquiry, the higher education is imparted to them. The lectures are not of the ordinary popular kind. Their primary object is education, they seek to instruct and stimulate rather than to entertain; at the same time, they endeavour to avoid pedantry and dullness. The lectures are delivered in courses, and thus fairly wide subjects may be treated with some approach to thoroughness. The work is carried on by local committees, both in Melbourne and suburbs, and in urban centres, acting in conjunction with the Central Board. This body supplies a list of suitable courses of lectures by competent and approved lecturers, and the local committee chooses the lecturer and subject. In 1904 there were eight centres, eight courses of lectures, and 950 students enrolled. In 1905 and 1906 respectively only five centres were active, and five courses of lectures were delivered. In 1907 and 1908, the number of active centres was only four, but the attendance was well maintained.

#### THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

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, with two Amending Acts passed in 1876 and 1889, was consolidated in the *Education Act* 1890, which in turn has been amended by Act No. 1777, passed in December, 1901, and Act No. 2005 passed in December, 1905. Before the inception of the present system, several different systems were tried. Prior to 1848 education was left to private enterprise; but in that year a denominational system was introduced and administered by a Board, a subsidy being granted by the State. Under that system, religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teachers—the former being given according to the principles of the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the instruction imparted. On the separation of Port Phillip district from New South Wales in 1851, a Board of National Education was established in the new Colony of Victoria "for the formation and management of schools to be conducted under Lord Stanley's National System of Education, and for administering the funds in connexion therewith." There were thus two systems of education under separate boards in operation at the same time, the duplicate system continuing in force until 1862, when it was abolished as being cumbrous and costly. The

The educational system of Victoria.

*Common Schools Act* 1862 transferred the powers of both boards to a single Board of Education, provided a limit to the distance between which schools might be established, and fixed a minimum of scholars a school must have in order to entitle it to State aid; it prescribed, moreover, that four hours each day must be set apart for secular instruction, and that no child be refused admission to any school on account of its religious persuasion. Although this Act caused some improvement, it was not such as to wholly abolish denominationalism, nor did it reduce the number of small schools to any appreciable extent. It continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the Act of 1872. Under these systems, a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances. 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.

Main details  
of the  
system.

In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two hours of which are to be before, and two hours after, noon. Secular instruction, in the case of children over nine years of age, includes the teaching of some recognised lesson-books on the laws of health and lessons from some recognised temperance lesson-books.

Compulsory  
clauses.

Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age (up to 31st December, 1905, the statutory age was from six to thirteen years), are required to cause such children to attend a State school for not less than eight half-days in any week, in which the school is open for ten (10) half-days. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the four 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, fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) is twelve years of age, and has been educated up to the standard, or has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) that there is no State school within one, two, two and a half, or three miles in the case of children under seven, between seven and nine, between nine and eleven, and over eleven years of age respectively. In regard to the latter cause, however, 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 twelve who reside between two and a half and three miles from the nearest school, or 4d. per day for all children over six and under thirteen who reside three miles or over from the nearest school. 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; and truant officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

There are at present 378 school districts, in each of which a Board of Advice is elected every three years by the ratepayers in the district, the members of such boards being seven or five according to the size or importance of the district. The main functions of a Board of Advice are:—To report on the condition of schools and premises, whether new ones are required, and as to books, furniture, gymnastic appliances or other requirements; to suspend teachers for misconduct, and report cause to the Minister; to visit schools, record the number present, and its opinion as to the general condition and the management of the schools in the district; and to endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, to compare the attendance with the roll, and report names of parents who fail to comply with the compulsory clauses.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training, gymnastics, and swimming where practicable; lessons on the laws of health and on temperance previously mentioned; and needlework, and, where practicable, cookery, and domestic economy for girls. Pupils buy their own books and material. To cover the cost of the latter for paper work and cardboard modelling, 1d. per week is charged, and for woodwork 2d. per week. For instruction in other branches, fees are charged to the parents, and the teacher is entitled to such fees if the inspector is satisfied with the instruction imparted.

In the latter half of 1902, a revised programme of free instruction was issued, the provisions of which are such as 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 were also made such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for the new work. During the past few years hundreds of country teachers have been instructed, at the University and Training College, in such subjects as drawing, brush-work, paper-work, cardboard modelling, kindergarten, experimental science, and nature-study; while, at centres throughout the State, Saturday classes have been held in several of these subjects.

Drill,  
swimming,  
school gar-  
dens, &c.

There were, on the 30th June, 1908, 25 Sloyd centres in operation, having accommodation for 5,140 boys; and sixteen cookery centres, having accommodation for 2,080 girls. Military drill receives a large share of attention, and the older boys of the larger schools are enrolled in corps and provided with light rifles. The teaching of swimming is organized where practicable, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at Melbourne and Geelong. The cultivation of school gardens and the study of the elements of agriculture are warmly encouraged by the Department's officers; and every facility is offered for the celebration of arbor days.

Extra  
subjects.

The following are the extra subjects and the fees chargeable:—Latin, French, German, and painting, for which the fee must not exceed one shilling weekly; natural science (other than that provided in the course of free instruction) Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, fancy work, elocution, shorthand, and typewriting, fee not exceeding sixpence weekly; bookkeeping and calisthenics, fee not exceeding threepence weekly; and such other subjects as may be approved by the Director. The instruction in extra subjects must be given so as not to interfere with the ordinary free instruction.

Standard of  
education.

Yearly examinations are held to determine the quality of the work done by teachers, to award merit certificates, and to grant certificates of exemption from compulsory attendance to children who present themselves. The subjects of examination for the latter certificates are:—Reading, writing, spelling, composition, and arithmetic, as prescribed for Class V.; and any child over 12 years of age who wishes exemption from further compulsory attendance may be so exempt on passing this test. Half-yearly examinations are also held for the examination of children not attending State schools who desire to prove that they are educated up to the standard.

Teachers'  
remunera-  
tion and  
classifica-  
tion.

Under the provisions of Act No. 2175 passed on 2nd March, 1909, male teachers are divided into seven and female teachers into six classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries for males, excluding junior teachers, range from £120 to £415, and those for females excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, from £80 to £200. The system of payments by way of results was finally abolished by Act No. 2006, which came into force on 1st January, 1906. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are four classes of junior teachers, with salaries ranging from £30 to £60. Sewing mistresses receive £30 yearly.

State  
schools,  
teachers,  
and scho-  
lars, 1872  
to 1908.

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, and those relating to the number of scholars to the financial year ended 30th June, for the last seven years, and to the years ended 31st December for all previous returns:—

STATE SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1907-8.

Year.	Number of Schools.	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
1898 ... ..	1,877	4,618	238,357	134,976	212,164
1899 ... ..	1,892	4,808	239,732	143,844	214,522
1900 ... ..	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1901-2 ... ..	2,041	5,066	257,355	150,939	228,241
1902-3 ... ..	1,988	5,037	251,655	150,268	224,178
1903-4 ... ..	1,922	4,797	241,145	145,500	214,822
1904-5 ... ..	1,935	4,689	234,614	143,362	210,200
1905-6 ... ..	1,953	4,598	229,179	142,216	203,119
1906-7 ... ..	1,974	4,721	231,759	147,270	203,782
1907-8 ... ..	2,017	4,665*	233,893	143,551	205,541

\* In addition to these teachers, 309 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1908.

In 1872, before attendance at school was free and compulsory, each child on the average attended 58 days out of each 100 days the school was open; now each child attends 70 days out of each 100 school days.

Children's attendance at school, 1872 and 1908.

The decrease in the number of schools and of scholars (*i.e.*, as compared with the number for the year ended 30th June, 1902) has arisen from several causes. Between 1890 and 1898, and between 1902 and 1904, many very small schools were closed or worked on the part-time system. In cases where the schools were closed, an allowance of 3d. to 4d. per day was made to enable parents to have the children of school age conveyed, where practicable, to neighbouring schools. The fluctuations in the enrolment and average attendance were due to such causes as sickness or variation in the birth rate, with consequent variation in the number of children of school age in any given year. In the year 1905-6, a considerable increase took place in the number of children enrolled at private schools which has since been maintained.

Fluctuations in the number of schools and scholars.

The following are particulars of the number and percentage of distinct children attending State schools, below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year 1907-8:—

Ages of State school scholars.

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ... ..	9,924	4·85	...	...	9,924	4·83
6 to 14 „ ... ..	168,822	82·56	...	...	168,822	82·13
14 years and upwards ... ..	25,739	12·59	1,056	100	26,795	13·04
Total ... ..	204,485	100·00	1,056	100	205,541	100·00

Children at school age receiving instruction.

The estimated number of children in the State at school age (6 to 14 years) on 30th June, 1908, was 207,259, and of these 200,228 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 7,031, and if allowance be made for those being taught at home, for others who, having obtained certificates of exemption, have left school, and for those bodily or mentally afflicted, it would appear that the number of children whose education is being wholly neglected is not great.

Net enrolment in Australia and New Zealand.

In the following return will be found a comparative statement for the year 1907, showing, for the various States of the Commonwealth and for New Zealand, the mean population, the net enrolment of children in State and private schools, and the percentage of such enrolment to the population. The percentage in the Commonwealth is 18.76 (15.20 per cent. in State, and 3.56 in private schools), and in New Zealand 17.63 (15.21 per cent. in State, and 2.42 in private schools). The highest enrolment in State and private schools is in Victoria, 20.30 per cent., New South Wales coming next with 19.05 per cent.

NET ENROLMENT OF SCHOLARS IN STATE AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1907.

State.	Mean Population.	Net Enrolment of Scholars —all Ages.			Percentage of Population.		
		State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Victoria ..	1,246,860	203,782	49,372	253,154	16.34	3.96	20.30
New South Wales	1,550,348	235,736	59,540	295,276	15.21	3.84	19.05
Queensland ..	541,204	87,098	12,897	99,995	16.09	2.38	18.47
South Australia	387,818	54,560	10,603	65,163	14.07	2.73	16.80
Western Australia	263,749	29,074	7,639	36,713	11.02	2.90	13.92
Tasmania ..	178,296	23,162	8,430	31,592	12.99	4.73	17.72
Total Australia	4,168,275	633,412	148,481	781,893	15.20	3.56	18.76
New Zealand ..	919,105	139,795	22,284	162,079	15.21	2.42	17.63

Primary instruction, cost per scholar.

The cost of primary instruction, including the expenditure on buildings, in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand for the year 1907, is set out below. The average cost per scholar in Australia is:

£5 9s. 10d., and in New Zealand £5 9s. 8d. The cost for 1906 was—Australia, £5 4s. 7d.; New Zealand, £5 8s. 9d.

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1907.

State.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Expenditure—				Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.	
		On Administration and Maintenance.	On Buildings and Rent.	Total.	Including Buildings and Rent.		
					£	s.	d.
Victoria ..	147,270	£ 686,106	£ 68,415	£ 754,521	5	2 6	4 13 2
New South Wales ..	152,607	818,947	103,348	922,295	6	0 10	5 7 4
Queensland ..	66,849	297,210	30,840	328,050	4	18 2	4 8 11
South Australia ..	37,925	152,400	15,839	168,239	4	8 9	4 0 4
Western Australia ..	24,950	158,411	38,106	196,517	7	17 6	6 7 0
Tasmania ..	14,464	59,523	9,837	69,360	4	15 11	4 2 4
Total Australia	444,065	2,172,597	266,385	2,438,982	5	9 10	4 17 10
New Zealand ..	120,026	527,029	131,229	658,258	5	9 8	4 7 10

The items taken into consideration in compiling the expenditure are:—Instruction in day and night schools in primary subjects, as defined by Acts of Parliament, cost of training, cost of administration, cost of buildings, rent, and pensions and gratuities.

The numbers of private schools, instructors in same, and individual scholars in attendance in 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, for a number of subsequent years, and for the latest year available, were:—

Private Schools, 1872 to 1907-8.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1907-8.

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
1898	945	2,440	43,926
1899	901	2,417	48,854
1900	884	2,348	48,483
1901-2	872	2,379	43,182
1902-3	798	2,369	42,695
1903-4	787	2,360	42,214
1904-5	771	2,289	43,014
1905-6	757	2,397	48,732
1906-7	751	2,313	49,803
1907-8	696	2,188	50,058



Scholars attending State and private schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 20 per cent. of the scholars during 1907-8 attended private schools, and the balance, 80 per cent., attended State schools.

#### TRAINING COLLEGE.

College for training teachers.

A State College for the training of teachers is situated in the corner of the University grounds, Carlton. It provides courses for Kindergarten or Infant schools, Primary or State schools, and Secondary schools. In connexion with the first two courses special certificates are issued, and in connexion with the third the University of Melbourne grants a special diploma. The course for the diploma is purely a University one, but the work in education, both theoretical and practical, is done by the Training College principal, assisted by the lecturers. Each of the above-named courses extends over two years. Lectures and lessons are given in education, kindergarten principles, psychology, English language and literature, British history, Latin, mathematics, science, nature-study, music, drawing, manual training, kindergarten subjects and infant school work, domestic economy, and gymnastics. Criticism lessons in connexion with all the courses are held weekly, and full opportunity is given to every student either at the practising or associated schools of gaining experience in the practical work of his profession. The majority of the students attending the Training College belong to the State schools. These have been either classified teachers or pupil teachers, and they hold studentships gained by competitive examination, which entitle them to free instruction. If they reside at the college they must pay £12 per annum towards the expense of their board and residence; if they reside at home they are entitled to an allowance of £18 per annum towards board and residence. All students receive an allowance of £12 per annum for personal expenses whether residing at home or at the college. Holders of State school exhibitions may be granted a studentship for any two years during the currency of their exhibition, but without allowance for board and residence (other than that payable to them as exhibitors). Studentships, not exceeding five in number in any one year, may be granted to persons who have passed the junior public examination of the Melbourne University, or an approved equivalent, who are at least eighteen years of age, and who have been classed as meritorious in the competitive examination above mentioned. Such students will be entitled to tuition in the course of instruction at the College free of expense, but without any allowance for board and residence. Every "State" student will be required to enter into an agreement, by himself and an approved surety, not to relinquish his course of training without the permission of the Minister, and for four years after the termination of his studentship to teach in any school to which he may

be appointed. Visiting students other than above may, on payment of a fee of £10 per annum, be admitted to the course of instruction at the Training College; or, on payment of a fee of £4 4s. per annum, to the course of instruction in education only; or, on payment of a fee of £6 6s. per annum, to the course for the Kindergarten certificate. The fees for the Diploma of Education are payable to the University. New regulations will soon be brought into force by which a larger body of the Training College students will receive most of their lectures at the University. At the present time a certain number is allowed to attend the University for the second year only. The Training College course and certificates satisfy all requirements of the Registration Board.

#### CONTINUATION AND AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

The first Continuation School was opened in Melbourne on 22nd February, 1905. The principal object of the school is to train teachers for the primary schools. Under the old pupil teacher system the teacher had to teach during the day and study at night, but under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the two years spent at the Continuation School to complete their literary examinations and to gain an acquaintance with modern teaching methods. At the end of that time they begin their work as teachers. The qualification for entrance to the school is the possession of the merit certificate. Provision is also made for the training of winners of Government scholarships, but parents are at liberty to select an approved secondary school for the education of their boys and girls. At the Melbourne Continuation School in 1907-8, in addition to the training of 400 day pupils, some 800 teachers in the service were being instructed in evening classes or by correspondence. Continuation Schools have been opened at Ballarat and Bendigo, and Agricultural High Schools at Warrnambool, Sale, Shepparton, and Wangaratta. At the former pupils are enrolled in accordance with the regulations controlling admission to the Melbourne Continuation School; at the latter, while special provision is made for agricultural students, pupils who desire to be trained for the work of junior teachers and holders of scholarships are admitted as at Continuation Schools.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Any person may collect, raise, or give a sum of money towards founding a scholarship or exhibition in connexion with any particular State school; and money or land, or both, may be bequeathed for that purpose. By an amended regulation of 13th December, 1904, the Minister of Public Instruction may annually award eighty scholarships, each tenable for three years at a Continuation School or an approved secondary school. Of these, forty are open to State school pupils, for the purpose of facilitating their higher

education in the general work of the University or the science work of the Technical schools; and forty to pupils of State or other schools, to enable them to proceed to a diploma or degree in mining or agriculture at the University. Scholarship holders must obtain at the end of each year a satisfactory report of conduct and progress. In addition to these, forty teaching scholarships are allotted annually, each tenable for two years, and allowing tuition, free of charge, at a Continuation School. Under specified conditions, cost of transit (not exceeding £5 per annum) may be allowed to a student who resides with his parents or guardians more than five miles from the school. Where it is impracticable for the student to reside with his parents or guardians, the Minister may make an allowance of £26 for board and residence, instead of the transit allowance. Scholars while attending approved secondary schools and colleges are granted an allowance of £8 per annum toward the expenses of their tuition. Holders of scholarships will be admitted free of cost as pupils in continuation schools, and receive instruction in such subjects as the Minister determines. The Minister may cancel any scholarship where the conditions are not observed, or where the scholar is guilty of disorderly or immoral conduct. Examinations were held in December last. Those candidates returned as meritorious are permitted to make such arrangements as they please with the teachers of secondary schools, and with satisfactory progress reports and examinations, they will, in due course, be eligible to attend examinations for exhibitions. The holders of scholarships whose age does not exceed seventeen years and six months who have attended regularly at an approved secondary school or college for the preceding two years, from the authorities of which good reports have been obtained, and who have passed the junior public examination at the University, are eligible to compete for forty exhibitions annually awarded by the Department. The exhibitions are allotted on competitive examination conducted by the University authorities in four of the subjects prescribed for the Senior Public examination of the Melbourne University. Twenty of the exhibitions are of the annual value of £40, tenable for three years at technical schools, or for four years at the Melbourne University. The other twenty exhibitions entitle their holders to free tuition at the Melbourne University in the subjects prescribed for a degree or a diploma in Mining or in Agriculture. Such exhibitioners may also receive an allowance of £26 per annum, provided that the net income of their parents or guardians does not exceed £250 per annum.

#### CENSUS RETURNS.

The following statement, taken from the returns of the census of 1901, shows the number and percentage of persons (excluding

Education of  
the people, of  
census  
1901.

Chinese and aborigines) in the State at different ages who could read and write, who could read only, or who were unable to read:—

## EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901.

Ages.	Numbers in 1901.				Number in every 100 at each age in 1901.		
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.	Total.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.
Under 6 years ..	4,811	5,237	146,796	156,844	3·07	3·34	93·59
6 to 13 ..	175,797	8,046	11,251	195,094	90·12	4·12	5·76
13 „ 15 ..	50,547	65	220	50,832	99·44	·13	·43
15 „ 25 ..	222,076	239	1,245	223,560	99·34	·10	·56
25 „ 35 ..	187,879	288	1,512	189,679	99·05	·15	·80
35 „ 45 ..	155,206	650	1,994	157,850	98·32	·41	1·27
45 „ 55 ..	76,480	1,120	2,350	79,950	95·66	1·40	2·94
55 „ 65 ..	52,808	1,986	2,994	57,788	91·38	3·44	5·18
65 years and upwards	54,809	3,776	4,865	63,450	86·38	5·95	7·67
Unspecified adults ..	1,647	27	45	1,719	95·81	1·57	2·62
All ages ..	982,060	21,434	173,272	1,176,766	83·46	1·82	14·72
15 years and upwards	750,905	8,086	15,005	773,996	97·02	1·04	1·94
21 „ „ „	613,018	7,936	14,335	635,289	96·49	1·25	2·26

The number of children from 6 to 13 years of age includes those children whose ages were not specified, the total figures exclude those whose educational attainments were not returned, and in the ages 15 years and upwards, and 21 years and upwards, are included the adults whose ages were unspecified. Education,  
1891 and  
1901.

The numbers of persons in every 10,000 of the population who could both read and write, and of those who were unable to read, at the last two enumerations, were as follows:—

	In 1891.	In 1901.
At all ages .. ..	8,318	8,528 could read
„ .. ..	8,029	8,346 could write
„ .. ..	1,682	1,472 could not read
Between 6 and 13 (school age*) ..	9,389	9,424 could read
„ „ ..	8,769	9,012 could write
„ „ ..	611	576 could not read
At 15 and upwards .. ..	9,771	9,806 could read
„ „ ..	9,573	9,702 could write
„ „ ..	229	194 could not read
At 21 and upwards .. ..	9,728	9,774 could read
„ „ ..	9,491	9,649 could write
„ „ ..	272	226 could not read

\* The school age is now 6 to 14 years of age.

A marked improvement is noticeable at all ages, and in regard to children at school age the proportion entirely illiterate was only 576 per 10,000.

Education  
of boys and  
girls, 1891  
and 1901.

A comparison of the census records of 1891 and 1901 for children of school age,\* *i.e.*, between 6 and 13 years of age, shows that the educational attainments of both boys and girls had materially improved during the intervening period, as there were proportionately more children of each sex able to read in 1901 than in 1891. This will be readily seen by an examination of the following figures:—

1891.			1901.	
Boys.	Girls.	..	Boys.	Girls.
9,357	9,421	..	9,398	9,454 could read
8,686	8,852	..	8,971	9,056 could write
643	579	..	602	546 could not read.

It is always a noticeable fact that in Victoria girls are much further forward in the rudiments of education than are boys. Whether this is owing to a closer application to lessons, to less distractions caused by sports and games, or to quicker natural abilities, it is hard to determine. This relative backwardness of boys is not a condition peculiar to Victoria, but is just as noticeable in the other States.

Education  
of children  
of different  
sects.

The degree of education of children differs somewhat according to religious denomination, as will be seen by the following figures taken from the census records of 1901:—

#### EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS, 1901.

Religious Denominations.	Number aged 5 to 15 years.			Proportion per cent.		
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.
Church of England ..	84,406	4,797	9,914	85·16	4·84	10·00
Presbyterian ..	36,808	2,032	4,232	85·46	4·72	9·82
Methodist ..	40,769	2,036	4,102	86·92	4·34	8·74
Other Protestants ..	18,022	858	2,028	86·20	4·10	9·70
Total Protestants	180,005	9,723	20,276	85·72	4·63	9·65
Roman Catholics ..	46,468	2,849	6,253	83·62	5·13	11·25
Jews ..	1,026	56	79	88·37	4·82	6·81
Residue ..	3,657	198	497	84·03	4·55	11·42
Total ..	231,156	12,826	27,105	85·27	4·73	10·00

In addition to these, there were 5,770 children between the ages of five and fifteen whose education was unstated.

\* The school age is now 6 to 14 years of age.

At the census of 1901 the number of children at school age (over 6 and under 13 years\*) resident in Victoria was 197,704, and of these 184,200 were receiving instruction, whilst the balance, 13,504, were not under instruction nor receiving any education whatsoever. There were also 43,353 children either above or below the school age, making a total of 241,057 children under instruction. Of every 1,000 of these, 783 were educated at State schools, 33 at colleges and grammar schools, 72 at denominational schools, 63 at private schools, and 10 at unspecified schools, whilst the balance of 39 were educated at home. Of the 13,504 at school age who were returned as not receiving any instruction at all, 4,608 were in Melbourne and suburbs, 2,209 in country cities, towns, and boroughs, and 6,687 in rural districts. Of the children at school age resident in Melbourne and suburbs, 6·13 per cent., of those in the country towns, &c., 7·03 per cent., and of those in rural districts 7·34 per cent. were not receiving instruction.

Education of children at census, 1901.

As a measure of the progress of education under the free, compulsory, and secular system, it may be mentioned that 90·12 per cent. of children of school age (6 to 13 years) at the census of 1901 were able to read and write, as against 87·69 in 1891, 81·70 in 1881, and 65·60 in 1871, just before the introduction of the system. The percentage just mentioned as being able to read and write at the census of 1901 (viz., 90·12) is considerably higher than the percentages at that date for other States, these being, at the 1901 census, 84·42 in Queensland (Australian born children only), 82·05 in Western Australia, 82·00 in South Australia, 80·35 in New South Wales, and 78·77 in Tasmania.

Education of children. Progress and comparison with other States.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

The proportion of either sex who showed their want of elementary education, by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing, is given in the following table for each fifth year from 1875, and for the years 1900 to 1908:—

Signing with marks.

SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1875 TO 1908.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1875 ..	5·48 ..	9·43 ..	7·46
1880 ..	4·18 ..	4·09 ..	4·13
1885 ..	2·56 ..	2·62 ..	2·59
1890 ..	1·50 ..	1·53 ..	1·52
1895 ..	·89 ..	·67 ..	·78
1900 ..	·66 ..	·85 ..	·76
1901 ..	·56 ..	·50 ..	·53
1902 ..	·67 ..	·54 ..	·60
1903 ..	·69 ..	·50 ..	·59
1904 ..	·65 ..	·40 ..	·52
1905 ..	·50 ..	·38 ..	·44
1906 ..	·43 ..	·44 ..	·43
1907 ..	·47 ..	·29 ..	·38
1908 ..	·33 ..	·40 ..	·36

\* The school age is now 6 to 14 years of age.

Increased numbers signing in writing.

It will be observed that in proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase took place during the 20 years ended with 1895 in the numbers of both sexes signing the marriage register in writing, in that nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, showed a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. From 1895 to 1900 this proportion remained at a somewhat uniform level, but since the latter year the improvement has been marked. It is probable, however, that the irreducible minimum has almost now been reached, for a certain residuum of the population will remain illiterate even under the compulsory system of education which prevails in Victoria. This is confirmed by the results of the census of 1901, which show that the percentage of males aged 21 years and upwards (exclusive of Chinese and aborigines) who could not write was 3·18, and that of females aged 15 years and upwards, 3·23; whereas at the age groups fifteen to twenty, immediately following the school period, the percentage was ·81 for males and ·45 for females, so that the persons at all ages now marrying in Victoria are not only far better instructed than the general population, but are quite as well educated as those who have just completed their school life.

Compared with England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, where the proportions per cent. signing with marks were 1.58, 1.89, and 6.99 respectively, the elementary educational standard is very high in this State, which, in this respect, occupies the highest position in Australasia.

Religions of the people.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1901:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1901.

Religion.	Number.	Per cent. of Population.
Protestant Churches—		
Church of England (including Protestant, so stated)	432,704	36·52
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	190,725	16·09
Free Presbyterian	778	·07
Methodist	180,272	15·21
Independent or Congregational	17,141	1·45
Baptist	32,648	2·75
Evangelical Lutheran	13,935	1·18
Unitarian	788	·07
Church of Christ	10,682	·90
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist	1,257	·11
Society of Friends	251	·02
United Brethren or Moravian	144	·01
Australian Church	964	·08
Seventh Day Adventists	1,086	·09
Free Christian Church	71	·01
Other Protestant Churches	12,658	1·06
Total Protestant Churches	896,104	75·62

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS  
OF 1901—*continued.*

Religion.	Number.	Per cent. of Population.
Roman Catholic Church .. .. .	263,710	22·26
Other Denominations—		
New Church (or Swedenborgian) .. .. .	146	·01
Catholic Apostolic Church .. .. .	460	·04
Christian Israelites .. .. .	258	·02
Spiritualists .. .. .	913	·08
Salvation Army .. .. .	8,830	·74
Greek Orthodox Church .. .. .	367	·03
Jews .. .. .	5,907	·50
Other Religions .. .. .	3,293	·28
Sceptics .. .. .	4,969	·42
Total specified .. .. .	1,184,957	100·00
Unspecified .. .. .	16,384	..
Grand Total .. .. .	1,201,341	..

The total number of Protestants of all denominations in 1901 was 896,104, as against 836,857 in 1891. In 1901 the Roman Catholics numbered 263,710; in 1891, 248,591. The rate of increase of each of these bodies in the ten years was, therefore, about the same as that of the population.

Protestants and Roman Catholics.

The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists have improved their positions relatively to the total population since 1891. The proportion of members of the Church of England has remained almost stationary. The Independents have decreased from 22,100 to 17,141.

Protestant sects.

In 1891 the adherents of the Salvation Army were enumerated at 13,521, but they numbered only 8,830 in 1901.

Salvation Army.

At the end of 1908, there were 2,816 regular churches and chapels, and 1,930 other buildings, where religious services were held—a total of 4,746 places of public worship throughout the State

Ministers and Churches.



—attended by 1,807 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars of the different denominations:—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1908.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ...	325	621	626	1,247
Presbyterian Church of				
Victoria ...	246	499	400	899
Free Presbyterian ...	3	10	3	13
Methodist ...	220	810	475	1,285
Independent or Congrega-				
tional ...	55	77	47	124
Baptist ...	75	95	62	157
Other Protestant ...	70	137	65	202
Roman Catholic Church ...	255	476	173	649
New Church (or Swedenborgian)	1	2	...	2
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	2	1	...	1
Spiritualists ...	4	...	3	3
Salvation Army ...	535	77	74	151
Greek Orthodox Church ...	1	1	...	1
Jews ...	6	7	2	9
Re-organized Church of Latter				
Day Saints ...	9	3	...	3
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>4,746</b>

Sunday  
Schools.

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,906; the teachers, 20,081; and the number of scholars on the rolls, 205,938—91,699 males and 114,239 females.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Technical  
schools.

All the technical schools, under which name are included the Schools of Mines, Working Men's Colleges, and Schools of Art and Design, are managed by local councils elected by subscribers. The Education Department, however, retains the general direction of technical education, and decides when schools are to be opened. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally; whilst a wide range of subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1907-8, there were altogether 16 technical schools in the State. Seven of these afforded instruction in science, art, and trade subjects; two

in art and science; four in art and trade; while two schools confined their teaching to art, and one to trade. Six schools, viz., the Working Men's College, Melbourne, and the Schools of Mines at Ballarat, Bendigo, Bairnsdale, Stawell, and Maryborough, are classed as certified science schools, and are eligible to receive State school exhibitioners. Science and Art classes for State school children have been established at the Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Daylesford, and Stawell schools, the boys and girls attending being selected from the senior pupils of the State schools. The schools, as a whole had, during 1907-8, an average enrolment of 3,799 pupils for each term; whilst the fees per term ranged in the different schools from 3s. to £8 15s. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1907-8 amounted to £26,839, which included a grant of £3,000 towards the erection of the new Eastern Suburbs Technical College. The students paid in fees £12,727 during the year.

The following is a statement showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the financial year 1907-8:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1907-8.

Name.	Amount.
<i>Schools of Mines and Technical Schools.</i>	
Bairnsdale .. .. .	£ 762
Ballarat .. .. .	4,405
Bendigo .. .. .	2,993
Castlemaine .. .. .	850
Daylesford .. .. .	350
Eastern Suburbs Technical College ..	3,000
Gordon Technical College, Geelong ..	871
Horsham .. .. .	356
Kyneton .. .. .	250
Maryborough .. .. .	764
Sale .. .. .	402
Stawell .. .. .	902
<i>Schools of Art.</i>	
Echuca .. .. .	300
Nhill .. .. .	200
Warrnambool .. .. .	150
<i>Working Men's College.</i>	
Melbourne .. .. .	8,956
<i>College of Domestic Economy.</i>	
Melbourne .. .. .	443
Miscellaneous Expenditure ..	885
Total .. .. .	26,839

Descriptions were given in the Year-Book for 1907-8 of these technical schools and schools of art.

## MELBOURNE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Melbourne  
College  
Pharmacy.

The Melbourne College of Pharmacy was established in 1881 for the purpose of providing instruction in the subjects prescribed in the compulsory curriculum set out in section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890, Part III., for qualification as a pharmaceutical chemist in Victoria. In 1882, the old County Court, in Swanston-street, was purchased from the Government, and since then a large amount has been spent in the erection of laboratories, lecture rooms, library, &c. The College is under the control of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, by whom it was established. It is also recognised by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria as a school of pharmacy providing instruction in accordance with the provisions of section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890. The land upon which the College is erected is a reservation by the Crown for educational purposes, and is vested in the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society.

The College of Pharmacy, in addition to providing instruction for pharmaceutical students in chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica and botany, is affiliated to the Melbourne University, and gives instruction in materia medica and practical pharmacy to second-year medical students. It is represented on the Faculty of Medicine by a member of the teaching staff. Dental students undergoing the curriculum prescribed by the Dentists Act receive instruction at the College in theoretical and practical chemistry. The syllabus also makes provision for students entering the College at any date, and pursuing an independent course of study, according to the object in view. In 1906, evening post-graduate classes in bacteriology and urine analysis were established. Provision is also made in the laboratory for students desirous of acquiring a knowledge of chemistry in its application to medicine, manufactures, toxicology, brewing, analysis, or original research. The Royal Commission on Technical Education in 1901, after full inquiry into its scope and objects, reported that the functions of the College were manifestly those of a high class technical school.

Appended are the details of the work from 1st January, 1880, to 31st December, 1908:—

*Number of Students who have attended the College.*

Pharmaceutical students	...	...	...	608
Medical students, Melbourne University	...	...	...	846
Dental students	...	...	...	297
Extra laboratory students	...	...	...	344
Bacteriological students	...	...	...	48
Urine Analysis students	...	...	...	14
Analytical and Applied Chemistry students	...	...	...	30

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 2,187

*Number of Candidates Examined.*

Preliminary examination ... ..	2,458
Intermediate examination ... ..	1,329
Modified examination ... ..	164
Final qualifying examination ... ..	964
Medical students ... ..	728
Dental students ... ..	280
Bacteriological students ... ..	22
Urine Analysis ... ..	11
Analytical and Applied Chemistry ... ..	12
	<hr/>
	5,977

*Finance.*

Revenue—	£
Grants from Government ... ..	11,960
Fees received from students ... ..	14,076
Aids from Pharmaceutical Society ... ..	5,302
	<hr/>
Total Revenue ... ..	31,338

Expenditure—	£
Ordinary ... ..	27,999
On Buildings... ..	3,339
	<hr/>
Total Expenditure ... ..	31,338

## THE 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 high-class instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed. Students under 18 years of age, those under 21 in receipt of less wages than 25s. per week, and indentured apprentices, are admitted at reduced fees to many of the evening classes. Examinations are held in July and December, and entrance to these examinations is free to students of the college attending the classes in which they

Working  
Men's  
College,  
Melbourne.

Fees.

present themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances.

### FEES PAYABLE.

	Full Day Course.	Fee.
Mechanical, Electrical, Marine, and Mining Engineering—		
First year ... ..	...	£5 per term
Second year ... ..	...	£6 "
Third year ... ..	...	£8 "
Metallurgy—		
First year ... ..	...	£5 "
Second year ... ..	...	£6 "
Third year ... ..	...	£8 "
Applied Chemistry—		
First year ... ..	...	£5 "
Second year ... ..	...	£6 "
Third year ... ..	...	£7 "
Fourth year ... ..	...	£8 "
Building and Contracting—		
First year ... ..	...	£4 "
Second year ... ..	...	£5 "
Third year ... ..	...	£6 "

### EVENING CLASSES.

Preliminary year for Science Courses ... ..	} Various amounts ranging from 5s. upwards per term.
Preliminary year for Trade Courses ... ..	
Arithmetic ... ..	
Algebra ... ..	
Practical Geometry ... ..	
Freehand Drawing ... ..	
Painting ... ..	
Modelling ... ..	
Applied Mechanics ... ..	
Applied Electricity ... ..	
Architecture ... ..	
Building Construction ... ..	
Woolsorting ... ..	
Chemistry ... ..	
Cookery ... ..	
Millinery ... ..	
Dressmaking ... ..	
Mechanical Drawing ... ..	
Photography ... ..	
Science, Art, Trade, Commercial, and Mining, and numerous other Subjects ... ..	

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. The Magee prize is of the annual value of £3, and is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class. The Sir George Verdon prize is of an annual value equal to the interest on the amount of the donor's endowment of £210, and is awarded for excellence of design and workmanship in the technical or trade subject selected by the Council at the beginning of each year. The Turri prizes, awarded for original inventions of students, consist of one prize of £10 10s., two prizes of £5 5s., and five prizes of £1 1s. each. The total receipts from Government, in 1908, amounted to £8,850.

Over 170 classes are held in the following departments:—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Photography, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, Household Economy, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day courses the lower technical school prepares for the higher technical school, and also gives boys after they have left school a course of practical training, fitting them to enter intelligently on any line of industrial work. The higher technical school prepares students for the higher positions of industrial life, and has the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Marine Engineering, (4) Mining Engineering, (5) Sanitary Engineering, (6) Building and Contracting, (7) Metallurgy, and (8) 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.

In the evening school, the following courses for Experts' certificates are in operation, and preliminary years for these courses are also held:—(A) carpenters, (B) fitters and machinists, (C) cabinet-makers, (D) plumbers and gasfitters, (E) house decorators, (F) modellers and terra cotta workers, (G) lithographic artists and draughtsmen, (H) photographers, (I) electricians, (J) assayers, (K) geologists, (L) municipal engineers, (M) commercial, (N) sheep and wool. There are also courses for marine engineers, for naval artificers, both fitters and wood workers, and for builders and contractors. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the college during the years 1904 to 1908:—

## STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1904 TO 1908.

—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term .. ..	2,239	2,313	2,276	2,453	2,441
Males over 21 .. ..	417	363	377	436	416
„ under 21—Apprentices ..	150	195	334	569	594
„ „ Others .. ..	1,198	1,325	1,184	1,091	1,099
Females .. ..	474	430	381	357	332
Fees received during the year £	7,296	7,475	7,526	8,150	8,669
Average fee per student ..	65s. 2d.	64s. 8d.	66s. 2d.	66s. 5d.	71s.
Number of classes .. ..	166	168	169	170	173
„ instructors .. ..	60	62	66	73	73
Salaries paid instructors ..	£ 7,533	8,163	8,528	9,228	10,673

## LIBRARIES.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

Public  
Library of  
Victoria.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £229,382. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £1,218,528, at the end of 1908. At that date the Reference library contained 181,021 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., and was visited during the year 1908 by 354,399 persons. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. The librarian reports that 4,294 volumes were purchased, 1,882 volumes presented, 220 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 43,667 newspapers added to the Reference Library during the year. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 172,397 volumes during 1908, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 9,280. Of these volumes 51.74 per cent. related to fiction, 15.46 to history, 8.07 to general literature, 11.11 to religion, philosophy, natural science and art, 8.15 to arts and trades, and 3.44 per cent. to social science. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1908 was 25,707, of which 1,056 were added during the year.

Following on the establishment of the Melbourne Public Library, libraries were founded in many of the larger towns. The attention of the original trustees of the Melbourne Library was directed to these institutions, and to the vast number of people whom distance prevented from reaching their building. They, therefore, established a scheme by which the larger country centres should have the benefit of their collection, and forwarded cases of books on loan for fixed periods. To the country towns of less importance cases were also sent, and in many instances the nucleus of a local library was thus formed. This travelling library system, as it is called, thus greatly stimulated the library movement in those places where it had begun, and inaugurated it in many places to which as yet it had not spread. At the present time loans are made up to 300 volumes at a time to the committees of free libraries and mechanics' institutes, and to the councils of municipalities, for a period of one year, with a further extension of time if required. The books are selected with a view to meeting the special requirements of the district to which they are to be forwarded, publications on mining being sent to mining centres, and those relating to agricultural and pastoral pursuits to those districts where these industries are carried on. Although this scheme is now in operation in many countries, research among library records does not reveal the existence of anything similar prior to its establishment in Melbourne, so that the credit of starting it seems to belong undoubtedly to the original trustees of our library. Many of the local libraries are now in a position to supply all the wants of their patrons without having recourse to these loans.

The National Gallery at the end of 1908 contained 17,831 works of art, viz., 511 oil paintings, 3,558 objects of statuary, &c., and 13,762 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 it is open from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 6 male and 16 female students, and the school of design by 43 male and 61 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of purely Australian subjects. Every three years a Travelling Scholarship is open for competition amongst the students of painting. Its money value is £150 per annum, and it is awarded with the object of enabling promising students to travel and complete their art studies in England and on the Continent. The Trustees also award a prize of £20 for the best painting from life shown at the annual exhibition of students' work, and numerous other prizes for distinction in the different branches of the drawing and painting schools.

National Gallery.

The Industrial and Technological Museum adjoins the National Gallery, and was opened on 7th September, 1870. At the end of 1908 it contained 55,155 specimens. 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.

Industrial 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 Thursdays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. In 1908 the expenditure for specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £750. The payments for salaries and wages during the year amounted to £2,456.

National Museum.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

The free library attached to the Commonwealth Department of Patents, Rialto, Collins-street, Melbourne, contains over 10,000 volumes, including the printed patent specifications of Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, &c. Patent, designs, trade mark and copyright records, &c., from Argentine Republic, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, British India, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Portugal, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Tasmania, United States of America, and West Australia are also included. The value of the books donated by these countries is very great, and additions of several hundred volumes are made annually. The library also contains the principal journals of mechanical science and numerous encyclopædias and scientific textbooks, to which frequent additions are made by purchase. In October, 1906, the printing of the Commonwealth Patent Specifications was commenced; about half of the specifications accepted

Patent Office Library.



since the initiation of the Department in 1904 have now been printed, and weekly additions are printed as soon as possible after acceptance. These are arranged in two separate files for free public perusal, one arranged chronologically and numerically, the other classified according to the subjects of the inventions. Complete sets are also sent weekly to the branch patent offices in the State capitals, and to other public libraries in various foreign States and countries. 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.

The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen 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 attorneys.

#### FREE LIBRARIES.

Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1907-8 being £6,720. In addition to the Melbourne Public Library, 443 furnished returns in 1908, which show that they possessed 749,660 volumes, and received £45,587 in revenue, also that 2,578,807 visits were paid to the 407 institutions which kept records of the attendances of visitors. As to the class of literature in general use, it appears, from particulars received from a number of institutions, that works of fiction are in much greater demand than any other class. Next come general literature, history, and travel, in that order.

#### EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, when first opened, in October, 1880, occupied a total space of 907,400 square feet. The original cost of the permanent structure was £132,951, of the temporary annexes, £83,111; gardens, £18,481; machinery, £5,715; and organ, £5,560; there was also miscellaneous expenditure, £547—making a total of £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 this occasion, a further sum of £125,178 was expended upon the re-erection of the annexes; £30,986 upon additions to and alterations and decorations of the permanent building; £4,854 upon the gardens; £16,471 upon machinery; £77,128 upon electric lighting; and £8,337 upon gas and gas fittings—making a total of £262,954. At the close of the exhibition, there was realized from the sale of various materials, including temporary annexes, a sum of £56,904. The property again reverted to the trustees, in whose report for the

Supreme  
Court  
Library.

Free  
Libraries.

Exhibition  
Buildings,  
Aquarium,  
and  
Museum.

year 1908, it is stated that all the buildings are in a good and substantial condition, the gardens well maintained, and the aquarium and insectarium museums extremely useful, both from educational and scientific points of view. An efficient and up-to-date fire service has been provided in the buildings. The new system of arc lighting has proved very successful, and lessens the cost to the tenants. The receipts for the year amounted to £5,007, consisting of rents, £2,588, and aquarium and other receipts, £2,419. The expenditure totalled £5,021, viz., £2,028 for expenses of the Aquarium; and £2,993 for maintenance and improvement of the building and gardens, insurance, and sundry expenses. The deposits and balances in banks to the credit of the trust amount to £1,656.

#### THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, and is at a distance of about a mile and a half from the city. The area of the garden proper, including lawns, groups, &c., is 88 acres, whilst that of the lake, including the added elbow, or bend of the River Yarra, amounts to 12 acres in addition. This now historic garden, together with the Government House grounds (62 acres), and the Domain (150 acres), comprises a total of 312 acres. The facts as to the commencement and progress of the establishment, compiled from the most reliable sources, are to be found in the illustrated "Guide Book," published by the Government Printer in 1901-2, from which the accompanying quotation has been taken:—

"The first site chosen for a Botanic Garden was an area of 50 acres, near to where the Spencer-street railway station is situated, and was selected by Mr. Hoddle, Surveyor-General, in 1842. Afterwards various other localities were proposed, but finally, owing mainly to the discrimination and taste of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, first Government Superintendent (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor) of the province of Port Phillip, a portion of the present site was decided upon for the purpose. In September, 1845, Dr. Nicholson presented a petition, signed by three or four hundred of the citizens, headed by the Mayor, praying for the immediate establishment of the Botanic Garden, and the sum of £750 was thereupon voted—1845-6—for its maintenance. The first superintendent, or curator (Mr. John Arthur), was appointed 1st March, 1846, and he at once fenced in a 5-acre paddock, that portion of the gardens at present known as the Anderson-street Lawn, sloping towards the tea-house on the edge of Lake, in which he made good progress both as to cultivation and planting. Mr. Arthur, however, whose labours were much appreciated at the time, died in January, 1849. Mr. John Dallachy succeeded Mr. Arthur as curator, and insured such good results that, at the end of 1851, a progress report submitted to the Legislature showed that, in addition to an extension of cultivated ground, many kinds of exotic plants had been added to the collection, and also that the native vegetation had received attention. The various shows of the Horticultural Society were at that time held in the gardens. For several years prior to the retirement of Mr. Dallachy, a scientific arrangement of plants in a part of the gardens was undertaken by the then Government Botanist, Dr. Ferdinand Mueller (subsequently Baron Sir F. von Mueller), who had accompanied the Gregory Expedition in search of Leichhardt, the explorer. After the Baron had received the appointment as Director (1857),

Botanic  
Garden.

Mr. Dallachy was re-employed for several years as a collector of seeds and herbarium specimens for the gardens, and discovered many new and beautiful species in Queensland. The Baron held office as Director until 1873, when, with the view of enabling him to give undivided attention to his scientific labours as Government Botanist, he was relieved of control of the Botanic Gardens, and Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle was appointed to the position. Since 1873 the gardens have been entirely remodelled by him and their area extended by more than 30 acres.

The present features of the garden are its extensive undulating lawn areas and broad sweeping paths with varied groupings and marginal beds of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, and useful plants. Large specimens of Australian and exotic trees and other vegetation are effectively disposed about the grounds. At suitable spots, rockeries and mounds have been formed and planted. Along the western and southern boundary fence an interesting plantation of Australian vegetation has been made, which contains many hundreds of representative trees and shrubs of the Continent.

When the present Director took charge of the garden, in 1873, about 2,500 species of plants were growing there, and these, having been constantly added to, the garden now contains no less than 14,000 species. Many of the most valuable additions are large palms in great variety, and arborescent and other ferns—as, for instance, those in and around the rather extensive Fern-gully, which has a thousand feet of winding pathway running through its area. There are, besides, hundreds of rare ornamental and utilitarian plants, and a large collection of medicinal herbs.

An extensive "System Pavilion" was also formed by the present Director. The plants, all in large pots, are classified in their natural orders, and, like the various collections in the outer grounds, conservatory, &c., have labels attached—giving both their scientific and common names, their orders, native countries, &c.

The "Museum of Botany and Plant Products" established by Mr. Guilfoyle contains many thousands of fully-named herbarium specimens; seeds in their seed vessels (or pods), fibres, and woods; products of food, medicinal, and other plants. Both the system pavilion and museum, which are open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m., are largely visited by students connected with botanical classes in colleges and schools.

A Nymphæa or Water-lily lake has been formed in the valley immediately above the head of the fern gully on the south side of the gardens. Over 40 different varieties of Nymphæas have been planted in the pockets built for them in the form of mounds in the lake. Around the margin of the water, a "shelf" or "shallow" has been raised to within a few inches of the surface, and on this a number of ornamental semi-aquatic plants have been planted. The area directly surrounding the lake has been laid out in gently sloping swards of grass, with mounds and promontories covered with suitable vegetation jutting out at various intervals.

The old and dilapidated propagating and plant houses and nurseries, which for so many years occupied a position in the eastern part of the garden at the rear of the present tea-house site, were recently pulled down, and a new set of such houses and plant frames was erected on the western side of the grounds in proximity to the plant classification pavillion. This change has led to the entire remodelling of the area in the vicinity of the tea-house and the improvement of the lake margin in that locality. A large ornamental rotunda and a summer-house are now in course of construction near that spot. Both of these buildings, while being useful as rest-houses for ordinary visitors, will, also, serve as valuable adjuncts in connexion with the tea-house.

The grounds are almost encircled by a much-used carriage way, which, having been inter-connected, comprises the Alexandra Avenue and the South Yarra Drive, and now makes one wide promenade of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length. Adjacent to the two entrances from the Alexandra Avenue, and on one of the highest points, close to Government House, has been erected a large domed structure with ten columns, which is known as the Temple of the Winds. This has been dedicated by the Director to the memory of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, the first Governor of Victoria, who selected the site for the Botanic Garden in 1845-6. The Temple is very attractive to visitors, as from it, very fine views of the Garden, Yarra Improvements, City, Eastern Suburbs, and the Dandenong and Healesville Ranges are to be obtained.

An efficient water supply for the gardens is obtained from the River Yarra. A pumping station is located near Dight's Falls, at Studley Park, and the water is drawn by powerful pumps from the river and forced into a storage reservoir, situated on the highest point in the Park. The whole of the water required is conducted from this reservoir for a distance of over three miles directly into the garden's water mains. A service of Yan Yean water is provided for drinking purposes for visitors.

The garden may be approached from the City by foot or vehicle along the interesting Alexandra Drive and Avenue from Prince's Bridge, by boat along the Yarra River, or by the South Yarra or Toorak trams, which pass close to one of the main entrances; while visitors from the northern, eastern, or southern suburbs can obtain access by gates on these boundaries of the gardens.

The gates of the garden are daily opened from April to September (inclusive) at 7.30 a.m., and from October to March (inclusive) at 7 a.m., and closed at sunset.

It will be seen by the facts quoted that the Melbourne Botanic Garden has now had an existence of over 60 years, and as a favorite resort has become increasingly popular, being attended by many thousands of people on Sundays and holidays, whilst being on week days much used by citizens and others, including visitors from other States, Colonies, &c., Great Britain, and other countries.

Zoological  
and Accli-  
matisation  
Gardens.

The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the tramcars starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by rail. 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. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the State Governor, and the present director is Mr. D. Le Souëf.

#### ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

The initiation and progress of the horticultural interests in this State may justly be considered as due to the efforts of this society, which, as the Horticultural Society of Victoria, was started in the year 1849. Its pioneer members have by this time all passed away, but there remain a few who were members of the society in the early fifties and whose interest in the work of popularizing the growth of plants, flowers, and fruits still manifests itself.

Some few years after its establishment, the society undertook the responsibility of forming and maintaining experimental gardens at Burnley—the park of which it formed a part being known as Survey Paddock—and Mr. Clarson was intrusted with the direction of the work, acting for many years as honorary director. Upon his resignation in 1882, Mr. George Neilson took charge as curator and remained in that position until his death a few years ago. During all this time, the society was rendering most valued assistance to growers, especially in the establishment of the most complete and reliable type collection of fruits ever seen in Australasia. Horticulturists from all parts of Australia and New Zealand readily availed themselves of this magnificent collection in order to settle disputed questions of nomenclature of fruits, as very great pains were taken to insure absolute correctness of name of every variety planted among the collection. In 1885, Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria issued the warrant for the society to use the name of "Royal," and it has since worked under the full title of Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria.

The years of depression following the crash of the land boom had their full effect on the society, many of the most liberal donors to its funds being compelled to relinquish the financial support they had in previous years generously accorded the committee. In 1891, the Government of the day undertook the establishment of a School of Horticulture, and the balance due to debenture-holders on the handsome show pavilion erected in the gardens having been paid by the Government, the estate was handed over to the management of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Neilson continuing as curator under the direction of a Board of Horticultural Advice to whose personnel

the Government appointed three, and the society three, with the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture as Chairman. This arrangement worked with the utmost satisfaction until the death of the curator. Some years after that event, the Minister made a new departure by dissolving the board and placing the School of Horticulture under the sole auspices of the Department.

Since relinquishing the sole control of the Gardens, the society has set itself the task of giving instruction by means of lectures and exhibits at monthly meetings of members, and by imposing fruit and floral displays, all of which attract large attendances.

The membership subscription is low enough (10s. per annum) to be within the reach of all lovers of horticulture, and as a consequence the list of members is an encouraging evidence of the society's popularity.

The business of the society is vested in a committee, consisting of the president, two vice-presidents (one amateur and one professional), an honorary treasurer, and sixteen members (eight amateurs and eight professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the secretary, Mr. James R. A. Milligan, at the office, Broken Hill Chambers, 31 Queen-street, Melbourne.

There are 30 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres. The Government provided £287 in aid of these associations during the year ended 30th June, 1908. Other Societies.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC RESERVES.

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes being 5,440 $\frac{7}{8}$  acres in 1908. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department :— Public reserves in Greater Melbourne.

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1908.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	425
"	Yarra "	155
"	Prince's "	97
"	Fawkner "	102
"	Flinders "	17
"	Alexandra Park	46
"	Park (Model Farm)	28

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND  
SUBURBS, 1908—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Botanic Garden and Domain	178
"	Queen Victoria Memorial Statue and Garden	8½
"	Zoological Garden	55
"	Carlton	63
"	Fitzroy	64
"	Spring	21
"	Flagstaff	18
"	Argyle Square	3¼
"	Curtain	3½
"	Darling	2
"	Lincoln	3¼
"	Macarthur	1
"	Murchison	1
"	University	3½
"	University Grounds	106
"	School Children's Recreation Reserve	25
"	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depôt	47
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground	9½
"	East Melbourne	7
"	Scotch College	7
"	Richmond Cricket Ground	6
"	Carlton (old)	5
"	Parliament Reserve	10
"	Ornamental Plantations	26
"	General Cemetery	101
"	Old Cemetery	8½
"	Military Parade Ground	5
"	Recreation (Brown's Hill)	7½
"	Recreation (North Melbourne)	9½
"	Race-course (Flemington)	301
"	Recreation (Kensington)	5½
Fitzroy City	Edinburgh Park	34
"	Recreation	7
Collingwood City	Mayor's Park	6
"	Recreation	7
"	Darling Gardens	16
"	Victoria Park	10
"	Park and Recreation (Yarra Bank)	23
Richmond City	Richmond Park	158
"	Horticultural Gardens	33½
"	Barkly Square	7
"	Municipal Reserve	7½
Northcote Town	Jika Park	5½
"	Recreation	7
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	464
"	St. Vincent Gardens	7½
"	Ornamental Plantations	2¼
"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's)	8
Port Melbourne Town	Cricket Ground	7¼
"	Park and Garden	58
"	"	2
"	Ornamental Plantations	17
Prahran City	Toorak Park	7
"	Victoria Gardens	4
"	Gardens (Grattan-street)	2
St. Kilda City	St. Kilda Gardens	16

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1908—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
St. Kilda City	Albert Park (part of)	106
"	Recreation (Point Ormond)	54
"	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	11
"	(Beach Reserves)	47 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Dandenong Road	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cemetery	20
Brighton Town	Elsternwick Park	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Beach Park	67
Essendon City	Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Agricultural Society's Yards	30
"	Queen's Park	22
"	Water Reserve	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hawthorn City	Recreation	15
Kew Borough	Studley Park	208
"	Lunatic Asylum	384
"	Cemetery	31
"	Recreation	16
Footscray City	Public Gardens and Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Cricket Ground, &c.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Yarraville)	5
"	" (Footscray West)	15
"	"	11
Williamstown Town	Park (Newport)	25
"	"	2
"	"	10
"	Recreation	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Beach Park	20
"	Cemetery	28
"	Rifle Range	332
"	Cricket Ground	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Public Garden	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Newport)	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malvern Town	Park and Garden	8
"	Recreation	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Park and Garden (Waverley-road)	16
Caulfield Town	Race-course	144
"	Park	62
"	Park (East Caulfield)	17
"	Recreation	13
"	Brighton Cemetery	29
Oakleigh Borough	Recreation	8
"	Park and Garden	21
"	Park and Recreation	5
"	Cemetery	10
Camberwell Town	Gardens	7
"	Norwood Recreation Reserve	4
Coburg Borough	Recreation	5
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum	350
	Williamstown Race-course	190
	Total	5,440 $\frac{1}{8}$



Public  
Reserves in  
Country  
Towns.

Most of the large towns throughout the State also possess public gardens, parks, and reserves for recreation purposes. The following table contains particulars respecting the most important of these:—

NUMBER AND AREA OF PARKS AND GARDENS IN COUNTRY TOWNS  
IN VICTORIA, 1908.

Town.	Number of Reserves.	Area. Acres.
Ararat .. .. .	4	36½
Bairnsdale .. .. .	3	150
Ballarat .. .. .	6	1,153
Ballarat East .. .. .	11	185½
Beechworth .. .. .	5	161
Bendigo .. .. .	10	168
Buninyong .. .. .	4	114
Burrumbeet .. .. .	1	100
Castlemaine .. .. .	3	109
Clunes ... .. .	5	78½
Colac ... .. .	3	78
Creswick .. .. .	3	54½
Daylesford .. .. .	5	235
Dromana .. .. .	3	274¾
Dunolly .. .. .	5	312
Eaglehawk .. .. .	4	42½
Echuca .. .. .	4	251
Flinders .. .. .	1	14½
Geelong .. .. .	5	261
Hamilton .. .. .	4	58
Horsham .. .. .	3	142½
Koroit .. .. .	1	13
Kyneton .. .. .	1	14
Korumburra .. .. .	2	31½
Learmonth .. .. .	4	76
Majorca .. .. .	2	185
Maldon .. .. .	4	156
Maryborough .. .. .	3	142
Mortlake .. .. .	2	65
Portland .. .. .	5	103
Port Fairy .. .. .	1	26
Queenscliff .. .. .	2	48
Sale .. .. .	1	40
Sebastopol .. .. .	1	36
Shepparton .. .. .	4	123½
St. Arnaud .. .. .	2	63
Stawell .. .. .	3	71¾
Wangaratta .. .. .	3	125
Warrnambool .. .. .	9	449

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Valuations  
of Friendly  
Societies.

Friendly societies are regulated by their own rules which are registered under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 and amendments thereof in the Acts of 1891, 1896, 1900, 1905, 1906, and 1907. These Acts, amongst other provisions, prescribe that each society

shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued by or to the satisfaction of that officer. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed at a low rate, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers should they desire it, as a matter of fact they have rarely done so, and all the valuations are now made by the Government Statist.

Every Society which carries on the business of a Friendly Society must be registered and provide in its rules for a scale of payments certified by the Government Statist to be adequate to provide the benefits set forth therein. Registered societies must not contract to pay more than 40s. per week in sickness, and the practice now obtaining in Victoria is to pay a maximum of only 20s. per week. Central bodies 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. The *Friendly Societies Act* 1907 provides that 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 shall be 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 generally is extended to all trustee securities. 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 if the fee-simple of the property has been in the possession of a trustee or his wife during the previous five years. 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 has been amended so that all benefit members who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary, and the full amount payable to the society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

Registration, &c.,  
of Friendly  
Societies.

The growth of Victorian friendly societies in recent years is worthy of note. The total membership increased from 89,469, in 1898, to 130,048 at the close of 1908—an increase during the decade of 40,579 members. Over 5,000 members were added during the year 1906, and over 6,600 in both 1907 and 1908. The funds increased during the ten-year period from £1,221,210 to £1,887,891—an addition of £666,681. These are well invested, the return from the Sick and Funeral Fund averaging 4 per cent. for the year 1908. Female societies have been established in recent years, and at the end of 1908 these had a membership of 8,356, and funds amounting to £20,767.

Progress of  
Friendly  
Societies.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1906-1908 :—

Year.			Membership.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
				£	£	£
1906	...	...	116,562	436,161	354,370	1,708,346
1907	...	...	123,443	452,323	367,483	1,793,186
1908	...	...	130,048	481,197	386,492	1,887,891

It will be seen that these societies are in a progressive condition, and as recent legislation will tend to improve the financial position of all the institutions, further numerical and financial progress may be anticipated.

The following is an epitome of the particulars furnished respecting friendly societies for the five years, 1904 to 1908 :—

#### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1904 TO 1908.

(Including Female Societies.)

—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Number of societies ...	26	26	26	27	42
Number of branches ...	1,266	1,306	1,351	1,376	1,422
Average number of members	107,213	110,063	114,059	120,002	126,746
Number of members sick	21,608	20,951	22,394	24,456	24,099
Weeks for which alimnt was allowed	184,799	180,986	185,537	190,702	197,618
Deaths of members ...	1,007	1,035	1,052	1,068	1,171
Deaths of registered wives	406	413	424	431	414
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund	223,460	225,790	239,172	246,045	263,151
Income of incidental fund	181,085	183,881	193,095	202,116	210,555
Other Income ...	4,738	3,710	3,894	4,162	7,491
Total Income ...	409,283	413,381	436,161	452,323	481,197
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	161,277	152,434	161,991	165,426	173,898
Expenditure of incidental fund	177,899	182,234	190,498	198,113	206,582
Other Expenditure ...	1,918	2,077	1,881	3,944	6,012
Total Expenditure...	341,094	336,745	354,370	367,483	386,492
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	1,437,390	1,510,746	1,587,927	1,668,546	1,757,799
Amount to credit of incidental fund	56,032	57,679	60,276	64,279	68,252
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund	1,378,151	1,451,359	1,530,569	1,608,510	1,700,283
Amount invested—incidental fund	47,395	48,549	48,754	50,678	55,112
Amount invested—other funds	52,208	50,971	54,647	56,500	56,786
Total invested ...	1,477,754	1,550,879	1,633,970	1,715,688	1,812,181
„ funds ...	1,549,919	1,626,555	1,708,346	1,793,186	1,887,891

In proportion to the number of effective male members of the societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1908 was about the average of recent years. The days per effective member for which alimnt was allowed were equal to an average of about 11.7 in each of the five years 1904-1908, but the average was only 11.0 during the twenty-one years ended 1903. The death rate in 1908 was also about the average—the rate per 1,000 members being 9.76 in 1908, 9.18 in 1907, 9.61 in 1906, 9.75 in 1905, 9.64 in 1904, and 10.37 for the 31 years ended 1908. The female societies experienced a smaller amount of sickness than the male branches—the days per effective member for which alimnt was allowed only averaging 7.0 yearly during the five years ended 1908. The death rate, too, was considerably lower, being 3.52 per 1,000 members in 1908, and not exceeding 4.29 per 1,000 members in any of the years of the quinquennium.

Sickness  
and death  
rates.

OCCUPATIONS.—CENSUS RETURNS.

The occupations of the people in 1901 were ascertained at the last census. The various divisions of employment, under 28 heads, were as follows:—

Occupations, 1901.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1901.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to—			
Government, Defence, &c. ... ..	6,719	165	6,884
Religion, Charity, Science, Education, &c.	13,664	14,676	28,340
Board, Lodging, and Attendance ... ..	13,129	53,686	66,815
Dealing in—			
Money and Real Property ... ..	10,039	2,760	12,799
Art and Mechanic Productions ... ..	3,720	934	4,654
Textile Fabrics, Dress and Fibrous Materials	6,374	2,452	8,826
Foods, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants	18,217	3,428	21,645
Animals, and Animal and Vegetable Sub- stances	3,977	198	4,175
Metal or Minerals (other than those used for Fuel and Light)	2,044	162	2,206
Minerals, &c., mainly used for Fuel and Light	2,794	34	2,828
Engaged in—			
General Dealing and Mercantile Pursuits	16,091	4,446	20,537
Speculating on Chance Events ... ..	284	1	285
Storage ... ..	1,093	...	1,093
Transport and Communication ... ..	30,318	1,198	31,516

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1901—continued.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Manufacturers of—			
Art and Mechanic Productions ...	20,676	1,748	22,424
Textile Fabrics, Dress and Fibrous Materials	10,664	28,450	39,114
Foods, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants	10,251	1,402	11,653
Animal and Vegetable Substances ...	5,281	85	5,366
Metals and Minerals (other than those used for Fuel and Light)	14,315	88	14,403
Materials used for Heat, Light, or Energy	1,035	37	1,072
Constructors of Buildings, Roads, Railways, Earthworks, &c.	27,392	17	27,409
Engaged in Disposing of the Dead or Refuse	1,260	24	1,284
Ill-defined Industrial Workers (chiefly Labourers)	22,653	855	23,508
Engaged on Land or with Animals, and in Obtaining Raw Products from Natural Sources	140,149	24,998	165,147
Persons—			
Of Independent Means ...	7,242	2,824	10,066
Dependent upon Natural Guardians ...	203,279	444,931	648,210
Dependent upon the State or upon Public or Private Support	7,701	6,444	14,145
Occupation not stated (chiefly Breadwinners)	3,522	1,415	4,937
Total ... ..	603,883	597,458	1,201,341

The number of breadwinners and dependents were:—

Breadwinners and dependents, 1901.

## BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS, 1901.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Breadwinners	389,381	144,668	534,049	65	24	45
Dependents ...	210,980	451,375	662,355	35	76	55
Total ...	600,361	596,043	1,196,404	100	100	100

Proportion of breadwinners and dependents.

The proportion of breadwinners was 100 to every 124 dependents, which was almost the same as at the previous census, when 100 breadwinners supported 125 dependents. It will be seen, too, that nearly one-fourth of the females in Victoria were returned as earning their own living.

### FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

The Factories and Shops Acts were consolidated during the year 1905 by the *Factories and Shops Act 1905*, No. 1975. Beyond making the Act a permanent measure, no changes were effected in the law by Act No. 1975. The nine existing Acts were merely consolidated. Factory  
legislation.

Shortly after the consolidation, the *Factories and Shops Act 1905* (No. 2), No. 2008, was passed, and came into force on 1st March, 1906. The *Factories and Shops Act 1907* (No. 2137) was passed on 23rd December, 1907, and came into force on 1st March, 1908. These measures remove a number of administrative difficulties, but the majority of their provisions do not call for special remark.

An important change was, however, made by Act No. 2008 as regards the provisions governing the closing of shops in the Metropolitan District. Under the old law, the majority of shops were required to close at 7 p.m. on ordinary nights, and 10 p.m. on Saturdays, unless a majority of the shopkeepers of any class in any district petitioned the Governor in Council to fix a later hour by Regulation. Shopkeepers could also petition for the closing of shops for a half-holiday.

The above provisions continue in force as regards places outside the Metropolitan District, but, as regards the latter, the amending Act fixed the hours for closing and for a half-holiday, and same cannot be altered except by Act of Parliament.

The Metropolitan Saturday Half-holiday Act No. 2177 came into force on 1st May, 1909, and provides for the closing of all shops other than Fourth Schedule Shops or shops mentioned in the First Schedule to Act No. 2177 (viz.—Flower shops, Bicycle shops, Hairdressers, Butchers and Bakers) from 1 p.m. on Saturday in each week; also that shops which are closed from 1 p.m. on Saturday may be kept open until 10 p.m. on the preceding Friday. Regulations for closing the shops mentioned in the First Schedule to the above Act from 1 p.m. on Saturday and permitting same to be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday may be made on receipt of petitions signed by a majority of the shopkeepers in the Metropolitan District to be affected.

Until such a Regulation is made the shops mentioned in the First Schedule to Act No. 2177 are required to be closed at 1 p.m. on either Wednesday or Saturday.

Shortly stated, the hours for closing bakers' shops are fixed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and 1 p.m. on Wednesday or Saturday, whichever the shopkeeper may prefer. If Wednesday be chosen for the half-holiday, the hour for closing on Saturday is 10 p.m., and if Saturday be chosen the hour for closing on Wednesday is 6 p.m. Bicycle shops, flower shops, and hairdressers' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday,

Thursday, and Friday at 8 p.m.; on Wednesday or Saturday at 1 p.m. If the shop be closed on Saturday at 1 p.m., it must be closed on Wednesday at 8 p.m.; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it can be kept open till 11 p.m. on Saturday.

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 10 p.m., and on Saturday 1 p.m.

The Fourth Schedule shops, so far as the Metropolitan District is concerned, are:—

- Chemists' shops.
- Coffee-houses.
- Confectioners.
- Cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops.
- Eating-houses.
- Fish and oyster shops.
- Fruit and vegetable shops.
- Restaurants.
- Tobacconists' shops.
- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.

No hours for closing such shops are fixed by the Act.

Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1907* the Minister can grant permission to certain shopkeepers, who under Act No. 2008 are required to close their shops at 6 p.m., to keep open till 8 p.m. Such permission can only be granted to widows, old people, and in cases of great hardship.

Provision is also made under Act No. 2137 for overtime and tea money for shop employes.

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 is made, or where bread or pastry is made or baked for sale. The expression handicraft includes any work done in a laundry or dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories; and inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to ensure that the health requirements and other provisions of the Acts are complied with. A record is to be kept in every factory of the names, work, and wages of all employes, and the ages of those under 21. The employment of males under 14 and females under 15 years of age is debarred, unless they were employed in a factory or workroom prior to 2nd March, 1909, and a strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment for all females and for males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency or service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, with the view of preventing or lessening unfair competition. Every employe in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week. This provision is, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers.

The most important provision contained in the Act of 1896, and extended by subsequent Acts, is in regard to the formation of Boards to fix the rates of wages and piece-work in various trades, for which purpose it is provided that, to determine the lowest prices or rates to be paid, the Governor-in-Council may appoint special Boards, if a resolution in favour of creating a Board for any process, trade, or business has been carried in both Houses of Parliament, the Board to consist of from four to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employés), who are to nominate some outside person as chairman; or if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor-in-Council shall appoint the chairman. The Board so appointed may fix piece-work rates which may be paid, also the lowest wages rates, and may determine the number of improvers who may be employed. There are 59 Special Boards now in existence, of which number 51 have made determinations affecting over 51,500 operatives. These Boards are:—

Wages  
Boards.

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Aerated Water Trade Board     | 30. Hairdressers Board        |
| 2. Agricultural Implements Board | 31. Ice Board                 |
| 3. Artificial Manure Board       | 32. Ironmoulders Board        |
| 4. Bedstead Makers Board         | 33. Jam Trade Board           |
| 5. Boot Board                    | 34. Jewellers Board           |
| 6. Brassworkers Board            | 35. Leather Goods Board       |
| 7. Bread Carters Board           | 36. Malt Board                |
| 8. Bread Board                   | 37. Millet Broom Board        |
| 9. Brewers Board                 | 38. Milliners Board           |
| 10. Brick Trade Board            | 39. Ovenmakers Board          |
| 11. Brushmakers Board            | 40. Paper Bag Trade Board     |
| 12. Butchers Board               | 41. Pastrycooks Board         |
| 13. Candlemakers Board           | 42. Picture Frame Board       |
| 14. Cardboard Box Trade Board    | 43. Plate Glass Board         |
| 15. Carriage Board               | 44. Pottery Trade Board       |
| 16. Cigar Trade Board            | 45. Printers Board            |
| 17. Clothing Board               | 46. Rubber Trade Board        |
| 18. Confectioners Board          | 47. Saddlery Board            |
| 19. Coopers Board                | 48. Shirt Board               |
| 20. Cycle Trade Board            | 49. Soap and Soda Board       |
| 21. Drapers Board                | 50. Starch Board              |
| 22. Dressmakers Board            | 51. Stone Cutters Board       |
| 23. Engravers Board              | 52. Tanners Board             |
| 24. Farriers Board               | 53. Tinsmiths Board           |
| 25. Fellmongers Board            | 54. Underclothing Board       |
| 26. Flour Board                  | 55. Waterproof Clothing Board |
| 27. Furniture Trade Board        | 56. Wire Workers Board        |
| 28. Glass Workers Board          | 57. Wicker Board              |
| 29. Grocers Board                | 58. Woodworkers Board         |
|                                  | 59. Woollen Trade Board       |



The most important provision of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1907 is that which provides for the extension of the Special Board system to—

1. Any business whatsoever usually or frequently carried on in a shop.
2. Any business of carting or driving generally, or in any specified business.
3. Any specified process, trade, or business connected with the erection of buildings or quarrying.
4. Any business connected with the preparation or sale of firewood.

This is a very great extension of the Special Board system, but it must be remembered that not one new Special Board can be appointed under the provisions of the new Act unless such appointment is sanctioned by a vote in both Houses of Parliament.

Effect—  
Rise in  
earnings.

The Chief Inspector of Factories reports that determinations, made by forty-nine Boards appointed under the Act, were in force during 1908, and furnishes figures showing the increase in average earnings consequent thereon. For instance, the average weekly wage for all employés (including boys) in the bread-making trade was £1 12s. 6d. in 1896, prior to the Wages Board being in operation, and £2 4s. 7d. in 1908, when its determination was in full force. Likewise, the average wage of persons employed in the boot trade increased from £1 3s. 2d. in 1896 to £1 8s. 5d. in 1908, and in the furniture trade from £1 9s. 1d. to £1 16s. 8d. In 1900, the average wage of persons engaged in the engraving trade was £1 16s. 11d., and in 1908, when the determination was in force, it was £2 0s. 10d., or an increase of 3s. 11d. In the pottery trade the average wage was £1 8s. 1d. in 1900, before the Wages Board fixed the rates, and in 1908, when the determination was in operation, it had risen to £1 14s. 7d., thus showing an average increase of 6s. 6d. for each employé engaged in the trade. In the brewing trade the average wage in 1901 was £1 14s. 4d., but in 1908, under the wages board determination, the average was £2 4s. 11d., or an increase of 10s. 7d. for each employé.

Provision has been made in the law for appeals against the determination of any Special Board to a Court of Industrial Appeals. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court, who may be assisted by two assessors for technical purposes only. The assessors have no voice in the decisions of the Court. There have been five appeals against the determinations of Special Boards to this Court.

#### GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Government  
Labour  
Bureau.

Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaus 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 a bureau under the control of the Public Works 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. This bureau 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 be otherwise unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the bureau in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment for the year 1908 :—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Year and Month.	Number of Applicants for Work as Registered at the End of each Month in the Metropolis.	Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.
1908—January .. .. .	*	} 4,973
February .. .. .	1,020	
March .. .. .	1,596	
April .. .. .	1,227	
May .. .. .	957	
June .. .. .	1,354	
July .. .. .	1,735	
August .. .. .	1,343	
September .. .. .	1,446	
October .. .. .	915	
November .. .. .	933	
December .. .. .	*	

\* Figures not available.

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the bureau over a series of years :—

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
1901 .. .. .	13,865	...	2,705
1902 .. .. .	10,071	...	806
1903 .. .. .	7,629	...	1,203
1904 .. .. .	11,559	...	1,329
1905 .. .. .	12,937	571	1,531
1906 .. .. .	13,232	1,600	2,896
1907 .. .. .	10,119	1,921	2,466
1908 .. .. .	14,444	3,294	4,973

Regarding the number of distinct individuals included in the registrations and engagements effected, the officer in charge of the bureau states that the number of men who are regular applicants at the bureau is very considerable, especially amongst unskilled labourers, and consequently the allowance to be made for duplication of registrations is proportionately great. 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. In connexion with the engagements effected during the year allowance must also be made for the fact that the same applicants may be engaged more than once during the year, and this, it is considered, would be equal to about one-sixth to one-eighth of the engagements made.

During the year 1908 the number of railway tickets advanced was 1,029, valued at £725, of which £515 was refunded. During the past eight and a quarter years 6,535 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £5,338, of which £3,273 has been refunded.

#### CHARITIES AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable  
and Refor-  
matory  
Institu-  
tions, &c.

The total number of organizations administering charitable relief and of a reformatory character throughout the State which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1908 was 243. The number of these which received aid from the Government was 218. The amount received by all these institutions was £937,197, of which the Government contributed £663,763, and £273,434 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure amounted to £924,618. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year was 14,129, and there were no less than 128,019 distinct cases of outdoor relief. With regard to the outdoor 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; but in these latter cases, 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 these duplications can be based.

In the following table will be found a summary containing full particulars of all these charitable and reformatory institutions, showing the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in institutions, the total number of distinct cases receiving outdoor relief, together with the receipts and expenditure:—

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—INMATES, RECEIPTS,  
AND EXPENDITURE, 1907-8.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average Indoors.	Outdoor Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
<b>HOSPITALS.</b>							
General Hospitals .. ..	45	2,207	63,439	53,097	99,468	152,565	145,056
Women's Hospital .. ..	1	97	1,070	2,400	9,245	11,645	9,450
Children's Hospital .. ..	1	100	13,581	625	11,808	12,433	18,116
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	19	3,787	400	1,465	1,865	1,988
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	50	..	4,279	..	4,279	4,279
Consumptive Sanatorium .. ..	1	40	..	825	2,668	3,493	4,550
Convalescent Homes .. ..	2	47	..	370	1,293	1,663	1,921
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions	3	240	6,149	4,900	10,814	15,714	17,105
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving House	10	5,012	..	186,742	26,938	207,678	207,678
Foundling Hospitals .. ..	2	177	..	1,055	1,607	2,662	2,694
Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	52	..	1,749	2,942	4,691	4,579
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>8,041</b>	<b>88,026</b>	<b>256,442</b>	<b>162,246</b>	<b>418,688</b>	<b>417,411</b>
<b>BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.</b>							
Benevolent Asylums .. ..	8	2,402	1,615	22,415	20,751	43,166	39,658
Old Colonists' Association .. ..	1	61	9	..	4,523	4,523	4,685
Freemasons' Society .. ..	1	15	..	..	907	907	600
Benevolent Societies .. ..	98	..	17,389	7,422	21,016	28,438	25,618
Orphan Asylums .. ..	9	1,530	..	5,630	21,784	27,414	24,393
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>19,013</b>	<b>35,467</b>	<b>68,981</b>	<b>104,448</b>	<b>95,454</b>
<b>REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	18	355	5,103	69,307	2,540	71,847	71,847
Lara Inebriates' Institution .. ..	1	15	..	14,789	553	15,342	15,342
Female Refuges .. ..	10	647	..	5,240	23,909	29,239	26,924
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	6	145	..	566	4,790	5,356	5,435
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	1	..	372	95	737	832	811
Gaols and Penal Establishments ..	16	897	..	51,299	..	51,299	51,299
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>141,296</b>	<b>32,619</b>	<b>173,915</b>	<b>171,658</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Old-age Pensioners .. ..	..	..	11,288	329,378	6,170	235,548	235,548
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. ..	1	21	..	1,000	961	1,961	1,985
Night Shelters (Dr. Singleton's) ..	2	..	..	40	15	55	66
Charity Organization Society .. ..	1	..	..	..	1,995	1,995	1,895
Free Dispensaries .. ..	2	..	4,217	140	447	587	601
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15,505</b>	<b>230,558</b>	<b>9,588</b>	<b>240,146</b>	<b>240,095</b>
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>14,129</b>	<b>128,019</b>	<b>663,763</b>	<b>273,434</b>	<b>937,197</b>	<b>924,618</b>

Charitable  
institutions  
—accom-  
modation.

Particulars relating to the accommodation in the most important of the various classes of charitable institutions in the State are as follows. The information relates to the year ended 30th June, 1908, except in the case of the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, where it relates to the calendar year 1908, and in the case of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where it is for the year ended 30th September, 1908. Of the general hospitals, six are in Melbourne, and the remainder in country towns, nine of the latter being also benevolent asylums. The accommodation available for indoor patients was as follows:—

AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1907-8.

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 ...	45	414	4,236,701	3,153	1,344
Women's Hospital ...	1	25	144,450	106	1,363
Children's Hospital ...	1	17	141,815	115	1,233
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	8	54,680	60	911
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	3	23,892	22	1,086
Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	6	96,304	50	1,926
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	1	10	...	90	...
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1	3	15,336	62	247
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	11	...	67	...
Consumptive Sanatorium...	1	32	56,000	130	431
Receiving House for the Insane	1	12	26,673	31	860
Hospitals for the Insane ...	8	1,264	3,138,899	4,384	716
Idiot Asylum ...	1	20	114,288	296	386
Benevolent Asylums ...	8	214	1,965,310	2,711	725
Convalescent Homes ...	2	30	69,000	61	1,131
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	91,318	112	815
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	5	87,604	90	973
Orphan Asylums ...	9	80	771,194	1,472	524
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	18	90	311,222	681	457
Female Refuges...	10	138	516,169	723	714
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	6	17	112,226	188	597
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1	10	41,900	38	1,103
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	20	60,816	50	1,216
Total ...	121	2,434	12,075,797	14,692	822

The following statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions:—

Charitable institutions—  
inmates  
and deaths.

## INMATES AND DEATHS, 1907-8.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
General Hospitals ... ..	25,224	2,207	2,556	Per cent. 10·1
Women's Hospital ... ..	2,232	97	42	1·9
Children's Hospital ... ..	1,597	100	176	11·0
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	804	59	5	·6
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	288	19	11	3·8
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	682	52	35	5·1
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	132	82	9	6·8
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	154	95	13	8·4
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	300	50	...	...
Consumptive Sanatorium ... ..	205	40	5	2·4
Receiving House for the Insane ...	356	18	1	3
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	5,550	4,684	359	6·5
Idiot Asylum ... ..	356	310	21	5·9
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	3,932	2,402	535	13·6
Convalescent Homes ... ..	1,245	47	...	...
Blind Asylum ... ..	103	94	2	1·9
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	99	87	...	...
Orphan Asylums ... ..	1,953	1,530	3	·2
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	6,535	5,458	63	1·0
Female Refuges ... ..	980	647	8	·8
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	667	145	1	·1
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	66	61	2	3·0
Lara Inebriates' Institution ...	68	15	...	...
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ...	55	21	...	...
Freemasons' Home ... ..	15	15	...	...
Total ... ..	53,598	18,335	3,847	7·2

In addition to the inmates shown in the preceding table, there were 58 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 84 infants in the Female Refuges, and 143 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

Charitable  
institutions  
—receipts  
and ex-  
penditure.

The total receipts of all charitable institutions in the year 1907-8 amounted to £650,350, of which £383,086, or 59 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £637,771. Of the Government contribution, £275,117 was expended on the Receiving House for the Insane, Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1907-8.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals ... ..	53,097	99,468	152,565	145,056
Women's Hospital ... ..	2,400	9,245	11,645	9,450
Children's Hospital ... ..	625	11,808	12,433	18,116
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	1,800	4,280	6,080	9,804
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	400	1,465	1,865	1,983
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	1,749	2,942	4,691	4,579
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	105	768	873	863
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	950	839	1,789	1,831
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	4,279	...	4,279	4,279
Consumptive Sanatorium ... ..	825	2,668	3,493	4,550
Receiving House for Insane Hospitals for the Insane	186,742	20,936	207,678	207,678
Idiot Asylum ... ..				
Benevolent Asylums ... ..				
Convalescent Homes ... ..	370	1,293	1,663	1,921
Blind Asylum ... ..	1,700	3,366	5,066	3,066
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	1,400	3,168	4,568	4,235
Orphan Asylums ... ..	5,630	21,784	27,414	24,893
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	69,307	2,540	71,847	71,847
Female Refuges ... ..	5,240	23,999	29,239	26,924
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	566	4,790	5,356	5,435
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	...	4,523	4,523	4,685
Freemasons' Home ... ..	...	907	907	600
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	95	737	832	811
Charity Organization Society ... ..	...	1,995	1,995	1,895
Benevolent Societies ... ..	7,422	21,016	28,438	25,618
Free Dispensaries ... ..	140	447	587	601
Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters ...	40	15	55	66
Lara Inebriates' Institution ... ..	14,789	553	15,342	15,342
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ... ..	1,000	961	1,961	1,985
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>383,086</b>	<b>267,264</b>	<b>650,350</b>	<b>637,771</b>

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:—

Charitable institutions  
—average  
cost per  
inmate.

## COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1907-8.

Description of Institution.	Daily average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average cost of each Inmate.
		£	£ s. d.
General Hospitals ... ..	2,207	128,019	58 0 1
Women's Hospital ... ..	97	7,203	74 5 2
Children's Hospital ... ..	100	9,939	99 7 10
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	59	4,336	73 9 10
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	19	1,791	94 5 3
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	52	4,279	82 5 9
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ...	82	863	10 10 6
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	95	1,781	18 14 11
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	50	2,688	53 15 2
Consumptive Sanatorium ... ..	40	4,347	108 13 6
Receiving House for the Insane			
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	5,012	156,041	31 2 8
Idiot Asylum ... ..			
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	2,402	33,457	13 18 7
Convalescent Homes ... ..	47	1,622	34 10 3
Blind Asylum ... ..	94	2,930	31 3 5
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	87	3,497	40 3 11
Orphan Asylums ... ..	1,530	20,639	13 9 9
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	5,458	71,847	13 3 3
Female Refuges ... ..	647	18,781	29 0 7
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ... ..	145	4,739	32 13 8
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	61	2,556	41 18 0
Lara Inebriates' Institution ... ..	15	2,502	166 16 0
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ... ..	21	1,519	72 6 8
Freemasons' Home ... ..	15	600	40 0 0
Total ... ..	18,335	485,976	26 10 1

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 Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Orphan Asylums, and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the children of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools 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 being about £17 8s. The average cost per inmate of the Foundling



Hospital and Infants' Home, Female Refuges, and Salvation Army Homes would be reduced if allowance were made for mothers of infants in the first-named institution, and for infants in the two latter groups of institutions.

#### HOSPITALS.

Melbourne  
Hospital.

The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. Five years from the foundation of the city, the great desirability, and even necessity, of providing some establishment for the reception, nursing, and treatment of the sick poor, and for the relief of victims of accidents, was apparent. A public meeting, presided over by the Superintendent of the Province, Mr. Latrobe, and attended by the leading people of the settlement, was held on 1st March, 1841, and resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted in favour of the foundation of a hospital in which the best medical advice and the most skilful surgical treatment available would be at the service of those who were in indigent circumstances, as well as of those who would be admitted as paying patients. The severity of the struggle for existence in those early days, and the poverty of the people of the settlement, retarded for a time the collection of subscriptions. In a year, only £300 had been received; but urgent requirements were met by the establishment of a dispensary in a small brick cottage rented for the purpose in Little Collins-street. The grant in aid, which had been fully expected, was refused by the Government in Sydney; but the charitable work was not thereby doomed, and private donations enabled larger premises, in Bourke-street west, to be engaged for hospital purposes. It was intimated that no more than £500 could in any event be expected from Sydney, and the indignation and disappointment in Melbourne culminated in a meeting of prominent colonists at the house of Dr. Palmer, afterwards President of the Legislative Council under responsible government. Strong representations were made to the Governor, Sir George Gipps, who promised the memorialists a site for the hospital, and a money grant by way of building fund and endowment. In February, 1845, two sites were offered, namely, the hay and corn market reserve, between Flinders-lane and Flinders-street, and a block, in a then sequestered corner of the town, bounded by Lonsdale, Little Lonsdale, Swanston, and Russell streets. The latter was ultimately chosen, and upon it the building of the hospital was commenced.

As an intimation had been received from Sydney that the Government was prepared to advance £1,000 if a like amount was subscribed in Melbourne, immediate steps were taken to fulfil the condition. £265 was raised at a public meeting, at which also a governing body was appointed. The first entertainment raised nearly £60, and was given by some gentlemen amateurs who had formed themselves into a philharmonic society. In January, 1846, tenders were called for the erection of the building. The foundation stone was laid on the same day as that of the original Prince's-bridge. Early in 1848, the building was ready for

occupation, and a staff was appointed, and in March of that year two patients were admitted and four out-patients treated. By July, 1848, all the beds, 21 in number, were occupied, and even at that early date applications for admission exceeded the available accommodation, and additions had therefore to be made. The original building now forms the east wing of the main building. From that time up to the present day continual additions and alterations have been made in order to meet the growing demands of an increasing population, and equip the institution for the position it has held as the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain over 300 beds, in which over 5,000 in-patients are treated annually. In the out-patients' department, 21,225 persons were treated last year, including 9,012 casualty cases. The aggregate number of attendances was 72,609.

As far as has been possible in an institution, the greater part of which was built over half a century ago, the hospital has been improved in accordance with the latest views of hospital construction, and the requirements of modern science. A fine operating theatre was built a few years ago, and recently the old original theatre was reconstructed and brought thoroughly up to date. In these two theatres during 1908 no fewer than 1,939 operations were performed. There is a most effective system of steam supply and hot-water pipes installed at this hospital, whereby the operating theatres and some of the wards are heated; the sterilizers are supplied with steam at a high temperature, and the theatres are provided with absolutely sterilized water.

Some years ago an excellently-equipped mortuary was added to the hospital, and a fine large lecture-room for University students. Other important additions have been two new wards for septic cases. These are the most up-to-date wards in the hospital, and have proved highly satisfactory. Another department of the institution which has been excellently equipped is the X-Rays room. Generous donations from the trustees of the estate of the late Edward Wilson have provided for this highly useful department the latest and best equipment.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated up to date number 200,408; the out-patients, 873,892.

In 1907-8 the Government granted £10,000 towards maintenance; the municipal grants were £746; private contributions amounted to £4,456; proceeds of entertainments were £136; bequests, £5,615; Hospital Sunday collections, £1,900; payments and contributions by in-door patients, £1,679; out-patients' fees, £1,171; interest amounted to £2,072; and £2,330 was received from all other sources. The total receipts for the twelve months were £30,105, which included £3,573, bequests, &c., to the endowment fund. The expenditure was £26,846—£26,185 for maintenance, &c., and £661 for extraordinary repairs and purchase of X-rays apparatus, &c.

During the year 1907 an offer of £120,000 was made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate towards the erection of a new hospital. This was subsequently added to by the trustees of the Sumner estate to the extent of £20,000, and by gifts of £1,000 each from Mrs. Aubrey Bowen and Mr. S. Miller, and a promise of £500 in fittings from Mr. A. T. Danks, making a total of £142,500. It has been decided to re-build on the present site, and the architect for the committee (Mr. J. J. Clark) recently made a visit to Great Britain, the Continent, and America, with the object of studying modern hospital architecture before preparing the plans for the new structure.

Alfred  
Hospital.

For many years before the establishment of this institution, the necessity for a second general hospital in Melbourne was recognised. It was not, however, until 1868 that it was finally resolved that a charitable institution should be erected as a memorial of the providential escape of H.R.H. Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, from assassination during his visit to Sydney. A site of 13 acres within the municipality of Prahran was secured, and the foundation stone was laid in March, 1869, by His Royal Highness, after whom the hospital was named. In May, 1871, the establishment was opened, and additions were made in 1885. In 1888, a fire occurred, which entirely destroyed a portion of the original buildings. During the year 1901-2, further additions were made. This hospital is recognised by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and, in addition, a training school for nurses was established in 1880, the term of instruction decided upon being one year, which term was subsequently increased to three years. The pupils are of two grades; the first pay an entrance fee and a fixed sum monthly for maintenance, &c., whilst the second receive a small and progressive salary after six months. For the year ended 30th June, 1908, the daily average number of in-patients was 161.7. The number of patients treated shows a continuous and steady increase. Thus, the total number of patients for the year ended 30th June, 1898, was 6,745, while the figures for the year 1907-8 were 10,183. The total revenue from all sources was £13,294—£4,000 from the Government; £467 municipal grants; £1,872 private contributions; £25 proceeds of entertainments; £2,729 legacies, bequests, &c.; £903 Hospital Sunday collections; £1,712 contributions by in-door patients; £840 by outdoor patients; £416 from interest, and £330 all other receipts. The total expenditure was £13,221. The management has provided sleeping quarters for the night nurses away from the main buildings, at a cost of about £3,000, and thereby absorbed all the funds in the building account. The committee is making a special effort to obtain the sum required to replenish this account, as extensive renovations are urgently needed.

Homœo-  
pathic  
Hospital.

This institution was first established in 1869 as a dispensary, in Spring-street, Melbourne. In 1876, the buildings were enlarged, and founded as a hospital for the treatment of both in and out-patients. In 1881, owing to annually increasing demands for the treatment of in-patients, it was decided to remove the institution to its present

site on St. Kilda-road, and the northern wing and administrative quarters were then erected. In 1890, the southern wing, which is reserved for surgical cases, was added, the cost being met by a gift of £9,000 made by Mr. James S. Hosie, of Melbourne. Since the institution was first opened, up to 30th June, 1908, 159,729 patients have received treatment. During the year ended on that date, 9,142 patients were treated. The visits of out-patients during the same period were 22,996. The average stay of in-patients was 19 days for males and 20 days for females, which is an exceedingly low average; 901 operations were performed by the visiting honorary surgeons, and 1,887 casualty cases were attended to. The general death-rate for the past year was 6.25 per 100 persons admitted. The establishment has attached to it a school for training nurses, who have to serve a period of three years, and pass prescribed examinations. Visitors are admitted on Sundays and Wednesdays, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. The income for the year was £5,216, made up of £1,275 Municipal grant; £306 municipal grants; £911 private contributions; £1,070 legacies, bequests, &c.; £351 Hospital Sunday collections; £528 contributions by in-door, and £531 by out-door patients; and £244 from all other sources. The expenditure was £4,805—£15 for buildings; £4,754 for maintenance; and miscellaneous items £36.

The institution has accommodation for 84 patients. On 30th June, 1908, there were remaining under care 30 men and 27 women. A new operating theatre has recently been built, equipped with all the latest instruments and appliances, and it is proposed by the board of management of the hospital very shortly to proceed with the erection of a children's wing, which will provide accommodation for over 30 children; also a new building for nurses' accommodation, a dispensary, and out-patients' waiting rooms.

This hospital for incurables, the only one of its kind in Victoria, is situated on a block of 17 acres at Heidelberg. Its origin belongs to the year 1880, when Mrs. Thomas Austin, of Barwon Park, Winchelsea, offered £6,000 for the purposes of the institution. Other donations quickly followed, and the Government of the day granted the present site. The hospital was opened in August, 1882, and provided accommodation for 66 patients. In 1884, a wing, containing sixteen beds for the reception of cancer patients, was opened, and in 1900 another wing was added for consumptives, containing 41 beds. Alterations in 1897 increased by eight the accommodation for cancer patients. The Nurses' Home, with accommodation for 30 nurses and women servants, was erected and furnished in 1897. This building was enlarged in 1906 so as to increase the accommodation for nurses and women servants to 45 beds. In 1901, the children's wing was erected, and a laundry has since been added. In 1905 an additional wing for consumptives, capable of containing 60 patients, was opened. £5,110 of the total cost (about £6,000) of the erection of the building was provided by Mr. Joseph Kronheimer, of Melbourne. The ground floor of the wing, holding 30 beds, has been furnished at a cost of about £480, of which amount

Austin  
Hospital  
for  
Incurables.

quite two-thirds has been specially contributed, without solicitation, by friends of the institution. The whole (60 beds) of the accommodation for patients in the Kronheimer wing was rendered available in 1906. Up to 30th June, 1908, 2,727 patients were admitted; of this number 1,869 died in the institution, 647 were discharged, and 211 were occupying beds in the various wards. The patients treated have been all of the one class, *i.e.*, chronic or incurable, many of them reaching the hospital in a dying condition. Amongst the number set out as having been discharged, a fair percentage, say, 45 per cent., have benefited very considerably from the treatment received in the institution, the remaining 55 per cent. having left of their own accord, many of them preferring to die amongst their friends and relatives. Practically no cures have been effected at the establishment. The patients treated during the year 1907-8 numbered 388, of whom 181 were new admissions, and the daily average was 206.5. The institution is well supported by the public. Of the total expenditure for 1907-8—£9,935—£1,223 was spent on buildings, and £8,712 on maintenance and other expenses. The revenue was £7,940; made up of £2,275 Government grant; £240 municipal grants; £2,754 private contributions; £3 proceeds of entertainments; £406 legacies and bequests; £883 Hospital Sunday collections; £462 contributions from in-door patients; and £917 miscellaneous contributions. The institution now contains 30 dormitories with 210 beds. There were 118 males and 93 females under care on 30th June, 1908.

St. Vincent  
Hospital,  
Melbourne.

This hospital was founded in 1893, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity; but, though associated with the Roman Catholic Church, the work of the institution is carried on upon entirely unsectarian lines. The site is in Victoria Parade, Fitzroy. The present building forms only the rear portion of the proposed completed structure, and contains 120 beds. A new suite of rooms has been provided for the treatment of diseases of the eye, including two dark-rooms for special examinations, equipped with the Moorefield pattern of electric lighting apparatus—one room is available for Retinoscopy, and the other for Ophthalmoscopic examinations. The patients suffering from diseases of the ear, nose, and throat are now seen in a special room, in which the Nernst system of electric lighting has been installed. During the year ended 30th June, 1908, 1,770 patients were treated in the institution; 121 patients remaining, showing that every available bed was occupied. The number of out-patients who received treatment was 11,948, making a total of 13,718. The total number of operations performed on patients during the year was 1,477, of whom 27 died, giving a death-rate of 1.8 per 100 operations. The total receipts were £9,459 made up of £3,343 Government grant; £130 from municipalities; £2,683 private contributions; £278 proceeds of entertainments; £969 from legacies and bequests; £570 from Hospital Sunday Committee; £1,466 patients' contributions, and other receipts £20. The expenditure was £11,666, of which £2,225 was spent on buildings and repairs, and £9,441 on maintenance, &c.

The necessity for establishing an institution of this kind forced itself upon the attention of the benevolent ladies of Melbourne over fifty years ago. In 1856 it was definitely founded, its original title being the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Women and Children, and it was the first institution of this special nature erected in Australia. The work was first carried on in Collins-street, Eastern Hill, but a permanent site was eventually granted by the Government in Madeline-street, Carlton, where the hospital was opened in 1858, its title being altered in 1868 to Women's Hospital, the name it now bears. Important and improved additions have since been made, including the Genevieve Ward Wing, constituting the largest portion of the midwifery department, nurses' quarters, and the infirmary and midwifery operating theatres. Recently the management has caused to be created an up-to-date pathological block and an eclamptic ward, and the work of building a new out-patients' department and nurses' quarters to take the place of those existing, which have fallen far behind modern requirements is now in progress. These buildings are part of a complete scheme for a new Women's Hospital. The institution, early in its career, attained a high reputation for the efficient help it afforded, and the accommodation had to be augmented from time to time to meet increasing demands. It is a special training school in gynæcology and midwifery for medical men and nurses, and the excellent work carried on is fully recognised. Up to 30th June, 1908, the number of patients admitted was 49,990, and the attendances of out-patients 192,594. During the year ended on that date, 2,143 patients were admitted, which, together with 89 remaining at the close of previous year, gave a total of 2,232 treated. There were also in the same period 2,780 attendances of 1,070 out-patients. There is now accommodation for 104 in-patients, each bed having the most liberal allowance of space. It is governed by a committee of 15 ladies and 6 gentlemen, on whom falls the responsibility of the effective working of the whole establishment. The professional work devolves chiefly on an honorary staff. The receipts for maintenance were £6,323, made up of £2,400 Government grant; £318 municipal grant; £1,255 private contributions; £450 bequests and donations; £493 Hospital Sunday collections; £717 from patients; £530 medical students and pupil nurses; £52 interest; and £108 other sources. The receipts for the building fund were £5,322—bequests donated, £1,224; Lady Mayoress' appeal for funds for new buildings, £3,946; interest on debentures, £145; and rent of cottage, £7. The expenditure on maintenance was £7,232. The expenditure on buildings was £2,218. Every patient who passes through the wards is seen and spoken to by some lady or ladies of the committee—many of them before admission, but all before leaving. No patient is discharged without inquiries being made as to her home, &c., and, where possible, the wants of needy patients are supplied. To prevent abuse of the charitable trust, certain ladies each week give much of their time to interviewing applicants for admission to inquire into their circumstances.

Queen  
Victoria  
Memorial  
Hospital  
for Women  
and  
Children.

In this establishment 18 patients remained under care on 30th June, 1907. During the year 1907-8 270 were admitted making a total of 288 treated; 249 were cured or relieved, 2 were discharged incurable, 10 left at their own request, and 11 died, leaving 16 in the hospital on 30th June, 1908. The total number of distinct cases treated as out-patients was 3,787, the attendances numbering 14,147. The income for 1907-8 was £1,865, made up as follows:—Government grant, £400; municipal grant, £87; private contributions, £306; proceeds of entertainments, £211; legacies, bequests, &c., £120; Hospital Sunday collections, £240; out-patients' contributions, £450; in-patients' fees, £150; and miscellaneous receipts, £91. The expenditure was £1,983.

Children's  
Hospital,  
Melbourne.

The Children's Hospital, Melbourne, founded in 1870, has completed its 38th year of useful progress. It was first opened in a very small cottage in Stephen-street, Melbourne, as an out-patient department only, but the necessity of treating in-patients was very soon felt, and in consequence, six beds were opened for the reception of in-patients. This small effort has grown with marvellous rapidity, and the hospital now occupies a site in Drummond, Pelham, and Rathdown streets, Carlton, covering an area of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  acres, provides accommodation for 115 in-patients, and receives daily at the big out-patients' department nearly 270 attendances. In addition there is at Brighton a Convalescent Cottage, with 23 beds, utilized solely for those children who, although cured from the disease from which they suffered, need strengthening before being sent home. Every form of infantile ailment is treated in children up to 14 years of age, and the tabulated list of causes of admission of in-patients is a wonderful record of the good work done. For the year ended 30th June, 1908, there were 1,500 cases admitted, which, with 97 in the hospital on 1st July, 1907, makes a total of 1,597 in-patients treated during the year, of whom 1,318 were discharged relieved, 176 died, and 103 were in the institution on 30th June, 1908. The total indoor patients treated from the commencement number 27,246. In the out-patients' department 13,581 children attended 85,369 times; and since the foundation of the hospital there have been 1,336,996 attendances of 267,859 out-patients. The cost of maintenance last year was £9,995, which, with £8,121 expended on the building, &c., gave a total expenditure of £18,116. The revenue was £12,433, made up of £625 Government grant; £394 municipal grants; £2,385 private contributions; £521 proceeds of entertainments; £5,389 bequests; £1,039 Hospital Sunday collections; £403 schools and church collections; £1,025 contributions by patients; and £652 interest and miscellaneous revenue.

Eye and  
Ear  
Hospital.

The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital deals not only with the diseases which, as the name of the institution implies, fall to be treated there, but also with diseases in parts adjacent to the eye and ear, viz., the nose, pharynx, naso-pharynx, and larynx. Thus classes of ailments are treated in this institution which not only are the cause of extreme suffering in themselves, but are also, when unchecked, the means of producing much helplessness and poverty, arising from deaf-

ness, blindness, &c., and entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. The patients treated are distributed throughout the whole of the Commonwealth; New Zealand also contributing its quota. The in-patients admitted during 1908 numbered 756, making, with 48 in the institution at the commencement of the year, a total of 804 treated. The patients discharged numbered 764, of whom 734 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 11 to be incurable; 14 were discharged at their own request, and 5 died. Besides these, there were 6,149 out-patients treated, 105 of this number being from the other States and New Zealand; 136 were from various charitable institutions, and 63 were wards of the State, of whom 10 were treated as in-patients. The total number of attendances was 32,098, and of operations, 1,093. The hospital buildings are situated on a fine site in Victoria-parade, East Melbourne, and a considerable addition to them has recently been made. The increased accommodation thus obtained whilst affording ample room for the out-patient department, which was urgently needed, has also admitted of an increase of 21 beds, thus bringing the total number up to 81. and making the hospital one of the largest of its kind in the British Empire. The receipts for the year 1907-8 were £6,080 made up of £1,800 Government grant; £266 from municipalities; £799 private contributions; £1,107 legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,094 out-patients' fees; £306 in-patients' fees; and £708 from other sources. The expenditure was £9,804, of which £5,455 was spent on buildings and extraordinary repairs.

A detailed account was given in the Year-Book for 1907-8 of the hospitals in the following urban centres:—Ballarat, Bendigo, Castle-maine, Geelong, Maryborough, Stawell and Warrnambool.

#### ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. The institution is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the State, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind people, who, having completed their term of training, may be unable to get work elsewhere. This, however, is restricted to the demand for the goods made. The institute is not in any sense a benevolent asylum for the indigent blind, who can not only be maintained cheaper, but can be better cared for in the ordinary institutions for the care of the destitute. The scholastic education is similar to that in the State schools, varied only in the apparatus and means employed, and examinations are held annually by the Education Department. Music is an important part of the education of the blind, those who display exceptional

Institute for  
Blind.



talent are trained for the musical profession, and the skill of the pupils is utilized as a means of raising revenue for the institution by means of concerts and band performances in various parts of the State. In the industrial branch, pupils are trained in the trades of brush, basket, mat, and matting making, the period of training varying from two to five years. Wages are paid at somewhat higher rates than those ruling in the various trades of a similar character outside. Some less proficient workers have their wages supplemented by a bonus. Its outside workers are assisted in times of sickness by "The Blind Workers' Sick Benefit Society." The funds of this society are maintained by weekly contributions from its members, and it is subsidized by a grant from the board of management equal to the amount of the members' contributions. The society is managed by a committee of its members, assisted by the principal of the institution and the accountant, who acts as honorary treasurer. The institution contains 5 dormitories, with 112 beds. There were under care on 1st July, 1907, 94 persons; 9 were admitted during the year; 6 were discharged and 2 died, leaving 95 at the end of the financial year. The total sales of manufactured goods were £5,922. There is now no debt on the institution. The total receipts in 1907-8 were £5,066, comprising—£1,700 Government grant; £193 municipal grants; £1,532 private contributions; £471 legacies and bequests; and £1,170 from all other sources. The total expenditure was £3,066.

At the census of 1901 there were 1,082 blind persons in Victoria, viz., 645 males and 437 females, and of these nearly one-fourth (242) were inmates of charitable institutions.

#### VICTORIAN DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

Deaf and  
Dumb  
Institution.

The Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution occupies a site on St. Kilda Road, and is a home and school combined for deaf children from all parts of the State, irrespective of creed or nationality. At the beginning of the year there were 87 pupils on the roll. During the year ended 30th June, 1908, 8 new pupils were admitted, 4 re-admitted, and 9 discharged, leaving 90 on the roll; the largest in the institution's history. Since the institution was established 489 deaf children have enjoyed its benefits.

The combined oral and manual teaching, which is used in the majority of similar institutions throughout the world, is also used here, with most satisfactory results. In addition to the ordinary school work, the boys are instructed in carpentering, bootmaking, and gardening; while the girls are taught dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, and all kinds of domestic duties.

The receipts for the year amounted to £4,568, made up of £900 Government grant and £500 grant towards the building fund, £224 municipal grants, £946 private contributions, and £1,998 from all other sources. The expenditure was £4,235, viz., £703 for building and extraordinary repairs, and £3,532 for maintenance, &c.

## BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.

In addition to the nine Benevolent Asylums connected with general hospitals, there are eight other of these institutions in the State; two are situated in Ballarat, one each in Bendigo, Beechworth, and Castlemaine, the remaining three being in Melbourne. The number of inmates on 1st July, 1907, was 2,449; the number admitted during the year, 1,483; the total discharged cured, relieved, or otherwise, and died was 1,516; leaving under care on 30th June, 1908, in all the institutions, 2,416. The Government grant in aid for the year 1907-8 was £22,415; from municipalities a sum of £1,093 was received; private contributions amounted to £3,574; proceeds of entertainments were £675; legacies, bequests, and special donations, £8,957; Hospital Sunday collections, £996; payments by patients, £2,282; interest was £2,543; and from all other sources £631 was received, making a total income of £43,166. The expenditure was £39,658.

Benevolent  
asylums.

Ninety-eight benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1908. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of any of the others, with the exception of the Central Methodist Mission and Scots' Church Mission. The distinct adult individuals relieved during the year numbered about 17,389; the receipts amounted to £28,438, of which £7,422 was from Government, £1,635 from municipalities, and £19,381 from private sources; the expenditure was £25,618.

Benevolent  
societies.

## ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

There are nine of these establishments in the State, situated at Ballarat, Geelong, and Melbourne. The number of children under care on 1st July, 1907, was 1,526, the number admitted during the 12 months was 427; the total discharged and died, 444, leaving under care on 30th June, 1908, 1,509. This shows overcrowding to a slight extent, as the daily average in attendance was 1,530 and the number of beds only 1,472. In one of these establishments, the Nazareth Home at Ballarat, the particulars respecting cost of maintenance, &c., cannot be furnished, as the management, on the score of economy, keeps no books of accounts. In the other eight institutions, the total receipts were £27,414—made up of £5,630, Government grant; £376, municipal grants; £4,846, private contributions; £555, proceeds of entertainments; £9,680, legacies and bequests; £158, Hospital Sunday contributions; £2,055, payments on account of orphans maintained; £3,806, interest; and £308, other receipts. The total expenditure was £24,893—£3,789 for buildings, and £21,104 for maintenance and other expenses.

Orphan  
asylums.

## CONSUMPTIVE SANATORIA.

Victorian  
Sanatoria  
for con-  
sumptives.

The management of the Victorian Sanatoria for Consumptives, which had two branches, has closed both of these. The Echuca Sanatorium was closed during the winter of 1907, and the Macedon establishment on 30th June, 1908. During the year ended on the latter date 205 patients were treated, of whom 134 were discharged, cured, or relieved, 27 were incurable, 14 were discharged at their own request, 5 died, and 25 were under care when the institution closed its doors. The receipts for 1907-8 amounted to £3,493, and the expenditure to £4,550.

Greenvale  
Consump-  
tion Sana-  
torium.

The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium, at Broadmeadows, was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. This institution was established by the Government, and is under the control of the Department of Public Health. During the year ended 31st December, 1908, 346 patients were treated at the Sanatorium, 32 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number 187 did very well, 21 were classed as incurable, 84 were discharged at their own request, or for special reasons (some of these being cases sent in for a short period for educational purposes). No death occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 67 patients remaining under care. 860 patients have now received the benefits of treatment and education that this institution affords to cases of consumption in the early stages. 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. There is now accommodation for the treatment of 90 patients, two new tents, with an aggregate accommodation of 16 beds, having been opened in August, 1908.

## OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Convales-  
cent homes.

In addition to the hospitals, there are two Convalescent Homes—one for men situated at Cheltenham, and the other for women at Clayton—with accommodation for 61 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1907-8 was 45; 1,200 were admitted during the year, 1,202 were discharged, and 43 remained under care on 30th June, 1908. The Government grant in aid of these institutions amounted to £370; municipal grants were £86; private contributions, £357; legacies, bequests, &c., £273; Hospital Sunday collections, &c., £311; receipts from relatives, £88; and from interest and other sources, £178—a total of £1,663. The expenditure was £286 on buildings, &c.; £1,635 on maintenance, &c.—a total of £1,921.

Free dis-  
pensaries.

Two free dispensaries furnished returns for 1908—the Collingwood and Fitzroy Free Medical Dispensary, and the Richmond General Dispensary. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1908, numbered 4,217. The visits to or by these persons

numbered 18,502. The total receipts amounted to £587, of which £140 was from Government and £447 from other sources. The total expenditure was £601.

This hospital was established on 1st April, 1901. The original cost of the buildings was £2,200, and about £2,000 has been expended since that time in additions and improvements. The total number of inmates on 30th June, 1907, was 79; 53 were admitted during the year, 9 died, 38 were discharged or adopted, and 85 were under care on 30th June, 1908. The institution contains 10 dormitories and 90 beds. It is supported chiefly by donations and collections. It is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose aim is to protect infant life, procure suitable homes for the children, and afford shelter to destitute mothers. The condition of the institution has been greatly improved, open-air accommodation for the infants having been provided.

Broad-  
meadow  
Foundling  
Hospital.

The objects of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the year ended 30th June, 1908, 154 children were in the care of the institution. Of these 29 were discharged to friends or relations, 7 were adopted, 41 were boarded out, 13 died, and 64 remained in the institution on 30th June, 1908. Two new day nurseries and a foundling ward, with necessary nurses' duty rooms, &c., were opened in September, 1905, and the extra accommodation is already taxed to the uttermost. The ordinary and extraordinary receipts amounted to £1,789, of which £950 was received from the Government. The expenditure was £1,831.

The  
Foundling  
Hospital  
and Infants'  
Home.

At the present time these refuges are ten in number, and are all situated in or near large centres of population. The women while under care in these institutions are expected to work to the best of their ability, a suitable share of labour being allotted to each. Laundry work is the chief means of providing employment, whilst sewing, art needlework, embroidery, &c., also provide occupation to a limited extent. During the year ended 30th June, 1908, the Government subsidized these establishments to the extent of £5,240; £16,323 was obtained as the result of the labour of inmates, and £7,676 from other sources, making the total receipts £29,239. The expenditure amounted to £26,924—made up of £7,494 spent

Refuges for  
women.

ment contains particulars of the number of inmates in the separate on buildings, and £19,430 on maintenance, &c. The following state-institutions during the year 1907-8:—

## REFUGES FOR WOMEN, 1907-8.

Female Refuges.	Number admitted.		Born in the Home.	Number discharged.		Inmates on 30th June, 1908.	
	Women and Girls.	Infants.		Women and Girls.	Infants.	Women and Girls.	Infants.
Ballarat Home ...	22	2	13	19	8	22	22
Bendigo Rescue Home	7	6	1	9	6	4	3
Elizabeth Fry Retreat, South Yarra ...	45	...	...	42	...	31	...
Geelong ...	7	...	6	6	5	10	7
Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford ...	103	...	...	97	...	361	...
Carlton Refuge ...	35	29	...	31	21	32	24
South Yarra Home ...	49	...	...	53	...	24	...
Temporary Home, Collingwood ...	23	...	2	25	2	8	3
House of Mercy, Cheltenham ...	12	...	...	13	...	7	...
Magdalen Asylum, South Melbourne	33	...	...	34	...	152	...
Total ...	336	37	22	329	42	651	59

Salvation  
Army  
Rescue  
Homes.

There are six rescue homes controlled by the Salvation Army, at Abbotsford, Ballarat, Bendigo, Brunswick, Fitzroy, and Geelong. The establishment contained 188 beds on 1st July, 1907, when there were under care 139 adults and 3 children. During the year 528 adults and 103 children were admitted; 254 were placed at service or restored to friends; 179 were discharged at their own request; 14 were sent to hospitals and other institutions; 1 adult and 24 infants died; and there were 69 adults discharged for various reasons, with 88 children. The Army received £566 from the Government, in aid of these institutions; £166 from private contributions; and £4,624 from the proceeds of the labour of the inmates—a total of £5,356. The total expenditure was £5,435.

Night  
shelters.

At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 10,830 cases were accommodated during the year 1907-8, viz., 4,769 men, 6,029 women, and 32 children. The expenses were £66, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund," but there were also numerous contributions in the shape of food.

Victorian  
Discharged  
Prisoners'  
Aid  
Society.

Since 1872 a society has been in existence for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, railway passes, and various kinds of tools of trade; and those who

desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior, or to leave the State. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The work is aided by honorary correspondents in country centres. Very valuable aid is given in connexion with the moral reformation of the young offender. The improvement of the hardened criminal is a matter of great difficulty, but the society is a valuable help to those who have not become confirmed in careers of crime and wrong-doing, and minimizes the tendencies of drifting into the criminal class of those who have formed vicious and evil habits. The number of individuals relieved in 1907-8 was 372. The receipts were £832, including grants from the Government and the Penal Department, and contributions from private sources, while the expenditure was £811.

This association was established in Victoria in 1883. Its objects are to instruct all classes in the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured. Since the inception of the association its influence has been steadily increasing, and the number of people instructed is growing larger every day. The total number who have been instructed to date is 16,588; the number of persons who are fully qualified is 795; 2,528 railway employes and 553 members of the police force have been specially educated in the work; and 10,418 certificates and medallions have been issued. Three ambulance waggons are stationed at 25 Lang-lane (Tel. 3264), at the back of the Grand Hotel, Spring-street, one at 33 Grosvenor street, South Yarra (Tel. Yarra 246), and one at 61 Wilson street, Moonee Ponds (Tel. Ascot 201), which may be summoned when required. First aid is rendered by trained men when necessary. Ashford litters are also provided for the use of the public in cases of accident in the city.

St. John's  
Ambulance  
Associa-  
tion.

#### CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The society has been established in Melbourne since 1887, its objects being:—(1) To encourage and organize charitable work and to promote co-operation therein; (2) To check imposture and professional mendacity, and to discourage indiscriminate alms-giving; (3) To inquire into all applications for assistance, with the view of ascertaining if and in what way each case can be helped; (4) To afford (where necessary) immediate relief during inquiry or pending arrangements with charitable institutions or aid from other sources; (5) To maintain a woodyard, or other labour test, so that the means of earning food or shelter shall be open to any applicant able and willing to work; (6) To establish a loan fund; (7) To keep records of all cases for the purpose of reference, and to maintain a Central Register of help given by all relieving agencies. The society is managed by an executive committee elected by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. This council consists of a nominee of each of the charities represented, and of twenty members elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The income of the year ended 30th June, 1908 was—Administration account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as

Charity Or-  
ganization  
Society.

all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £854; expenditure, £912. Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £923; expenditure, £811. Emergency Relief Account—Receipts, £218; expenditure, £172. Woodyard—Receipts, £1,073; expenditure, £990. The number of cases dealt with during the year was 1,490, of which the new cases investigated were 857. The result of investigation shows that in 758 instances distress was due to misfortune, in 62 to misconduct; and 37 cases come under other headings. Special efforts are made to deal with applicants for alms on street and doorstep. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was often wasted on unworthy objects, and to have stimulated and wisely directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognise natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to infant. The woodyard is a very practical part of the society's work. It affords a test of the sincerity of men who ask help on the ground that they cannot get work; and it gives temporary work to those who really need it. This society has consistently advocated the establishment of labour colonies. That at Leongatha was founded by the advice, and with the assistance of the society sixteen years ago. The lack of suitable employment for the poor is partly met by the employment office of the society, through which a large number of persons have been given work, permanent in some cases, and temporary in others, which otherwise would not have reached them.

#### LABOUR COLONY, LEONGATHA.

Labour  
Colony,  
Leongatha.

The Labour Colony at Leongatha was established by a proclamation of 26th September, 1893, setting apart and appropriating, under the *Settlement on Lands Act 1893*, about 800 acres in the township. By a further proclamation of 24th April, 1903, the colony was abolished, and the land resumed by the Lands Department, although the colonists were still maintained on the land.

After the trustees of the old colony had all retired the Minister of Lands instructed the Director of Agriculture, on 13th June, 1903, to take over the farm and manage it as a Labour Establishment, virtually as a Labour Colony for the relief of destitute men in Melbourne who desired to go there. No order was given that the number admitted to the Establishment was to be reduced, and the destitute were as freely admitted as formerly, but in many instances they were not maintained there so long, orders being issued that when a man had earned £2 he should leave in search of work.

On 14th June, 1904, 460 acres or thereabouts of the old Labour Colony lands, including the homestead, were proclaimed a Labour Colony, and Trustees were appointed to act from 1st July, 1904.

The object sought by its establishment was to afford temporary relief at sustenance wages to able-bodied destitute men. During the first year of its existence 1,013 men were sent to the colony, and up to the present 7,232 out of the 10,782 applicants have been afforded relief. The colonists are instructed in the general work of farming, dairying, and fruit and vegetable growing, and pig breeding is carried on extensively. During the year ended 30th June, 1909, 296 men were admitted, a weekly average of 64 was maintained during the whole year for an average term of 9½ weeks, 91 left looking for work, 105 left with engagements, 69 left without notice, 21 were discharged for various reasons, 8 were sent to Melbourne for medical treatment, 16 received tickets but did not reach the colony, and 67 were at work on 30th June, 1909. The cost of maintenance, including food, wages, and management, was 8s. 2d. per week per man.

When the accounts were balanced for the financial year ended 30th June, 1909, it was found that there was a credit balance of £241 in trust accounts.

The total expenses for the year were £2,853, which included £232, fares and freights; £290, stores; £163, building material; £211, live stock; £370, plants and tools; £188, fodder seeds, &c.; and £310, food for men.

The receipts from sales, &c., amounted to £1,847, as follows:—

Dairy produce	...	...	...	£497
Farm produce and garden	...	...	...	270
Horses	...	...	...	76
Pigs	...	...	...	495
Dairy Herd	...	...	...	28
Hides, Bones, &c.	...	...	...	59
Sheep	...	...	...	99
Bees	...	...	...	8
Colonists' Board and Lodging	...	...	...	161
Wages of men working off the place	...	...	...	124
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	30

The following are the amounts of Government grants which have been spent annually since the establishment of the Colony:—

				£	s.	d.
1893-4	...	...	...	4,213	15	2
1894-5	...	...	...	3,203	8	0
1895-6	...	...	...	2,473	13	1
1896-7	...	...	...	2,219	14	4
1897-8	...	...	...	2,729	13	2
1898-9	...	...	...	4,091	8	1
1899-1900	...	...	...	3,884	5	11
1900-1	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
1901-2	...	...	...	2,374	3	6
1902-3	...	...	...	3,627	7	10
1903-4	...	...	...	1,998	18	11
1904-5	...	...	...	999	19	7
1905-6	...	...	...	499	19	9
1906-7	...	...	...	496	9	10
1907-8	...	...	...	449	18	7
1908-9	...	...	...	549	19	9
Total	...	...	...	36,812	15	6



It will be seen that the Government grant for the past four years has averaged about £500 per annum, also that it was during those years lower than at any previous period and about £500 below the amount for the year 1904-5.

Although the profits from the farm are reduced owing to the restricted area, there will still be work in clearing and cultivation to enable men to be sent to Leongatha for several years. By the continuation of this colony no man need starve in the city. Every week applications are made by destitute unemployed men to be sent to the Institution. A greater number apply in winter than in spring or summer, and without an institution of this kind it is hard to conceive what would become of these destitute individuals. In every large community there is always a great number of human derelicts without criminal tendencies; and provision (other than gaols) where men can get work that is remunerative to the State, must of necessity be made. It is now almost self-supporting, and, in a few years' time, by the adoption of improved methods in management, should become entirely self-supporting.

#### AUSTRALIAN HEALTH SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Health  
Society.

The "Australian Health Society" was established in Melbourne in 1875. It consists of about 300 members, and is managed by a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and fourteen members of council, five of whom are ladies. Its objects are:—(1) To create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) To induce and assist people, by personal influence, example and encouragement, to live in accordance with recognised laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) To seek the removal of all noxious influences deleterious to the public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects (its methods being distinctly benevolent), the society prints and distributes freely pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets bearing upon the preservation of health; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges courses of public health lectures. The ladies' committee of the council organize series of illustrated "Health Talks for Wives and Daughters" in thickly populated parts of the suburbs, thus reaching many greatly in need of sanitary enlightenment. Admission is in all cases free. In pursuance of the plan of testing the work done in the inculcation of health and temperance lessons in the State schools, an examination is held annually, with the concurrence of the Minister of Public Instruction, of pupils of thirteen years of age and upwards, in those subjects. At the last examination 72 candidates passed, and were awarded prizes and certificates, which were presented at the society's annual meeting. In the latter part of 1905 arrangements were completed by which the "Victorian Association for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis" and the

"Women's Health Society" were amalgamated with the Australian Health Society, the view being taken that the union would tend to further the spread of hygienic knowledge and promote the cause of sanitary progress. The "fight against consumption," in particular, can thus be carried on with greater energy than before. The society receives no pecuniary aid from the Government, its work being carried on by voluntary subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards. The office is located in Empire Buildings, Flinders-street.

#### ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian 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, 1908, 52 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 15 certificates, 16 bronze medals, and 2 silver medals were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £397, and the expenditure to £409. The institution has placed and maintains 340 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, throughout all the Australian States and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1907-8, 19 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 1 in New South Wales, 9 in Western Australia, 1 in Tasmania, 2 in Queensland, and 1 in South Australia. The society has 156 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:—54 in Victoria, 35 in New South Wales, 25 in New Zealand, 28 in Queensland, 8 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the States, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other States.

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 is making a special feature of the development of swimming and life saving proficiency.

The following figures show the number of persons accidentally drowned in Victoria during the past twenty years:—

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1889 to 1898 ...	1,710	317	2,027
1899 to 1908 ...	1,296	274	1,570

A large falling off is shown in the last ten years, both in the actual number of persons drowned, and in the proportion to the population, the rate per 100,000 being 13 in the later decennium as against 17 in the earlier.

Taking the ten years ended 1908, the ages of persons accidentally drowned were as follows:—

AGES OF PERSONS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN VICTORIA,  
1899 TO 1908.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years ... ..	232	85	317
10 to 20 years ... ..	261	43	304
20 to 40 years ... ..	316	76	392
40 to 60 years ... ..	254	45	299
60 years and over ... ..	233	25	258
Total ... ..	1,296	274	1,570

Society for  
the Pro-  
tection of  
Animals.

The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals was established on 4th July, 1871. For the first 10½ years of its existence it was known as the Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and in 1895 it was incorporated. By the enforcement of the existing laws, and the procuring of such further legislation as may be deemed expedient, it seeks to prevent wanton and unnecessary cruelty. The creation of a wholesome and enlightened public opinion is also aimed at, since it is recognised that to excite and sustain such opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals is even of greater importance than the enforcement of the law, particularly in those classes of cases where pain and suffering may actually be caused in ignorance, and where consequently a little more knowledge of animals would result in the diminution of the unconscious practice of cruelty. To this end, papers and leaflets dealing with the proper, humane, and considerate treatment of animals are widely distributed. Honorary agents of the society are appointed in more than 170 different centres, and these, by disinterested service under the supervision of and in co-operation with the secretary and inspector in Melbourne, forward the work of the institution in every portion of the State. During the year ended 30th June, 1908, 831 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 636 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 126 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 £401 and the expenditure to £419.

## HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

In Melbourne and suburbs, the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The clergy of the various denominations take an active part in the movement, preaching sermons appropriate to the occasion, and otherwise helping it forward. The church collections on this Sunday are almost entirely devoted to the charities. Sunday school superintendents, business firms, their employes, and others lend valuable assistance in making collections. The following are the amounts collected since the movement was inaugurated:—

## COLLECTIONS, 1873 TO 1908.

		£			£
1873 to 1898 ...	...	190,104	1905 ...	...	8,235
1899 ..	...	5,853	1906 ...	...	8,011
1900 ...	...	5,901	1907 ...	...	8,813
1901 ...	...	6,034	1908 ...	...	9,146
1902 ...	...	6,669			
1903 ...	...	7,058			
1904 ...	...	7,795	Total ...	...	£263,619

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions, as well as the total sums collected, from the inception of the fund to 1907, and for the year 1908, were as follows:—

## DISTRIBUTION, 1873 TO 1908.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1907.	1908.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital ...	72,536	2,140	74,676
Alfred Hospital ...	31,712	967	32,679
Benevolent Asylum ...	21,850	576	22,426
Women's Hospital ...	21,857	617	22,474
Children's Hospital ...	28,768	1,292	30,060
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	12,121	462	12,583
Homœopathic Hospital ...	11,907	433	12,340
Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm ...	7,722	160	7,882
Richmond Dispensary ...	1,571	50	1,621
Collingwood Dispensary ...	1,900	...	1,900
Austin Hospital for Incurables ...	14,014	829	14,843
Convalescent Home for Women ...	2,650	155	2,805
"    "    Men ...	2,135	155	2,290
Melbourne District Nursing Society ...	1,232	150	1,382
St. Vincent's Hospital ...	4,481	632	5,113
Sanatorium for Consumptives, Echuca and Macedon ...	3,151	...	3,151
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ...	1,263	187	1,450
Melbourne Dental Hospital ...	204	75	279
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home ...	86	...	86
St. John's Ambulance Association ...	125	100	225
Total distributed ...	241,285	8,980	250,265
Total collected ..	254,473	9,146	263,619

Hospital  
and  
Sunday.Distribution  
of moneys  
collected  
on Hospital  
Saturday  
and  
Sunday.

## OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Federal  
Invalid  
and Old-  
age  
Pensions  
Act.

The Federal Parliament recently made provision for the payment of invalid and old-age pensions throughout Australia, which came into force, so far as old-age pensions were concerned, on 1st July, 1909. The maximum rate of pensions is not to exceed 10s. per week, and the persons to whom old-age pensions may be paid and the principal conditions attaching thereto are as under:—

Every person who has attained the age of 65 years, or who being permanently incapacitated for work has attained the age of 60 years. The Governor-General may by proclamation declare that the age at which women shall be qualified to receive an old-age pension shall be 60 years.

Residence in Australia when applying for pension, and also continuously for 20 years. Continuous residence in Australia is not to be deemed as interrupted by occasional absences from Australia or a territory under its jurisdiction, not exceeding in the aggregate one-tenth of the total period of residence, or if the applicant proves that during any period of absence his home was in Australia, and if married that his wife and family resided in Australia and were maintained by him.

## Good character.

If a husband, that he has not for 12 months or upwards during five years immediately preceding his application, without just cause, deserted his wife, or without just cause failed to provide her with adequate means of maintenance, or neglected to maintain any of his children under 14 years of age, or if a wife that she has not for 12 months during the preceding five years, without just cause, deserted her husband or children under the age of 14 years.

Net capital value of property not to exceed £310, but a deduction of £1 is made for every complete £10 by which the net value of property exceeds £50, except where the property includes the home of the pensioner, when £100 is exempted. Pensioner's income, together with pension, not to be more than £52 per annum. Benefits received from friendly societies, trade unions, and other similar associations, are not to be considered income.

Any applicant who has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income is not eligible.

The following persons are not qualified to receive an old-age pension:—

## Aliens.

Naturalized subjects of the King who have not been naturalized for three years before making application, provided that a person who is or becomes a naturalized subject before 30th June, 1910, shall not be disqualified.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

## INVALID PENSIONS.

This part of the Act is not to come into force until the date is fixed by proclamation, and pensions may then be granted to the persons specified below, subject to the conditions mentioned :—

Every person above the age of 16 years, who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of his being an invalid, and who is not receiving an old-age pension.

Residence in Australia continuously for at least five years, provided that the applicant has become permanently incapacitated whilst in Australia.

That the accident or invalid state of health was not self-induced nor in any way brought about with a view to obtaining a pension.

That applicant has no claim against any employer, company, or other person, or body to adequately maintain or compensate him on account of accident or ill-health.

That his relatives, viz., father, mother, husband, wife, or children, do not either severally or collectively adequately maintain him.

Income or property is not to exceed the limits prescribed for old-age pensions.

Persons disqualified for invalid pension are :—

Aliens.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

The number of persons in each State of Australia who were on the pension list in September, 1909, was as follows :—

Old-age pensioners in Australia.

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA,  
SEPTEMBER, 1909.

State.	Number of Pensioners.	Annual Amount Payable (Approximate).*
		£
Victoria ... ..	15,901	363,470
New South Wales ... ..	23,081	527,593
Queensland ... ..	7,135	163,694
South Australia ... ..	1,663	38,013
Western Australia ... ..	556	12,710
Tasmania ... ..	1,732	39,591
Australia ... ..	50,068	1,144,471

As the Act has only been in operation for two months, the number of persons in receipt of old-age pensions given above may be expected to be considerably augmented in the various States when all the applications, which are being considered as fast as circumstances will permit, have been finally dealt with.

\* These amounts have been calculated by taking as the average pension that payable to the old-age pensioners in Victoria on 31st December, 1908, viz., ss. 9½d. per week.

Old-age pensioners in Victoria.

An Act to provide for the payment of old-age pensions was passed in Victoria in 1900. The minimum age of a pensioner was fixed at 65 years, but pensions could be granted to persons under that age if they had been permanently disabled through having been engaged in mining or any prescribed unhealthy or hazardous occupation. The period of residence in the State required to entitle a person to a pension was 20 years, five of which had to be continuous and immediately preceding the application. A person who had deserted, without just cause, wife, husband, or children, for a period of 12 months in the preceding five years, was debarred from pension rights. The absence of serious criminal taint, to the extent of not having been imprisoned for periods amounting to five years during the whole qualifying period of residence, or to six months or upwards in the preceding five years, was insisted upon. Three convictions for drunkenness during the preceding two years was a disqualification. An applicant must have been a British subject by birth, or a naturalized subject of not less than six months' standing, but Chinese and Asiatics, whether naturalized or not, and Aborigines were excluded. Originally the maximum pension was 10s. per week, but in the Amending Act of 1901 it was reduced to 8s. per week. By Act No. 2088 the maximum rate of pension was again fixed at 10s. per week, dating from 5th October, 1907. Under the Amending Act of 1903 pensions were only granted and the amount fixed by the Treasurer of the State, after recommendation of the Commissioners. 10,875 persons were entitled to receive pensions on 31st December, 1907. Between 1st January, 1908, and 31st December, 1908, 2,220 pensions were granted to new applicants, and 177 pensions were restored; 309 pensions were suspended, and 1,190 pensioners died, leaving 11,773 persons entitled to pensions on 31st December, 1908, of whom 11,587 received payment from the last schedules prepared. (The remaining 186 pensioners were inmates of hospitals or had their pensions temporarily withheld.) Of the persons entitled to pensions on 31st December, 1908, 5,278 were resident in Melbourne and suburbs; 790 in Ballarat and district; 558 in Bendigo and district; 344 in Geelong; 122 in Maryborough; 75 in Daylesford; 125 in Warrnambool; and 95 in Creswick; the remainder were scattered throughout the other districts of the State.

The following are the amounts paid since the inception of the system on 1st January, 1901:—

In 1900-01	...	...	£129,338
1901-02	...	...	292,432
1902-03	...	...	215,973
1903-04	...	...	205,150
1904-05	...	...	200,464
1905-06	...	...	189,127
1906-07	...	...	187,793
1907-08	...	...	233,573
1908-09	...	...	270,827

Total ... £1,924,677

The following table contains the number of old-age pensioners in Victoria, distinguishing males and females, at various rates of payment on 31st December, 1908:—

Pensions at various rates.

NUMBER OF OLD-AGE PENSIONERS AND RATES OF PENSION ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Rate of Pension per Week.	Number of Old-age Pensioners on 31st December, 1908—		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
10s. ... ..	1,687	2,195	3,882
9s. 6d. ... ..	89	96	185
9s. ... ..	2,099	1,498	3,597
8s. 6d. ... ..	112	78	190
8s. ... ..	1,099	1,016	2,115
7s. 6d. ... ..	83	98	181
7s. ... ..	551	495	1,046
6s. 6d. ... ..	43	24	67
6s. ... ..	157	121	278
5s. 6d. ... ..	8	19	27
5s. and under ... ..	128	77	205
Total ... ..	6,056	5,717	11,773

This statement shows that about one-third of the total number of pensioners received the maximum amount of 10s. per week—the proportion of females who received the full pension, however, being 39 per cent., as against 28 per cent. of the males. The average pension payable to those on the roll on 31st December, 1908, was 8s. 9½d. Of the total number of pensioners, 51½ per cent. were men and 48½ per cent. women.

The following statement shows the estimated number of persons aged 65 years and over in three Australian States which paid old-age pensions and in New Zealand, the number of persons who received pensions, the proportion of the latter to the former, and the annual amount payable:—

Old-age pensions in Australia and New Zealand.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1908.

State or Dominion.	Estimated Number of Persons Aged 65 Years and Upwards.	Number of Persons Receiving Old Age Pensions.	Proportion of those Eligible on an Age Basis Receiving Pensions.	Annual Amount Payable.
Victoria ... ..	67,000	11,513	Per cent.	£
New South Wales ... ..	59,800	21,910*	17	263,167
Queensland ... ..	14,300	6,604	37	509,498
New Zealand ... ..	44,093	14,088	46	149,077
Total ... ..	185,193	54,115	32	345,860

\* In addition there were 2,978 invalid pensioners at the end of 1908, and the total payment during 1908 on account of these pensions was £44,294.



It thus appears that Queensland was paying pensions to nearly one-half of those eligible to receive them under the age qualification, New South Wales to nearly two-fifths, and New Zealand to nearly one-third, but in Victoria only about one-sixth of those so qualified were on the pension list. The number of pensioners in New Zealand includes 657 Maoris.

In New South Wales, the scheme sanctioned by Parliament specified a pension of £26 a year, diminished by £1 for every £1 of income above £26 a year, and by £1 for every £15 of property the pensioner possessed. Where a husband and wife were each entitled to a pension the amount was fixed at £19 10s. a year each, unless they were living apart under a decree of the Court or a deed of separation, when the full amount of £26 was allowed. To obtain a pension a person must have reached 65 years of age and have resided in the State not less than 25 years. Persons under 65 years of age but over 60 years were entitled to pensions if they were incapacitated by sickness or injury from earning their livelihood, but debility due merely to age was not considered an incapacitating sickness. In 1907 an Act was passed by which pensions up to £26 a year were granted to persons over 16 years of age who were permanently incapacitated for work by reason of accident or invalidity. Applicants must have resided for five years in the State, and have become incapacitated there.

In Queensland the old-age pensions became payable from 1st July, 1908, and the maximum amount of pension was 10s. per week. The qualifying age was 65 years. The applicant must have resided in the State for at least 20 years, and for five years immediately preceding the application the residence must have been continuous. The pension was diminished by £1 for every complete pound of annual income above £26, and also by £1 for every complete £15 of net capital value of accumulated property. The maximum income that could be received inclusive of pension was, therefore, £52 per annum, and the maximum amount of property that could be held was £259.

In New Zealand every person 65 years of age and over is eligible for a pension, provided he has resided continuously in the dominion for 25 years, and does not receive income in excess of £60 a year, nor possess property exceeding £260 in value. The maximum pension is £26 a year with a deduction of £1 per annum for each £1 of income above £34 a year, and for each £10 of property above £50. Where any part of the property of an applicant is that on which he permanently resides, and produces no income a deduction of £150 is allowed. In the case of a husband and wife the amount of joint income (including pension) is limited to £90.

#### PUBLIC HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Public  
Hospitals  
for the  
Insane.

At the beginning of the year 1908 there were on the registers of the Department the names of 5,052 insane persons, consisting of 2,569 males and 2,483 females; at the end of the year (31st December, 1908) the numbers had increased to 2,579 males and 2,532

females, making a total of 5,111. The total increase for the year was, therefore, 59 persons, the greater number of whom, namely, 47, are maintained in the State Hospitals, the increase in the private Licensed Houses being only 4. The number on trial leave has fallen from 301 to 255, while the number boarded out has risen from 37 to 89. The distribution on 31st December, 1908, was as follows:—

NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE  
DEPARTMENT, 1908.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the State Hospitals for the Insane... Boarded-out and on Trial Leave from the State Hospitals for the Insane ...	2,391	2,279	4,670
In the Private Licensed Houses ...	166	178	344
Out on trial from the private Licensed Houses ... .. .	15	55	70
	7	20	27
Total ... ..	2,579	2,532	5,111

At the same date (31st December, 1908) there were also under observation in the Receiving Houses and Receiving Wards the following persons, but these patients could not at the time be adjudged insane:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Receiving House at Royal Park	10	10	20
„ „ Ward at Bendigo ...	...	2	2
„ „ „ „ Geelong ...	2	1	3
Total ... ..	12	13	25

It is worth while pointing out that the year's increase is not a very serious one, viz., 59, although in the last three years there has been a very considerable growth in the numbers dealt with by the Department. This apparently large increase is due to the establishment of Licensed Houses for private cases, as well as to the fact that the Receiving House, at Royal Park, has attracted many cases which would not otherwise have come within the cognizance of the Department, and this, in a less degree, is true also of the private Licensed Houses.

The most convincing proof of an increase in the incidence of insanity would be a rise in the number of first admissions; that such increase does not exist in the case of Victoria is shown by the following table:—

FIRST ADMISSIONS TO THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.							
1902	...	...	691	1906	...	...	687
1903	...	...	681	1907	...	...	641
1904	...	...	664	1908	...	...	652
1905	...	...	630				

Whilst it is still true that, of the Australasian States, Victoria has the highest ratio of lunacy (1 in 248.8 persons), this is accounted for in several ways: Firstly, the numbers of males and females are more nearly equal; secondly, there is a very much larger proportion of old people in Victoria than in the other States; thirdly, the more extensive use of the trial leave clause, by retaining names longer on the register, makes the Victorian figures appear much higher than those of the other States. These causes, coupled with the financial collapse of the early nineties and the subsequent emigration to New Zealand and Western Australia, fully explain our high rate of residual insanity.

The past year testifies to the value of the Receiving House which was established towards the end of 1907, at Royal Park. The admissions therein have totalled 339, the discharges 132 (of whom 117 were cured, 6 were relieved, 8 were not improved, and 1 escaped but was subsequently re-taken), while it was found necessary to send on to the State Hospitals 204 patients for further treatment or permanent detention. There was also 1 patient who died in the Receiving House. At present this house is being utilized not only for the observation of cases of doubtful insanity, but also for the cure of those who are readily curable, or only temporarily deranged; but with the opening of the Mental Hospital, some time in 1909, the Receiving House will revert to its special purpose—that of being a Receiving House and a distributing centre.

The number of patients in the Hospitals for the Insane in the different Australian States and New Zealand, and their proportion to the total population of each State on 31st December, 1907, were:—

#### NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATES.

State or Dominion.	Number of Insane on 31st December, 1907.	
	Total.	Per 100,000 of Population.
Victoria	4,986	396
Queensland	2,078	380
New South Wales	5,576	355
New Zealand	3,240	349
Tasmania	502	273
South Australia	1,019	257
Western Australia	622	236

The high proportion of insane persons in Victoria is accounted for by the considerations mentioned above.

The recoveries of patients in the Victorian Hospitals for the Insane in 1907 were below the average of the seventeen years ended with 1907, the proportion in that year being 3,008 per 10,000 admitted, as compared with an average of 3,675 in the period stated.

Recoveries of insane persons in Australia, 1907.

RECOVERIES.

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
Tasmania ... ..	... 4,947	Victoria ... ..	... 3,008
South Australia ... ..	... 4,741	Queensland ... ..	... 2,904
New South Wales ... ..	... 4,227	Western Australia ... ..	... 2,885

The apparent reduction in the Victorian rate is accounted for in part by the fact that many cases are now treated successfully in the Receiving Houses which were formerly dealt with in the hospitals. Also the trial leave system has been extended, and it is not possible to keep an accurate account of the recoveries among patients out on leave.

The mortality of patients was higher in Western Australia in 1907 than in any of the other States. This will be seen by the following figures:—

Deaths of insane persons in Australia and New Zealand.

DEATHS.

	Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.		Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.
Western Australia ... ..	... 873	Victoria ... ..	... 674
South Australia ... ..	... 853	Queensland ... ..	... 642
New South Wales ... ..	... 739	Tasmania ... ..	... 569
New Zealand ... ..	... 718		

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

There were at the end of 1908 three industrial and eleven reformatory schools in the State. Two of them (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing depôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes, 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 Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed

Neglected and Reformatory Children.

with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1908, numbered 5,703—comprising 5,477 neglected and 226 reformatory children—and there were 38 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, 1904 TO 1908.

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.	
1904	...	3,154	769	826	136	4	4,889
1905	...	3,044	761	854	148	6	4,813
1906	...	3,315	724	751	120	10	4,920
1907	...	3,358	740	777	127	6	5,008
1908	...	3,711	710	748	306	2	5,477

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.	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1904	...	189	33	62	2	1	287
1905	...	151	29	54	1	...	235
1906	...	144	20	42	...	...	206
1907	...	146	18	39	...	1	204
1908	...	161	18	42	...	5	226

Children boarded out, &c.

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is five shillings per week for each child. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

Children committed to the care of the State, 1908.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1908 were as follows:—The total number of children placed under control during the year was 1,240, and in 563 cases, or 46 per cent. of the whole, the parents were held to be blamable—the father in 457, the mother in 57, and both parents in

49 cases. There were 677 cases in which the parents were held to be blameless—in 404 the father was dead and the mother poor but of good character; in 2 the father was dead and the mother an invalid; in 14 both parents were dead; in 88 the parents were alive, but, though held to be of good character, were too poor to support their children; in 67 the father was an invalid and the mother poor; in 3 the father was an invalid and the mother dead; in 17 the father was poor and the mother dead; in 3 the father was poor and the mother an invalid; in 7 the father was unknown and the mother dead; in 35 the father was unknown and the mother unable through ill-health, or poverty, to maintain her offspring; in 4 the father was unknown and the mother was in a lunatic asylum; in 32 the father was in a lunatic asylum and the mother was poor; and in 1 the father was in a lunatic asylum and the mother was dead. The number of children placed under care in 1908 was the greatest on record, and this is largely due to the fact that many were during that year taken as wards and returned to their mothers—the number being 620, as compared with 398 in the preceding year. It is also due in part to the operation of the Infant Life Protection Act, 166 children having come directly under the control of the department through this legislative act, apart from those that are supervised and inspected by the officers of the Neglected Children's Department, but are maintained by their relatives.

The Government expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1908 to £60,540, and for reformatory school children to £4,639; the expenses of administration amounted to £6,095, making a total gross expenditure of £71,283. A sum of £2,414 was received from parents for maintenance, and £126 from other sources, making the net expenditure £68,743. The average number of neglected children under supervision during the year was 5,246; of this total 3,633 were maintained in foster homes at an average annual cost per head to the State of £15 4s. 10d.; 110 were in Government receiving depôts at £28 6s. 11d. per head, and 45 were in private industrial schools costing £13 16s. per head; 748 were at service earning their own living, and 710 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The average number of reformatory wards under supervision during the year was 214. Of this number, 154 were maintained in private schools at an average annual cost per head of £30 2s. 5d., 42 were in service earning their own living, and 18 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The average net cost per head of neglected and reformatory school children who were maintained by the State during the year was £17 8s. 9d.

Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children.

Part VIII. of the *Neglected Children's Act* 1890 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 found unfitted for such care to the control of the Department for Neglected Children. The following return shows the societies and persons

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

registered under the provisions of this part of the Act, and particulars respecting the children under their care during 1908:—

WORK OF SOCIETIES AND PERSONS REGISTERED UNDER PART VIII.  
OF THE "NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S ACT."

Name of Society or Person.	Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.07.	Admissions during 1908.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.08.
		Court Committals.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society	310	15	11	4	299
Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society	592	..	..	70	483
Clifden Home, Wedderburn ..	105	..	..	2	107
Gordon Institute, Melbourne ..	160	5	27	38	218
Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn (Mr. W. M. Forster)	18	..	1	17	23
Burwood Boys' Home .. ..	57	1	28	..	70
Geelong Try Boys' Brigade ..	119	..	..	61	111
Latrobe-street Ragged School Mission	149	2	..	90	92
Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East	35	5	..	6	38
Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society	110	4	6	16	106
Methodist Homes for Children ..	352	32	..	21	379
Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East	68	..	1	17	78
Presbyterian Rescue Home, Brunswick	4	3	1	4	6
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	288	..	2	75	139
Total .. .. .	2,367	67	77	421	2,149

Total number of neglected and orphan children.

The total number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies in 1908 reached the large number of 9,399, viz., 5,741 under the control of the Neglected Children's Department, 2,149 under the supervision of societies registered under Part III. of the Neglected Children's Act, and 1,509 in Orphan Asylums.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT.

Infant Life Protection Act.

With a 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. Its principal provisions are as follows:—

The administration of the Act is removed from the Chief Commissioner of Police to the Department for Neglected Children, and power is given to establish maternity homes, infant asylums, or cottage homes. No male person is eligible to be registered as the occupier of a registered house. Male or female inspectors are to be appointed, who may enter and inspect any house registered under the Act, inspect any infant in the house, and examine the registered occupier as to the proper care and maintenance of the infants, and give any necessary advice or directions. The age of children who may be dealt with under the Act is raised from 2 to 5 years. For refusing to admit or obstructing an inspector, or for refusing to

answer or answering falsely any questions put by the inspector, a penalty of £10 may be imposed.

Any person who desires to board-out an infant must make application to the Secretary of the Department, stating what amount he or she is prepared to pay weekly for the child's maintenance. The infant must then be examined by a medical man, and if he reports that it is free from syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease of a serious nature, and the Secretary is satisfied that the home is suitable, he may grant the application.

No infant under the age of 12 months is to be boarded-out for less than 10s. per week, and if over 12 months old for less than 7s. per week, nor in any case for more than 40s. per week. All payments for the maintenance of infants are to be made through the Secretary, who is not to pay any registered person more than two weeks in advance, and no instalment of any payment is to be paid after the death of the infant, except for any arrears at the time of death. If the weekly payments fall into arrear for a period of four weeks, the infant *ipso facto* becomes a ward of the Department for Neglected Children.

The Secretary may cancel the registration, and take charge of children from a registered home, and if they are not removed from his care within a month they become wards of the Department, and the Secretary shall then determine, by writing, what amount, not exceeding 12s. per week, the parents or guardians are to pay towards each child's maintenance.

A penalty of £100, with or without imprisonment for any term not more than a year, may be levied for receiving or making payment for the maintenance of an infant contrary to the method prescribed in the Act.

Information as to the parentage of infants is to be treated as confidential, and is to be recorded in a book kept by the Secretary to be called the "Private Register."

Any child found to have developed syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease, which the Governor in Council may, by Order published in the *Government Gazette*, declare to be of a serious nature, must be removed from a registered home, and committed to the care of the Department.

When a child is received in a home, notice must be sent to the Secretary, and every registered person is to keep a roll containing the name, sex, and age of each infant, and the date at which the infant was received in charge. On the removal of an infant from a registered home, the Secretary is to be notified, and entries are to be made on the roll, showing the time of such removal, the name, address, and occupation of the person removing the infant, and if done by a married woman, the address and occupation of her husband. The penalty for neglecting to produce the roll or to keep it in proper form is a fine not exceeding £25, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

All children in registered homes are to be under the care of medical officers appointed by the Government.

Every registered person is compelled within twelve hours after the death of an infant in her care to give notice to the Secretary,



and to the police. Unless a medical officer appointed pursuant to the regulations gives a certificate stating that he has personally attended or examined the infant, specifying the cause of death, and unless the coroner is satisfied that there is no cause for inquiry, an inquest must be held by the coroner, who has to make a report to the Chief Secretary, with such remarks as to him seem fit.

An infant dying under 5 years of age who at the time of death, or within two months previously, was in charge of a registered person, or, if illegitimate, who has died in the house of such person, cannot be buried without the production of a certificate from a coroner, justice, or member of the police force, authorizing the burial.

It is unlawful for a Registrar of Births and Deaths to give an undertaker or other person a certificate of the registration of the death of an infant to whom the provisions of this Act apply, unless authorized by a coroner, justice, or member of the police force acting on behalf of a coroner or justice.

Certain children are exempted from the operation of most of the sections of the Act, viz., wards of the Department for Neglected Children, any infant retained or received in any charitable institution approved by the Minister, and any child whom the Minister may exempt on the ground that he is satisfied that the guardian is a relative, or that it is unnecessary or undesirable that these sections should apply to it.

On 31st December, 1908, there were 304 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Act, 113 being under 1 year of age and 191 between 1 and 5 years of age. The deaths during the year numbered 48. In addition, 166 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department—156 by the operation of Section 9, and 10 under Section 15 of the Infant Life Protection Act. Eighty-seven cases of adoption of children were notified during the year. Four female inspectors are engaged in the work of inspection.

An examination of the vital statistics of the State shows that there is pressing need for this Act for the repression of criminal negligence in the treatment of infants. In 1908 the illegitimate births numbered 1,790, and the deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year 354, being equal to a rate of 19.78 deaths per 100 births, as compared with 7.93 for legitimate children under 1 year of age. The mortality rate of illegitimate infants was thus between two and three times as great as that of children born in wedlock, which proportion is the experience of all recent years.

#### 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 the 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. A fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances, and on 31st De-

ember, 1908, there remained 7 widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each. At the same date the amount at credit was £15,097, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street; £2,500 was in Government debentures, £467 in bank deposit receipts, and £130 cash in hand.

#### BENDIGO MINERS' ASSOCIATION—THE WATSON FUND.

About the middle of the year 1889 the idea suggested itself to Mr. J. B. Watson of doing something for the permanently injured miners of the Bendigo District. It was immediately after the occurrence of a severe mining accident that Mr. Watson sent a letter to the Miners' Association with an offer to contribute £1,500, at the rate of £100 per year unconditionally, or to give £150 per year for 10 years, if the Society would contribute a like amount. His proposal was brought under the notice of the Committee of Management, with the result that a Select Committee was appointed to bring up a report, and at the same time to formulate a scheme. It was thought that the sum of money was not sufficient to meet the liability that would be likely to occur. It was ultimately decided to recommend the members to accept Mr. Watson's offer of £150 for 10 years, and at the same time to cover it with the sum of £200 per year, to be made by levy on all members. This scheme was laid before Mr. Watson and the members, and accepted by both parties, and it was arranged that all gifts and donations that could be procured should be credited to a fund to be known as the Watson Sustentation Fund. It was decided that the collections of 1890 should be reserved strictly for revenue purposes, and that the benefits should not come into full operation until 1891, so as to give the fund a good start, and place it on a sure foundation. Payments were accordingly 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 return shows the receipts and expenditure, from the inception of the fund. In the column "Administration" the item £152 for 1903 includes £132 expenses in connexion with the sale of property:—

#### PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON SUSTENTATION FUND.

Year.	Relieved during the Year.	On Funds at end of Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Receipts.		
				From the Founder, J. B. Watson.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.
				£	£	£
1890 ...	...	..	...	150	1,467	1,617
1891 ...	*	11	*	150	56	206
1892 ...	*	26	*	150	503	653
1893 ...	*	44	*	150	452	602
1894 ...	*	43	*	150	790	940
1895 ...	43	38	5	150	734	884
1896 ...	57	48	9	150	543	693
1897 ...	56	52	4	150	1,680	1,830
1898 ...	57	48	9	150	944	1,094
1899 ...	56	41	15	150	524	674

\* Particulars not available.

The  
Watson  
Sustenta-  
tion Fund.

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON  
SUSTENTATION FUND—*continued.*

Year.	Relieved during the Year.	On Funds at end of Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Receipts.		
				From the Founder, J. B. Watson.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.
1900	54	47	7	£	£	£
1901	66	48	18	...	641	641
1902	52	41	11	...	591	591
1903	50	43	7	...	549	549
1904	58	48	10	...	874	874
1905	63	40	20	...	1,049	1,049
1906	76	40	36	...	875	875
1907	68	35	33	...	1,235	1,235
1908	40	40	16	...	1,131	1,131
Total ...	...	...	200	1,500	15,373	16,873

## Expenditure.

Year.	Sick Pay.	Donations to Members and Wives and Families of Deceased Members.	Administration.	Total Expenditure.	Balance at End of Year.
1890	...	...	...	...	£
1891	104	87	6	197	1,617
1892	330	150	3	488	1,791
1893	571	116	9	696	1,697
1894	578	64	6	648	1,989
1895	777	98	7	882	1,991
1896	845	107	34	986	1,698
1897	946	121	17	1,084	2,444
1898	917	99	10	1,026	2,512
1899	873	61	7	941	2,245
1900	973	65	11	1,049	1,837
1901	765	140	9	914	1,514
1902	842	28	11	881	1,182
1903	827	39	152	1,018	1,038
1904	854	114	24	992	1,095
1905	822	80	43	945	1,025
1906	767	97	29	893	1,367
1907	715	96	27	838	1,660
1908	716	135	20	871	1,524
Total ...	13,222	1,697	430	15,349	—

## QUEEN'S FUND.

This fund was inaugurated 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 1908-9 was 95, to whom £556 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £68. The accumulated fund on 20th June, 1909, amounted to £14,051.

## INTERCHANGE.

By the Commonwealth Constitution the collection of Customs and Excise duties was transferred to the Federal Government on 1st January, 1901, and the departments of Posts and Telegraphs and Defence were transferred by proclamation on 1st March following. The Commonwealth Government collects the revenue of these departments, and after deducting the expenditure of the transferred departments incurred in the State, and the State's proportion of new expenditure on a population basis, returns the balance to the State.

A limit, however, to the amount which the Commonwealth may expend is fixed by Section 87 (known as the Braddon clause) of the Constitution, which provides that "during a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of Customs and of Excise, not more than one-fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure." The ten years referred to will expire on 31st December, 1910.

Another provision in the Constitution Act—Section 93—relating to duties of Customs and of Excise is, that duties collected on goods imported into or manufactured in a State, and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected in the latter State. Monthly adjustments are accordingly made between the States by the Commonwealth Government, and under the provision referred to Victoria has refunded to the other States the sum of £2,611,038 during the seven years ended 30th June, 1909—a striking illustration of the important position Melbourne holds as a distributing and manufacturing centre for Australia.

The following table shows the net adjustments between the several States during the last seven years. The credits represent the net amount received for duties collected in other States, and the debits represent the net refunds.

NET INTER-STATE ADJUSTMENTS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES,  
SEVEN YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1909.

State.	Debits.	Credits.
	£	£
Victoria ... ..	2,611,038	—
New South Wales ... ..	992,298	—
Queensland ... ..	—	1,529,974
South Australia ... ..	—	310,522
Western Australia ... ..	—	918,616
Tasmania ... ..	—	844,224
Total ... ..	<u>3,603,336</u>	<u>3,603,336</u>

Up to the end of 1902 each State published statistical information regarding its trade, showing countries from and to which articles were imported and exported. Under this arrangement there occurred material differences in the classification of the goods, making it practically impossible to institute accurate comparisons. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Federal Government for uniform tabulation of trade returns in each State, and the information so tabulated was issued for the first time in 1903. The Inter-State returns for later years are, however, defective, as they do not distinguish the home produce exported.

Imports and exports.

The total value of Victorian imports and exports and their value per head of the population for each of the last nine years are shown in the following table:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1900 ...	18,301,811	15 6 9	17,422,552	14 12 0
1901 ...	18,927,340	15 14 8	18,646,097	15 10 0
1902 ...	18,270,245	15 2 8	18,210,523	15 1 8
1903 ...	17,859,171	14 15 6	19,707,068	16 6 0
1904 ...	20,096,442	16 12 10	24,404,917	20 4 2
1905 ...	22,337,886	18 8 5	22,758,828	18 15 5
1906 ...	25,234,402	20 11 4	28,917,992	23 11 4
1907 ...	28,198,257	22 12 4	28,735,004	23 0 11
1908 ...	27,197,696	21 10 2	27,196,201	21 10 2

The import and export trade of 1908 (£54,393,897) exceeds that of all previous years save 1907 (£56,933,261), and the same remark applies to imports if taken separately. Compared with 1907, there is a decrease in imports equivalent to £1 2s. 2d. per head of the population, and in exports equivalent to £1 10s. 9d. per head, but compared with 1900 there is an increase in imports of £6 3s. 5d., and in exports of £6 18s. 2d. per head. Imports exceeded exports in 1900 by 14s. 9d., in 1901 by 4s. 8d., and in 1902 by 1s. per head, but in 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907 exports exceeded imports by £1 10s. 6d., £3 11s. 4d., 7s., £3, and 8s. 7d. per head respectively. In 1908 the value of imports and of exports per head of population coincide to the nearest penny. The exports for the respective years 1900 to 1908 comprise:—

	Gold.		Merchandise.	
	£	£	£	£
1900 ...	4,132,061	13,290,491		
1901 ...	4,298,528	14,347,569		
1902 ...	4,305,697	13,904,826		
1903 ...	5,420,974	14,286,094		
1904 ...	4,444,011	19,960,906		
1905 ...	1,999,297	20,759,531		
1906 ...	4,910,177	24,007,815		
1907 ...	2,660,544	26,074,460		
1908 ...	4,363,078	22,833,123		

Trade with the other Australian States, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, other British possessions, and all foreign countries in each of the last five years was as follows:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES,  
1904 TO 1908.

Countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Imports.					
From—	£	£	£	£	£
Other Australian States	7,353,067	9,350,031	10,379,239	11,097,235	10,764,314
New Zealand ...	873,304	843,264	942,339	852,470	802,847
United Kingdom ...	7,266,239	7,472,489	8,617,057	10,294,691	9,345,736
India and Ceylon ...	605,565	848,727	903,893	972,123	862,126
South Africa ...	2,206	5,581	6,163	11,609	121,284
Other British Possessions	376,880	347,307	378,151	352,408	482,761
Belgium ...	214,908	205,772	274,845	342,572	370,293
France ...	113,863	118,168	110,659	174,106	178,631
Germany ...	952,322	925,040	1,143,920	1,310,917	1,305,602
United States of America	1,538,623	1,480,809	1,604,916	1,954,102	2,081,594
Other Foreign Countries	799,465	710,698	873,220	836,024	882,508
Total ...	20,096,442	22,337,886	25,234,402	28,198,257	27,197,696
Exports.					
To—	£	£	£	£	£
Other Australian States	8,232,223	8,730,187	10,807,972	11,622,706	12,031,170
New Zealand ...	508,227	552,820	1,006,466	962,932	773,557
United Kingdom ...	7,953,077	7,472,462	8,926,300	8,514,274	7,528,932
India and Ceylon ...	2,847,755	849,450	1,546,890	1,038,339	559,027
South Africa ...	993,883	917,238	807,458	608,544	444,644
Other British Possessions	204,289	246,839	291,142	329,512	215,471
Belgium ...	627,674	697,885	793,649	871,997	500,007
France ...	1,301,371	1,529,438	1,640,182	2,318,227	1,589,428
Germany ...	857,113	534,121	739,052	626,572	2,015,536
United States of America	454,911	423,979	1,056,642	936,982	575,863
Other Foreign Countries	424,394	804,409	1,302,239	904,919	962,566
Total ...	24,404,917	22,758,828	28,917,992	28,735,004	27,196,201

The proportion of imports coming from Australian States formed  $36\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total in 1904, 42 per cent. in 1905, 41 per cent. in 1906, 39 per cent. in 1907, and  $39\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1908, or an average of 40 per cent. over the five years. The proportion from the United Kingdom was 36 per cent. in 1904, 33 per cent. in 1905, 34 per cent. in 1906, 37 per cent. in 1907, and 34 per cent. in 1908, or an average of 35 per cent. for the period. The average contributions for the five years to Victorian imports by other countries were—New Zealand  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., India and Ceylon  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., Belgium 1 per cent., Germany  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the United States of America 7 per cent., and all other countries  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Of the total exports the proportion sent to Australian States was 34 per cent. in 1904, 38 per cent. in 1905, 37 per cent. in 1906, 40 per cent. in 1907, and 44 per cent. in 1908, or an average of 39 per cent. for the five years. The proportion exported to the United Kingdom was 33 per cent. in 1904 and 1905, 31 per cent. in 1906, 30 per cent. in 1907, and  $27\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1908, the exports for the five years averaging  $30\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Of other countries on the average of the five years New Zealand took nearly 3 per cent. of Victorian exports, India and Ceylon 5 per cent., South Africa nearly 3 per cent., Belgium  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., France  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., Germany  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the United States of America  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and all other countries  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. British countries contributed  $81\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total imports in 1904, 85 per cent. in 1905, 84 per cent. in 1906 and in 1907, and 82 per cent. in 1908; and took 85 per cent. of the total exports in 1904, 83 per cent. in 1905, 81 per cent. in 1906, 80 per cent. in 1907, and 79 per cent. in 1908. In each of the last five years exports were of greater value than imports in the trade with South Africa, Belgium, and France; but with the United States, the value of imports was greater than that of exports. There was an excess of exports in trade with the United Kingdom in 1904 and 1906, with New Zealand in 1906 and 1907, with India and Ceylon in 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907, and with Germany in 1908; but in other years there was an excess of imports. In interchange with the other Australian States there was an excess of imports in 1905, but of exports in each of the other four years.

Trade with  
United  
Kingdom.

On the whole, since 1904, Victorian trade with the United Kingdom shows an increase from £15,219,316 to £16,874,668; but as compared with the total trade, a decrease is shown from 34 to 31 per cent. The proportion of imports has decreased from 36 to 34 per cent., and that of exports from 33 to  $27\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The principal

articles imported from and exported to the United Kingdom in 1907 and 1908 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO  
THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1907 AND 1908.

ARTICLES.	Value.	
	1907.	1908.
Imported into Victoria from United Kingdom.		
	£	£
Piece Goods—Cotton and Linen ... ..	1,133,056	1,064,356
"  "  "  Woolen ... ..	804,829	665,632
"  "  "  Velvets, &c. ... ..	300,342	358,984
"  "  "  Silk ... ..	362,008	295,572
Iron and Steel ... ..	639,285	524,988
Apparel and Attire ... ..	571,376	464,917
Vessels (Ships) ... ..	260,000	460,000
Machines, Tools, and Implements ... ..	487,366	451,195
Paper ... ..	220,133	240,761
Books ... ..	186,661	174,746
All other articles ... ..	5,329,635	4,644,585
Total... ..	10,294,691	9,345,736
Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.		
Wool ... ..	3,472,248	3,269,901
Butter ... ..	1,323,673	868,068
Gold ... ..	177,412	811,160
Wheat and Flour ... ..	1,205,062	533,332
Hides and Skins ... ..	481,598	407,405
Meat, Frozen—		
Beef, Mutton and Lamb ... ..	467,131	407,078
Rabbits and Hares ... ..	153,421	82,335
Tin Ingots ... ..	370,524	294,358
Copper ... ..	7,297	189,991
Leather ... ..	135,457	147,111
Tallow ... ..	176,271	104,555
All other articles ... ..	544,180	413,638
Total... ..	8,514,274	7,528,932

Imports from the United Kingdom are chiefly made up of manufactures, while exports thereto from Victoria consist almost entirely of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products. It will be observed in the figures for 1908 that, of the imports, piece goods and apparel and attire are more than 30 per cent. of the total, also that, of the exports, wool is responsible for nearly 44 per cent., and if its value be added to that of butter 55 per cent. of the total is accounted for.



Trade with  
New  
Zealand.

During the last five years the value of imports from New Zealand has been fairly uniform, and in 1908 it was only 8 per cent. less than in 1904; but exports thereto have shown considerable growth, and in 1908 were 52 per cent. more than in 1904. The principal articles imported and exported during 1907 and 1908 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO  
NEW ZEALAND, 1907 AND 1908.

ARTICLES.	Value.	
	1907.	1908.
Imported into Victoria from New Zealand.		
	£	£
Gold-Bullion ... ..	397,873	342,659
Timber ... ..	122,250	160,142
Skins and Hides ... ..	122,651	105,080
Flax and Hemp ... ..	53,305	53,992
Seeds ... ..	9,287	16,425
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep and pigs) ... ..	24,979	14,527
Fish ... ..	23,288	13,646
Hay and Chaff ... ..	32	12,822
Machines, Tools and Implements ... ..	14,008	7,224
Wool ... ..	23,900	7,195
All other Articles ... ..	60,897	69,135
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>852,470</b>	<b>802,847</b>
Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.		
Wheat and Flour ... ..	34,423	107,197
Tobacco, manufactured ... ..	54,320	65,699
Gold-Specie ... ..	352,000	50,000
Vessels (Ships) ... ..	...	41,600
Rubber manufactures ... ..	36,999	40,833
Machinery ... ..	46,433	34,097
Leather ... ..	21,699	25,429
Manures ... ..	10,609	22,687
Books ... ..	19,632	22,802
Tea ... ..	17,953	22,194
All other Articles ... ..	368,864	341,019
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>962,932</b>	<b>773,557</b>

In 1908 the imports from New Zealand were only 4 per cent. in excess of the exports thereto. Leaving gold out of consideration, it will be observed that the articles imported are not very numerous, as the nine leading items account for 85 per cent. of the total, whilst the varied character of the exports is evidenced by the fact that the nine leading items make up only 53 per cent. of the total.

Trade with India and Ceylon, which was less than 3 per cent. of the Victorian total in 1908, has declined by £2,032,167 since 1904, the exports being less by £2,288,728 (principally gold), but the imports more by £256,561. The principal articles interchanged during the last two years were as follows:—

Trade with  
India and  
Ceylon.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO  
INDIA AND CEYLON, 1907 AND 1908.

ARTICLES.	Value.	
	1907.	1908.
Imported into Victoria from India and Ceylon.		
	£	£
Bags, Sacks, &c. ... ..	300,540	336,739
Tea ... ..	416,697	313,122
Hessian ... ..	65,101	53,370
Skins ... ..	19,025	39,996
Bonedust ... ..	15,369	11,855
Oils in Bulk ... ..	12,203	8,639
Rice ... ..	16,527	8,504
Pig Iron ... ..	9,719	7,288
Shellac ... ..	11,674	5,743
Nuts ... ..	9,257	3,428
All other Articles ... ..	96,011	73,442
Total ... ..	972,123	862,126
Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.		
Gold ... ..	822,265	372,889
Horses ... ..	129,121	62,796
Wheat and Flour ... ..	11,582	52,480
Wool ... ..	13,773	21,600
Soap ... ..	8,855	7,562
Hay and Chaff ... ..	9,185	4,614
Butter ... ..	5,105	4,503
Tallow ... ..	7,919	3,384
Biscuits ... ..	3,467	2,754
Oats ... ..	3,960	2,595
All other Articles ... ..	23,107	23,850
Total ... ..	1,038,339	559,027

The import trade from India and Ceylon is largely made up of tea and jute goods, which in 1908 were nearly 82 per cent. of the total. In return gold was the leading item of exchange, outside of which the export trade in horses and wheat and flour was the only business of importance, all other exports in 1908 being equal to only 13 per cent. of the total.

Trade with  
Belgium.

Imports from Belgium have increased by 72 per cent. in the last five years, but exports thereto have decreased by 20 per cent. in the same period. Belgium's contribution accounted for about 2 per cent. of Victoria's imports and exports in 1904, but in 1908 its proportion was only about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in 1907 and 1908 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO  
BELGIUM, 1907 AND 1908.

ARTICLES.	Value.	
	1907.	1908.
Imported into Victoria from Belgium.		
	£	£
Iron and Steel ... ..	68,719	78,287
Cameos and Precious Stones ... ..	28,712	43,105
Glass and Glassware ... ..	41,857	31,845
Paper ... ..	12,429	21,545
Cigars ... ..	7,916	19,852
Wire ... ..	6,364	15,958
Copper ... ..	6,237	15,699
Wine ... ..	12,528	15,472
Piece Goods ... ..	11,195	9,296
Vehicles, and parts of ... ..	9,536	8,660
All other articles ... ..	137,079	110,574
Total ... ..	342,572	370,293
Exported from Victoria to Belgium.		
Wool ... ..	612,551	335,589
Hides and Skins ... ..	153,338	96,999
Ores—Silver Lead, &c. ... ..	32,278	35,689
Leather ... ..	31,283	23,755
Spelter, Concentrates (not gold) ... ..	17,498	...
Cameos and Precious Stones ... ..	6,753	3,087
Tallow ... ..	6,702	1,502
Wheat ... ..	6,415	...
All other articles ... ..	5,179	3,386
Total ... ..	871,997	500,007

The trade with Belgium is largely in the form of exports, of which the principal articles in 1908 were wool and hides and skins, together representing 86 per cent. of the total; if these be added to the other four articles specified in the table above, only about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is unaccounted for. The only articles imported to any great extent were iron and steel and precious stones, which were nearly one-third of the whole, though worth little more than a third in value of the wool exported.

With France, the principal trade is in exports, which in 1908 <sup>Trade with France.</sup> amounted to £1,589,428, as against imports of £178,631; the increase in the total trade in the last five years was £352,825, viz., exports £288,057, and imports £64,768. The principal articles imported from and exported to France in 1907 and 1908 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO FRANCE, 1907 AND 1908.

ARTICLES.	Value.	
	1907.	1908.
Imported into Victoria from France.		
	£	£
Cream of Tartar ... ..	43,104	48,668
Brandy ... ..	980	17,835
Acids ... ..	11,435	14,437
Piece Goods ... ..	7,730	10,218
Corks, Cork Mats, &c. ... ..	8,973	7,639
Wine ... ..	6,002	6,660
Pipes (Smoking) ... ..	3,178	4,763
Seeds ... ..	1,033	4,173
Cameos and Precious Stones... ..	28,610	3,953
All other articles ... ..	63,061	60,285
Total... ..	174,106	178,631
Exported from Victoria to France.		
Wool ... ..	1,973,829	1,330,715
Hides and Skins ... ..	334,653	246,898
Tallow ... ..	...	4,366
Wheat ... ..	...	4,103
Horns ... ..	448	827
Gold-specie ... ..	150	775
All other articles ... ..	9,147	1,744
Total... ..	2,318,227	1,589,428

Imports direct from France, of which more than one-fourth consisted of cream of tartar, did not in 1908 indicate the extent to which articles produced in France were received in Victoria, as it is shown on page 434 that goods of French origin to the extent of £698,906 were imported in that year. The value of exports was practically covered by that of wool and hides and skins, as all other items outside of these did not equal 1 per cent. of the total.

Trade with  
Germany.

The trade with Germany amounted to £1,809,435 in 1904, and to £3,321,138 in 1908, or about 4 per cent. of the whole in the former and 6 per cent. of the whole in the latter year. The exports for 1908 were £1,388,964 more, but the imports were £5,315 less than in 1907. The principal articles interchanged with Germany during 1907 and 1908 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO GERMANY, 1907 AND 1908.

ARTICLES.	Value.	
	1907.	1908.
Imported into Victoria from Germany.		
	£	£
Wire ... ..	112,742	119,388
Paper ... ..	107,104	108,233
Machines, Tools, and Implements ... ..	96,931	89,810
Pianos ... ..	96,812	78,784
Piece Goods ... ..	55,753	68,819
Rubber Manufactures ... ..	32,459	57,777
Leather ... ..	23,802	37,233
Glass and Glassware ... ..	30,810	34,673
Iron and Steel ... ..	38,653	24,213
Chinaware, &c. ... ..	26,034	23,340
All other Articles ... ..	689,817	663,332
Total ... ..	1,310,917	1,305,602
Exported from Victoria to Germany.		
Gold-Specie ... ..	...	1,410,000
Wool ... ..	549,669	533,050
Hides and Skins ... ..	365	31,961
Sausage Casings ... ..	27,206	11,698
Apples—Fresh ... ..	10,971	9,630
Ores—Silver Lead, &c. ... ..	8,280	2,958
Rubber Manufactures ... ..	324	1,504
Cameos and Precious Stones ... ..	4,184	1,685
Eucalyptus Oil ... ..	6,379	1,415
Tin—Ingots ... ..	2,150	1,250
All other Articles ... ..	17,044	10,385
Total ... ..	626,572	2,015,536

The articles imported from Germany are very varied in character, as more than one-half of their total is made up of items of which the largest does not exceed £20,000 in value, and the ten leading items, as shown above, account for the balance. In exchange for these imports less than one-half their value was returned in merchandise, 88 per cent. of which consisted of wool, though in 1908 Germany also supplied a good market for Victorian hides and skins, sausage casings, and apples.

Trade with the United States amounted in 1908 to £2,657,457, of which £2,081,594 represented imports. As compared with the year 1904, this trade has increased by £663,923, of which the imports have accounted for £542,971. The exports in 1908 were 39 per cent. less than in 1907, and 45 per cent. less than in 1906, the decrease since 1907 being principally due to a reduction in exports of copper in matte of nearly £300,000. The principal articles comprised in the trade with the United States in the last two years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES, 1907 AND 1908.

ARTICLES.	Value.	
	1907.	1908.
Imported into Victoria from the United States.		
	£	£
Machines, Tools, and Implements ...	353,878	316,072
Timber ... ..	201,524	292,139
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes ... ..	183,908	190,792
Kerosene ... ..	143,451	150,610
Rails, Fishplates, &c. ... ..	165	109,368
Paper ... ..	77,690	95,444
Wire ... ..	84,822	78,440
Iron and Steel ... ..	51,469	58,801
Leather ... ..	38,757	50,045
Resin ... ..	32,420	34,822
Vehicles, and parts of ... ..	37,728	34,387
All other Articles ... ..	748,290	670,674
Total ... ..	1,954,102	2,081,594
Exported from Victoria to the United States.		
Wool ... ..	501,578	496,739
Hides and Skins ... ..	35,204	41,025
Copper in matte ... ..	315,459	21,264
Gold in matte ... ..	36,487	4,138
Silver in matte ... ..	39,134	3,895
Sausage Casings ... ..	2,393	...
Iron—Scrap ... ..	2,343	...
Machine Tools ... ..	1,400	90
Eucalyptus Oil ... ..	1,311	1,102
All other Articles ... ..	1,673	7,610
Total ... ..	936,982	575,863

Trade with  
United  
States.

The imports from the United States cover a wide range of articles, as after the five leading items which account for 50 per cent., the next largest six are responsible for only 17 per cent. of the total, and nearly one-third of the whole is made up of articles of much smaller value. The exports thereto in 1908 were little more than one-quarter of the imports, and consisted principally of wool, which accounted for 86 per cent. of the total.

Origin of Imports.

The value of the imports from different countries is not a true indication of the produce of such countries received by Victoria; the actual value of the production of each country imported in 1907 and 1908 was as follows:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1907 AND 1908.

Countries which produced the Imports into Victoria.	Value of Imports the produce of each country.		Percentage of Total.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
	£	£		
Australian States ...	10,311,401	9,937,236	36·56	36·54
New Zealand ...	836,120	794,399	2·96	2·92
United Kingdom ...	8,649,756	7,971,902	30·67	29·31
India and Ceylon ...	1,033,761	909,185	3·67	3·34
Canada ...	171,911	197,587	·61	·73
Other British Countries...	313,610	440,432	1·11	1·62
Belgium ...	281,391	251,047	1·00	·92
France ...	724,543	698,906	2·57	2·57
Germany ...	1,753,188	1,722,343	6·22	6·33
Japan ...	207,871	210,041	·74	·77
Norway ...	264,179	192,296	·94	·71
Switzerland ...	270,026	318,259	·96	1·17
United States ...	2,297,442	2,377,037	8·15	8·74
Other Foreign Countries	1,083,058	1,177,026	3·84	4·33
Total ...	28,198,257	27,197,696	100·00	100·00

Of the imports in 1908 it was previously shown that 40 per cent. came from Australian States and 34 per cent. from the United Kingdom; but the figures in the table above show that a much smaller proportion of the total is the produce of these places. On the other hand, while the imports from foreign countries in the same year amounted to £4,818,628, or 18 per cent. of the total, the produce of foreign countries received was £6,946,955, or 26 per cent. of such total.

Trade with each of the other States of the Commonwealth in each of the last five years was as follows:—

Trade with  
Australian  
States.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OTHER STATES, 1904 TO 1908.

State.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Imports.				
From—	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales...	4,352,895	5,477,163	6,640,333	6,668,888	6,155,738
Queensland ...	875,415	1,172,771	904,678	1,271,163	1,422,682
South Australia ...	693,600	770,778	812,454	941,725	1,169,819
Western Australia	166,759	207,623	212,000	337,981	260,603
Tasmania ..	1,264,398	1,751,696	1,809,774	1,877,478	1,755,472
Total ...	7,353,067	9,880,031	10,379,239	11,097,235	10,764,314
	Exports.				
To—	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales...	3,973,818	3,932,531	5,265,169	5,561,294	5,631,562
Queensland ...	592,529	717,399	844,291	977,711	1,180,233
South Australia ...	1,111,964	1,392,222	1,380,820	1,701,781	1,788,959
Western Australia	1,250,355	1,331,877	1,569,340	1,530,445	1,524,138
Tasmania ...	1,303,557	1,356,158	1,748,352	1,851,475	1,906,278
Total ...	8,232,223	8,730,187	10,807,972	11,622,706	12,031,170

This statement includes for 1908, under the head of exports, £3,822,201 worth of goods other than those of Victorian origin, which serves to illustrate the growing importance of Melbourne as a distributing and manufacturing centre for the neighbouring States. This is more apparent on scrutinizing the classes of articles imported and exported. The imports chiefly comprise raw materials for manufacture, or for transfer to oversea markets, and in 1908 the nine articles of highest value accounted for 73 per cent. of the total as follows:—Wool, £2,828,277; live stock (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs), £1,858,359; sugar, £760,706; gold and silver, £651,149; coal, £578,157; hides and skins, £335,949; butter, £304,892; tin ingots, £303,890; and copper in matte, £256,982. On the other hand, the exports are mainly in a manufactured form, and are for consumption in the States. They are also more varied than in the case of imports; the nine leading items accounted for 48 per cent. of the total, and are as follows:—Live stock, £1,346,707; gold, £938,575; apparel and attire, £901,975; machines, tools, and implements, £581,791; piece goods, £551,692; boots and shoes, £484,231; tobacco, £365,690; butter, £316,439; and jewellery, £291,319. During the last five years the exports have shown an annual increase, and have exceeded the imports in each year excepting 1905. The average yearly figures for the five years show an excess of about £490,000 in exports, made up of an excess in exports to South Australia and Western Australia amounting to £1,802,000, less an excess of imports from New South Wales, Queensland, and



Tasmania, amounting to about £1,312,000. In 1908, as compared with 1904, imports from New South Wales increased by £1,802,843, from Queensland by £547,267, from South Australia by £476,219, from Western Australia by £93,844, and from Tasmania by £491,074. Comparing the same years, viz. :—1908 with 1904, exports to New South Wales increased by £1,657,744, or 42 per cent.; to Queensland by £587,704, or 99 per cent.; to South Australia by £676,995, or 61 per cent.; to Western Australia by £273,783, or 22 per cent.; and to Tasmania by £602,721, or 46 per cent.

Since the abolition of Inter-State duties towards the end of 1901, trade with the other States has increased considerably. In 1901, this trade was valued at £11,811,298, of which the imports formed 53, and the exports 47 per cent.; in 1908 it had increased to £22,795,484, or by 93 per cent., the imports representing 47, and the exports 53 per cent. of the total. Particulars of the Inter-State imports and exports of articles of Australian and oversea production during these two years are shown hereunder:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ARTICLES THE PRODUCE OF AUSTRALIA AND OF OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM AND TO THE OTHER STATES, 1901 AND 1908.

State from which Imported or to which Exported.	1901.			1908.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of— Exports (+) Imports (-)	Imports	Exports.	Excess of— Exports (+) Imports (-)
PRODUCE OF AUSTRALIA.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	4,076,009	2,210,815	- 1,865,194	5,542,371	4,588,614	- 953,757
Queensland ...	511,164	255,537	- 255,627	1,399,746	969,403	- 430,343
South Australia ...	403,497	320,998	- 82,499	1,059,382	1,240,243	+ 180,861
Western Australia	265,642	781,277	+ 515,635	231,102	1,305,991	+ 1,074,889
Tasmania ...	335,499	317,241	- 18,258	1,693,349	1,016,825	- 676,524
Total ...	5,591,811	3,885,868	- 1,705,943	9,925,950	9,121,076	- 804,874
PRODUCE OF OVERSEA COUNTRIES.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	521,852	781,527	+ 259,675	613,367	1,042,948	+ 429,581
Queensland ...	6,532	111,246	+ 104,714	22,936	210,830	+ 187,894
South Australia ...	89,157	202,980	+ 113,823	110,437	548,716	+ 438,279
Western Australia	11,190	207,204	+ 196,014	29,501	218,147	+ 188,646
Tasmania ...	19,918	382,013	+ 362,095	62,123	889,453	+ 827,330
Total ..	648,649	1,684,970	+ 1,036,321	838,364	2,910,094	+ 2,071,730

In the interchange of Australian produce great expansion has taken place in imports from and exports to the other States during the last eight years, and of the two the exports show the more substantial improvement, especially in the case of New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia. In the trade in oversea produce, Victoria shows a great advance in its position as a distributing centre for Australia since 1901, having increased the value of exports by 73 per cent., whilst importing an excess of only 29 per cent. In these exports the greatest improvement is to Tasmania, followed by South Australia and New South Wales.

The following is a statement of the values of some of the principal articles imported from the States of Australia in 1908, compared with the values of similar imports in 1901:—

Increase,  
Inter-State  
imports  
since 1901.

IMPORTS OF SOME PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FROM AUSTRALIAN STATES,  
1901 AND 1908.

Articles.	Year.	Value of Imports from—					
		New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australian States.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Wool ..	1901	1,540,161	158,310	116,443	2,460	21,906	1,839,310
	1908	1,950,587	246,979	379,503	40,076	211,132	2,828,277
Animals(horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs)	1901	969,255	..	85,579	..	27,568	1,082,424
	1908	1,601,195	809	231,668	1,215	23,472	1,858,359
Sugar ..	1901	11,344	229,044	8,502	..	..	248,890
	1908	16,462	739,673	4,536	..	35	760,706
Gold and Silver ..	1901	305,717	263	125,039	254,434	148,388	833,841
	1908	245,339	..	33,343	70,864	301,603	651,149
Coal ..	1901	446,053	..	..	3	2	446,058
	1908	577,229	..	..	4	924	578,157
Hides and Skins ..	1901	143,652	52,703	2,388	3	30,113	228,859
	1908	150,321	70,227	6,361	17,113	91,927	335,949
Butter ..	1901	24,006	2,957	25	..	337	27,325
	1908	182,814	85,344	9,296	12	27,426	304,892
Tin Ingots ..	1901	..	..	..	194	33,183	33,377
	1908	..	..	10	..	303,880	303,890
Copper in matte ..	1901	..	..	..	..	256,982	256,982
	1908	60,060	18,581	2,203	278	6,368	87,490
Fruits—Fresh ..	1901	33,616	67,276	9,963	188	15,431	126,474
	1908	22,777	1,448	606	..	760	25,591
Leather ..	1901	82,522	4,751	8,681	2,229	5,320	103,503
	1908	1,074,836	54,390	151,869	19,408	86,792	1,387,295
All other Articles ..	1901	1,315,653	207,623	486,458	128,902	517,340	2,655,976
	1908	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1901	4,597,861	517,696	492,654	276,832	355,417	6,240,460
	1908	6,155,738	1,422,682	1,169,819	260,603	1,755,472	10,764,314

Since 1901 the increase in Inter-State imports, though substantial, has not been so great as that in exports. It has been due chiefly to larger importations from New South Wales and Tasmania, the principal articles contributing to the increase being wool and animals received from the former and minerals from the latter State. There has also been a growth in the imports from Queensland and South Australia, the increase in the former case being derived mainly from wool

and sugar, and in the latter from wool and live stock. By comparison with other States, the importations from Western Australia are unimportant, and show a decline. There has been a reduction in the imports of gold and silver, each State, excepting Tasmania, having contributed thereto.

Increased  
Inter-State  
exports  
since 1901.

The following is a statement of the values of the principal articles exported to the other States in 1908, compared with the values of similar exports in 1901:—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES TO AUSTRALIAN STATES,  
1901 AND 1908.

Articles.	Year.	Value of Exports to—					
		New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australian States.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, pigs) ..	1901	316,363	5,492	52,506	86,783	31,611	492,755
	1908	1,093,248	31,903	89,220	74,386	57,950	1,346,707
Gold ..	1901	893,686	..	50,000	..	17,000	960,686
	1908	719,375	..	210,000	..	9,200	938,575
Apparel and Attire ..	1901	136,210	5,430	18,838	50,883	51,065	262,426
	1908	339,469	69,820	174,871	130,573	187,242	901,975
Machines, Tools and Implements ..	1901	181,722	25,220	27,316	49,068	35,573	318,899
	1908	250,332	62,933	81,790	78,740	107,946	581,791
Piece Goods ..	1901	85,263	6,307	27,363	9,003	24,850	152,786
	1908	228,038	46,767	123,454	45,062	108,371	551,692
Boots and Shoes ..	1901	39,154	499	3,198	15,076	11,208	69,135
	1908	197,846	50,873	80,481	87,352	67,679	484,231
Tobacco, &c. ..	1901	29,890	8,194	11,185	15,801	27,716	92,786
	1908	107,306	75,949	43,658	80,237	58,540	365,690
Butter ..	1901	7,886	194	31,763	176,408	10,054	226,305
	1908	16,244	28	48,287	197,767	54,113	316,439
Jewellery ..	1901	18,559	6,368	8,595	2,674	11,610	47,806
	1908	149,798	13,723	57,506	24,507	45,785	291,319
Leather ..	1901	35,317	7,256	8,343	10,316	6,911	68,143
	1908	80,190	21,570	40,340	14,267	24,593	180,960
Rubber Manufactures ..	1901	6,358	980	6,611	5,862	2,167	21,978
	1908	67,289	21,948	39,438	23,989	20,774	173,438
Confectionery ..	1901	3,182	201	1,623	878	8,280	14,164
	1908	61,959	29,955	29,879	16,974	30,267	169,034
All other Articles ..	1901	1,238,752	300,642	276,637	565,729	461,206	2,842,969
	1908	2,320,468	754,714	770,035	750,284	1,133,818	5,729,319
Total ..	1901	2,992,342	366,783	523,978	988,481	699,254	5,570,838
	1908	5,631,562	1,180,233	1,788,959	1,524,138	1,906,278	12,031,170

Since 1901 the exports to other States have increased by 116 per cent. The greatest increase in amount has been to New South Wales, but the highest rate of increase has been to South Australia, followed by Queensland and Tasmania. The item which has shown the greatest expansion of trade during that period has been live stock, followed by apparel and boots and shoes. The leading items exported to New South Wales have been animals, gold, apparel and attire, machines, &c., and piece goods, which, in 1908, made up nearly half the total export, and omitting gold accounted for 45 per cent. of the increase since 1901; to Queensland, tobacco, apparel and attire, machines, &c., boots and shoes, and piece goods, which represent 26 per cent. of the total, and 32 per cent. of the increase; to

South Australia, gold, apparel and attire, piece goods, animals, and machines, &c., which represent 38 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively of the total and increased export; to Western Australia, butter, apparel and attire, boots and shoes, bacon and hams, and tobacco account for 38 per cent. of the whole and 44 per cent. of the increase; and to Tasmania apparel and attire, piece goods, machines, &c., boots and shoes, and tobacco, which represent 28 per cent. of the exports and 31 per cent. of the increase.

The next table illustrates the great development which has taken place in the Inter-State trade of Victoria, as compared with that of each of the other States, since the inauguration of Federation and the introduction of Free Trade between the States:—

Trade  
between  
Australian  
States.

TRADE BETWEEN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1900 AND 1908.

State.	Value of Trade with Other States.					
	1900.			1908.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports (+) Exports (-)	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports (+) Exports (-)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria .. ..	6,364,167	5,257,188	+1,106,979	10,764,314	12,031,170	-1,266,856
New South Wales ..	10,164,080	9,979,214	+184,866	17,826,860	14,105,050	+3,721,810
Queensland .. ..	3,067,278	5,412,881	-2,345,603	4,955,123	8,656,443	-3,701,320
South Australia ..	4,225,870	4,018,678	+207,192	6,259,480	6,111,237	+148,243
Western Australia ..	2,675,156	1,125,031	+1,550,125	2,966,176	914,891	+2,051,285
Tasmania .. ..	1,872,552	1,071,829	+800,723	2,533,634	3,487,044	-953,410

It will be observed that the Victorian export trade increased from £5,257,188 in 1900 to £12,031,170 in 1908, or by 129 per cent. in the intervening period. In New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, exports showed increases of 41 per cent., 60 per cent., 52 per cent., and 225 per cent. respectively; while in Western Australia there was a decrease of 19 per cent. The import trade of Victoria increased during the same period by 69 per cent., as compared with increases of 75 per cent. in New South Wales, 62 per cent. in Queensland, 48 per cent. in South Australia, 11 per cent. in Western Australia, and 85 per cent. in Tasmania. The growth of exports exceeded that of imports by £2,373,835 in Victoria, by £1,355,717 in Queensland, by £58,949 in South Australia, and by £1,254,133 in Tasmania; but the growth of imports exceeded that of exports by £3,536,944 in New South Wales, and by £501,160 in Western Australia.

Victorian  
produce  
exported.

Since 1903 no records of Victorian produce exported to other States have been kept by the Customs Department, but information has been supplied by means of which a reliable estimate has been arrived at. The values of the principal articles of export the produce or manufactures of Victoria during each of the last five years were as follows:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED,  
1904 TO 1908.

Principal Articles.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals—Cattle ...	167,141	293,241	512,569	248,776	364,356
Horses ...	228,209	278,033	275,445	336,942	347,272
Sheep ...	340,199	326,526	429,775	480,343	585,737
Apparel and Attire ...	352,664	437,672	468,960	593,579	659,513
Boots and Shoes ...	281,739	294,913	337,056	415,031	450,839
Butter and Cheese ...	1,593,377	1,576,189	2,038,900	1,895,910	1,313,254
Fruit—Dried ...	70,492	56,808	56,776	141,935	108,347
Jams and Jellies ...	71,941	73,233	75,254	76,536	87,891
Grain—Oats ...	163,121	165,585	111,859	112,058	31,971
Wheat ...	2,581,276	1,835,204	2,277,533	1,787,325	627,484
Other ...	50,075	68,553	35,239	41,935	76,616
Grain prepared— Flour ...	364,705	590,297	582,494	582,285	554,887
Hay and Chaff ...	65,420	97,471	127,722	129,296	149,483
Fodder ...	121,375	63,260	41,065	48,655	27,725
Meat—Bacon and Ham ...	108,750	89,943	125,338	140,317	104,387
Frozen Beef ...	25,555	22,697	16,882	15,333	19,878
„ Mutton „ Rabbits & Hares ...	233,154	275,195	373,757	456,245	402,699
Potatoes ...	126,432	220,940	221,516	154,829	85,820
Skins and Hides ...	27,104	102,184	189,224	55,198	96,054
Leather ...	414,677	535,086	682,783	873,884	814,228
Tallow ...	232,690	252,569	300,106	317,235	325,559
Wool ...	89,908	135,489	203,471	196,120	119,652
Other Articles ...	3,443,153	2,501,990	2,602,088	4,261,526	3,928,558
Total Merchandise	2,748,069	2,905,323	3,804,141	4,303,192	5,003,632
Gold (Bullion and Specie) ...	13,901,226	13,198,401	15,889,953	17,664,485	16,265,842
Total ...	3,468,383	1,078,560	3,991,280	1,820,959	3,443,003
Total ...	17,369,609	14,276,961	19,881,233	19,485,444	19,708,845
Per head of Popula- tion ...	£ s. d. 14 7 8	£ s. d. 11 15 6	£ s. d. 16 4 1	£ s. d. 15 12 7	£ s. d. 15 11 9
Percentage of Total Exports ...	71.173	62.731	68.750	67.811	72.469

The exports of Victorian produce in 1908, although somewhat less in value than those in 1906, were greater in proportion to the total exports than in any of the years following 1903, but were less

per head of population than those in 1906 by 12s. 4d., and than those in 1907 by 10d. Compared with 1907 there was a falling off to the extent of £1,398,643 in merchandise, for which wheat (£1,159,841) and wool (£332,968) were responsible, but an increase in gold (£1,622,044) brought the total exports of domestic produce in 1908 to £223,401 in excess of 1907. The principal articles of Victorian produce exported were gold, wool, wheat and flour, butter, meats, skins, and hides.

The following table shows the destination of Victorian produce under four principal heads for the past five years:—

Distribution  
of Victorian  
produce.

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1904 TO 1908.

Destination.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
Australian States ...	5,478,892	5,901,347	7,568,442	7,799,183	8,208,969
United Kingdom ...	6,178,666	4,454,510	6,800,243	6,140,305	5,496,630
Other British Possessions	3,530,633	1,551,420	2,884,042	2,129,754	1,576,504
Foreign Countries ...	2,181,418	2,369,684	2,628,506	3,416,202	4,426,742
Total ...	17,369,609	14,276,961	19,881,233	19,485,444	19,708,845

Of the Victorian produce exported, 31½ per cent. was sent to the sister States in 1904, 41 per cent. in 1905, 38 per cent. in 1906, 40 per cent. in 1907, and 41½ per cent. in 1908. Thirty-five and a half per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom in 1904, 31 per cent. in 1905, 34 per cent. in 1906, 31½ per cent. in 1907, and 28 per cent. in 1908. Twenty and a half per cent. was sent to "Other British Possessions" in 1904, 11 per cent. in 1905, 14½ per cent. in 1906, 11 per cent. in 1907, and 8 per cent. in 1908. Twelve and a half per cent. was sent to foreign countries in 1904, 17 per cent. in 1905, 13½ per cent. in 1906, 17½ per cent. in 1907, and 22½ per cent. in 1908. Compared with 1904 the total value of domestic produce exported in 1908 shows an increase of £2,339,236, or 13 per cent.; substantial increases occurring each year during the period in the exports to other States and foreign countries, but considerable fluctuations taking place in the exports to the United Kingdom and "Other British Possessions." The value and proportion of Victorian produce

sent to countries beyond Australia in 1900 and in each of the last four years are more fully detailed in the following return:—

EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE,  
1900, AND 1905 TO 1908.

Countries.	Value of Victorian Produce Exported in—				
	1900.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	5,559,669	4,454,510	6,800,243	6,140,305	5,496,630
Cape Colony ...	1,118,986	552,166	488,610	264,154	170,762
Ceylon ...	574,149	22,325	312,533	275,971	95,488
Hong Kong ...	76,255	81,183	145,460	174,575	96,393
India ...	664,298	379,350	864,579	441,442	427,588
Natal ...	698,316	256,219	277,245	267,393	247,225
New Zealand ...	257,781	208,040	681,646	602,178	445,987
Other British ...	40,401	52,137	113,969	104,041	93,061
Total British ...	8,989,855	6,005,930	9,684,285	8,270,059	7,073,134
Belgium ...	173,071	320,903	279,202	498,961	316,172
France ...	546,832	815,198	647,236	1,390,836	942,255
Germany ...	208,844	347,561	288,094	376,519	1,916,077
Japan ...	3,282	77,103	380,177	101,192	467,631
Peru ...	...	102,016	124,063	184,020	17,586
Philippines ...	27,348	50,655	73,220	115,143	106,053
Portuguese East Africa ...	...	50,146	68,853	145,306	87,594
United States of America ...	94,554	248,424	261,983	321,914	332,905
Other Foreign ...	441,423	357,678	505,678	282,311	240,469
Total Foreign ...	1,495,354	2,369,684	2,628,506	3,416,202	4,426,742
Total ...	10,485,209	8,375,614	12,312,791	11,686,261	11,499,876
	Percentage of Victorian Produce Exported—				
United Kingdom ...	53·02	53·18	55·23	52·54	47·80
Cape Colony ...	10·67	6·59	3·97	2·26	1·48
Ceylon ...	5·48	·27	2·54	2·36	·83
Hong Kong ...	·73	·97	1·18	1·50	·84
India ...	6·33	4·53	7·02	3·78	3·72
Natal ...	6·66	3·06	2·25	2·29	2·15
New Zealand ...	2·46	2·49	5·54	5·15	3·8
Other British ...	·39	·62	·92	·89	·81
Total British ...	85·74	71·71	78·65	70·77	61·51

EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1900,  
AND 1905 TO 1908—*continued.*

Countries.	Percentage of Victorian Produce Exported.				
	1900.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Belgium ... ..	1·65	3·83	2·27	4·27	2·75
France ... ..	5·22	9·73	5·25	11·90	8·19
Germany ... ..	1·99	4·15	2·34	3·22	16·66
Japan ... ..	·03	·92	3·09	·87	4·07
Peru ... ..	...	1·22	1·01	1·58	·15
Philippines ... ..	·26	·60	·59	·98	·92
Portuguese East Africa ... ..	...	·60	·56	1·24	·76
United States of America ... ..	·90	2·97	2·13	2·75	2·90
Other Foreign ... ..	4·21	4·27	4·11	2·42	2·09
Total Foreign ... ..	14·26	28·29	21·35	29·23	38·49
Total ... ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The improved trade since 1900 with the foreign countries specified, and the reduced trade with British countries, excepting New Zealand and Hong Kong, are the most noticeable features disclosed by the figures. All the British oversea countries took a smaller proportion of the produce exported in 1908 than in 1907, but of the foreign countries Germany took more than five times and Japan more than four times as much as in the previous year.

Victoria imports a considerable amount of timber, including large quantities of American oregon, Baltic deals, New Zealand pine, and Western Australian jarrah. The following is a statement of the imports and exports during the five years 1904 to 1908 :—

VALUE OF TIMBER IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1904 TO 1908.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Imports ... ..	597,210	598,486	681,075	759,433	910,019
Imports from Australian States and New Zealand ... ..	152,203	195,217	238,897	252,797	334,808
Imports of Australasian Timber ... ..	151,114	193,116	237,185	251,440	352,798
Total Exports ... ..	46,884	42,724	46,776	64,654	62,988
Exports to Australian States and New Zealand ... ..	45,975	41,611	45,504	58,830	59,085
Exports of Victorian Timber ... ..	15,342	11,788	13,046	18,198	22,114
Victorian Timber exported to Australian States and New Zealand ... ..	15,105	11,456	12,903	17,243	20,796

Imports and exports of timber.



By deducting from the total imports the value of timber which had been imported and was then exported, the value of other than Victorian timber required for use within the State is obtained. Such net imports were valued at £565,668 in 1904, £567,550 in 1905, £647,345 in 1906, £712,977 in 1907, and £869,145 in 1908.

Of the Australasian timber (*i.e.*, timber produced or treated in Australasia) imported into Victoria in 1908, New Zealand contributed £160,185 worth. The Australasian timber imported in that year was valued at £332,798, whilst the Victorian timber exported to Australasia was only valued at £20,769. The export trade in Victorian timber has been done almost wholly with the adjoining States, very little going to oversea markets.

Net revenue  
of Customs  
Depart-  
ment.

The following are the net amounts of Customs and Excise duty collected in each of the last five years, the principal items being shown separately:—

REVENUE OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

Heads of Revenue.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Import Duty—	£	£	£	£	£
Alcoholic Liquors ...	515,584	525,932	541,462	567,743	559,842
Narcotics ... ..	234,026	241,047	251,402	260,550	320,122
Sugar... ..	269,890	112,217	76,353	86,933	16,343
All other Articles ...	1,008,312	1,016,490	1,070,452	1,207,402	1,602,510
Total ... ..	2,027,812	1,895,686	1,939,669	2,122,628	2,498,817
Excise Duty—					
Spirits ... ..	86,019	88,926	94,186	94,624	114,362
Beer ... ..	168,155	169,115	170,919	173,928	187,468
Tobacco ... ..	140,979	149,187	160,091	169,862	163,938
Sugar... ..	<i>Dr.</i> 2,307	163,247	149,119	138,982	226,638
Starch ... ..	7,935	8,662	9,447	9,943	9,237
Agricultural machinery ... ..	...	...	...	...	41
Total ... ..	400,781	579,137	583,762	587,339	701,684
Miscellaneous ... ..	14,912	14,019	13,639	9,464	11,637
Grand Total ... ..	2,443,505	2,488,842	2,537,070	2,719,431	3,212,138

The net revenue collected by the Department of Trade and Customs in Victoria from all sources, after deduction of drawbacks and repayments, and after making Inter-State adjustments, amounted to £3,212,138 in 1907-8, being £492,707 in excess of that of the previous year, and £768,633 above that of 1903-4. The revenue from Customs duties in 1907-8 was £471,005 more than that of 1903-4, and the revenue from Excise duties was £300,903 more.

Imported goods, other than stimulants and narcotics, on which duty has been paid are allowed drawback, or refund of the duty paid, if subsequently exported. Drawback is allowed not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but also upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. Drawbacks are included in the general exports. The following are the figures for the last eight years :—

## REFUND OF DUTY ON EXPORTS, DRAWBACK 1901 TO 1908.

Year.							Amount Paid as Drawback.
							£
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	115,283
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,022
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,096
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,840
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,275
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,962
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,104
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,022

From 1872, when the system of allowing drawback was first introduced, to the end of 1908, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback was £2,980,997. The withdrawals were heavy in 1901, but have been very light in the last five years.

Victorian shipping is dealt with in the succeeding tables, which refer to vessels trading with other States and oversea countries. Local shipping, *i.e.*, vessels trading exclusively on the Victorian coast, have not been taken into consideration, but a reference to the total shipping of the port of Melbourne will be found on page 451 *post*. The number of vessels entered and cleared, their total tonnage, and the number of men forming their crews in the last five years were as follows :—

## SHIPPING INWARD AND OUTWARD, 1904 TO 1908.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Vessels Entered—					
Number ... ..	2,495	2,376	2,332	2,392	2,454
Tons ... ..	3,928,849	3,989,903	4,066,442	4,234,109	4,514,854
Average tonnage ... ..	1,575	1,679	1,744	1,770	1,840
Crews ... ..	120,710	121,415	126,218	129,193	138,910
Vessels Cleared—					
Number ... ..	2,503	2,274	2,343	2,408	2,425
Tons ... ..	3,906,692	3,859,098	4,070,549	4,225,942	4,493,565
Average tonnage ... ..	1,561	1,697	1,737	1,755	1,853
Crews ... ..	120,331	118,458	125,298	128,761	138,467

The number of vessels arriving at Victorian ports during 1908 showed an advance of 62 on the previous year, but a decline of 41 as compared with 1904. It is in the tonnage of the vessels, however, that the best guide will be found as to the increase in the volume of shipping. Thus, the net tonnage of 1908 exceeded that of 1907 by 280,745, and that of 1904 by 586,005. The departures in 1908 represented an increase of 17 vessels, and of 267,623 in the aggregate net tonnage over the previous year, whilst in comparison with 1904 there was a decline of 78 in the number of vessels, but an increase of 586,873 in the net tonnage.

In 1908 steamers numbered 2,250 of the vessels entered, and 2,224 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 4,390,869 and 4,376,765 respectively.

Shipping in ballast.

The inward shipping of 1908 included 40 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 52,180, and of these 29, having a total tonnage of 40,816, were arrivals from Australian States. The outward shipping included 340 vessels in ballast, with aggregate tonnage of 465,230, of which 312, having a total tonnage of 437,361, were departures for Australian States.

Shipping with principal countries.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1908 are set out in the following statement:—

#### SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1908.

Countries.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Australian States ... ..	1,836	2,724,269	1,921	2,961,453
United Kingdom ... ..	195	759,370	173	708,136
New Zealand ... ..	106	183,744	109	224,933
Other British ... ..	94	207,533	89	193,200
Total British ... ..	2,231	3,874,916	2,292	4,087,722
France ... ..	13	39,004	30	94,475
Germany ... ..	63	209,306	45	162,727
United States ... ..	79	215,619	6	12,495
Other Foreign ... ..	68	176,009	52	136,146
Total Foreign ... ..	223	639,938	133	405,843
Total ... ..	2,454	4,514,854	2,425	4,493,565

Sixty per cent. of the inward and 66 per cent. of the outward tonnage of 1908 were engaged in the Inter-State trade; 40 per cent. of the inward and 34 per cent. of the outward tonnage being engaged in the oversea trade. Of the oversea trade, 42 per cent. of

the inward and 46 per cent. of the outward tonnage were employed in the trade with the United Kingdom; 10 per cent. inward and 15 per cent. outward with New Zealand; 12 per cent. inward and 12 per cent. outward with other British countries; 2 per cent. inward and 6 per cent. outward with France; 12 per cent. inward and 11 per cent. outward with Germany; 12 per cent. inward and 1 per cent. outward with the United States of America; and 10 per cent. inward and 9 per cent. outward with other foreign countries.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports in each of the years 1904 to 1908 was as shown hereunder:—

Nationality  
of vessels.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.				TONNAGE OF VESSELS.			
	Australian	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.
Entered.								
1904...	1,636	657	202	2,495	1,685,200	1,789,881	453,768	3,928,849
1905...	1,518	659	199	2,376	1,641,555	1,851,868	496,480	3,989,903
1906...	1,492	640	200	2,332	1,684,442	1,839,013	542,987	4,066,442
1907...	1,524	648	220	2,392	1,676,899	1,946,055	611,155	4,234,109
1908...	1,555	693	206	2,454	1,851,992	2,056,934	605,928	4,514,854
Cleared.								
1904...	1,641	663	199	2,503	1,654,386	1,809,579	442,727	3,906,692
1905...	1,469	619	186	2,274	1,626,601	1,753,274	479,223	3,859,098
1906...	1,492	645	206	2,343	1,663,025	1,853,334	554,190	4,070,549
1907...	1,543	655	210	2,408	1,669,113	1,971,706	585,123	4,225,942
1908...	1,528	690	207	2,425	1,850,033	2,032,916	610,616	4,493,565

The proportions of the shipping of each nationality as tabulated, to the total for the respective years in their proper sequence from 1904 to 1908 are, Australian vessels, 66, 64, 64, 64, 63 per cent.; Australian tonnage, 43, 42, 41, 40, 41 per cent.; other British vessels, 26, 28, 27, 27, 28 per cent.; other British tonnage, 46, 46, 45, 46, 45½ per cent.; foreign vessels, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9 per cent.; and foreign tonnage, 11, 12, 14, 14, 13½ per cent. The foreign country

showing the largest increase in shipping is Germany, the percentage of German ships to the total having risen from 3.1 in 1904 to 4.4 in 1908, and the percentage of tonnage to the total having increased from 6.5 to 8.3 in the same period.

In the next table further detail of the nationality of the shipping for the year 1908 is given :—

## NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1908.

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels	Tonnage.
<b>British—</b>				
Australian ... ..	1,555	1,851,992	1,528	1,850,033
United Kingdom ... ..	510	1,845,876	506	1,824,713
New Zealand... ..	182	209,010	183	206,155
Canadian ... ..	1	2,048	1	2,048
<b>Total British</b> ... ..	<b>2,248</b>	<b>3,908,926</b>	<b>2,218</b>	<b>3,882,949</b>
<b>Foreign—</b>				
Dutch ... ..	7	12,961	7	12,897
French ... ..	33	97,330	34	99,490
German ... ..	107	370,816	109	376,034
Italian ... ..	1	2,447	2	3,571
Japanese ... ..	13	38,154	13	38,461
Norwegian ... ..	33	59,207	33	59,474
Russian ... ..	3	4,793	2	3,357
Swedish ... ..	3	7,720	5	12,441
Other Foreign ... ..	6	12,560	2	4,891
<b>Total Foreign</b> ... ..	<b>206</b>	<b>605,928</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>610,616</b>
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2,454</b>	<b>4,514,854</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>4,493,565</b>

Vessels on  
Victorian  
register.

The vessels on the Victorian register on 31st December, 1908, were as follows, the ports of registration and net tonnage being distinguished :—

## VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1908.

Port of Registration.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Melbourne ... ..	177	98,508	193	31,981	370	130,489
Geelong ... ..	2	400	5	380	7	780
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>179</b>	<b>98,908</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>32,361</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>131,269</b>

During 1908 there were added to the register 14 steamers with net tonnage of 10,176, and 3 sailing vessels, with net tonnage of 541; whilst 5 steamers having net tonnage of 4,796, and 4 sailing vessels having net tonnage of 536, were taken off the register.

The following is a statement, compiled from figures supplied by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria, of the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australian States and New Zealand on 30th June, 1908:—

Vessels on  
Austral-  
asian  
registers.

## VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1908.

State.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria ... ..	169	104,107	207	33,141	376	137,248
New South Wales ... ..	538	76,063	549	52,646	1,087	128,709
Queensland ... ..	99	15,766	204	9,119	303	24,885
South Australia ... ..	111	41,861	249	17,992	360	59,853
Western Australia ... ..	42	11,847	358	9,154	400	21,001
Tasmania ... ..	57	8,696	166	8,612	223	17,308
Total Australia ... ..	1,016	258,340	1,733	130,664	2,749	389,004
New Guinea ... ..	...	...	1	8	1	8
New Zealand ... ..	270	97,158	369	46,400	639	143,558
Total ... ..	1,286	355,498	2,103	177,072	3,389	532,570

Compared with 1907, steamers owned in Australia and New Zealand have increased by 35 in number and 32,808 in tonnage, and sailing vessels by 35 in number and 3,707 in tonnage.

The following return contains particulars of the lighthouses and lights on the Victorian coast:—

Where situated.	Description.	Nature.	Power in Lighthouse. (Units of 1,000 Candles.)			Colour.	Distance Visible.	No. of Lan- terns.	Ordinary	Capital
			White.	Red.	Green.				Expenditure during the Financial Year 1907-8.	Cost.
Cape Nelson .. .. .	Dioptric ..	Fixed .. ..	4½	3½	..	White* ..	19	} 3	£ 628	£ 16,178
Auxiliary .. .. .	" .. ..	" .. ..	..	..	..	Red .. ..	3			
Portland .. .. .	Dioptric ..	" .. ..	..	..	½	Green .. ..	12	} 2	315	2,573
Port Fairy .. .. .	" .. ..	Fixed and Flashing	..	{ 1½ fl.	..	Red .. ..	9			
Warrnambool (upper light)	" .. ..	Fixed .. ..	½	..	..	White .. ..	14	} 2	325	7,917
(lower light)	" .. ..	" .. ..	..	..	..	Red .. ..	5			
Cape Otway .. .. .	" .. ..	Triple Flashing	24	..	..	White .. ..	24	} 3	54	10,367
Auxiliary .. .. .	" .. ..	Fixed .. ..	..	..	..	Red .. ..	4 to 8			
Split Point .. .. .	Dioptric ..	" .. ..	7½	5½	..	Red† .. ..	18	} 3	510	11,838
Auxiliary .. .. .	" .. ..	" .. ..	..	..	..	White .. ..	3			
Port Phillip—										
Point Lonsdale .. .. .	Dioptric ..	Occulting .. ..	22	13	..	White and Red	17	} 3	517	4,113
Queenscliff (high) .. .. .	Catadioptric	Fixed .. ..	2½	..	..	White .. ..	17			
" (low) .. .. .	Dioptric ..	" .. ..	2	½	..	Red and White	10 & 14	} 8	1,176	19,071
West Channel Pile Light	" .. ..	" .. ..	..	..	..	" .. ..	11			
South Channel (Eastern Light)	" .. ..	" .. ..	2½	2½	..	" .. ..	13	} 4	692	9,456
" (pile) .. .. .	" .. ..	" .. ..	..	..	..	" .. ..	10			
Schnapper Point .. .. .	" .. ..	" .. ..	½	1½	..	White .. ..	10	} 3	45	5,005
Gellibrand Point (Pile Light)	Dioptric ..	Occulting .. ..	2½	1½	..	Red and White	12			
Cape Schanck .. .. .	Catadioptric	Fixed and Flashing	4½ fl.	..	..	White .. ..	23	} 3	539	19,278
Auxiliary .. .. .	" .. ..	Fixed .. ..	{ 48½ fl.	..	..	Red .. ..	3			
Wilson's Promontory .. .. .	Catoptric ..	" .. ..	2½	..	..	White .. ..	24	} 3	63	24,433
Cliffy Island .. .. .	Dioptric ..	Flashing .. ..	4½	..	..	" .. ..	15			
Cape Everard .. .. .	Holophotal	Double Flashing	30	12	..	White* .. ..	21	} 3	541	21,785
Auxiliary .. .. .	" .. ..	Fixed .. ..	..	..	..	Red .. ..	2			
Gabo Island .. .. .	Catadioptric	" .. ..	4½	..	..	White .. ..	20	} 3	120	22,631
Auxiliary .. .. .	" .. ..	" .. ..	..	..	..	Red .. ..	3			
						Total .. .. .			9,066	191,727

\* Red sectors between the limits of white light and shore at either side.

† White sectors between the limits of red light and shore at either side.

The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 8.31 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 46 acres 22 perches, of which 13 acres 6½ perches are under sheds. According to a return prepared by the Harbor Master the total number of vessels berthed within the port of Melbourne in 1908 comprised 3,812 steamers, 22 ships, 79 barques, 3 brigs, 50 schooners, 554 ketches, and 204 lighters, their registered tonnage aggregating 5,044,711: the tonnage of imports being 2,539,808, and of exports 897,777. The floating plant of the Trust in commission includes 4 dredges, 1 steam tug, 6 steam hopper barges, 10 iron towing hopper barges, 2 steam launches, &c., &c. The material dredged and disposed of during 1908 amounted to 1,408,150 cubic yards, viz., 909,975 cubic yards from Hobson's Bay, and 498,175 cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust, the river dredgings have amounted to 23,877,747 cubic yards, and the bay dredgings to 14,336,960 cubic yards, making a total of 38,214,707 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 26,554,444 cubic yards were deposited in deep water and 11,660,263 cubic yards were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1908 was 6.84d. per cubic yard. The work of widening Coode Canal, which was commenced in 1906, has been continued, and up to the end of 1908 about 355,000 cubic yards had been excavated.

Port of Melbourne.

The post-offices in the State on 31st December, 1908, numbered 1,633, and in addition there were 713 receiving offices (principally loose-bags), 15 travelling offices, and 1,263 letter boxes. The postal and telegraphic staff numbered 3,292 persons, excluding 3,473 non-official postmasters, mail contractors, and casual employes. The postal routes in 1908 totalled 14,141 miles, of which 3,309 were by railway, the distances traversed being 7,993,305 miles, including 4,278,599 railway miles. In the following table is shown the business done by the Postal Department in each of the last five years:—

Postal returns.

## POSTAL RETURNS, 1904 TO 1908.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Posted and Received—					
Letters and Post-cards ...	103,215,210	111,180,179	116,459,106	122,508,040	128,985,872
Newspapers	} 46,530,443	} 44,527,821	} 45,877,460	{ 27,959,631	{ 49,435,511
Packets ...					
Parcels ...					
Total ...	150,170,577	156,177,496	162,847,388	165,406,966	178,984,205

Registered letters are included in this statement, and numbered 1,090,570 in 1908. The total number of letters, newspapers, packets and parcels passing through the post-office in 1908 exceeded



that of 1904 by 19 per cent., and in 1908 the letters posted and received represented 102 per head, and the newspapers, packets, and parcels 39 per head of the population.

The next table gives the destination in three groups of letters, newspapers, packets and parcels posted, whether for delivery inland, in other States, or in countries outside the Commonwealth, and shows whence those received came, whether from other States or from outside countries.

POSTAL SERVICE—INLAND, INTER-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL :  
1904 TO 1908.

Service.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
LETTERS AND POSTCARDS.					
Posted for delivery inland .. ..	87,502,756	93,065,704	95,757,186	98,997,371	104,678,946
"    "    in other States .. ..	5,012,658	5,906,712	6,789,347	8,422,698	8,491,092
"    "    outside the States .. ..	2,217,936	2,602,122	3,100,550	3,111,604	3,156,174
Total .. ..	94,733,350	101,574,538	105,647,083	110,531,673	116,327,112
Received from other States .. ..	6,276,198	6,970,591	7,901,784	8,552,938	8,851,163
"    "    outside the States .. ..	2,205,662	2,635,050	2,910,239	3,423,429	3,807,597
Total .. ..	8,481,860	9,605,641	10,812,023	11,976,367	12,658,760
NEWSPAPERS.					
Posted for delivery inland .. ..	17,800,589	12,948,945	12,634,907	9,896,754	13,266,159
"    "    in other States .. ..	7,591,956	9,224,864	9,572,498	9,616,010	9,804,772
"    "    outside the States .. ..	2,091,810	2,096,196	2,063,868	2,352,126	2,238,737
Total .. ..	27,484,355	24,270,005	24,271,273	21,864,890	25,309,668
Received from other States .. ..	2,221,616	2,532,944	2,731,986	2,780,677	3,691,799
"    "    outside the States .. ..	3,653,460*	4,140,329*	3,911,370*	3,314,064	4,185,915*
PACKETS.					
Posted for delivery inland .. ..	9,039,944	9,524,237	10,459,960	8,482,761	11,502,345
"    "    in other States .. ..	1,865,814	1,786,938	1,893,365	2,069,972	2,174,076
"    "    outside the States .. ..	915,210	919,218	837,204	880,050	882,984
Total .. ..	11,820,968	12,230,393	13,190,529	11,462,783	14,559,405
Received from other States .. ..	1,350,044	1,354,150	1,772,302	1,815,808	1,688,724
"    "    outside the States .. ..	†	†	†	1,104,687	†
PARCELS.					
Posted for delivery inland .. ..	262,216	291,271	312,084	335,788	332,164
"    "    in other States .. ..	83,182	93,756	104,827	118,946	125,844
"    "    outside the States .. ..	15,051	15,571	17,400	17,786	18,555
Total .. ..	360,449	400,598	434,311	472,520	476,563
Received from other States .. ..	38,026	42,395	47,664	53,514	56,810
"    "    outside the States .. ..	26,449	26,503	28,847	29,983	29,449
Total .. ..	64,475	68,898	76,511	83,497	86,259

\* Other articles, no distinction being made in the post-office between newspapers and packets from outside the Commonwealth. † Included with newspapers.

Letters and post-cards posted within the State have increased by 21,593,762 since 1904, those for delivery inland showing an increase of 17,176,190, those for other States of 3,479,334, and those for

countries outside the Commonwealth of 938,238. In the same period letters and post-cards received from other States increased by 2,574,965, and those from outside countries by 1,601,935. Compared with 1904 newspapers posted for delivery inland have diminished to the extent of 4,534,430, but those posted for other States show an increase of 2,212,816, and those for outside countries an increase of 146,927, whilst those received from other States show an increase of 1,470,183. Packets and parcels posted for inland delivery increased by 2,532,349 in the five years shown above, and those for delivery in other States by 350,924, but those for delivery outside the Commonwealth decreased by 28,722, whilst packets and parcels received from other States increased by 357,464 in the same period. "Other articles," including newspapers, packets and parcels received from outside the Commonwealth have increased by 535,455 since 1904.

Dead letters in 1908 numbered 337,505, of which 19,963 were irregularly posted. These letters contained money amounting to £10,642, as well as other articles of value, and were disposed of as follows:—Returned to writers, 249,167; destroyed, 49,506; returned to other States or countries as unclaimed, 38,832. There were also 399,221 undelivered packets and newspapers, of which 24,694 were returned to the senders, 331,738 were destroyed, and 42,789 were returned to other States and countries.

There are 497 money order offices in the State, which, in 1908, issued 236,520 orders for £975,441. Of these 161,217 for £710,450 were inland, 36,064 for £166,861 Inter-State, and 39,239 for £98,130 international orders. The orders paid in the same year numbered 318,365 for £1,311,557, the inland being 161,341 for £711,981, the Inter-State 109,333 for £455,381, and the international 47,691 for £144,195. Inland postal notes paid numbered 1,779,726 for £659,208, Victorian notes paid in other States 292,064 for £104,409, and notes of other States paid in Victoria 311,393 for £138,696. The following is a comparative statement of the business done since 1903:—

## MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1904 TO 1908.

—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
<b>Money Orders Issued—</b>					
Number ... ..	221,578	221,732	230,253	236,954	236,520
Amount ... ..	£747,875	£759,763	£814,564	£938,198	£975,441
<b>Money Orders Paid—</b>					
Number ... ..	319,886	312,244	310,382	320,107	318,365
Amount ... ..	£1,125,557	£1,102,652	£1,122,551	£1,266,235	£1,311,557
<b>Postal Notes—</b>					
Victorian—Paid in					
Victoria ... ..	£559,325	£585,548	£619,523	£645,831	£659,208
Other States ...	£58,061	£67,156	£70,615	£90,102	£104,409
Of Other States—					
Paid in Victoria ...	£96,532	£110,027	£121,159	£133,960	£138,696

The value of money orders issued has increased year by year, the issues of 1908 exceeding those of 1904 by £227,566, and those of 1907 by £37,243. Of orders paid those of 1908 exceeded those of 1904 by £186,000, and those of 1907 by £45,322. Decreases in Western Australian and South African orders were responsible for the falling-off in the business in orders paid in 1905 and 1906.

The business in postal notes has increased considerably, the amount of Victorian notes paid within the State having been £99,883 more in 1908 than in 1904. The business with the other States showed great improvement during the period embraced in the table, attributable to the removal of Inter-State charges existing prior to the federation of the States; Victorian notes paid in other States during 1908 showing an increase of £46,348 over 1904, and notes of other States paid in Victoria an increase of £42,164 for the same period.

Telegraphs  
and tele-  
grams.

There are 1,212 telegraph offices in the State, 502 of which are attached to the railway service. Of the mileage of line and wire, 4,027 miles of lines carrying 10,961 miles of wire are controlled by the Postal Department, 3,010 miles of line carrying 4,555 miles of wire being controlled by the Railway Department. The length of lines and wire open, and the number of telegrams sent from Victorian stations, and of those received from outside the State in each of the last five years were as follows:—

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEGRAMS, 1904 TO 1908.

—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Number of Stations ...	881	969	1,055	1,115	1,212
Miles open—					
Line (poles) ...	6,494	6,338	6,954	7,008	7,037
Wire ...	16,240	16,082	14,950	15,326	15,516
Telegrams despatched—					
Inland ...	1,644,522	1,689,145	1,785,046	1,812,253	1,829,807
Inter-State ...	501,038	508,058	633,358	679,518	674,960
International ...	55,750	59,279	70,315	75,518	75,351
Total ...	2,201,310	2,256,482	2,488,719	2,567,289	2,580,118
Telegrams received—					
Inter-State ...	526,992	*	681,364	738,504	764,258
International ...	53,885	55,749	67,194	72,200	74,857
Total ...	580,877	...	748,558	805,704	839,115

\* No record.

Although the mileage of telegraph lines shows a large increase since 1905, yet the mileage of telegraph wire shows a considerable decrease since that date, the seeming discrepancy arising from the fact that telephone lines used for transmitting telegrams have been classed as telegraph lines since 1905, and that signalling wire on the railways has been classed as telephone wire since 1905. The total telegrams despatched in 1908 exceeded those for the previous year by 12,829, inland telegrams having increased to the extent of 17,554, while inter-state and international telegrams had decreased by 4,558 and 167 respectively. Compared with 1904 the telegrams despatched in 1908 show an increase of 378,808, including an inter-state addition of 173,922, and those received from outside the State an increase of 258,238, including an addition of 237,266 from the States of the Commonwealth. In 1908 the value of inland telegrams was £75,428, of inter-state despatched £55,556, of inter-state received £59,533, of international despatched £82,982, and of international received £72,531.

The telephone exchanges were worked by a private company until September, 1887, in which month the business, buildings, and plant were purchased by the Government. The following statement shows for the past five years the length of lines and wire open, the number of exchanges, subscribers, bureaux, and private lines:—

## TELEPHONES, 1904 TO 1908.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Miles Open—					
Lines (Poles and under-ground					
Cables) ... ..	1,368	1,659	1,121	1,228	1,372
Wire ... ..	25,501	29,312	32,956	41,391	50,687
Exchanges—					
Number ... ..	22	24	31	40	51
Subscribers ... ..	8,429	9,259	10,424	12,935	14,868
Telephones ... ..	...	14,134	15,460	18,412	20,623
Bureaux ... ..	126	135	128	131	147
Private Lines ... ..	395	416	417	443	470

The reduced mileage of lines since 1905 is accounted for by the fact that in the Railway Department these lines are all on poles carrying other wires, and are already included in the mileage of telegraph lines.

The length of wire has increased by 99 per cent., and the number of subscribers by 76 per cent., since 1904.

The subscribers given in the table are direct connexions, the actual number of telephones in use having been 20,623 in 1908, an increase of 46 per cent. as compared with 1905, the first year for which such information is available, and of 12 per cent. as compared with 1907.

The whole mileage of telephone lines (1,181), carrying 48,553 miles of wire, also 184 miles of the under-ground cable, are controlled by the Postal Department, the balance of the wire carried on telegraph poles and of the cable being controlled by the Railway Department.

Revenue and expenditure, Post and Telegraph Department.

The revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £848,934 in 1908, the items being postage £533,963, commission on money orders and postal notes £24,151, telegrams, cablegrams, &c., £136,041, telephones, &c., £130,380, and various £24,399. In addition, unpaid services rendered to other Departments were valued at £5,761. It is estimated that the number of stamps and pre-payment forms sold for postal and telegraphic purposes in 1908 was 116,282,172, and the value thereof £672,705. The ordinary expenditure of the Department amounted to £730,802 in 1908, whilst capital expenditure on buildings, furniture, &c., telegraph lines, and telephone exchanges amounted to £129,544. The items of ordinary expenditure were:—Salaries, &c., £469,636; inland mail services, £111,159; British and foreign mail services, £56,593; cable subsidies, &c., £9,441; maintenance of buildings, &c., £28,542; and miscellaneous, £55,431. In the following table the revenue and expenditure of the Department is summarized for the last five years:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,  
1904 TO 1908.

	1904.	1905	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ... ..	668,283	702,608	783,402	813,662	848,934
Value of unpaid Services ... ..	2,523	5,761	5,761	5,761	5,761
Revenue Earned ... ..	670,806	708,369	789,163	819,423	854,695
Expenditure (ordinary) ... ..	624,841	627,735	630,648	687,015	730,802
Surplus ... ..	45,965	80,634	158,515	132,408	123,893

Victorian Railways, length and cost.

All railways in Victoria, with one exception referred to on page 462, are the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

The succeeding tables relate to these railways, and include particulars of the St. Kilda to Brighton Electric Street Railway. The gauge of the lines is 5 ft. 3 in., with the exception of 81.6 miles of single track, of which the gauge is 2 ft. 6 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, 30TH JUNE, 1904,  
TO 30TH JUNE, 1908.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Length of Lines on 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles)	315·46	312·01	311·82	311·46	307·51
Single Lines (miles)	3,113·09	3,129·72	3,134·03	3,135·61	3,139·56
Total ... ..	3,428·55	3,441·73	3,445·85	3,447·07	3,447·07
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of Construction	32,156,868	32,231,083	32,338,352	32,448,468	32,618,177
Average Cost per mile	9,379	9,365	9,385	9,413	9,463

In addition to the lines embraced in this table, there are in progress the Moe-Walhalla line,  $26\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length, and the Strathmerton-Tocumwal extension,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length.

The reduction in the mileage of double lines is explained by the conversion of double lines into single, and the re-measurement of tracks, which have taken place in the course of the last five years. During the year 1907-8, 3.95 miles of double track on the North Geelong to Ballarat line were converted into single track.

The capital cost of lines opened, works, rolling-stock, and equipment at the end of each of the last five years was as follows:—

CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS AND EQUIPMENT, 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

	£			
1903-4	...	...	...	41,216,026
1904-5	...	...	...	41,259,387
1905-6	...	...	...	41,404,947
1906-7	...	...	...	41,547,223
1907-8	...	...	...	41,919,376

Cost of  
railways  
and  
equipment

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, &c. Of the capital expended to 30th June, 1908, £3,809,715 was derived from the general revenue, and the balance (£38,109,661) from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of £39,364,932, on which the annual interest payable is £1,418,161. or at the average rate of 3.6026 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £1,255,271—the cost of flotation, together with the net deficiency below par at time of flotation. It has been computed that, whilst the nominal rate of interest on loans outstanding on 30th June, 1908, was 3.6026 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was 3.721 per cent.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1903, are given in the following table:—

RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Miles Constructed ...	3,428.55	3,441.73	3,445.85	3,447.07	3,447.07
„ Dismantled ...	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07
„ Closed to Traffic	31.77	31.81	31.81	29.93	29.93
„ Open for Traffic	3,380.70	3,393.85	3,397.97	3,401.07	3,401.07
Train Mileage ...	9,172,644	9,023,865	9,392,069	10,339,691	10,718,415
Passengers carried ...	54,282,003	59,702,050	65,244,392	71,200,331	76,053,909
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ...	3,439,203	3,628,237	3,676,017	3,965,792	3,754,861

Railway  
traffic.

Railway receipts and expenditure.

The passenger traffic of 1907-8 was the heaviest experienced by the Railway Department, passenger journeys exceeding those of the second heaviest year—1906-7—by 4,853,578, and those of 1905-6, the next in volume, by 10,809,517. Of the passenger journeys in 1907-8, 69,946,164 were made by metropolitan-suburban passengers, an increase of 4,504,072 on the previous year, and 6,107,745 by country passengers, an increase of 349,506 on that year. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried in 1907-8 was less than that of 1906-7 by 210,931, but in excess of that of 1905-6, the next year in importance, by 78,844. Wheat carried in 1907-8 was less than in the previous year by 281,436 tons, but the item hay, straw, and chaff was in excess of that for 1906-7 by 102,204 tons, and live stock was in excess by 89,847 tons. Comparing 1907-8 with 1903-4, the passenger traffic had increased by 21,771,906 passengers, or 40 per cent., and the goods and live stock carried by 315,658 tons, or 9 per cent.; whilst the number of train miles run had been increased by 1,545,771 miles, or by 17 per cent.

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger Fares ...	1,360,484	1,382,308	1,503,024	1,644,247	1,712,420
Freight on Goods and Live Stock	1,806,337	1,932,381	2,015,121	2,096,167	1,883,689
Sundries ...	271,320	267,577	270,923	281,817	287,633
Total ...	3,438,141	3,582,266	3,789,068	4,022,231	3,883,742
Working Expenses—	£	£	£	£	£
Maintenance ...	545,013	571,149	587,914	599,948	658,425
Rolling-stock ...	743,032	942,529	891,391	1,011,441	973,762
Traffic Charges ...	577,799	562,370	588,123	596,309	616,132
Compensation ...	8,216				
General Charges*	148,343	146,231	149,915	162,997	201,999
Total ...	2,022,403	2,222,279	2,217,343	2,370,695	2,450,318
Net Receipts ...	1,415,738	1,359,987	1,571,725	1,651,536	1,433,424
Percentage of Expenses to Receipts	58·82	62·04	58·52	58·94	63·09

\* Including pensions and gratuities.

The receipts for 1907-8 were larger than those for any previous year except 1906-7. The passenger fares paid in 1907-8 exceeded those paid in 1906-7 by £26,723 in the case of country passengers, and by £41,450 in the case of metropolitan-suburban passengers. The most notable items in the receipts from goods for 1907-8, as compared with the previous year, were a decrease of £167,149 from the carriage of wheat, and increases of £49,558 from live stock and £38,638 from hay, straw, and chaff. Working expenses, which include pensions and gratuities, also expenditure on belated repairs and on account of previous years, amounting to £119,556 in 1903-4, £248,485 in 1904-5, £117,542 in 1905-6, £165,749 in 1906-7, and £47,058 in 1907-8, exceeded the expenditure of 1906-7 by £79,623, or 3 per cent., and that of 1903-4 by £427,915, or 21 per cent., as against an increase of 13 per cent. in the receipts in the same interval. The net receipts of 1907-8 were less than those of the previous year by £218,112, or 13 per cent.

The amount of interest on current loans allocated to railways, and 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 compared with net revenue.

RAILWAY INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES AND NET REVENUE  
1903-4 TO 1907-8.

Year.	Interest, &c.	Net Revenue.
	£	£
1903-4	1,515,755	1,415,738
1904-5	1,461,994	1,359,987
1905-6	1,472,397	1,571,725
1906-7	1,483,284	1,651,536
1907-8	1,483,807	1,433,424

The excellent position of the railways in recent years is exhibited by this table, a surplus of £99,328 being available in 1905-6, and of £168,252 in 1906-7, after the payment of working expenses, pensions and gratuities, special expenditures and charges on account of previous years, and interest charges and expenses. After debiting the revenue account with all these charges, the deficit in 1907-8 was only £50,383, or less than one-half of the amount paid during that year for pensions.



Railway earnings and expenses per mile.

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per mile of railway open for the years ended 30th June, 1904 to 1908 were as follows:—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER TRAIN MILE,  
1903-4 TO 1907-8.

		1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	3,371	3,384	3,394	3,400	3,401
Gross Earnings per Mile ... ..	£ 1,020	£ 1,059	£ 1,116	£ 1,183	£ 1,142
Expenses per Mile ...	600	657	653	697	720
Net Profits per Mile	420	402	463	486	422

The receipts per mile of open railway were £41 less in 1907-8 than in the preceding year, but £122 greater than in 1903-4, whilst the expenses per mile show increases of £23 and £120 over the same respective years. Net profits per mile were £64 below the profits of 1906-7, but £2 above those of 1903-4. This table excludes all consideration of interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying same, given in the preceding table. The inventory of rolling-stock at 30th June, 1908, showed that there were at that time 488 locomotives, 1,246 carriages, 10,764 trucks, and 518 vans and sundry stock, of which 8 locomotives, 17 carriages, and 106 trucks were narrow-gauge stock. The electric railway stock comprised 21 combined cars and trailers. During the year 1907-8 the following new stock built at the Newport workshops was put into service:— 12 locomotives, 21 carriages, 26 vans and sundries, 240 trucks, and 8 electric railway cars. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £6,211,240, of the narrow-gauge £40,051, and of the electric railway stock £15,473.

Rolling-stock.

Central Railway Station, Melbourne.

The question of the erection of a Central Railway Station at Flinders-street has been under consideration for many years. The present site was occupied by the station of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company, and soon after the lines of the company were purchased by the Government a design was prepared for a central station on a somewhat extensive scale—the alterations proposed including the diversion of the course of the river between Brander's Ferry and Queen's-bridge—but this design, a model of which may be seen in the Museum attached to the Exhibition Building, was not carried out, owing to the fact that a Board constituted for the purpose recommended the widening of the river along its present course instead of its diversion.

Other proposals and designs were prepared at various times, and in 1890, the construction of a station was commenced on the basis of one of these designs, but was shortly afterwards stopped owing to the financial depression and to internal changes in the Department, and it was not until 1900 that a design was finally adopted and the work authorized by Parliament.

The design was slightly modified in 1904, and provided for a station with an imposing building of four stories, and one single-faced and five double-faced platforms, connected by two subways with entrances at Flinders-street, and by ramps and an overhead bridge, with the entrance at the corner of Flinders-street and Swanston-street. Provision was also made for the regrading and re-arrangement of the whole of the station-yard and lines-of-way from Market-street to Jolimont Junction—a distance of about a mile—and the work is now approaching completion.

Owing to the extraordinary increase in the suburban traffic during the last six years, it will be necessary to retain the Princes-bridge Station for the traffic of the Heidelberg and Preston lines, which it was originally anticipated, would be accommodated at the Flinders-street Station. This will necessitate the provision of special accommodation for the race and excursion traffic, and this will be afforded by the extension to the east of the Swanston-street Bridge of the St. Kilda-Port Melbourne platform, and the construction of special lines-of-way as far as Jolimont Junction.

In order to deal with the Eastern-system country traffic, it will be necessary to extend another of the platforms east of the Swanston-street Bridge, and other minor additions and improvements to the accommodation, including a connexion, by way of a ramp, under Swanston-street Bridge, between Flinders-street and Princes-bridge stations, are deemed advisable.

The provision of this additional accommodation, and the completion of the works provided for in the plan approved in August, 1904, will bring the total cost of the whole of the works up to about £550,000.

It is anticipated that the combined Flinders-street and Prince's-bridge stations, as now arranged for, will permit of traffic considerably in excess of that now existing being dealt with safely and expeditiously, but further accommodation can, when required, be made available by the extension of other platforms to the east of Swanston-street.

The number of passengers arriving at and leaving the Flinders-street-Prince's-bridge terminal per annum is about 50,000,000, which is perhaps as large a traffic as is dealt with at any railway passenger terminal in the world.

Victorian  
coal carried  
on rail-  
ways.

Victorian coal has been largely used by the Railway Department for steaming purposes. In 1904, 51,572 tons were consumed; in 1905, 76,289 tons; in 1906, 63,694 tons; in 1907, 41,713 tons; and in 1908, 33,799 tons. The quantity carried for the general public was 70,341 tons in 1904, 67,239 tons in 1905, 87,144 tons in 1906, 87,913 tons in 1907, and 69,935 tons in 1908. The rate of carriage from the mines to Melbourne is  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton per mile, of which  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton per mile is paid by the Government; beyond Melbourne the charge is 1d. or less per ton per mile, according to the distance.

Municipal  
railway.

The one railway in Victoria not belonging to the State system is that from Kerang to Koondrook, which is owned and worked by the municipality of the Shire of Kerang. This railway is 13 miles 73 chains in length, and up to the end of 1908 cost £29,325 for construction and equipment. For 1908 the gross receipts were £3,292, the working expenses were £1,666, and the interest paid was £1,161. The train mileage for the same year was 18,200.

#### MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS TRUST.

Tramways.

By the "Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act 1883" (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on 12th October, 1883, the company was authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs, unless the municipalities interested, who had the prior right, elected to do so. All the municipalities, however, decided to exercise the powers conferred upon them, and the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body, which consists of delegates from municipalities concerned, received full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal properties and revenues and on the tramways themselves. The Trust was required by the above-mentioned Act, as modified by the amending Acts (51 Vict. No. 952 and 56 Vict. No. 1278), to complete the tramways by 31st December, 1893, and to grant a 32 years' lease of same to the company, dating from 1st July, 1884 (when the liability for interest commenced), and expiring on 1st July, 1916. The company, on its part, is required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair; to hand back the lines in good working condition to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay to the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed; also to contribute annually a certain varying percentage on the sums borrowed, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust to 31st December, 1893, were defrayed out of the loan; after that period they were met by the company to an amount not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and to the extent of the remainder by the municipalities. The liability on account of loans is by Act 48 Vict. No. 788 made a joint and several charge on the properties and revenues of the several municipalities. The total amount the Trust is empowered to borrow is

£1,650,000, which has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The premiums received amounted to £55,794, making a total of £1,705,794. The whole of this was expended by 31st December, 1893, when all outlay from loan moneys ceased in accordance with Act No. 1278. The sinking fund on 4th January, 1909, amounted to £1,085,938. The following particulars have been furnished by the secretary to the Tramways Trust:—

“The cable lines form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted combined all the best features and latest improvements of lines constructed both in America and Europe.”

“A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, *via* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d. But the company is required to run, upon all lines open for traffic, every morning between the hours of 6 and 7, and every evening between the hours of 5.30 and 6.30 (Sundays and public holidays excepted), two or more carriages for workmen at a fare of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per journey. All fares are, by Act No. 765, section 26, subject to revision by Parliament after the lapse of ten years from the date of the first 20 miles of tramway being opened for traffic, *viz.*, after 31st December, 1897.”

The length of the several lines and the dates on which they were opened for traffic were given in previous issues of this work.

The following table has been compiled from information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company:—

Melbourne  
tramways.

TRAMWAYS OF THE MELBOURNE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY,  
1900-1 TO 1907-8.

Year ended 30th June.	Length of Lines Open.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
				£
1901 ... ..	48	8,964,734	47,195,647	465,427
1902 ... ..	48	9,226,883	47,261,572	454,683
1903 ... ..	48	9,044,282	46,832,910	432,505
1904 ... ..	48	8,968,928	49,183,742	444,495
1905 ... ..	48	8,932,073	50,297,357	448,740
1906 ... ..	48	9,032,523	52,925,654	469,079
1907 ... ..	48	9,536,397	59,069,280	506,635
08 ... ..	48	9,810,808	63,954,512	545,269

The length of lines open on 30th June, 1908, comprised 43.65 miles of double track cable tramway, and 4.47 miles of double track horse tramway. The traffic of each of the last five years has successively eclipsed all former years, 1907-8 exceeding 1906-7 by 4,885,232 passengers, and 1905-6 by 11,028,858 passengers. The number of tram miles run shows an increase of 274,411 over 1906-7, and of 778,285 over 1905-6.

In addition to the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, there are within or on the fringe of the metropolitan area 7 miles of electric tramways (3.88 miles being double track and 3.15 miles single track),  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles of cable tramways (double track), and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles of horse tramways (single track). These lines are controlled by public or private companies, and carried 3,000,000 passengers during 1908.

Country tramways. In country towns there are  $20\frac{1}{2}$  miles of electric tramways,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles of horse tramways, and 1 mile of steam tramway, which carried 4,600,000 passengers during 1908.

Licensed vehicles in Melbourne. The number of vehicles licensed for the conveyance of passengers in Melbourne, and for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits, in 1908, was 1,651, of which 801 were cabs. The number of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 1,884. The following are the particulars for the last five years:—

LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1904 TO 1908.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>					
Cabs (4 wheel) ... ..	607	591	582	581	562
" (Hansoms) ... ..	210	215	219	225	239
Omnibuses ... ..	29	33	40	48	48
Tram Cars ... ..	10	382	426	393	401
" Dummies ... ..	5	336	329	352	401
Total ... ..	861	1,557	1,596	1,599	1,651
<i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i>					
Drivers licensed ... ..	1,138	1,638	1,119	1,770	1,884

The reason for the small number of tram cars and dummies licensed in 1904 is that their liability to be licensed was under dispute. The matter has since been settled, the decision being, as the figures show, in favour of licensing.

The *Customs Tariff* 1908 Act relating to duties of Customs was assented to on 3rd June, 1908, the time of imposition of duties imposed being 8th August, 1907, and the Act is deemed to have come into operation at that time. The rates of duty set out in the column headed "Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom," apply only to those goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, on which there is a preferential tariff, which are shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia and not transhipped, or if transhipped then only if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that the goods have not, since they were shipped in the United Kingdom, been subjected to any process of manufacture. The rates of duty set out in the column headed "General Tariff" apply to all other goods. The *Customs Act* 1901 is incorporated and read as one with this Act. This Act does not affect the provisions of the *Customs Tariff (South African Preference)* 1906, and the duties imposed by that Act continue to be collected.

### THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

All imitations to be dutiable at the rate chargeable on the goods they imitate, unless such rate is less than the rate which would otherwise be chargeable on the imitations.

"Proof" or "Proof Spirit" means spirit of a strength equal to that of pure ethyl alcohol compounded with distilled water so that the resultant mixture at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit has a specific gravity of 0.9198 as compared with that of distilled water at the same temperature.

The term "Iron" includes Steel.

"Wool" or "Woollen" includes all manufactures of wool or hair or combinations thereof.

"N.E.I." means "not elsewhere included."

"Departmental By-law" means By-law made by the Minister, and published in the *Gazette*.

Any article, not otherwise dutiable, composed of a combination of other articles, some of which are dutiable when imported separately, and of others free of duty when imported separately, shall be dealt with as follows:—

- (a) When the value of the dutiable portion exceeds the value of the free portion, duty shall be charged upon the whole article at the same rate as would be chargeable on that portion of the dutiable portion which, if imported separately, would be liable to the highest rate of duty.
- (b) When the value of the free portion exceeds the value of the dutiable portion of such article, the whole article shall be admitted free of duty.

### IMPORT DUTIES.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
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#### DIVISION I.—ALE, SPIRITS, AND BEVERAGES.

1. Ale, Porter, and Other Beer; Cider, and Perry, containing not less than 2 per cent. of proof spirit:—		
(A) In bottle*	-	per gallon 1s. 6d.
(B) In bulk	-	per gallon 1s.

\* Six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints or twenty-four reputed half-pints to be charged as one gallon.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division I.—Ale, Spirits, and Beverages—<i>continued.</i></b>		
2. Ale, Porter, and Other Beer; Cider, and Perry, containing less than 2 per cent. of proof spirit - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	
3. Spirits,* and spirituous liquors, n.e.i.:—		
(A) When not exceeding the strength of proof per gallon	14s.	
(B) When exceeding the strength of proof per proof gallon	14s.	
4. Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil - - - - - per gallon	14s.	
5. Collodion - - - - - per gallon	3s.	
6. Wood Naphtha and Methylic Alcohol - - - - -	Free	
7. Spirits Denaturated, or to be denaturated in accordance with Departmental By-laws prior to delivery; and being not less than 65 o. p. - - - - - per gallon	1s.	
8. Perfumed Spirits and Bay Rum - - - - - per gallon	25s.	
9. Spirituous Essences; Fruit Ethers Aromas and Flavours; Fluid Extracts; Sarsaparilla; Tinctures; Medicines; Infusions; Toilet Preparations; and Limejuice and other Fruit Juices and Fruit Syrups, containing more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit; containing—		
(A) Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit per gallon	3s. 6d.	
(B) More than 25 per cent. but not more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit - - - - - per gallon	7s.	
(C) More than 50 per cent., but not more than 75 per cent. of proof spirit - - - - - per gallon	10s. 6d.	
(D) More than 75 per cent. of proof spirit, but not over proof - - - - - per gallon	14s.	
(E) Over proof to be charged as spirituous liquors under Item 3 (B) - - - - - per proof gallon	14s.	
10. Sulphuric Ether and other Ethers, n.e.i.:—		
(A) Containing 5 per cent. and more of proof spirit per proof gallon	14s.	
(B) Containing less than 5 per cent. of proof spirit - - - - -	Free	
11. Non spirituous Ethereal Fruit Essences and Artificial Fruit Essences Ethers Aromas and Flavours - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
12. Wine, Sparkling† - - - - - per gallon	12s.	

\* Spirits in cases of two gallons and under, to be charged as two gallons; over two gallons and not exceeding three gallons, as three gallons; over three gallons, and not exceeding four gallons, as four gallons; and so on, provided that small bottles or phials of liquor intended for samples or other special purposes only may be entered at actual measurement.

† Three magnums, six reputed quarts, twelve reputed pints, or twenty-four reputed half-pints to be charged as one gallon.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
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Division I.—Ale, Spirits, and Beverages—*continued.*

13. Wine, Still (including Medicated and Vermouth):—		
(A) In bottle* . . . . . per gallon	8s.	
(B) In bulk - . . . . . per gallon	6s.	
(C) Containing more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit; for each 1 per cent. of proof spirit over 35 per cent. up to and including 40 per cent. - additional per gallon	6d.	
(D) Containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit . . . . . per gallon	14s.	
14. Wine (Grape), unfermented . . . . . per gallon	3s.	
15. Wine, n.e.i., including Sake, Ginger, and Prune Wines; and Wines (other than Grape); containing :—		
(A) Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit . . . . . per gallon	3s. 6d.	
(B) More than 25 per cent. but not more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit . . . . . per gallon	7s.	
(C) More than 50 per cent. of proof spirit . . . . . per gallon	14s.	
16. Limejuice and other Fruit Juices and Fruit Syrups, containing not more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit . . . . . per gallon	9d.	
17. Table Waters (Aerated or Mineral), and preparations n.e.i. packed for household use for the production thereof . . . . . ad val.	25 per cent.	

## DIVISION II.—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

18. Tobacco, manufactured n.e.i., including the weight of tags, labels, and other attachments . . . . . per lb.	3s. 6d.	
19. Tobacco, cut . . . . . per lb.	3s. 9d.	
20. Tobacco, unmanufactured . . . . . per lb.	3s. 6d.	
21. Tobacco, unmanufactured, but entered to be locally manufactured into Tobacco or Cigarettes—to be paid at the time of removal to the factory :—		
(A) Unstemmed . . . . . per lb.	1s. 6d.	
(B) Stemmed, or partly stemmed, or in strips . . . . . per lb.	2s.	
22. Tobacco, unmanufactured, but entered to be locally manufactured into Cigars—to be paid at the time of removal to the factory :—		
(A) Unstemmed . . . . . per lb.	2s. 6d.	
(B) Stemmed, or partly stemmed, or in strips . . . . . per lb.	3s.	
23. Tobacco destroyed for manufacture of Sheepwash or other purposes under Departmental By-laws . . . . .	Free	
24. Cigars, including the weight of bands and ribbons . . . . . per lb.	7s. 6d.	
25. Cigarettes, including weight of cards and mouth-pieces contained in inside packages . . . . . per lb.	6s. 6d.	
26. Snuff . . . . . per lb.	6s. 6d.	

\* Six reputed quarts, twelve reputed pints, or twenty-four reputed half-pints to be charged as one gallon.



## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>DIVISION III.—SUGAR.</b>		
27. Glucose . . . . .	per cwt. . . . .	8s.
28. Sugar, the produce of Sugar-cane . . . . .	per cwt. . . . .	6s.
29. Invert Sugar and Invert Syrup, including Brewers' Priming Sugars . . . . .	per cwt. . . . .	6s.
30. Sugar, n.e.i. . . . .	per cwt. . . . .	10s.
31. Golden Syrup and Sugar Syrups, n.e.i. . . . .	per cwt. . . . .	3s.
32. Mclasses . . . . .		Free
<b>DIVISION IV.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND GROCERIES.</b>		
33. Animals, living; (except for stud purposes), viz. :—		
(A) Horned Cattle . . . . .	per head . . . . .	10s.
(B) Sheep . . . . .	per head . . . . .	2s.
(C) Pigs . . . . .	per head . . . . .	5s.
(D) Horses . . . . .	per head . . . . .	10s.
34. Sago and Tapioca . . . . .		Free
35. Biscuits . . . . .	per lb. . . . .	1½d.
36. Blue, Laundry . . . . .	per lb. . . . .	2d.
37. Broom Corn Millet and Rice Straw . . . . .	per cental . . . . .	4s.
38. Rice Root . . . . .		Free
39. Butter and Cheese . . . . .	per lb. . . . .	3d.
40. Candles, Tapers, and Night Lights :—		
(A) Paraffine Wax, wholly or in part . . . . .	per lb. . . . .	2d.
(B) N.E.I. . . . .	per lb. . . . .	1½d.
41. Solid Spirit Heaters, including the weight of the im- mediate containing package . . . . .	per lb. . . . .	1d.
42. Stearine, Paraffine Wax, Beeswax, Carnauba, Ceresine, and Japanese or Vegetable Wax . . . . .	per lb. . . . .	1d.
43. Lard and Lard Oil; and Refined Fats, n.e.i. . . . .	per lb. . . . .	1d.
44. Mixed or Compounded Waxes, liquid or solid . . . . .	per lb. . . . .	1d.
45. Confectionery, Cocoa and Chocolate, viz. :—		
(A) Confectionery, n.e.i., including Cocoa and Chocolate prepared for edible use, or potable use (not in powdered form); Bon-bons and mixed packets of Confectionery containing trinkets (gross weights); Sugar Candy; Medicated Confectionery; Cachous; and Crystallized or Candied Fruits . . . . .	per lb. . . . .	3d.
(B) Confectionery, ornamental but not edible . . . . .	ad val. . . . .	25 per cent.
(C) Cocoa and Chocolate, for potable use, in powdered form . . . . .	per lb. . . . .	2½d.
(D) Cocoa Beans . . . . .		Free
(E) Cocoa Shells and Nibs; Cocoa Mass Paste or Slab unsweetened . . . . .	per lb. . . . .	¾d.
(F) Cocoa Butter; Caramel; Caramel Paste and Caramel Butter . . . . .	per lb. . . . .	1¾d.
46. Liquorice, viz. :—		
(A) Root in its natural state . . . . .		Free
(B) Crude; Crude Paste; and Block Juice . . . . .	per lb. . . . .	1d.
(C) Other . . . . .	per lb. . . . .	3d.
(D) When the invoice value, including the inside packages, exceeds 1s. per lb. . . . .	ad val. . . . .	25 per cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division IV.—Agricultural Products and Groceries—<i>continued.</i></b>		
47. Coffee and Chicory, viz. :—		
(A) Raw and kiln dried . . . . . per lb.	3d.	
(B) Roasted, or ground ; in liquid form ; or mixed with milk or other substance . . . . . per lb.	6d.	
48. Eggs, in shell . . . . . per dozen	6d.	
49. Egg contents, being yolk and albumen combined, dry . . . . . per lb.	1s. 4d.	
50. Egg yolk, dry . . . . . per lb.	3 <sup>3</sup> d.	
51. Egg albumen, dry . . . . . per lb.	2s. 6d.	
52. Egg (not in shell) in liquid form, when imported for use in industries other than those for the preparation of articles of food, and denaturated, may, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws, be delivered free.		
53. Fish, viz. :—		
(A) Fresh, smoked or dried (but not salted), or preserved by cold process . . . . . per lb.	1d.	
(B) Potted or concentrated, including extracts of and caviare . . . . . ad val.	25 per cent.	
(C) Preserved in tins or other air-tight vessels including the weight of liquid contents . . . . . per lb.	1d.	
(D) N.E.I. . . . . per cwt.	5s.	
(E) Oysters, fresh, in the shell . . . . . per cwt.	2s.	
(F) Fish of all kinds caught from or cured dried or preserved by any process on board any Australian registered ship fitted out in and sailing from any port in the Commonwealth, and imported in such ship	Free	
54. Fruits and Vegetables, viz. :—		
Fruits, Dried, viz. :—		
(A) Currants . . . . . per lb.	3d.	
(B) Dates . . . . . per lb.	1d.	
(C) Raisins and other ; including Desiccated Banana, Banana Flour, and Peel candied drained or dried . . . . . per lb.	3d.	
(D) Ginger preserved (not in liquid) . . . . . per lb.	3d.	
Fruits and Vegetables, including Ginger (preserved in liquid, or partly preserved, or pulped)—		
(E) Half-pints and smaller sizes . . . . . per dozen	9d.	
(F) Pints and over half-pints . . . . . per dozen	1s. 6d.	
(G) Quarts and over pints . . . . . per dozen	3s.	
(H) Exceeding a quart . . . . . per gallon	1s.	
(I) When preserved in spirituous liquid, additional duty at 14s. per gallon to be paid on the liquid.		
55. Fruits, n.e.i., including fresh Lychee nuts . . . . . per cental	2s.	
56. Fruits, citrus . . . . . per lb.	1 <sup>1</sup> d.	
57. Ginger, green . . . . . per lb.	1d.	
58. Peel, preserved in liquid, including the weight of the liquid . . . . . per lb.	1d.	
59. Bananas . . . . . per cental	1s.	
60. Vegetables, n.e.i. . . . . per cental	2s.	

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division IV.—Agricultural Products and Groceries—continued.</b>		
61. (A) Vegetables, dried, drysalted, concentrated, compressed, or powdered - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	
(B) Herbs dried not medicinal - - - - - per lb.	4d.	
62. Onions, in their natural state - - - - - per cwt.	1s.	
63. Potatoes, in their natural state - - - - - per cwt.	1s.	
64. Grain and Pulse, not prepared or manufactured—		
(A) Barley - - - - - per cental	2s.	
(B) N.E.I. - - - - - per cental	1s. 6d.	
65. Grain and Pulse, prepared or manufactured, viz. :—		
(A) Bran, Pollard, and Sharps - - - - - per cental	1s.	
B) Wheaten Flour - - - - - per cental	2s. 6d.	
(C) Corn Flour - - - - - per lb.	2d.	
(D) N.E.I., including Phosphorized Wheat - - - - - per lb.	½d.	
66. Animal Foods, n.e.i. - - - - - per cental	2s.	
h aff - - - - -	Free up to and including 31st October, 1908, thereafter 1s. per cwt.	
68. Straw - - - - - per cwt.	1s.	
69. Honey, Jams, and Jellies ; including Calves' Foot but not Meat Jellies - - - - - per lb.	2d.	1½d.
70. Hops - - - - - per lb.	6d.	
71. Linseed - - - - - per cental	2s.	
72. Linseed for the manufacture of oil and cake under Departmental By-laws - - - - -	Free	
73. Linseed Meal - - - - - per cental	4s.	
74. Linseed Cake and Oil Cake - - - - - per cental	1s.	
75. Arrowroot - - - - - per lb.	½d.	
76. Macaroni, and Vermicelli - - - - - per lb.	1d.	
77. Malt, including granulated, maize, and rice malts and roasted, or torrefied barley - - - - - per cental	6s.	
78. Malt Extract, non-spirituous, including peptonized malt extract - - - - - per lb.	2d.	
79. Matches and Vestas of all kinds :—		
(A) In boxes containing 100 or less of Matches or Vestas per gross of boxes	1s.	6d.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division IV.—Agricultural Products and Groceries—<i>continued.</i></b>		
79. Matches and Vestas of all kinds— <i>continued.</i>		
(B) In boxes containing over 100, but not exceeding 200 Matches or Vestas . . . . .	per gross of boxes	2s. 1s.
(C) For each additional 100, or portion of 100 Matches or Vestas per box, an additional duty . . . . .	per gross of boxes	1s. 6d.
* (D) When in boxes with printed matter thereon, other than the manufacturer's name, trade mark, and address, and description of the article contained therein, in addition to the duties set out in (A), (B), (C) above . . . . .	per gross of boxes	7d. 6d.
(E) When in boxes upon which the number of Matches contained therein is not printed or stamped, in addition to the duties set out in (A), (B), (C) above . . . . .	per gross of boxes	On and after 1st September, 1908, 2s.
80. Meats, Poultry, and Game, viz.:—		
(A) Fresh or smoked . . . . .	per lb.	2d.
(B) Potted or concentrated, including extracts of, and Meat Jellies . . . . .	ad val.	25 per cent.
(C) Preserved in tins or other air-tight vessels, including the weight of liquid contents . . . . .	per lb.	1½d.
(D) Soup in tins or other air-tight vessels . . . . .	per lb.	1½d.
(E) N.E.I. . . . .	per cwt.	5s.
(F) Preserved by cold process . . . . .	per lb.	2d.
81. Bacon and Hams, partly or wholly cured . . . . .	per lb.	3d.
82. Sausage casings . . . . .		Free
83. Milk (including Cream)—		
(A) Preserved, Condensed, Concentrated, Peptonized, and Frozen:—		
(1) Sweetened . . . . .	per lb.	2d.
(2) Unsweetened . . . . .	per lb.	1½d.
(B) Dried or in Powder form . . . . .	per lb.	2d.
84. Mustard Seed . . . . .	per lb.	½d.
85. Mustard, including French Mustard . . . . .	per lb.	3d.
86. Nuts—Edible, viz.:—		
(A) Coconuts, whole . . . . .	per cwt.	1s.
(B) Coconuts, whole, for the manufacture of Coconut Oil and Oil Cake, and other substances, under Departmental By-laws . . . . .		Free
(C) Coconuts, prepared . . . . .	per lb.	2d.
(D) Almonds, unshelled . . . . .	per lb.	2d.
(E) Almond Kernels . . . . .	per lb.	4d.
(F) N.E.I., whole or prepared . . . . .	per lb.	2d.
(G) Almond paste and meal . . . . .	per lb.	4d.
* Sub-item (D) as printed above will operate on and after 1st October, 1908. Up to and including the 30th September, 1908, the following sub-item will prevail, but will then be superseded by the above:—		
(D) When in boxes with matter thereon advertising any commodity other than the Matches contained therein, in addition to the duties set out in (A), (B), (C) above . . . . .	per gross of boxes	7d. 6d.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division IV.—Agricultural Products and Groceries—<i>continued.</i></b>		
87. Copra -	Free	
88. (A) Oilmen's Stores, n.e.i., being Groceries, including Culinary and Flavouring Essences non-spirituuous, Soap Dyes, Condition Foods, and other preparations used in the household including Food for Birds - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
(B) Invalids' Diabetic Food, and also all other Invalids' Foods prescribed by Departmental By-laws -	Free	
89. Infants' food as prescribed by Departmental By-laws -	Free	
90. Annatto, liquid and solid, in packages over 1 lb. -	Free	
91. Isinglass—		
(A) In sheets -	Free	
(B) N.E.I. - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
92. Rennet - - - - -	Free	
93. Pickles, Sauces, Chutney, Olives, and Capers—		
(A) Quarter-pints and smaller sizes - - - per doz.	7½d.	6d.
(B) Half-pints and over quarter-pints - - - per doz.	1s. 3d.	1s.
(C) Pints and over half-pints - - - per doz.	2s. 6d.	2s.
(D) Quarts and over pints - - - per doz.	5s.	4s.
(E) Exceeding a quart - - - per gal.	1s. 8d.	1s. 4d.
(F) Curry manufactured, whether paste or powder ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(G) Soy, for Sauces, in packages containing over 10 gal- lons, may be delivered free as prescribed by Depart- mental By-laws.		
94. Rice, viz. :—		
(A) Uncleaned - - - - - per cental	3s. 4d.	
(B) Rice for use in the manufacture of Starch may be delivered free as prescribed by Departmental By-laws.		
(C) N.E.I., including Rice Meal and Flour - - - per cental	6s.	
95. Salt, and table preparations thereof, in packages of any description, not exceeding 14 lb. net weight - ad val.	15 per cent.	
96. Salt—		
(A) Brown, Light Brown, Pink, or Dark Red Rock - per ton	20s.	Free
(B) N.E.I. - - - - - per ton	20s.	
97. Seed; Canary, Hemp, and Rape - - - per cental	1s. 6d.	
98. Seed; (Cotton) - - - - - per cental	4s.	
99. Seed (Cotton), for the manufacture of Cotton Seed Cake and denaturated Cotton Seed Oil may be delivered free as prescribed by Departmental By-laws.		
100. Soap—		
(A) Toilet, Fancy, Medicated - - - ad val.	25 per cent. *	
- - - - - or per lb.	4d. *	
(B) N.E.I. - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
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## Division IV.—Agricultural Products and Groceries—continued.

101. Spices, viz. :—		
(A) Unground, n.e.i. . . . . - per lb.	2d.	
(B) Ground, n.e.i. . . . . - per lb.	4d.	
102. Sparklets, for making Aerated Waters . . . . .	Free	
103. Starch . . . . . - per lb.	2½d.	2d.
104. Starch Flours . . . . . - per lb.	2½d.	2d.
105. Tea :—		
(A) In packets not exceeding 20 lb. in weight - per lb.	1d.	
(B) N.E.I. . . . .	Free	

DIVISION V.—TEXTILES, FELTS AND FURS, AND MANUFACTURES  
THEREOF, AND ATTIRE.

106. Apparel and Attire—		
(A) Woollen or Silk, or containing Wool or Silk, n.e.i.— partly or wholly made up; including articles cut into shape . . . . . - ad val.	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
(B) Corsets . . . . . - ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
107. Apparel and Attire, n.e.i., for the human body, partly or wholly made up of any material not containing wool or silk including materials cut into shape therefor . . . . . - ad val.	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
108. Articles, n.e.i., partly or wholly made up from textiles, felts, or feathers, not included under Items 107 or 134, and including materials cut into shape therefor . . . . . ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
109. Feathers, Undressed . . . . . - ad val.	15 per cent.	
110. Feathers, Dressed . . . . . - ad val.	30 per cent.	
111. Diving Dresses . . . . .	Free	
112. Bags and Sacks of Calico, Hessian, n.e.i., and Linen, and Meat Wraps, whether partly or wholly made up; and Bags and Sacks, n.e.i. . . . . ad val.	15 per cent.	
113. Bags Sacks Packs and Bales for Bran, Chaff, Compressed Fodder, Potato, Onion, Ore, Coal and Wool; also Sugar Mats, and Sugar Corn and Flour Sacks . . . . .	Free	
114. Blankets (except of Rubber); Blanketing; Flannels, whether plain fancy or printed, including Domett containing wool; Rugs, n.e.i., including Buggy Rugs or Aprons, and Rugging . . . . . ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
115. Carpets, Carpeting, Floor Cloths, Floor and Carriage Mats of any material except Coir; Lap Dusters; and Floor Rugs and Coverings (including Felts and Pads) . . . . . ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
116. Coir Mats and Matting, and Fenders . . . . . - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division V.—Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire—<i>continued.</i></b>		
117. Cosies and Cushions, in part or wholly made up; articles as under and the like, not being piece-goods, viz.:—Articles of Furnishing Drapery and Napery, including Quilts, Table-covers, Doyleys, Tray-cloths, Sheets, Pillow-cases and Covers, Bolster Cases, Counterpanes, Bed Spreads, Table Mats, Splashers, Tablecloths, Runners, Mantel Borders, Toilet Sets, Saddlebag in piece or otherwise, Bags for Linen, Brush and Comb Bags, Nightdress Cases, Antimacassars, Handkerchief Sachets - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
118. Curtains and Blinds, n.e.i., (not including blinds attached to rollers); Curtain Clips, Bands, Loops, and Holders; and Blind Tassels and Acorns - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
119. Furs and other Skins:— (A) Furs, being Apparel or Attire or other article in part or wholly made up, including Furs sewn together - - - - - ad val. (B) Fur and other Skins n.e.i., dressed or prepared for making up - - - - - ad val. (C) Hatters' Fur, not on the skin - - - - - ad val.	35 per cent. 15 per cent. 15 per cent.	30 per cent.
120. Gloves— (A) Gloves, being Harvesting, Driving, Housemaids', and Gardening - - - - - ad val. (B) Gloves n.e.i. of all kinds and materials including Mittens - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent. 15 per cent.	20 per cent. 10 per cent.
121. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets— (A) Wool Felt Hats, in any stage of manufacture - - - - - per dozen 16s.* or ad val. 35 per cent.* (B) Fur Felt Hats, in any stage of manufacture - - - - - per dozen 25s.* or ad val. 35 per cent.* (C) Firemen's Helmets and Miners' Hats - - - - - Free (D) Hats, and Bonnets of all descriptions and materials, n.e.i., including Forms, Pull-over Hoods, Shapes, and Frames, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val. 35 per cent. (E) Caps and Sewn Hats, n.e.i. - - - - - per dozen 7s.* or ad val. 35 per cent.*	12s.* 30 per cent.* 20s.* 30 per cent.* 30 per cent.* 6s.*	30 per cent.* 30 per cent.* 30 per cent.* 30 per cent.*
122. Parasols, Sunshades, and Umbrellas - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division V.—Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire—<i>continued.</i></b>		
123. Piece Goods,* viz.:—		
(A) Woollen, or containing wool, n.e.i. - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Piece goods, woollen or containing wool, viz.:— women's and children's dress goods including women's and children's dress flannels not weighing over 5 oz. per square yard - ad val.	15 per cent. up to and including 27th May, 1908†	10 per cent. up to and including 27th May, 1908†
(C) Silk, or containing silk or having silk worked thereon, except piece goods enumerated in sub-item (A) - ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
(D) Velvets, Velvetens, Pushes, Sealette and cloths imitating furs, Astrachans, Ribbons, Galoons not being bindings; Lace for Attire; Lace Flouncings; Millinery and Dress Nets; Veilings; Embroideries in the piece; Italians containing wool; Tucked Linens or Cottons; Boxed Robes when not shaped or sewn ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
(E) Cotton, Linen, and other piece goods, n.e.i.; Oil Baize; Leather Cloth; Dungaree; Denims; Moleskins and Corduroys - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(F) Piece Goods, n.e.i., other than of Wool or Silk, suitable for Human Apparel, or to be worn in con- nexion with the human body, having on one or both sides a teased, treated, combed, fluffed, or raised nap or surface in imitation of or resembling Flannel in feel or appearance - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(G) Rubbered Waterproof Cloth—		
(1) Woollen or containing Wool - ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(2) Silk or containing Silk, but not containing Wool ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(3) N.E.I. - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
124. Waddings and Cotton Wool, n.e.i. - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
125. Bunting; Sheathing Roofing and Boiler Felt; Felt for making Polishing Pads; Hair Fabric and Hair material for covering steam pipes and boilers -	Free	
126. Saddlers' Webs; Upholsterers' Webs; Collar Check; Collar Cloth; Kersey; Saddlers' Serge and Felt -	Free	
127. Horse-hair Cloth and Cloth of Horse-hair and Cotton, or Horse-hair and Wool combined; Hop-cloth; Filter Cloth for mines; Camel Hair Cloth for pressing crushed copra -	Free	

\* DEFINITION OF PIECE GOODS.—When material is defined by selvedge or by pattern for cutting up into separate articles, it is not to be considered Piece Goods but as dutiable under the heading applying to the article into which it is designed to be made. Tasselled, Whipped (with or without loops), or Taped Curtain material, when not defined for cutting up, is to be considered Piece Goods.

† Not now operative. Flannels dutiable Item 114, balance under 123 (A).



## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division V.—Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire—continued.</b>		
128. Milling Silk	Free	
129. Canvas and Duck	Free	
130. Hessians and Brattice Cloth; Jute Piece Goods; and Bookbinders' Cloth	Free	
131. Fringes or Edgings of Textile Materials, not being for Attire	Free	
132. Socks and Stockings for human attire viz. :—		
(A) Woollen or containing Wool	ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(B) Cotton	Free	
(C) Silk or containing Silk, but not containing Wool, and n.e.i.	ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
133. Tents and Tarpaulins, Sails and Flags :—		
(A) Tents, Tarpaulins, and Sails	ad val. 15 per cent.	
(B) Flags and Banners over 1 foot in length	ad val. 20 per cent.	
134. (A) Trimmings and Ornaments n.e.i. for Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, and other attire, not being in part or wholly of gold or silver; including Badges n.e.i.; Crowns and Bandeaux for Hats; Natural Birds and Wings; Frillings; Ruffling; Pleating; and Ruchings	ad val. 25 per cent.	15 per cent.
(B) Buckles; Clasps; Slides; Buttons; Fringes n.e.i.; Braids n.e.i.; Piping; Gimp n.e.i.; Tinsel Cloth; Tinsel Belting and Thread	Free	
135. Bayonets, Swords, Scabbards, and attachments; Waist Belts; Cross Belts; Medals; and all Accoutrements, Buttons, Braid, and Lace for Naval and Military Uniforms may be delivered under Departmental By-laws	Free	
136. Artificial Plants, Flowers, Fruits, Leaves, and Grains of all kinds and materials	ad val. 30 per cent.	25 per cent.
137. Articles of natural or imitation hair :—		
(A) Wigs, Transformations, and Fringes	each 10s. † or ad val. 20 per cent. †	
(B) Switches	each 5s. † or ad val. 20 per cent. †	
(C) Hair Nets, and n.e.i.	ad val. 20 per cent.	
<b>DIVISION VI.—METALS AND MACHINERY.*</b>		
138. Ammunition, viz., Shot, Bullets, and Slugs	per cwt. 5s. 6d.	5s.
139. Arms, viz. :—		
(A) Double-barrelled Guns and Rifles bearing the British or other approved test mark	ad val. 15 per cent.	10 per cent.
(B) Single-barrelled Guns and Rifles bearing the British or other approved test mark	ad val. 15 per cent.	10 per cent.

\* Motive Power, Engine Combinations, and Power Connexions are dutiable under their respective headings when not integral parts of exempted machines, machinery, or machine tools.  
 † Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery—continued.</b>		
139. Arms, viz. :—continued.		
(c) Revolvers, Pistols . . . . . each	2s. 9d.*	2s. 3d.*
or ad val.	20 per cent.*	15 per cent.*
(d) Barrels or Actions other—		
(1) For double-barrelled guns bearing the British or other approved test mark . . . . . ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
(2) For single-barrelled guns bearing the British or other approved test mark . . . . . ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
(e) Bayonets, Swords, Fencing Foils, and Masks; Gun, Revolver, and Pistol Covers, Cases and Fittings; Loading Tools, and Cartridge Belts . . . . . ad val.	22½ per cent	15 per cent.
(f) N. E. I. . . . . ad val.	22½ per cent.	15 per cent.
(g) Rifles, Military and Match, and Fittings, including authorized Cadet Rifles and Morris Tubes; Gun Stocks in the rough; Barrels (not fitted to any action) bearing the British or other approved test mark . . . . . ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(h) Guns or Rifles fitted with Barrels which do not bear the British or other approved test mark; or such barrels imported separately—per double-barrelled gun or rifle or barrel for such—per single-barrelled gun or rifle or barrel for such . . . . . each	£5	
Provided that until the 1st October, 1908, Guns and Rifles or Barrels for same not bearing the marks prescribed in (h) above may be admitted on payment only of the duties applicable to weapons coming within sub-items (A), (B), (D) (1) and (2), of this item if the Minister is satisfied that such Guns, Rifles, or Barrels have been efficiently tested by the manufacturers thereof.		
140. Iron, Plate and Sheet, viz. :—		
(A) Corrugated Galvanized . . . . . per ton	30s.	20s.
(B) Galvanized not Corrugated, and Corrugated not Galvanized . . . . . per ton	20s.	10s.
141. Lamps and Lampware, viz. :—		
(A) Oil and other self-contained Lamps, Lanterns, and parts thereof, including one Chimney, Shade, and Globe, or other article imported with and used as an integral part of any Lamp or Lantern; Coach and Carriage Lamps and Lamp Irons . . . . . ad val.	25 per cent.	15 per cent
(B) Lamps, n.e.i., including one Chimney, Shade, and Globe, or other article imported with and used as an integral part of such Lamps; and Lampware n.e.i. (but not the columns of Street Lamps); Metal Reflectors and Shades . . . . . ad val.	25 per cent.	15 per cent.
(c) Lamp and Gas Stoves, for heating and cooking . . . . . ad val.	20 per cent.	
(D) Incandescent Mantles . . . . . ad val.	25 per cent.	15 per cent.

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery—<i>continued.</i></b>		
142. Lamps, Miners' Safety	Free	
143. Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	Free	
144. Mangles, Clothes-wringers, and Clothes Washing Machines - ad. val.	20 per cent.	12½ per cent.
145. Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural Machinery and Implements, n.e.i.; including Cane Loaders Cane Unloaders and Cane Harvesters; Channel-making Graders; Garden and Field Spraying Machines; Garden and Field Rollers; Garden Hose Reels; Garden Syringes; Horse Road Rollers and Machines; Lawn Mowers Sweepers and Sprinklers; Road Scoops and Scrapers; Scoops; Stump Extractors - ad. val.	15 per cent.	12½ per cent.
146. Chaffcutters and Horse Gears; Chaffcutter Knives; Corn Shellers; Corn Huskers; Cultivators n.e.i.; Harrows; Ploughs other; Plough Shares; Plough Mould Boards; Scarifiers - ad. val.	20 per cent.	
147. (A) Combined Corn Sheller, Husker, and Bagger; Combined Corn Sheller and Husker; Disc Cultivators; Drills (Fertilizer Seed and Grain), and all attachments thereto; Stump Jump Ploughs; Winnowers (horse and other power); Seats, Poles, Swingle-bars, Yokes, and Trees for Agricultural Machines, when imported separately - ad. val.	25 per cent.	
(B) Discs for Agricultural Implements	Free	
148. Churns of all kinds; Cheese Presses; Dairy Coolers; Refrigerators; Supply Cans; Incubators n.e.i.; Foster Mothers - ad. val.	25 per cent.	
149. Stripper Harvesters	each £12	
150. Strippers	each £6	
151. Metal Parts of Stripper Harvesters and Strippers per lb.	1½d.	
152. Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural Machinery and Implements, viz. :—		
A) Testers and Pasteurizers; Cotton Gins; Fibre Scutching Machines; Hand-worked Rakes and Ploughs combined; Hay Tedders; Horse Rakes; Lucerne Bunchers; Maize Harvesters; Maize Binders; Milking Machines; Mouldboard Plates in the rough and not cut into shape; Potato Raisers or Diggers; Potato Sorters; Root Cutters Pulpers and Graters; Straw Stackers; Sub-surface Packers; Threshing Machines; Winnower Forks (wood and steel); Hand-worked Cultivators	Free	
(B) Cream Separators; Sheep Shearing Machines not including the flexible shafting or any part above it	Free	
153. Cutlery, of all kinds, n.e.i.; including Plated Cutlery; Knife Sharpeners; Manicure Sets; but not cutlery in part or wholly made up of gold or silver - ad. val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery—continued.</b>		
154. Crucibles	Free	
155. Diving Apparatus, not including hose	Free	
156. Nails, viz. :—		
(A) Horse-shoe nails	per cwt. 8s.	7s. 6d.
(B) Brads (including moulders' and glaziers'); Picture Nails; Staples; Tacks n.e.i.; Wire and other Nails n.e.i.	per cwt. 5s. 6d.	5s.
(C) Rail-dogs or Brobs; and Spikes	per cwt. 3s. 3d.	3s.
157. Tanks containing goods, or empty	Free	
158. Weighing Machines n.e.i.; Weighbridges n.e.i.; Scales, n.e.i.; including Tanners' Measuring Machines; Chemists' Counter Scales; Spring Balances and Steelyards; Weights n.e.i.	ad val. 20 per cent.	
159. Adding and Computing Machines and all Attachments; Time Registers and Detectors; Cash Registers; Automatic Weighbridges, and Automatic Weighing Machines except coin-freed Automatic Weighing Machines; Combined Bagging, Weighing, and Sewing Machines	Free	
160. Motive Power Machinery and Appliances (except Electric), viz. :—		
(A) Flue-heated Economizers; Mechanical Stokers; Steam Traps; Steam Turbines; Superheaters; Water purifiers	ad val. 5 per cent.	Free
(B) High-speed Reciprocating Steam Engines for direct coupling or directly coupled to electric generators or to pumps, subject to Departmental By-laws	ad val. 5 per cent.	Free
(C) N.E.I.	ad val. 20 per cent.	
161. Locomotives, Traction and Portable Engines; Steam Road Rollers, including Scarifier Attachments	ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
162. (A) Chain Blocks and Travelling Blocks; Pneumatic Elevators and Conveyors; Rotary Blowers for Smelting, and Turbo-Blowers; Telphers; Apparatus for Liquefaction of Gases; Patent Portable Hoists for underground use	ad val. 5 per cent.	Free
(B) Log Band Saws with Band Wheels 5 feet and over in diameter	Free	
(C) Machines and Machinery n.e.i.	ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
163. Machinery and Parts thereof, viz. :—		
Steam-engine Indicators; Revolution and Speed Counters n.e.i.; Patent Porcelain and Steel Rollers for Flour Mills; Typewriters (including Covers); Zinc Refining Retorts; Fire Engines; Stitching Machines; Sewing Machines (including Cabinets and Covers); Button-hole Punching and Sewing Machines; Darning Machines; Straw Envelope-making Machines	Free	

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery—<i>continued.</i></b>		
164. Machinery, not including motive power, Engine Combination or Power Connexions, if any, viz. :—		
Garment Drafting Machines, Jewellers' Polishing Lathes; Knitting; Linotype, Monotype, Monoline, and other Type Composing Machines; Printing Machines and Presses; Machinery used exclusively for and in the actual process of Electrotyping and Stereotyping; Aluminium Rotary Graining Machines		Free
165. Machinery and Machines; and Machine Tools n.e.i., viz. :—		
(A) Machines n.e.i., used in the Tanning of Hides and Skins, and in the Preparation of Leather; Automatic Can-making and Closing Machines; Machinery for Scouring and Washing Wool; Machinery, and parts thereof, used in the manufacture and treatment of Fibrous Materials and Felt, and Felt Hats; Machinery for the Manufacture of Paper, and for Felting; Soap-cutting Machines; Artesian Boring Machines; Combination Machines to disintegrate mix and compress molasses fodder - - - - - ad val.		15 per cent.
(B) Machine Tools :—		
Hat-making—Hydraulic Blocking Press for making straw hats - - - - -		
India rubber working—Hose Machines; Steel Stamps; Steel Tyre Mandrils; Spreading; Tread Drums; Washer Cutting - - - - -		
Metal working—Wire Netting Machines; Pneumatic Hammers, other than hand pneumatic hammers; Steam Hammers, up to and including sizes up to 16-in. cylinders; Punching and Shearing Machines, combined or separate, sizes up to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; Slotting Machines, sizes up to 12-in. stroke; Centering Machines to center up to 6 in. diameter; Bolt Screwing and Nut Tapping, combined or separate, sizes above $\frac{3}{8}$ in., and up to 2 in.; Bending Rolls in sizes to bend up to $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. plate - - - - -		ad val. 15 per cent.
Artesian boring tools, n.e.i. - - - - -		
Boot-making machine tools, n.e.i. - - - - -		
Tyre benders and shrinkers - - - - -		
Tinsmiths' tools, being machine - - - - -		
166. Machine Tools, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws - - - - -		Free
167. Any dutiable machinery, or machine tool, or any part thereof specified in any proclamation issued by the Governor-General in pursuance of a joint address passed on the motion of Ministers by both Houses of the Parliament, stating that such machinery, machine tool, or part cannot be reasonably manufactured within the Commonwealth, and that it should be admitted free - - - - -		Free

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery—<i>continued.</i></b>		
168. Tools of Trade, for the use of artisans and mechanics and Tools in general use as prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	
169. Mixed Metalware and Platedware, n.e.i. - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
170. (A) Manufactures of Metal n.e.i. - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Manganese or Chrome Steel Parts, viz. :—Parts made of Steel containing Chromium or not less than 7 per cent. of Manganese, which are used in grinding, crushing, or pulverising machinery, and come in contact with the material ground, crushed, or pulverised	Free	
(C) Articles made of Aluminium for household use - -	Free	
(D) Articles to be used as Kitchen Utensils made of Cast Iron, tinned or plain - - - - -	Free	
171. Saws, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
172. Brasswork and Gunmetal work for general engineering and plumbing, and other trades - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
173. Type, Printers', including Spaces and Quads; Lino. and other Slugs; Metal Furniture and Quotations - ad val.	20 per cent.	
174. Fire Extinguishers, hand - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	
175. (A) Screws with nuts or for use with nuts; Engineers' Set Screws; Brake and Plough Screws; Music Stool, Table, Roofing, and Spiral screws - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(B) Screws for wood - - - - -	Free	
(C) Screws n.e.i., including Sash Screws and attachments - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
176. (A) Earth and Rock Cutting, Dredging, and Excavating Machinery - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(B) Ore Dressing Machinery and Appliances n.e.i., and Accessories - - - - - ad val.		
(C) Smelting, Leaching, and Metal-Refining Appliances - - - - - ad val.		
(D) Rotary and Percussive Rock Drills - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(E) Coal Cutting Machines - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(F) Rock Boring Machines, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
177. Electrical Machines, Appliances, and parts thereof :—		
(A) Dynamo Electric Machines up to the capacity of 200 horse power; Static Transformers and Induction Coils for all purposes; Electric Fans - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	
(B) Dynamo Electric Machines over the capacity of 200 horse power - - - - - ad val.	12½ per cent.	
(C) Regulating, Starting, and Controlling Apparatus for all electrical purposes, including Distributing Boards and Switchboards, except Telephone Switchboards - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	
(D) Electric Fittings consisting wholly or partly of metal, viz. :—Switches, Fuses, and Light-nig Arresters - - - - -	Free	

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery—<i>continued.</i></b>		
177. Electrical Machines, &c.— <i>continued.</i>		
(E) Electric Heating and Cooking Appliances ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
(F) Electric Fittings not containing metal to be dutiable according to material.		
(G) Generators for direct coupling to steam Turbines - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
178. Electrical and Gas Appliances, viz. :—		
(A) Electroliers ; Gasaliers ; Chandeliers ; Pendants ; Brackets ; Zinc Tubing - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	Free
(B) Gas meters - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(C) Telephones, Telephone Switchboards and Appliances - - - - -	Free	
(D) N.E.I. - - - - - ad val.	17½ per cent.	10 per cent.
179. Electrical Articles and Materials, viz. :—		
Accumulators or Storage Batteries ; Arc Lamps ; Arc Lamp Carbons ; Cable and Wire (covered) ; Carbon in blocks of 12 square inches and over ; Electric Vacuum Tubes ; Measuring and Recording Instruments ; Prepared Insulating Tape - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
180. Rails, Fish Plates, Fish Bolts, Tie Plates and Rods, Switches, Points, Crossings, and Intersections, for Railways and Tramways - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
181. Iron Pipes, Cast, and Wrought n.e.i., and cast-iron fittings for pipe - - - - - per ton	40s.	35s.
182. Iron and Steel Tubes or Pipes (except riveted or cast) not more than 6 inches internal diameter ; including Flexible Metal Tubes ; Galloway and Vertical parallel Boiler Tubes bent or straight ; Water Bore Casings ; Wrought and Malleable Iron fittings for pipes ; and unpolished metal-cased tubes or pipes - - - - -	Free	
183. Rolled Iron or Steel Beams, Channels, Joists, Girders, Columns, Trough and Bridge Iron and Steel, not drilled or further manufactured ; Shafting, Cold Rolled, Turned or Plished - - - - - ad val.	17½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
184. Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, and Washers, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
185. Barbed Wire - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
186. Wire Netting - - - - -	Free	
187. Electrotypes and Stereotypes for advertising purposes, per block of 12 square inches and under for every square inch over 12 square inches	1s. 1d.	
188. Ammonia Condenser Coils, and Coils for Sugar Boilers and the like ; Corrugated Cylinders for Boilers - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
189. Plates (except plain tin) and Sheets and Pipes and Tubes of any Metal, plated polished or decorated - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
190. Antimony (known as Star Antimony) ; and Antimonial and Lead Compounds, viz. :—Type Metal, Linotype Metal, Antifricition and Plastic Metals - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery— <i>continued.</i></b>		
191. Aluminium, Bronze, Yellow Metal, Britannia Metal, Magnolia Metal, Nickel, and German Silver, viz. :— Pigs, Ingots, Scrap, Blocks, Bars, Rods, Strips, Sheets (plain), Plates (plain), Pipes (plain), and Tubes (plain)	Free	
192. Anchors, over 10 cwt.	5 per cent.	Free
193. Anodes, Cathodes, and Hooks, for Plating purposes	5 per cent.	Free
194. Bolts, Carriage ( $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch and under in diameter and 4 inches and under in length)	5 per cent.	Free
195. Brass, viz. :—Scrap, Bars, Rods, Blocks, Plates (plain), Sheets (plain), Pipes (plain), Tubes (plain), and Strips	Free	
196. Capsules, Metallic	5 per cent.	Free
197. Chain, n.e.i., not made into serviceable articles	5 per cent.	Free
198. Copper, viz. :—Strips, Scrap, Bars, Rod, Blocks, Wire, Plates (plain), Sheets (plain), Pipes (plain), and Tubes (plain)	Free	
199. Cylinders for Anhydrous Ammonia and for Gas	Free	
200. Droppers, patent steel of all lengths	17½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
201. Eyelets and Eyelet Studs	Free	
202. Fasteners, Machine belt	5 per cent.	Free
203. Thimbles and Block Fasteners for Lasts	5 per cent.	Free
204. Leaf and Foil of any metal	5 per cent.	Free
205. (A) Knobs, keys, escutcheons, window and transom catches	5 per cent.	Free
(B) Locks	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
206. Pins (not being gold or silver or gold or silver-plated), viz. :—Gimp; solid-headed short toilet; plain wire hair; plain safety; also hooks and eyes and crochet hooks	5 per cent.	Free
207. Platinum, viz. :—Bars, rods, blocks, strips, tubing, pipes, sheets and plates	Free	
208. Retorts, Pans, Condensers, Cylinders, and other articles used in the manufacture of acids and in laboratories, and made of platinum	5 per cent.	Free
209. Printers' Materials, viz. :—Circles, Clumps, Curves, Knives (paring), Rules, and Leads	5 per cent.	Free
210. Rabbit Traps, Dog Traps, Vermin Traps	5 per cent.	Free
211. Rivets, bifurcated	Free	
212. Saddlers' and Harness Makers' Materials, viz. :—Saddlers' Tacks (not cut) and Nails, Snaps (Harness and Halter), Spurs (not being partly or wholly of gold or silver, or gold or silver plated), and Spur Boxes	5 per cent.	Free
213. Scales, viz. :—Chemical, analytical, and assay, including weights; and precision and physical balances	Free	
214. Scrap Iron and Steel, and, subject to Departmental By-laws, materials for use as scrap iron	Free	
215. Screw Hooks, Eyes and Rings	5 per cent.	Free
216. Sprinklers (not being partly or wholly of gold or silver) for perfume bottles	5 per cent.	Free



## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery—continued.</b>		
217. Standards and pillars of all lengths for fencing; patent wedgers for droppers and standards - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
218. Steel, band or ribbon for making band-saws or band-knives - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
219. Steel grit and steel wool, and steel balls for other than cycle bearings - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
220. Steel Knives for hand tobacco cutters and hand tin openers - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
221. Steel, rough-shaped, for chaff-cutter and other knives - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
222. (A) Steel wheels n.e.i. of over 30 inches diameter in the tread, for trucks and waggons, and all steel parts for such wheels - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(B) Steel-rimmed wheels of over 18 inches diameter in the tread, for trucks and waggons, and all steel parts for such wheels - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
223. Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets, plain - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
224. Tubes (Collapsible) empty - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
225. Washers and Rivets, copper - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
226. Wire n.e.i., also woven wire measuring over 20 holes to the lineal inch - - - - -	Free	
227. Zinc, viz.:—Bar, Scrap, Sheet (plain), and Circles and Ingots bored or unbored for cyanide gold process, and Zinc Sheets (perforated with round holes of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch diameter), for meat safes and covers - - - - -	Free	
228. Zinc Blocks for Marine Boilers - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free

**DIVISION VIa.—METALS AND MACHINERY.**

To come into operation (and any then existing bonus to cease) on dates to be fixed by Proclamation, and exempt from Duty in the meantime. Proclamation to issue so soon as it is certified to Parliament by the Minister that the Manufacture to which the Proclamation refers has been sufficiently established in the Commonwealth, but no proclamation to issue except in pursuance of a Joint Address passed on the motion of Ministers by both Houses of Parliament stating that such manufacture is sufficiently established.

## 229. Iron and Steel—

(A) Scrap Iron and Steel, and Pig Iron - - - - - ad val.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 12\frac{1}{2} \text{ per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ \\ \\ 12\frac{1}{2} \text{ per cent.} \\ \\ 17\frac{1}{2} \text{ per cent.} \\ \\ 12\frac{1}{2} \text{ per cent.} \end{array} \right\} *$
(B) Ingots; Blooms; Slabs; Billets; Puddled Bars and Loops; or like crude Manufactures, less finished than Iron or Steel Bars, but more advanced than Pig Iron (except Castings) - - - - - ad val.	
(C) Bar; Rod; Angle; Tee; Sheet and Plate (plain); Wire and Hoop - - - - - ad val.	
(D) Machinery, Machines, and Parts— Mowers; Reapers; and Reapers and Binders ad val.	
(E) Iron and Steel Tubes and Pipes, not dutiable under Division VI. - - - - - ad val.	

\* At present exempt from duty. See Head Note above.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>DIVISION VII.—OILS, PAINTS, AND VARNISHES.</b>		
230. Blacking; including Dressings, Pastes, and Polishes for Leather; Furniture Oils, Pastes, and Polishes; and Bronzing and Metal Liquids - - - - - ad val.	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
231. Graphite or Plumbago, Black Lead, and Foundry Black. - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	
232. Bronzing and Metal Powders - - - - -	Free	
233. Tallow and Greases—		
(A) Greases; including Axle Grease, and Tallow unrefined, in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight per cwt.	4s. †	
or ad val.	15 per cent. †	
(B) In packages exceeding 4 lbs. in weight per cwt.	2s. †	
or ad val.	10 per cent. †	
234. Oils—		
In vessels not exceeding one gallon, viz.:—		
(A) Quarter-pints and smaller sizes - - - - - per doz.	1s.	9d.
(B) Half-pints and over quarter-pints - - - - - per doz.	2s.	1s. 6d.
(C) Pints and over a half-pint - - - - - per doz.	4s.	3s.
(D) Quarts and over a pint - - - - - per doz.	8s.	6s.
(E) Over a quart - - - - - per gal.	2s. 8d.	2s.
In vessels exceeding one gallon, viz.:—		
(F) Cotton Seed, and China - - - - - per gal.	2s.	
(G) Cotton Seed when denaturated as prescribed by Departmental By-law - - - - - per gal.	6d.	
(H) Olive - - - - - per gal.	2s.	
(I) Castor; Colza; Linseed - - - - - per gal.	6d.	
(J) Lubricating (Mineral)* - - - - - per gal.	3½d.	3d.
(K) Mineral, being Naphtha; Benzine; Benzoline; Gasoline; Pentane; Petrol; Turpentine Substitutes; and all Petroleum Spirit under 790 gravity - - - - - per gal.	¾d.	½d.
(L) (1) Solar Oils - - - - - per gal.	1d.	
(2) Residual Oils† - - - - - per gal.	¾d.	
(M) N.E.I. - - - - - per gal.	6d.	
(N) Castor-oleine and other Saponifiable Oils - - - - - per gal.	6d.	
(O) Kerosene and other Refined Petroleum Oils, in packages less than 10 gallons in content - - - - -	Free	
(P) Kerosene, and other Refined Petroleum Oils, n.e.i. - - - - -	Free	
235. Oils in bulk or otherwise, viz.:—Birch Tar Oil; Cloth Oil; Pine; Fir Tree; Unrefined Fish Oils; China Oil when denaturated as prescribed by Departmental By-law; Seal; Whale; Penguin; Petroleum (crude); Degras; Sod; Mirbane; and Turpentine - - - - -	Free	

\* An admixture not exceeding 2 per cent. of any vegetable or animal oil or other foreign matter shall not be deemed to render the oil liable to any higher duty.

† When the Department is in doubt as to the exact nature of any oil so described it shall be denaturated in accordance with Departmental By-laws.

‡ Whichever rate returns the higher duty

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
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Division VII.—Oils, Paints, and Varnishes—*continued.*

236. Paints and Colours, viz. :—		
(A) Ground in liquid - - - - -	per cwt. 4s.	
(B) Prepared for use, including tattoo oil	per cwt. 6s. *	6s. *
	or ad val. 20 per cent.*	15 per cent.*
(c) Ships' Antifouling Composition - - - - -	per cwt. 4s. 6d.	4s.
(d) Colours, dry, n.e.i. - - - - -	per cwt. 2s. 6d.	
(E) Dry White Lead; Patent Dryers and the like; and Putty - - - - -	per cwt. 2s.	1s. 6d.
(F) Whiting - - - - -	per cwt. 6d.	
(G) Barytes - - - - -	per cwt. 2s.	
237. Varnishes; Varnish and Oil Stains; Lacquers; Enamels; Enamel Paints and Glosses; Japans; Berlin, Brunswick and Stoving Blacks; Liquid Sizes; Patent Knotting; Oil and Wood Finishes; Petrifying Liquids; Damp-wall Compositions; Lithographic Varnish; Printers' Ink Reducer; Terebine; Liquid Dryers; and Gold Size - - - - -	per gal. 2s. 6d.	2s.
238. Liquid removers of Paint and Varnish - - - - -	ad val. 5 per cent.	Free
239. Blacks, being lamp, ivory, bone, or vegetable; Litharge; London Purple and Paris Green; Prepared Glazes for Pottery; Sulphate of Copper; Ultramarine Blue; Ceramic Colours; Artists' Colours; Dyes, dry or in paste, in bulk for manufacturing purposes; Vandykes; Manganese; Paris White; Vermilions; Crayons - - - - -	ad val. 5 per cent.	Free

## DIVISION VIII.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONE.

240. Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, and other like preparations having Magnesia or Sulphate of Lime as a basis; also Gypsum - - - - -	per cwt. 1s.	9d.
241. China Parian and Porcelain Ware - - - - -	ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
242. Scientific Apparatus, Porcelain, viz. :— Crucibles, Tubes, Pressure Filters, and Evaporating Dishes for Laboratory use - - - - -	Free	
243. Earthenware, Brownware, and Stoneware, n.e.i. - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
244. Roofing Tiles, Flooring Tiles, and Tiles, n.e.i., of all materials and Mosaic Flooring, and Tiles of Fibro Cement, Asbestos Cement, and similar substances - - - - -	ad val. 30 per cent.	25 per cent.
245. Asphalt Mastic - - - - -	ad val. 15 per cent.	
246. Earthenware, viz. :—Spurs, Stilts, and Thimbles - - - - -	Free	
247. Fire and Glazed Bricks; Fire Lumps; Fibro Cement n.e.i.; Fireclay Manufactures n.e.i.; and Asphalt Tiles - - - - -	ad val. 15 per cent.	
248. Roasting Dishes, Assay Furnaces, Crucibles, Skittle Pots, Scorifiers, and Muffles - - - - -	Free	

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VIII.—Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone—continued.</b>		
249. Glass, viz.:— Bent, Bevelled, Heraldic, Sand-blasted, Enamelled, Embossed, Etched, Silvered, or brilliant Cut; Corners Cut, Bevelled, or Engraved; Panes, Prisms, and all Glass framed with metal - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	2 per cent.
250. Glass, viz.:— (A) Polished and Patent Plate, n.e.i. per 100 superficial feet (B) Sheet - - - - - per 100 superficial feet (C) Polished and Patent Plate up to 25 superficial feet	11s. 2s. 3d. Free	10s. 2s.
251. Glass, n.e.i., also Seltzogenes and accessories and Syphon Bottles - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
252. Glass Cells for Primary and Secondary Electric Batteries ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
253. (A) Glassware, n.e.i., including Smelling and Perfume Bottles, Glass Stoppers and Fruit-jar Caps ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(B) Glass for Photographic Plates, under Departmental By-laws - - - - -	Free	
254. Glass, viz.:—Lenses, n.e.i.; Locket, Brooch, and Watch Glasses - - - - -	Free	
255. Glass, viz.:—Gas Analysis Apparatus; Arsenic Testing Apparatus and Tubes; Evaporating Basins - - - - -	Free	
256. Scientific Apparatus (glass), viz.:—Beakers; Flasks; also Carbonic Acid, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Decomposing Water, and Bacteriological Apparatus of Glass - - - - -	Free	
257. Screens, Process Engravers' - - - - -	Free	
258. Bottle Stoppers, n.e.i.; also Glass Bottle Marbles - - - - -	Free	
259. (A) Bottles, n.e.i., Flasks, and Jars, empty - ad val.	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Bottles up to and including 5 drams of fluid capacity	Free	
260. Bottles n.e.i., Flasks and Jars containing goods not subject to ad valorem duty:— (A) Bottles up to and including capacity of 5 fluid drams	Free	
(B) Over 5 drams and not exceeding 10 ozs. fluid capacity per dozen	1½d.	1d.
(C) Over 10 ozs. and not exceeding 20 ozs. fluid capacity per dozen	2d.	1½d.
(D) Over 20 ozs. and not exceeding 60 ozs. fluid capacity per dozen	2½d.	2d.
(E) Over 60 ozs. fluid capacity - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
261. (A) Glue - - - - -	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Cement, n.e.i., including mucilage and belting compounds - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(C) Gelatine of all kinds - - - - - per lb.	2d.	1½d.
262. Printing roller composition - - - - - ad val.	35 per cent.	
263. Dry Gums, Shellac, Sandarac, Dextrine, and Mastic - - - - -	Free	
264. Slate slabs, split, and with rough edges - - - - -	15 per cent.	
265. (A) Slate Slabs with split or chiselled faces and one or more sawn edges - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	
(B) Slate Slabs with one or more planed faces - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VIII.—Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone—<i>continued.</i></b>		
266. Wrought Slate, n.e.i. - - - - -	ad val.	30 per cent.
267. Roofing Slates - - - - -	ad val.	25 per cent.
268. Stone and Marble—		20 per cent.
(A) Marble Unwrought, including rough or scabbled from the pick - - - - -	ad val.	10 per cent.
(B) Slabs or scantlings, sawn on one or two faces - - - - -	ad val.	15 per cent.
(C) Slabs or scantlings, sawn on one or more faces, and one or more edges - - - - -	ad val.	20 per cent.
(D) Wrought, n.e.i. - - - - -	ad val.	30 per cent.
(E) Dust and Chips - - - - -	ad val.	20 per cent.
269. Bathbricks - - - - -		Free
270. Oil and Whet Stones; also Lithographic and Emery Stones - - - - -		Free
271. Pestles and Mortars—Agate - - - - -		Free
272. Stone, viz.:—In the rough, n.e.i. - - - - -		Free

**DIVISION IX.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

273. Acetic Acid, Extract, or Essence of Vinegar :—		
(A) Vinegar, standard (as prescribed by Departmental By-laws), the product of malt or grain or fruit juice by alcoholic and acetic fermentation, containing not more than 6 per cent. of absolute Acetic Acid - - - - -	per gal.	6d.
(B) Vinegar, not the product of malt or grain or fruit juice - - - - -	per gal.	2s.
(C) Solutions, Extracts, or Essences, containing more than 6 per cent. but not more than 30 per cent. of absolute Acetic Acid - - - - -	per gal.	3s. 9d.
(D) Solutions, Extracts, or Essences, containing more than 30 per cent. of absolute Acetic Acid, for every extra 10 per cent., or part thereof - - - - -	per gal.	1s. 3d.
(E) Acetates for the manufacture of Acetic Acid - - - - -	ad val.	15 per cent.
274. Acids, viz.:—Muriatic, Nitric, and Sulphuric - - - - -		15 per cent.
275. Ammonia, viz.:— Carbonate, Anhydrous, Liquid, Muriate, and Sulphate - - - - -	ad val.	15 per cent.
276. Carbonic Acid Gas - - - - -	per lb.	2d.
277. Carbide of Calcium - - - - -		Free
278. Drugs and Chemicals, viz.:—		
(A) Salicylic and Boric Acids and other Food Preservatives n.e.i.; Salicylate of Soda; Sulphites and Bisulphites of Potassium; Bisulphite of Sodium, Calcium, and Magnesium; and Foaming Powders and Liquids, including Malto-Peptide, Yeast Food, Yeast Food Preservatives, Yeast Nourishment, Quillaya Bark, Saponarias, Glycyrrhizin and its compounds - - - - -	ad val.	25 per cent.
(B) Saccharin and other similar substitutes for Sugar, and substances capable of conversion into such substitutes for Sugar - - - - -	per lb.	30s.
279. Cresylic Acid; Crude Creosote Oil and Tar Oil; Saponaceous Mixture of Creosote; Carbolic Acid - - - - -		Free

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division IX.—Drugs and Chemicals—<i>continued.</i></b>		
280. Crude Naphthaline . . . . .	Free	
281. Naphthaline, n.e.i. . . . . ad val.	25 per cent.	
282. Cyanide of Potassium, Sodium, and Bromide Salts . . . . .	Free	
283. Voltoids of Sal-ammoniac . . . . . ad val.	15 per cent.	
284. (A) Sheep Washes and Cattle and Horse Washes; Insecticides and Disinfectants in packages containing not less than 28 lbs. and drums containing not less than 5 gallons . . . . .	Free	
(B) Insecticides and Disinfectants, n.e.i. . . . . ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
285. Fly Papers, chemical and sticky . . . . .	Free	
286. Thiosulphates (hyposulphites), and Hyposulphites containing zinc sulphite and formaldehyde . . . . .	Free	
287. Chemical Compounds n.e.i. and Simple Drugs . . . . .	Free	
288. Bacteriological Products and Serum, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . . . .	Free	
289. Carbonate and Bicarbonate of Soda . . . . .	Free	
290. Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, and Citric Acid . . . . .	Free	
291. Essential Oils, non-spirituos, n.e.i. . . . .	Free	
292. Medicines:—		
(A) Pharmaceutical Preparations; Patent and Proprietary Medicines and other Medicinal Preparations; Medicinal Compounds (not chemical); Medicinal Extracts; Essences; Juices; Infusions; Solutions; Emulsions; Confections; and Syrups; Pills; Pilules; Tabloids; Soloids; Ovoids; Tablets; Capsules; Cachets; Suppositories; Pessaries n.e.i.; Poultrices; Salves; Cerates; Ointments; Liniments; Lotions; Pastes and the like; Medicinal Waters and Oils, n.e.i.; and Medicines for Animals . . . . . ad val.	15 per cent.	
(B) Spirituous . . . . .	15 per cent.	
(Or according to the rates provided in Division I. whichever rate returns the higher duty)		
293. Opium, for medicinal purposes only, under Departmental By-laws . . . . . per lb.	30s.	
294. Opium contained in any medicinal preparation when such preparation would not be liable to higher duty under any other heading . . . . . per lb.	30s.	
295. (A) Perfumery; including Perfumed Ammonia; Toilet Preparations (perfumed or not) non-spirituos, and spirituos when the duty payable under item 9 is less than that payable under this item; Skin Foods; refined Lanoline; refined Glycerine; and Petroleum Jelly . . . . . ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Petroleum Jelly, in packages containing not less than 3 cwt. . . . .	Free	
296. Unrefined Glycerine and unrefined Lanoline (Crude Wool-fat); Camphor; and Plasters, adhesive, and all unmedicated . . . . .	Free	
297. Essential Oils, and Fat containing extract of flowers used in making perfumes . . . . .	Free	
298. Soda Crystals . . . . . per cwt.	1s.	

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>DIVISION X.—WOOD, WICKER, AND CANE.</b>		
299. (A) Furniture n.e.i., including any article of wood or partly of wood, wholly or partly made up or finished and used in any building or premises, including Hospitals; also Show Figures of all kinds ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(B) Lounges and Settees of Wicker, Bamboo, or Cane, but not including those of Cane with wooden frames each	10s.*	8s. 9d.*
or ad val.	45 per cent.*	40 per cent.*
(C) Chairs of Wicker, Bamboo, for Cane but not including those of cane with wooden frames each	7s. 6d.*	6s. 9d.*
or ad val.	45 per cent.*	40 per cent.*
300. Lounges and Settees—up to and including 4th December, 1907†	each 10s.* or ad val. 30 per cent.*	
301. Chairs—up to and including 4th December, 1907†	each 7s. 6d.* or ad val. 30 per cent.*	
302. Billiard Balls, in the rough	Free	
303. Timber, viz.:—		
(A) Timber, undressed, n.e.i., in sizes of 12 in. x 6 in. (or its equivalent) and over per 100 super. feet	6d.	
(B) New Zealand Pine, undressed, of all sizes per 100 super. feet	6d.	
(C) Timber, undressed, n.e.i., in sizes of 7 in. x 2½ in. (or its equivalent) and upwards, and less than 12 in. x 6 in. (or its equivalent) per 100 super. feet	2s.	
(D) Timber, undressed, n.e.i., in sizes less than 7 in. x 2½ in. (or its equivalent) per 100 super. feet	2s. 6d.	
(E) Timber, undressed, in sizes less than 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 in. x 2½ in. for door stocks per 100 super. feet	2s.	
(F) Timber, dressed, n.e.i. per 100 super. feet	3s.	
(G) Architraves, Mouldings n.e.i., and Skirtings, of any material per 100 lineal feet	5s.	
(H) Shingles per 1,000	3s.	
(I) Pickets, undressed per 100	2s. 6d.	
(J) Pickets, dressed per 100	6s.	
(K) Laths n.e.i. per 1,000	7s. 6d.	
(L) Laths for Blinds ad val.	25 per cent.	
(M) Spokes, dressed or prepared (not being of hickory), 2 in. or under in diameter per 100	10s.	
(N) Palings per 1,000	15s.	
(O) Prepared Hubs n.e.i. each	1s.	
(P) Rims, n.e.i. each	1s. 3d.	
(Q) Staves, dressed or partly dressed, but not shaped per 100	2s. 6d.	
(R) Three-ply Veneer per 100 super. feet	5s.	
(S) Veneers, n.e.i. per 100 super. feet	3s.	

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

† Not now operative; dutiable under item 299.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division X.—Wood, Wicker, and Cane—continued.</b>		
303. Timber, viz. :— <i>continued.</i>		
(T) Timber, for making boxes or doors, being cut into shape, and dressed or partly dressed per 100 feet super. face*	2s. 6d.	
(U) Picture and Room Mouldings - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(V) Broom Stocks, being square timber rough sawn into sizes suitable for the manufacture of broom handles ad val.	20 per cent.	
(W) Timber, bent or cut into shape, dressed or partly dressed, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	
(X) Hickory Spokes, dressed, 2 in. and under in diameter - - - - -	Free	
(Y) Hickory, undressed - - - - -	Free	
(Z) Elm Hubs, with metal bands, known as Sarven Hubs - - - - -	Free	
(AA) Engravers' Boxwood and Engravers' Maplewood - - - - -	Free	
(BB) Logs, not sawn - - - - -	Free	
(CC) Spars, in the rough - - - - -	Free	
(DD) Spokes, Rims, and Felloes of Hickory, in the rough - - - - -	Free	
(EE) Staves, undressed - - - - -	Free	
304. Wicker, Bamboo, and Cane, all articles, n.e.i., made of, whether partly or wholly finished - - - - - ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
305. Basketware n.e.i. - - - - -	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
306. (A) Wood, all articles made of, n.e.i., whether partly or wholly finished; including Bellows; Sashes, and Frames; Wire-doors; Window Screens; Walking Sticks; Hods; Mallets; Rakes; Grain Shovels; Saw Frames; Mitre Boxes; Wood Bungs; Wood Type; Wood Rules n.e.i.; Washboards; and Knifeboards ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(B) Wood Rules for School use, as prescribed by Departmental By-Laws - - - - -	Free	
307. Wicker, Bamboo, Cane, or Wood, viz. :—		
(A) Bamboo, clouded - - - - -	Free	
(B) Canes and Rattans, and Bamboo unmanufactured - - - - -	Free	
(C) Cane, compressed, in sheet and unshaped, and enamelled - - - - -	Free	
(D) Last Blocks, rough turned - - - - - ad val.	10 per cent.	Free
308. Brushmakers' Woodware and Turnery - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
309. Tool Handles n.e.i., unattached - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
310. Adze Axe Seythe and Bentwood handles - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
311. Doors of wood :—		
Sizes 1½-in. and over - - - - - each	7s. 6d.	
„ over 1½-in. and under 1¾-in. - - - - - each	5s.	
„ 1½-in. and under - - - - - each	3s. 6d.	
312. Photograph Frames and Stands for Pictures, Picture Frames (on pictures or otherwise), of wood - - - - - ad val.	35 per cent.	
313. Lasts and Trees, wooden - - - - - ad val.	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
314. Buggy Shafts, bent but not dressed - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
315. Buggy Shafts, bent and dressed - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.

\* The term "super. face" means the superficial measurement of those surfaces (except edges) of the timber actually dressed or partly dressed.



IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division X.—Wood, Wicker, and Cane—<i>continued.</i></b>		
316. Shafts, n.e.i., in the rough - - - - -	- ad val.	30 per cent.
317. Shafts, n.e.i., dressed - - - - -	- ad val.	30 per cent.
318. Poles for Vehicles, rough - - - - -	- ad val.	30 per cent.
319. Poles for Vehicles, dressed - - - - -	- ad val.	30 per cent.
320. Whiffle-tree Bars - - - - -	- ad val.	30 per cent.
321. Shaft Bars - - - - -	- ad val.	30 per cent.
322. Casks, Barrels and Vats n.e.i. empty - - - - -	- ad val.	35 per cent.
323. Hogsheads, secondhand, empty - - - - -	- ad val.	35 per cent.
324. Shooks—		
Hogshead, new - - - - -	each	6s. 6d.
Barrel, new - - - - -	each	5s.
Half-hogshead, new - - - - -	each	4s. 6d.
Kilderkin, new - - - - -	each	3s. 6d.
Puncheon, new - - - - -	each	11s.
Hogshead, secondhand - - - - -	each	5s.
N.E.I. - - - - -	- ad val.	35 per cent.
325. Buckets and Tubs, wooden - - - - -	- ad val.	30 per cent.
		25 per cent.

**DIVISION XI.—JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.**

326. Fancy Goods; including Card Cases; Snuff and Match Boxes; Purses n.e.i.; Wallets; Thimbles; Serviette Rings; Button Hooks; Shoe-horns and Lifts; Glove Stretchers; Toys other than dolls undressed; Ivory and other ornamental figures; Feather Dusters; Paper Parasols; Articles used for outdoor and indoor games; Fishing Appliances, n.e.i.; and Articles, n.e.i., used for ornamental purposes, or partly for use and partly for ornament, including fancy, ground, and cut glass bottles of over 5 drams of fluid capacity, containing goods not subject to ad valorem duty, and stoppers for such bottles - - - - -	- ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
327. Dolls undressed - - - - -	- ad val.	Free	
328. Combs (toilet), and Shaving Sets not included under item 387 - - - - -	- ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
329. } Transferred to and incorporated in item 364 as sub-			
330. } items (d) and (h) respectively.			
331. Paint Boxes of all kinds when completely fitted - - - - -		Free	
332. Shells in their natural state; Weapons and Curios of aboriginal inhabitants of any country; Old Coins - - - - -		Free	
333. Jewellery unfinished, viz.:—Unset Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Rings, and other Articles, prepared for setting, or such articles set with imitation precious stones - - - - -	- ad val.	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
334. Jewellery, commonly known as rolled gold; and jewellery under 9-carat - - - - -	- ad val.	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
335. Jewellery, being machine made Chain in the rough (known as Brunswick pattern Foxtail, or Lace Chain); Gallerie; Coronets; Beads; Catches and Joints for Pins; Clasps n.e.i.; Points; and Brooch Pins - ad val.	- ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XI.—Jewellery and Fancy Goods—continued.</b>		
336. Jewellery, n.e.i., including Bolt and Split Rings; Swivels; Ear Wires; Bars and Stampings used in manufacture of jewellery; Medals and Medallions of Gold and Silver; Buckles, Badges, Clasps, Slides, Buttons, and other Ornaments of Gold or Silver for Attire; Combined Bracelets and Watches; Gold or Silver Safety Pins; Gold or Silver Bags and Purses; Lace, Braid, and Cord, and all articles n.e.i. partly or wholly made of gold or silver - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
337. Imitation Jewellery n.e.i. and Imitation Precious Stones - ad val.	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
338. Bullion and Coin; Gold and Silver Bar Ingot and Sheet; Cameos, Intaglios, and Precious Stones, unset, including Pearls, Coral, and Doublets; Gold and Silver Wire for Embroidery Bullion, Purl - - - - -	Free	
339. Watches, Clocks, and Chronometers, n.e.i., and parts thereof; Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses; Pedometers; and Pocket Counters and the like - ad val.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
340. Watch and Clock Main and Hair Springs; Compasses of all kinds except for external wear and except those of gold or silver or mounted in gold or silver; Ships' Chronometers, Patent Logs, and Sounding Machines; Microscopes; Telescopes; and Clinical Thermometers - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
341. (A) Kinematographs, Bioscopes, and Kinetoscopes - ad val.	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Sensitized and exposed films for Kinematographs, Bioscopes, and Kinetoscopes - - - - -	Free	
342. Talking Machines, Graphophones, Gramophones, Phonographs (commercial or business), including all accessories except Horns - - - - -	Free	
343. Spectacle Cases, of all kinds not being partly or wholly of gold or silver, or gold or silver plated - ad val.	15 per cent.	
344. Spectacles, and Spectacle Frames (not being gold) and spectacle glasses and lenses in a finished state - - - - -	Free	
<b>DIVISION XII.—LEATHER AND RUBBER.</b>		
345. Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Clogs, Pattens, and other footwear (of any material), n.e.i.; and Boot and Shoe Uppers and Tops; Cork, Leather, or other Socks or Soles - ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
346. Goloshes, Rubber Sand Boots and Shoes and Plimsolls - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
347. Slipper Forms and Royal Cord in the piece; Prunella, Lasting, and Felt Stuff for Boots, Shoes, and Slippers; under Departmental By-laws - - - - -	Free	
348. Boots Rubber, viz.:—		
Gum and Wading Boots - - - - -	Free	
49. Rubber and other Hose - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XII.—Leather and Rubber—<i>continued.</i></b>		
350. Rubber Manufactures, n.e.i., and Articles, n.e.i., in which Rubber forms a part; including Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Leggings, Knee Caps, Thigh-pieces and Wristlets; Hat-makers' Press Bags and Rings; Gas Bags; Soles, Pads, and Heels; Cash Mats; Rubbered Tyre Fabric; Tyre Rubber; Tyres; Tubes, valved or unvalved; Rubber Stoppers or Corks	ad val.	25 per cent. 20 per cent.
351. Rubber and Rubber Manufactures, viz.:— Indiarubber, crude or powdered and reclaimed; Rubber Waste; Hard Rubber, in sheets; Rubber Thread; Boot and Apparel Elastics; Masticated Rubber; India-rubber Syringes, Enemas, Injection Bottles, Urinals; and Air and Water Beds; Air Cushions and Pillows; and Surgical Tubing	ad val.	25 per cent. Free
352. Leather Manufactures, n.e.i.; Leather cut into shape; Harness; Razor Strops; and Whips, including Keepers, Thongs, and Lashes	ad val.	25 per cent.
353. (A) Leather, Rubber, and Composition Belting, and Green Hide for Belting and other purposes	ad val.	25 per cent. 20 per cent.
(B) Leather, viz.:— (1) Patent and Enamelled per square foot (2) Calf, other than Patent and Enamelled ad val. (3) N.E.I. ad val.	ad val.	2d. 15 per cent. 20 per cent.
354. (c) Belt Butts	ad val.	20 per cent. 15 per cent.
355. Leather, viz.:— (A) Goat and Sheep Skins, raw, Hogskins (B) Chamois Leather	ad val.	Free Free
Crust or rough tanned Goatskins Persian Sheepskins and Skivers	ad val.	Free
<b>DIVISION XIII.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.</b>		
356. Paper, viz.:— (A) Manufactures <sup>37</sup> of, framed (including the weight of the frame), or unframed, having advertisements thereon, including Price Lists n.e.i., Trade Catalogues n.e.i., Show Cards n.e.i., and all Printed Photographed or Lithographed Matter, Pictures n.e.i., and Posters of all kinds, used or intended to be used for advertising purposes; also all Printed Bags and Cartons; Calendars and Almanacs n.e.i.	per lb. or ad val.	6d. * 35 per cent. *
(B) Printed Matter and Photographs the property of any public institution and intended for deposit or exhibition therein	ad val.	Free
(C) Australian Directories, Guides, and Time Tables	per lb.	6d.

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
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## Division XIII.—Paper and Stationery—continued.

## 356. Paper—continued.

(E) Printing, in Rolls or Folios, known as Newspaper, to be used exclusively for Newspapers under Departmental By-laws, in sizes not less than 20 x 25 inches or its equivalent	Free	
(F) Printing, n.e.i.	Free	
(G) Writing (plain) cut less than 16 x 13 inches and not in stationery packets	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
(H) Ruled and Bordered Papers	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(I) Browns, and Sugar (grey, blue and other tints); Fruit Bag Paper, Candle Blue and Grey Paper, Candle Carton Paper	5s.	4s. 6d.
(J) Cartridge and Blotting	5s.	4s. 6d.
(K) Strawboard	1s. 6d.	
(L) Bags n.e.i.	8s.	7s. 6d.
(M) N.E.L., including Pulpboard*; Cloth-lined Boards; and Cloth-lined Paper; Floor Paper; Paperhangings; or Wall Papers; and Toilet Paper in rolls or packets	ad val.	20 per cent.
(N) Millboard; Cardboard; Pasteboard; Greyboard; Leatherboard; Woodboard; and Manillaboard	ad val.	15 per cent.
(O) Flint or Surface Coated Paper, plain or embossed, also Marble and Foil Paper, and Boxmakers' Borderings and Lace Paper	5 per cent.	Free
(P) Coated Boards, n.e.i., which at the size of a single royal 20 x 25 inches or its equivalent weighs 80 lb. or over per ream of 480 sheets	ad val.	25 per cent.
(Q) Pulpboard in the Reel for coating, subject to Departmental By-laws	Free	20 per cent.
(R) Gummed Paper, n.e.i.	adv al.	20 per cent.
(S) Vesta and Match-boxes, empty, n.e.i.	per gross	3d.
(T) Vesta and Match-boxes having advertisements thereon, empty	per gross	6d.
(U) Cards, Playing, in sheet or cut	per dozen packs	3s.
(V) Fashion Plates and Books	Free	
(W) Paper Shavings and Waste Paper for Paper making	Free	
(X) Emery Paper; Emery Cloth; Flint Paper; Flint Cloth; Filter Paper; Litmus Paper	ad val.	5 per cent.
(Y) Pulp, for manufacturing Paper	Free	Free
(Z) Roofing, Sheathing, and Insulating Paper	Free	Free
(AA) True Vegetable Parchment	Free	Free
(BB) Writing and Typewriting Paper (plain), in sheets not less than 16 x 13 inches	ad val.	5 per cent.

\* Pulpboard shall mean a pulp paper whether plain, coloured, or coated, which at the size of single royal 20 x 25 inches or its equivalent, weighs 80 lbs. or over per ream of 480 sheets. Paper, which is below the weight which constitutes "boards," to be dealt with under the paper duties.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XIII.—Paper and Stationery—<i>continued.</i></b>		
356. Paper— <i>continued.</i>		
(cc) Copying, Tissue, and Tissue Cap Paper and Paper for Paper Patterns, in sheets or rolls, weight not to exceed 9 lb. for 500 sheets 20 x 30 inches	Free	
(DD) Monotype Paper for use in the Monotype Machine	Free	
(EE) Paper specially prepared for coating with photographic emulsions	Free	
(FF) Waxed Stencil Paper, and Carbon Paper in packets or otherwise	Free	
357. (A) Stationery, manufactured; including Bill Files and Letter Clips; Cardboard Boxes, cut and shaped, or finished; Mounts for Pictures; Date Cases and Cards; Albums, including Birthday, Scrap, Motto, and Character; Cards, and Booklets, including Printers', Visiting, Menu, Programme, Wedding, Funeral, Christmas, Easter, New Year, and Birthday; Scraps; Transfers; Ink Bottles; Ink-wells; Paper Knives; Blotters; Blotting Cases and Pads; Billheads and other printed, ruled, or engraved forms of paper n.e.i., bound or unbound; Books—Account, Betting, Cheque, Copy, Copying, Diary, Drawing, Exercise, Guard, Letter, Music, Memo., Pocket, Receipt, Sketch, and the like; Envelopes; Stationery Packets; Wrappers for Writing Paper; Memo. and Sketch Blocks; Memo. Slates and Tablets; Labels, Tags, and Tickets; Sealing and Bottling Wax; Post-cards n.e.i.; Book-markers; Writing Desks (not being furniture); Writing Cases; Stationery Cases; Paper Binders; Card Hangers; Pen Racks; Book-binders' Staples; Charts for manuscript use; Corrugated Strawboard; Strawboard made into bottle envelopes; Confetti Paper; Printed Parchment	30 per cent. ad val.	25 per cent.
(B) Manufactures of Paper n.e.i.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(C) Matrices for stereotyping purposes, having a superficial area of 12 square inches or under	1s.	
For every square inch of superficial area over 12 square inches	1d.	
358. Printing and Stencilling Inks, n.e.i.	6½d. * or ad val.	25 per cent. *
359. News Printing Ink, invoiced at 6d. and under per lb. and in packages containing not less than 1 cwt.	30 per cent. ad val.	25 per cent.
360. Writing Ink and Ink Powders	30 per cent. ad val.	25 per cent.
361. Ceramic Transfers for Pottery	5 per cent.	Free
362. Kindergarten Materials prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	
363. Paper Patterns, not being connected or associated with advertising matter	5 per cent. ad val.	Free

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XIII.—Paper and Stationery—continued.</b>		
364. (A) Pens, n.e.i., without holders or not including holders	ad val.	Free
(B) Ink Stands, Fountain Pens, Pencils n.e.i., and Rulers	5 per cent.	Free
(C) Academy Board	5 per cent.	Free
(D) Pencils of Wood, out not including pencils with metal or other clamps or attachments, also pen-handles of wood (including metal attachments for nibs)	5 per cent.	Free
(E) Fancy Pencils	ad val.	30 per cent.
(F) Pencils of Wood with metal rubber or other attachments	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(G) Pencil cases wholly or partly made of gold, silver, aluminium, or nickel; Pen and Pencil Sets and Pen-holders, n.e.i.	ad val.	Free
(H) School Pen and Pencil Sets and Boxes	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(I) School Pencil Sets and Boxes	Free	
(J) Penholders other than of wood, not being partly or wholly made of gold or silver	Free	
365. Maps, except those of Australia or any part thereof; and Charts, n.e.i.	ad val.	Free
366. Globes; geographical, topographical, and astronomical	5 per cent.	Free
367. Parchment, cut and uncut	ad val.	Free
368. School and Drawing Slates; Slate Pencils	ad val.	Free
369. Stay Paper and Stay Cloth, gummed on one side, in rolls cut to a width of not more than two inches	5 per cent.	Free
370. (A) Leatherette	ad val.	5 per cent.
(B) Licht-pausrohpapier	ad val.	Free
371. Books n.e.i.; Prospectuses and Catalogues (other than trade), n.e.i., and all printed matter, n.e.i.	Free	Free
<b>DIVISION XIV.—VEHICLES.</b>		
372. Bicycles, Tricycles, and similar Vehicles, n.e.i., and Frames thereof, whether partly or wholly finished	each	25s.*
	or ad val.	20s.*
373. Children's Tricycles	ad val.	30 per cent.*
374. Motor Cycles, Tricycles and similar Vehicles, n.e.i., and Frames thereof, whether partly or wholly finished	ad val.	25 per cent.
	ad val.	20 per cent.
375. Cycle Tubing and Fork Sides in the rough; Liners, including Bent Tubing not Brazed or Plated; Balls	Free	30 per cent.
376. Perambulators and Go-carts, and bodies therefor	ad val.	25 per cent.
377. Perambulator or Go-cart parts n.e.i.	ad val.	20 per cent.
378. Cycle parts plated brazed enamelled or permanently joined n.e.i. (including rims); cycle accessories n.e.i. and parts thereof, including Steel Trouser Clips, Steel Toe Clips, and Bands, Parcel Carriers, Inflator Clips and Connexions, Bells, Saddles and Saddle Covers, Repair Outfits	ad val.	15 per cent.
	ad val.	10 per cent

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XIV.—Vehicles—<i>continued.</i></b>		
379. Cycle parts n.e.i., including Steel Bars for the manufacture of Rims; also parts, namely, Ball Heads not permanently joined and parts thereof plated or unplated, Bottom Brackets including Bracket Shells and plated or unplated Axles Cups Cranks Cotter and Locking Pins Lubricators and Chain Wheels, Hubs including Sprocket Wheels Lock Rings and Free Wheel Clutches, Lugs, Fork Ends, Bridges, Nipples, Spokes, Spoke Washers, Chains, Pedals and parts thereof, all Valves for Pneumatic Tyres, also Cyclometers, Speedometers, and Inflators	ad val. 5 per cent.	Free
380. Vehicles, viz. :—		
(A) Boston Chaises, Dog Carts, Gigs, Tilburys, and other two-wheeled Vehicles on springs or thorough braces	ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(B) Buggies, four-wheeled Waggons, for carrying goods	} without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces - ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.
Waggons, single or double-seated		
Waggons, Express	-	-
(C) Hansom Cabs	} with tops - ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.
Single and double-seated Waggons		
Waggonettes		
(D) Omnibuses and Coaches for carrying mails or passengers	- ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(E) Barouches	} - ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.
Broughams		
Drags		
Landaus		
Mail Phaetons		
Victorias	-	-
(F) All Carts and Waggons (without springs) and Spring Carts and Spring Drays, with two wheels	- ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(G) All Carriages or Conveyances, n.e.i., Hand Trucks and parts n.e.i. of Vehicles, including Axles n.e.i. and Springs when imported separately	- ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(H) Roller bearing and Ball bearing Axles	- ad val. 5 per cent.	Free
(I) Parts of Carriages		
*(a) Sets of Wheels (unbored and untyred)	ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.
*(b) Sets of Wheels (bored and tyred)	- ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(c) Under Gear (including Axles, Springs, and Arms)	- ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(d) Buggy hoods	- ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(e) Carriage Bodies, in the white	- ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.

\* A set consists of four wheels.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
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## Division XIV.—Vehicles—continued.

380. Vehicles—continued.		
(j) (a) Bodies for Motor Lorries and Waggon and parts thereof n.e.i. - ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(b) Chassis for Motor Waggon and Lorries - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(k) (a) Bodies for Motor Cars and parts thereof n.e.i. - ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(b) Chassis for Motor Cars but not including Rubber Tyres - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free

## DIVISION XV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

381. Musical Instruments, n.e.i.; Musical Boxes; Pianolas, and other Attachments or Articles for rendering Music by Mechanical Process; and Metronomes and the like - ad val.	20 per cent	
382. Organs, Pipe - ad val.	20 per cent.	
383. Metal Pipes for Pipe Organs - ad val.	Free	
384. Pianos, viz. :—		
(A) Grand and Semi-grand - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Upright - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(c) N.E.I. - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(d) Parts thereof, n.e.i. under Departmental By-laws ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
385. Musical Instruments, parts of, and accessories :— Actions in separate parts; Strings; Felts and Felting; Hammers and Ivories; Handles and Hinges for Pianos; Violin Mutes and Chin Rests; Holders for attaching to Band or Orchestral instruments, Pianola, Aeolian and similar records for rendering music by Mechanical Process - ad val.	Free	
386. Military Band and Orchestral Musical Instruments :— Bassoons; Baritones; Bombardons; Bugles; Clarionettes; Cornets; Cornophones; Cor. Anglais (Wood); Cymbals; Cor. Tenor (Brass); Contra Bassoon (Brass); Doblophones; Drums; Double Bases; Euphoniums; Flutes; Fifes; Harps; Horns, viz., Flugel, French, Koenig Tenor, and Vocal Ballad; Musette; Oboes or Hautbois; Piccolo; Saxophones; Trombones; Trumpets; Tubas; Triangles; Violins and Violoncellos; Bagpipes; Flageolets, not being toys - ad val.	Free	

## DIVISION XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

387. Bags, Baskets, Boxes, Cases, or Trunks, with or without fittings, viz. :—		
(A) Fancy; hand; jewel; trinket; sporting; travelling; picnic; toilet; dressing; glove; handkerchief; collar; and work; satchels; reticules; valises; and companions - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Fancy Boxes containing free goods or goods subject to a specific rate - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(c) Fancy Boxes containing goods subject to duty ad valorem to be dutiable at the same rate as the goods		



IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XVI.—Miscellaneous—<i>continued.</i></b>		
388. Baskets, viz.:—Workmen's, of rush or straw	Free	
389. Articles, which bear advertisements, and which would not otherwise be dutiable at a higher rate of duty under any other heading, including all other articles which would be otherwise free if without advertisements thereon	ad val.	25 per cent.
390. Curled Hair and curled Fibre suitable for upholstering purposes	ad val.	25 per cent.
391. Filters n.e.i.	ad val.	15 per cent.
392. Boats, Launches, and Yachts imported in any vessel, or which have been put out of any vessel off the coast of Australia, and are subsequently brought into Australia, including all fittings	ad val.	20 per cent.
393. Oars and Sculls	ad val.	20 per cent.
394. Carpet Sweepers, Brooms, Whisks, Mops	ad val.	30 per cent.
395. Brushes, viz.:—		25 per cent.
(A) Hair Brushes, Tooth, Scrubbing, and other Brushes n.e.i., and Brush Sets for halls	ad val.	30 per cent.
(B) Artists' brushes in White Metal, Tin, or Quill, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or under, including Aerographs	ad val.	5 per cent.
396. Coke	per ton	4s. Free
397. Manures		Free
398. Rope, Cordage, and Twines, n.e.i.; including cordage with metal core; macrame twines; fleece thread; brush-makers' and mattress twine; roping, seaming, and shop twines; and halters, and other articles n.e.i. manufactured from cord or twine	ad val.	25 per cent.
399. Fishing and Rabbit Nets and netting therefor; Fish-hooks; Floats for Fishing Nets	ad val.	5 per cent.
400. Yarns—		
(A) Jute, Hemp, and Flax	ad val.	10 per cent.
(B) Wool n.e.i.	ad val.	10 per cent.
(C) Cotton Yarn n.e.i.	ad val.	15 per cent.
(D) Mercerised cotton yarn		Free
(E) Coir		Free
(F) N.E.I., including Hosiery Yarn	ad val.	5 per cent.
401. Reaper and Binder Twine and Yarn	per cwt.	5s.
402. Sewing and Embroidery Silks and Twists; Household Threads and Cottons; Sewing Threads and Cottons n.e.i. for manufacturing purposes		Free
403. Unserviceable Cordage for paper manufacture, pursuant to Departmental By-laws		Free
404. Metal Cordage including Cordage of Metal, with core of other material		Free
405. Copying Apparatus for duplicating typewriting and the like	ad val.	20 per cent.
406. (A) Fumigators, Atomizers n.e.i., Odorizers, Vaporizers, and the like	ad val.	15 per cent.
(B) Atomizers for mining purposes		Free

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XVI.—Miscellaneous—<i>continued.</i></b>		
407. Cork Mats, and other manufactures of Cork, n.e.i. ad val.	15 per cent.	
408. Corks—		
(A) Small Corks (up to 8-oz. bottles), bungs and rings	- per lb.	1s.
(B) N.E.I. - - - - -	- per lb.	6d.
409. Explosives, viz.:—		
(A) Cartridges, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
(B) Fireworks - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(C) Fuse, n.e.i., per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity - - - - - per coil	- - - - -	½d.
(D) Powder, Sporting - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	½d.
(E) Wads for Cartridges - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(F) Caps, Percussion - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(G) Cartridges, for Military purposes - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(H) Detonators - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(I) Cartridge Cases, empty, capped, or uncapped - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(J) Fuse Cotton - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(K) Mining Fuses, Electrical - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(L) N.E.I. - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
410. (A) Lantern Slides; Photographic Sensitized Films; Photographic Sensitized Papers n.e.i., Linen, or other material; Photographic Mounts; Photographic Backgrounds (mounted or unmounted); Photographs of Australian subjects; Postcards (sensitized with or without letter press); Stereoscopic Views; Powdered Magnesium; Sulphite of Soda; Nitrate of Silver; and Chloride of Gold - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Photographic Materials, viz.:—		
(1) Platinotype Paper, Autotype Paper - - - - -	Free	
(2) Metabisulphite of Potassium and Metabisulphite of Sodium, under Departmental By-laws - - - - -	Free	
411. Cameras and Magic or Optical Lanterns, including lenses and accessories n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
412. Photographic accessories of rubber, not being integral parts of cameras - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
413. Photographic Dry Plates and Negatives - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
414. Prepared Plates for Engravers and Lithographers ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
415. Smoking Pipes, n.e.i. and Cigar and Cigarette Holders, and accessories; Smokers' Requisites including Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Smokers' Sets, Boxes, Match Stands, Ash Trays, Smokers' Lamps, Cigar Stands, and Lighters - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
416. Clay Smoking Pipes - - - - - per gross	1s. 6d.	1s.
417. (A) Works of Art, framed or unframed, imported for public institutions or purposes under Departmental By-laws - - - - -	Free	
(B) Stained Glass Windows for churches or public institutions under Departmental By-laws - ad val.	20 per cent.	

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
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Division XVI.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

418. Works of Art, being Statuary not being less than £10 in value	Free	
419. Pictures, n.e.i., including Scripture Cards of all kinds	Free	
420. Pictures, being coloured supplements for newspapers, under Departmental By-laws per lb.	3d.	
421. Undertakers' requisites of all kinds and materials, including immortelle crosses and the like - ad val.	25 per cent.	
422. Wall and ceiling parts, and decorations of any materials, n.e.i. - ad val.	25 per cent.	
423. (A) Cotton, Asbestos, and other packings including asbestos cloth (with or without wire) proofed with rubber; Asbestos cord - ad val.	20 per cent.	
(B) Asbestos Millboards, Asbestos Yarn, Asbestos Cloth (with or without wire) unproofed	Free	
424. Asbestos Pipe and Boiler Covering; Asbestos Mattresses for Boilers - ad val.	20 per cent.	
425. Inks and Stains for Leather - ad val.	20 per cent.	
426. Articles, not included under any other heading in the Tariff, of Celluloid, Xylonite, Bone, Ivory, Pulp, Papier-maché, Indurated Fibre, or Asbestos - ad val.	25 per cent.	
427. Surgical Appliances, n.e.i., including Belts, Trusses, Pads, Corsets, Braces, Breast Supports, Vaccination Shields - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
428. Articles imported by or being the property of the Commonwealth	Free	
429. Articles imported, or purchased in bond, for the official use of the Governor-General and declared as being for such official use	Free	
430. Articles imported, or purchased in bond, for the official use of the State Governors and declared as being for such official use	Free	
431. Articles specially designed and imported for the use of the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, when imported by governing bodies of public institutions having the care thereof	Free	
432. Uniforms, Flags, and office requisites, for official use, imported by a Consul who is not a British subject or engaged in trade in Australia	Free	
433. Fire Brigade Appliances, n.e.i., viz.:— Fire Escape and Fire Ladders, Ladder and Hose Carriages, and Water Towers, Woven Canvas Hose 2½ inches in diameter and over, plain or rubber-lined, also life-saving appliances under Departmental By-laws	Free	
434. Minor articles, prescribed by Departmental By-laws, for use in the manufacture of goods within the Commonwealth	Free	
435. Models of inventions and other improvements in the Arts and Manufactures, and models of Ships	Free	

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XVI.—Miscellaneous—<i>continued.</i></b>		
436. Collections of Antiquities for public institutions under Departmental By-laws -	Free	
437. Natural History, specimens of; models and wall diagrams for illustration of natural history -	Free	
438. Passengers' personal effects; Passengers' Furniture and Household Goods which have been in actual use by such passengers for at least one year, not exceeding £50 in value for each adult passenger *	Free	
439. Pictorial Illustrations and Casts and Models for Teaching purposes, when imported by and for the use of Universities, Colleges, or Schools, or Public Institutions -	Free	
440. Scientific Instruments and Apparatus (and materials for scientific purposes) for use in Universities, Colleges, Schools, or Public Hospitals, or any Public Institution under Departmental By-laws -	Free	
441. Machinery specially designed and adapted for use in any University or Public Educational Institution for the purposes of instruction to students only, and any article which has been bequeathed or donated to any Public Institution -	Free	
442. Surgical and Dental and Veterinary Instruments and Appliances (not being Furniture), viz. :— Amputating; Cupping; Dissecting; Examining and Operating; Veterinary; Lint; Gauzes; Bandages n.e.i.; Ligatures; Oil Silk; Poroplastic Felt; Splints and Artificial Limbs and Eyes; Surgical Pessaries, except of glass; Operation Bags fitted with Instruments; Syringes, except of glass; Galvano-cautery Batteries and Appliances; Operating Tables; Dressing and Instrument Trays; Accident Emergency Cases; Hot Air Apparatus for legs and arms; X-ray Apparatus, viz.:—X-ray tubes, tube shields, fluorescent screens, tube holders, apparatus for localisation and stereoscopic radiography; Snake-bite Outfits; Medicated and Absorbent Wool and Surgical Dressings; Aseptic Paper; Impression Trays; Dental Rubber; Dental Alloy and Cements; Amalgam and Gold Filling in Pellets or Cylinders	Free	
443. Theatrical Costumes and Properties subject to Departmental By-laws -	Free	
444. Trophies won abroad and Decorations Medallions and Certificates awarded or to be awarded and sent from abroad to individuals and trophies or prizes sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in Australia; under Departmental By-laws -	Free	

\* Two members of a family, being children, may be reckoned as one adult.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XVI.—Miscellaneous—<i>continued.</i></b>		
445. Goods which have been passed by the Customs and subsequently sent out of the Commonwealth for repairs, which, in the opinion of the Minister, cannot be reasonably done in the Commonwealth, may, upon re-introduction, under Departmental By-laws, be admitted upon payment of duty on the dutiable value only of any repairs or additions to the goods		
446. Goods brought back to Australia by the person who was owner at the time of exportation, or the legal representative of such owner, after exportation without drawback having been paid thereon; subject to the provisions of section 151 of the <i>Customs Act 1901</i>	Free	
447. Blankets, Rubber or Wool for Printing Machines, Top Cloths for Ruling Machines, when imported with the machines of which they form a necessary working part, one or more as required for working the machine; and Felts and Wires for Paper Making Machines	Free	
448. Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, viz.:—		
(A) Instruments of other material than glass for measuring the density of Liquids Solids and Gases; including Hydrometers, Saccharometers, Lactometers, Salinometers, and Barkometers, of other material than glass	Free	
(B) Instruments made of glass for measuring the density of Liquids Solids and Gases; including Hydrometers, Saccharometers, Lactometers, Salinometers, and Barkometers	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
(C) Barographs; Calorimeters; Cathetometers; Dividing Engines for graduating Bars, Tubes, and Circles; Kymographs, and Time Markers; Dial Micrometers; Microtomes; Pyrometers; Spherometers; Thermographs; Thermostats; Thermoregulators; Microscopical, Mineralogical, and Blow Pipe Cabinets (fitted); Mercury Vacuum Pumps; Vacuum Gauges, Viscosimeters; Vacuum Ovens for Laboratories; Drawing, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments	Free	
(D) Bacteriological Apparatus; including Counting Apparatus, Culture Dishes, Flasks and Tubes, Slide Cabinets and Trays, Staining Dishes and Plates, Stains, Incubators	Free	
(E) Scientific Instruments for measuring Absorption, Dispersion, Intensity, Reflection, Refraction, and Rotation of Light, and for Colour Analysis and Colour Comparison	Free	
(F) Apparatus for the Testing and Analysis of Milk, Wine, and other Agricultural Products, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XVI.—Miscellaneous—<i>continued.</i></b>		
449. Ophthalmic Instruments and Appliances; including Cases of Trial Lenses; Caustic Holders; Demonstrating Apparatus; Eye Douches, Electro Magnets; Eye Compresses; Eye Guards; Ophthalmic Lamps; Ligature Bottles and Troughs; Ophthalmoscopes; Optometers; Perimeters; Pupilometers; Sterilizing Apparatus for Solutions; Operation Tables; Temperature Regulator; Test Types; Tests for Colour Vision; Trial Cases; Trial Drums; Trial Frames; Dressing Trays; Instrument Trays	Free	
450. Outside Packages n.e.i., including the sole containing package, in which goods are ordinarily imported, when containing such goods	Free	

South  
African  
Preference  
Tariff.

The *Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act*, No. 17 of 1906, relating to preferential duties of Customs on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the British colonies or protectorates in South Africa which are included within the South African Customs Union, was assented to on 12th October, 1906. It was enacted that from and after the first day of October, 1906, duties of Customs on the dutiable goods specified in the schedule shall, when those goods are imported from and are the produce or manufacture of any of the British South African colonies or protectorates which are included within the South African Customs Union, be in accordance with the rates of duty specified in the last column of the Schedule.

IMPORT DUTIES ON GOODS PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN THE BRITISH COLONIES OR PROTECTORATES WHICH ARE INCLUDED WITHIN THE SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION.

Dutiable Goods.	Rates of Duty under the Customs Tariff 1902.	Rates of Duty under this Schedule.
Angora Hair ... ..	Free	Free
Diamonds, unset ... ..	Free	Free
Butter and cheese ... .. per lb.	3d.	Rates imposed by the Customs Tariff 1902, less 25 per cent.
Confectionery, n.e.i., including bon-bons and mixed packets of confectionery containing trinkets (gross weight), sugar candy, cachous, and fruits crystallized or candied ... .. per lb.	2d.	
Fodder ... .. per cental	2s. 6d.	
Hay and chaff ... .. per cwt.	1s.	
Grain—		
Oats ... .. per cental	1s. 6d.	
Wheat ... .. per cental	1s. 6d.	
Bran ... .. per cental	1s.	
Flour ... .. per cental	2s. 6d.	
Jams and jellies ... .. per lb.	1½d.	
Leather, n.e.i., including Green-hide for belting purposes ... .. ad val.	15 per cent.	
Machinery—		
(A) Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural Machinery and Implements, n.e.i., including Shares and Plough Plates cut to shape, Horse Gears; and Road-making Ploughs, Scoops, Horse Road Rollers, and Machines ... .. ad val.	12½ per cent.	
(P) Mining Machinery n.e.i. ... .. ad val.	12½ per cent.	

SOUTH AFRICAN PREFERENCE TARIFF.—*continued.*

Dutiable Goods.	Rates of Duty under the Customs Tariff, 1902.	Rates of Duty under this Schedule.	
<b>Meats, Fish, Poultry, and Game:—</b>			
(A) Fresh, Smoked, or Preserved by cold process ... .. per lb.	1d.	Rates imposed by the Customs Tariff 1902, less 25 per cent.	
(B) Potted or Concentrated, including extracts of, and Caviare ad val.	20 per cent.		
(C) Preserved in tins or other air-tight vessels, including the weight of the contents ... .. per lb.	1½d.		
(E) Preserved Fish in tins or other air-tight vessels, including the weight of liquids ... .. per lb.	1d.		
(F) N.E.I. ... .. per cwt.	5s.		
Milk—Preserved ... .. per lb.	1d.		
<b>Timber, viz.:—</b>			
(A) Architraves, Mouldings, and Skirt-ings of any material per 100 lineal feet	5s.		
(B) Timber, Dressed, n.e.i. per 100 super. feet	3s.		
(C) Timber, undressed, n.e.i., in sizes of 12 in. x 6 in. (or its equivalent) and over ... per 100 super. feet	1s.		
(D) Timber, undressed, being Oregon, in sizes of 12 in. x 6 in. (or its equivalent) and over per 100 super. feet	6d.		
(E) Timber, undressed, n.e.i., in sizes of 7 in. x 2½ in. (or its equivalent) and upwards, and less than 12 in. x 6 in. (or its equivalent) per 100 super. feet	1s. 6d.		
(F) Timber, undressed, n.e.i., of sizes less than 7 in. x 2½ in. (or its equivalent) per 100 super. feet	1s. 6d.		
(G) Laths ... .. per 1,000	5s.		
(H) Palings ... .. per 1,000	15s.		
(I) Pickets, dressed ... per 100	4s.		
(J) Pickets, undressed ... per 100	1s.		
(K) Shingles ... .. per 1,000	3s.		
<b>Doors of Wood:—</b>			
(L) 1¾ in. and over ... .. each	7s. 6d.		
(M) Over 1½ in. and under 1¾ in. ... .. each	5s.		
(N) 1½ in. and under ... .. each	3s. 6d.		
Fish, Dried ... .. per cwt.	5s.	2s. 8d.	
<b>Fruits and Vegetables, viz.:—</b>			
<b>Fruits, Dried, viz.:—</b>			
(A) Currants ... .. per lb.	2d.	1d.	
(B) Dates ... .. per lb.	1d.	½d.	



## SOUTH AFRICAN PREFERENCE TARIFF—continued.

Dutiable Goods.	Rates of Duty under the Customs Tariff 1902.	Rates of Duty under this Schedule.
Fruits and Vegetables, viz. :—		
Fruits, Dried, viz. :—		
(c) Raisins and other, including Peel and Ginger preserved (not in liquid) ... .. per lb.		
(I) Fruits, n.e.i. ... .. per cental	3d.	1½d.
(K) Bananas ... .. per cental	2s.	Free
Feathers—Dressed ... .. ad val.	1s.	Free
Feathers—Undressed ... .. ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
Grain—Maize ... .. per cental	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
Spirits, viz. :—	1s. 6d.	1s.
(A) *Spirits, and spirituous compounds, n.e.i., when not exceeding the strength of proof ... per gallon	14s.	Rates equal to rates of Excise duty for the time being in force increased by 2½ per cent.
(B) When exceeding the strength of proof .. .. per proof gallon	14s.	
Tobacco, viz. :—		
(A) Manufactured, including the weight of tags, labels, and other attachments ... .. per lb.		
(B) Unmanufactured ... .. per lb.	3s. 3d.	2s. 6d.
Sugar, viz. :—		
(A) The produce of Sugar-cane ... .. per cwt.		
Produced solely by white labour ... .. per cwt.	6s.	4s.
Produced wholly or partly by black labour ... .. per cwt.	...	5s.
Wine, Fermented (other than Sparkling), including Medicinal or Medicated and Vermouth, viz. :—		
(B) In bottle ... .. per gallon†		
(C) Other ... .. per gallon	8s.	3s.
(D) Containing more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit, for each 1 per cent. of proof spirit over 35 per cent. up to and including 40 per cent. additional ... per gallon	6s.	2s.
(E) Containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit ... .. per gallon	6d.	3d.
	14s.	10s. 3d.

\* Case spirits, in cases of two gallons and under, to be charged as two gallons; over two gallons, and not exceeding three gallons, as three gallons; over three gallons, and not exceeding four gallons, as four gallons; and so on.

† Six reputed quarts, twelve reputed pints, or twenty-four reputed half-pints to be charged as one gallon.

A consolidation of the duties imposed by the Excise Acts in force on 1st January, 1909, is herewith appended:—

The  
Excise  
Tariff.

### THE EXCISE TARIFF.

All imitations to be dutiable at the rate chargeable on the goods they imitate, unless such rate is less than the rate which would otherwise be chargeable on the imitations.

“N.E.I.” means “not elsewhere included.”

Tariff Items	Rate of Duty.
Beer—	
Ale, Porter, and other Beer, containing not less than 2 per cent. proof spirit, brewed from Barley Malt and Hops exclusively	per gal. 2d.
N.E.I. ... ..	per gal. 3d.
*Spirits—	
Brandy, distilled from Grape Wine at a strength not exceeding 40 per cent. over proof ... ..	per proof gal. 10s.
Blended Wine Brandy, distilled from Grape Wine, and containing not less than 25 per cent. of pure Grape Wine Spirit	per proof gal. 11s.
Whisky, distilled wholly from Barley Malt, at a strength not exceeding 35 per cent. over proof ... ..	per proof gal. 10s.
Blended Whisky, distilled partly from Barley Malt, and partly from other Grain, containing not less than 25 per cent. of pure Barley Malt Spirit ... ..	per proof gal. 12s.
Rum, distilled from Molasses, at a strength not exceeding 45 per cent. over proof ... ..	per proof gal. 12s.
Gin, distilled from Barley Malt, Grain, or Grape Wine	per proof gal. 12s.
Spirits, n.e.i. ... ..	per proof gal. 13s.
Spirits, for industrial or scientific purposes ... ..	per proof gal. 13s.
Methylated Spirits ... ..	Free
Spirit, for fortifying Australian Wine, or for making Vinegar	per proof gal. 6d.
Spirits, for the manufacture from Australian products, exclusively of Scents and Toilet preparations ... ..	per gal. 10s.
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ... ..	per gal. 13s.
Starch, made from imported Rice, delivered free for use in the manufacture of Starch ... ..	per lb. 1d.
Sugar—	
Sugar, produced from cane, delivered for manufacture from 1st January, 1907, to 31st December, 1910 ... ..	per cwt. 4s.
Sugar, produced from cane, delivered for manufacture in the year 1911 ... ..	per cwt. 2s. 8d.
Sugar, produced from cane, delivered for manufacture in the year 1912 ... ..	per cwt. 1s. 4d.
Glucose ... ..	per cwt. 1s.

\* Spirits, “proof” or “proof gallon.”—“Proof” has reference to spirit of a strength equal to that of pure ethyl alcohol compounded with distilled water so that the resultant mixture, at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, has a specific gravity of .9198, as compared with that of distilled water at the same temperature.

THE EXCISE TARIFF—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	Rate of Duty.
Sugar—	
Golden Syrups, and Syrups n.e.i. ... ..	Free
Invert Sugar and Invert Syrup ... ..	3s.
Substitutes for Sugar, viz. :—	
Saccharin and similar preparations ... ..	£1
Tobacco—	
Tobacco, manufactured, n.e.i., made in Australia, both from	
imported and locally-grown leaf ... ..	per lb. 1s.
Tobacco, hand-made strand ... ..	per lb. 9d.
Tobacco, hand-made, plug, as hand-made strand	per lb. 9d.
Cigars, machine-made ... ..	per lb. 9d.
Cigars, hand-made ... ..	per lb. 3d.
Cigarettes, machine-made ... ..	per lb. 3s.
Cigarettes, hand-made ... ..	per lb. 2s. 9d.
Snuff ... ..	per lb. 2s.

## LAW, CRIME, ETC.

## THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Constitution (section 71) provides that the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and to consist of a Chief Justice, and at least two other Justices. Power is also given to the Federal Parliament to create other Federal courts, or to invest other courts with Federal jurisdiction. Section 72 provides that the Justices shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and shall not be removed, except on an address from both Houses of Parliament in the same session, on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity; also that the Parliament shall fix the remuneration, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The High Court is invested by the Constitution with both original and appellate jurisdiction. Section 73 provides that the High Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of any Justice exercising the original jurisdiction of the court, or of any other Federal Court or court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the Supreme or any other court of a State, from which there was on 1st January, 1901, an appeal to the Privy Council, or of the Inter-State Commission, but as to questions of law only. The Parliament may regulate the mode in which the jurisdiction may be exercised, and may limit the jurisdiction by excluding specified cases, or classes of cases from it; but no such regulation or exception shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which, at the establishment of the Constitution—1st January, 1901—an appeal lay to the Privy Council. Section 74 provides that there shall be no appeal to the Privy Council “from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by His Majesty in Council.” It is, however, provided that except as above-mentioned the “Constitution shall not impair any right which the King may be pleased to exercise by virtue of His Royal prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to His Majesty in Council”; but the Parliament may limit

the matters in respect of which leave may be asked, and a Bill containing any such limitation shall be reserved by the Governor-General for the Royal pleasure. Section 73 provides that the judgment of the High Court, in its appellate jurisdiction, shall be final and conclusive; but this (except as regards the particular class of constitutional questions mentioned above) is qualified by the above provision, preserving the prerogative right of the King in Council to grant special leave of appeal from such a judgment. By section 75, the High Court is invested with original jurisdiction in all matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party; between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State; or in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth. By sections 76, 77, and 78, the Parliament is empowered to confer additional original jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution, or involving its interpretation, or under any laws made by the Parliament, also in matters of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and in those relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States; the Parliament is also empowered to define the jurisdiction of any Federal court other than the High Court, and the extent to which such jurisdiction shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the States; to invest any court of a State with Federal jurisdiction; and to confer "rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power." By section 79 the Parliament may prescribe the number of Judges by whom the Federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised; and section 80 provides for trial by jury of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth, and for the venue of the trial.

Common-  
wealth  
Judiciary  
Acts  
1903-07.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, and within the limits specified therein, the Commonwealth Parliament passed a Judiciary Act, which was assented to on 25th August, 1903, and has been amended by Acts of 1906 and 1907. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and four other Justices; and its principal seat is at the seat of Government, where there shall be the principal registry of the court. A district registry in each other State is also provided for, and peripatetic sittings are to be held when required. Chamber business may be dealt with by a single Justice of the High Court, or (except in matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court) by a single Judge in Chambers of the Supreme Court of a State. A Full Court, consisting of any two or more Justices of the High Court, sitting together, may hear and determine any case or question referred by, and appeals from judgments of, any such single Justice or Judge; appeals from judgments of any other court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the Inter-State Commission; applications for a new

trial; and applications for leave or special leave to appeal to the High Court from a judgment of the Supreme Court of a State, or of any other court of a State from which, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, an appeal lay to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the High Court to hear and determine appeals from judgments of the Supreme Court of a State sitting as a Full Court, or of any other court of a State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lay to the Privy Council, and applications for a certificate that a question, decided by the High Court, as to the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and a State, or of any two or more States, is one which ought to be determined by the Privy Council, shall be exercised by a Full Court consisting of not less than three Justices.

In addition to the original jurisdiction conferred by section 75 of the Constitution, previously mentioned, the High Court is, by section 30 of the Judiciary Act, invested with original jurisdiction in all matters arising under the Constitution, or involving its interpretation; and by section 33 is empowered to make orders or issue writs of mandamus, prohibition, ouster of office, and *habeas corpus* in certain cases. Part V. of the Act limits and defines the appellate jurisdiction; Part VI., as amended by the Act of 1907, defines the matters in which the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive; Part VII., as amended by the same Act, provides for the removal of causes arising under the Constitution, and pending in any State Court, to the High Court, and also provides that where in any cause pending in the Supreme Court of a State there arises any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, it shall be the duty of the Court to proceed no further in the cause, and the cause is, by virtue of the Act and without any order of the High Court, removed to the High Court; Part VIII. treats of the members and officers of the High Court; Part IX. of suits by and against the Commonwealth and the States; Part X. of criminal jurisdiction, and Part XI. contains supplementary provisions, dealing with appearance of parties, application of laws, venue, and rules of court.

#### 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

the 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; and 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 has been entirely remoulded by the "Judicature Act of 1883." There were in 1908, five judges, viz., a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during 1890, 1895, 1900, and the last five years:—

## SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1890 TO 1908.

Year.	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded.
	Number Issued.	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		£					£
1890 ..	6,619	687,503	535	297	229	65	68,592
1895 ..	2,115	140,292	254	187	101	33	41,487
1900 ..	825	137,083	161	106	62	31	101,896
1904 ..	767	129,361	159	98	36	19	5,513
1905 ..	623	88,079	117	96	21	9	3,986
1906 ..	533	56,867	128	64	22	19	7,358
1907 ..	564	56,182	106	61	26	10	2,408
1908 ..	673	97,221	114	62	26	12	7,621

There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1908, the writs issued were about one-tenth; the amount sued for was about one-seventh; and the causes which actually came to trial were about one-fifth of the corresponding numbers and amount in 1890. The business was, however, in excess of that for the year 1907. Notwithstanding the decrease in litigation, the census of 1901 showed the number of barristers and solicitors as 820, an increase of 90 over the number according to the previous census of 1891. 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.

Decline in litigation.

The number of criminal cases tried in the superior courts, the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions, throughout the State in the last year of the three quinquennial periods ended 1900, and in each of the last five years was as follows:—

Criminal cases in superior courts.

CRIMINAL CASES — SUPREME COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS, 1890 TO 1908.

Year.	Total Number of Cases Tried.	Total Number of Convictions.	Proportions of Convictions per 10,000 of Population.
1890 ...	964	662	5.92
1895 ...	735	462	3.90
1900 ...	652	451	3.78
1904 ...	605	398	3.30
1905 ...	758	454	3.74
1906 ...	623	397	3.24
1907 ...	636	392	3.14
1908 ...	647	466	3.68

This statement shows that there was a fall in 1908 as compared with 1890 of 33 per cent. in the total number of criminal cases tried in the higher courts, and of 30 per cent. in the number of convictions.

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 1908, there were 111 sessions lasting 340 days held in 47 places

County Courts business.



Particulars of litigation in 1890, 1895, 1900, and the last five years are as follows:—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1890 TO 1908.

Year.	Number of Cases tried.	Amount sued for.	Amount awarded.	Costs awarded to—	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.
		£	£	£	£
1890	12,635	340,028	127,433	15,363	6,072
1895	1,361	219,285	73,091	7,256	5,514
1900	789	160,676	49,595	5,188	2,782
1904	553	144,405	52,059	4,612	2,644
1905	582	145,884	47,481	4,096	2,383
1906	556	135,580	42,836	5,473	2,856
1907	633	133,962	43,662	4,579	2,485
1908	721	203,169	69,460	9,136	2,808

The number of cases tried continues below the average of ten years ago. The number in 1908 was higher than in any preceding year since 1900, but was only one-eighteenth of that in 1890; the amount sued for and awarded, and the costs awarded, have not fallen off to anything like the same extent. This 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.

Petty Sessions civil business.

Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 235 places in Victoria in 1908 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 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 as follows:—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1890 TO 1908.

Year.	Cases heard.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.
		£	£
1890	30,466	196,917	132,663
1895	30,609	168,143	138,722
1900	17,577	95,890	80,960
1904	22,046	133,560	116,757
1905	26,393	142,673	121,525
1906	25,320	145,847	123,625
1907	26,255	147,044	123,732
1908	32,005	181,028	157,334

In addition to the ordinary civil cases above mentioned, and to the criminal jurisdiction hereinafter mentioned, Courts of Petty Sessions deal with other business of a civil and quasi-criminal nature. During the year 1908, 817 appeals against municipal ratings, 850 maintenance cases, 615 fraud summonses against debtors, 12,329 electoral revision cases, 5,494 cases relating to licences and certificates, and 1,821 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 428 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

INSOLVENCIES.

The number of failures and the declared assets and liabilities Insolven-  
cies, &c. during the last five years were:—

INSOLVENCIES AND PRIVATE ARRANGEMENTS, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Insolvencies.			Private Arrangements.		
	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.
		£	£		£	£
1904 ..	462	387,882	138,301	164	158,267	124,266
1905 ..	570	235,773	74,673	174	179,310	98,673
1906 ..	517	231,828	81,144	175	126,499	102,323
1907 ..	448	196,879	53,849	133	115,057	94,913
1908 ..	514	179,050	62,998	170	204,011	154,692

The number of insolvencies in 1908 was greater than in 1907, but about the average of recent years. It shows a considerable decrease, however, as compared with a few years ago. Thus the average number during the last five years was 502, and the declared liabilities £246,280, whereas during the ten years, 1879 to 1888, the average yearly number was 612, with declared liabilities of £661,720. During the eleven years, 1889 to 1899, when the failures resulting from the financial crisis swelled the returns, the yearly average number was 790, with declared liabilities of £2,037,292.

Insolvencies are of two kinds, voluntary and compulsory, and the following table contains the number of petitions of each kind in the last five years:—

Year.	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Total.
1904 ...	... 436	26	462
1905 ...	... 536	34	570
1906 ...	... 485	32	517
1907 ...	... 431	17	448
1908 ...	... 484	30	514

In the following return will be found the occupations, in six Occupations  
of insol-  
vents. 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 1901, and the proportion of the former to the latter. The total number of insolvents does not include 150 whose occupations were not returned:—

## OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1904 TO 1908.

Occupation Groups.	Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1901.	Number of Insolvents, 1904 to 1908.	Proportion of Insolvents to every 1,000 Breadwinners.
Professional .. ..	35,224	149	4·23
Domestic .. ..	66,815	126	1·89
Commercial .. ..	79,048	848	10·73
Transport and Communication	31,516	251	7·96
Industrial .. ..	146,233	1,181	8·08
Primary Producers .. ..	165,147	622	3·77
Total .. ..	523,983*	3,177	6·06

\* Exclusive of 10,066 persons of independent means.

As might be expected, fewer breadwinners of the domestic and primary producing classes become insolvent than those of other classes, in proportion to their numbers in the community, whilst a greater proportion of the commercial than of any other class find it necessary to file their schedules or compound with their creditors.

Occupations of insolvents in detail.

The following figures show the occupations of insolvents for each of the five years 1904 to 1908:—

## OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS.

Occupations.	Number of Insolvents during—				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
<i>Professional Class.</i>					
Barrister, solicitor .. ..	2	2	4	1	..
Chemist .. ..	3	2	..	1	1
Civil servant .. ..	6	13	15	8	4
Dentist .. ..	2	1	3	..	1
Police .. ..	5	11	10	4	1
Others .. ..	11	14	8	5	11
<i>Domestic Class.</i>					
Boardinghouse keeper .. ..	2	5	3	2	4
Hotelkeeper .. ..	17	16	8	24	11
Others .. ..	5	9	10	6	4

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS—*continued.*

Occupations.	Number of Insolvents during—				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
<i>Commercial Class.</i>					
Agent .. .. .	16	13	13	10	10
Butcher .. .. .	15	7	9	9	20
Clerk, accountant .. .. .	17	22	13	10	7
Commercial traveller, salesman, canvasser .. .. .	8	7	10	10	8
Draper and assistants .. .. .	13	6	10	13	15
Grocer and assistants .. .. .	25	23	30	21	19
Hawker .. .. .	5	2	1	3	3
Merchant, importer .. .. .	8	8	7	2	20
Storekeeper .. .. .	23	27	35	15	38
Others .. .. .	45	57	60	43	37
<i>Transport and Communication Class.</i>					
Carrier, carter, driver .. .. .	9	8	12	6	16
Railway service .. .. .	32	45	63	29	6
Tramway employé .. .. .	2	1	1	..	..
Others .. .. .	1	1	5	10	4
<i>Industrial Class.</i>					
Blacksmith, farrier .. .. .	2	8	7	9	15
Bootmaker .. .. .	4	9	4	3	7
Builder, contractor .. .. .	21	27	19	23	25
Carpenter .. .. .	7	11	9	15	15
Coachbuilder, painter .. .. .	12	13	5	5	..
Engineer, engine-driver .. .. .	6	12	10	8	7
Labourer .. .. .	80	111	95	84	92
Miller, baker .. .. .	5	11	11	5	11
Saddler .. .. .	4	4	4	1	3
Tailor, dressmaker .. .. .	8	8	6	8	7
Watchmaker .. .. .	8	2	1	..	..
Others .. .. .	53	56	59	60	66
<i>Primary Producers.</i>					
Farmer .. .. .	23	22	22	17	24
Grazier .. .. .	3	5	1	2	5
Miner .. .. .	72	91	73	69	114
Others .. .. .	16	13	9	15	26
<i>Indefinite Class</i> .. .. .	30	41	27	25	27
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>626</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>684</b>

## DIVORCE.

Under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, passed in 1861, a petition might be presented to the Supreme Court (a) by a husband praying that his marriage might be dissolved, on the ground that his wife had, since the celebration thereof, been guilty of adultery; (b) by a wife praying that her marriage might be dissolved on the ground that since the celebration thereof, her husband had been guilty of incestuous adultery, or of bigamy with adultery, or of rape, or of

Divorce, &amp;c.

sodomy, or bestiality, or of adultery, coupled with cruelty, or of adultery, coupled with desertion without reasonable excuse for two years.

Judicial separation was obtainable either by husband or wife on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion, without cause for a period of two years.

*The Divorce Act 1889* extended the grounds upon which divorces might be granted, those added being as follows:—

- (a) That the respondent has, without just cause or excuse, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and, without any such cause or excuse, left him or her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards.
- (b) That the respondent has, during three years and upwards, been an habitual drunkard, and either habitually left his wife without the means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her, or, being the petitioner's wife, has for a like period been an habitual drunkard and habitually neglected her domestic duties or rendered herself unfit to discharge them.
- (c) That at the time of the presentation of the petition the respondent has been imprisoned for a period of not less than three years and is still in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or under sentence to penal servitude for seven years or upwards, or, being a husband, has within five years undergone frequent convictions, and been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for three years or upwards and left his wife habitually without means of support.
- (d) That within one year previously the respondent has been convicted of having attempted to murder the petitioner, or of having assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or on the ground that the respondent has repeatedly during that period assaulted and cruelly beaten the petitioner.
- (e) That the respondent, being a husband, has since the celebration of his marriage and the date of this Act been guilty of adultery in the conjugal residence, or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation or of a repeated act of adultery.

The Act further provides for simplifying and cheapening the mode of procedure, for the hearing and trying of suits in private at the discretion of the court, for prohibiting the publication of evidence, for the intervention of the Attorney-General where collusion is suspected, and for the abolition of applications or decrees for the restoration of conjugal rights. The Act can only be taken advantage of by persons domiciled in the State for at least two years.

Since jurisdiction was first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria in matters matrimonial in 1861, 2,274 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 90 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 1,926 and 19 respectively have been granted since 1890; that is, during the 30 years ended 1890 only 348 decrees for

dissolution of marriage were issued, and 71 for judicial separation, 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 less than 107 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage have been granted, while the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

The grounds on which divorces (*i.e.*, *Decrees Nisi*) were granted during the last two years were:—

			1907.	1908.
Desertion	...	...	84	100
Adultery	...	...	37	41
Desertion and adultery	...	...	7	4
Habitual drunkenness	...	...	5	5
Assaults (violent)...	...	...	—	1
Sentences for crime	...	...	1	—
Total	...	...	134	151

The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the Australian States and the Dominion of New Zealand during the years 1890, 1895, 1900, and the last five years, also the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living:—

Divorces in Australian States and New Zealand.

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1904 TO 1908.

State.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Victoria	1890	14	4	40	..	24
	1895	136	2	85	..	48
	1900	159	2	93	..	52
	1904	175	3	140	1	78
	1905	188	3	136	1	75
	1906	172	4	123	2	67
	1907	182	4	134	..	71
	1908	187	4	151	1	79
New South Wales	1890	72	9	42	9	32
	1895	348	22	299	11	169
	1900	301	34	216	14	112
	1904	278	20	214	8	101
	1905	298	38	170	15	83
	1906	264	25	174	10	80
	1907	359	36	221	14	99
	1908	373	17	225	8	96
Queensland	1890	8	1	8	2	18
	1895	6	2	4	..	6
	1900	24	1	12	1	18
	1904	11	3	13	1	19
	1905	12	3	4	1	7
	1906	20	3	12	3	20
	1907	11	3	12	1	17
	1908	14	6	11	2	16

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND  
NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1904 TO 1908—*continued.*

State.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
South Australia	1890	5	3	2	..	4
	1895	12	1	5	..	9
	1900	11	1	7	1	15
	1904	13	..	4	..	7
	1905	11	..	6	..	10
	1906	14	1	3	1	7
	1907	16	..	11	..	18
	1908	20	..	8	..	13
Western Australia	1890	3	1	2	..	30
	1895	3	..	2	..	17
	1900	15	1	16	..	54
	1904	20	..	16	..	41
	1905	33	2	11	1	29
	1906	28	1	18	..	43
	1907	19	2	11	..	26
	1908	21	2	10	..	23
Tasmania	1890	4	1	2	..	9
	1895	4	..	3	1	17
	1900	11	1	4	..	16
	1904	8	1	2	..	8
	1905	9	..	2	..	7
	1906	11	..	5	..	19
	1907	5	..	8	..	30
	1908	13	..	7	..	25
Total, Australian States	1890	106	19	96	11	23
	1895	509	27	398	12	79
	1900	521	40	348	16	64
	1904	505	27	389	10	67
	1905	551	46	329	18	57
	1906	509	34	335	16	57
	1907	592	45	397	15	65
	1908	628	29	412	11	65
Dominion of New Zealand	1890	24	8	21	3	27
	1895	30	6	18	5	23
	1900	110	5	85	3	74
	1904	134	6	99	2	74
	1905	163	1	114	..	81
	1906	171	7	125	1	88
	1907	192	6	147	1	101
	1908	207	..	171	3	115

The grounds of divorce are now substantially the same in Victoria and New South Wales, and these were extended in New Zealand in 1898. The extension of the grounds upon which divorce may be obtained has had in New South Wales and New Zealand, as in Victoria, the effect of greatly increasing the number of petitions and decrees.

The divorce rate is higher in Australia than in the United Kingdom, but lower than in most of the other principal countries of the world. The United States and Switzerland are the countries where the marriage knot is untied most frequently, and in the former country the enormous increase in the number of divorces in recent years has attracted the attention of sociologists. In Ireland, on the other hand, there was only one divorce during the five-year period, 1899-1903. The number of divorces in various countries and their proportions to the populations are shown in the following table:—

DIVORCES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Population.	Divorces (Annual Average).	
			Number.	Per 100,000 Popu- lation.
Australia .. ..	1904-8	4,100,203	386*	9
Austria .. ..	1898-1902	26,150,708	179	1
Belgium .. ..	"	6,693,548	705	11
Bulgaria .. ..	1896-1900	3,744,283	396	11
Denmark .. ..	1899-1903	2,449,540	411	17
England and Wales .. ..	"	32,527,843	568	2
France .. ..	"	38,961,945	8,864	23
German Empire .. ..	1898-1902	56,367,178	8,680	15
Prussia .. ..	"	34,472,509	5,291	15
Saxony .. ..	"	4,202,216	1,209	29
Bavaria .. ..	"	6,176,057	491	8
Hungary .. ..	1898-1902	19,254,559	2,130	11
Ireland .. ..	1899-1903	4,458,775	†	†
Italy .. ..	"	32,475,253	819	3
Netherlands .. ..	1897-1901	5,104,137	512	10
New Zealand .. ..	1904-8	895,226	133	15
Norway .. ..	1898-1902	2,221,477	129	6
Scotland .. ..	1899-1903	4,472,103	175	4
Servia .. ..	1896-1900	2,492,882	312	13
Sweden .. ..	1898-1902	5,136,441	390	8
Switzerland .. ..	"	3,315,443	1,053	32
United States .. ..	"	75,994,575	55,502	73

\* Fourteen Judicial Separations included.

† Annual average less than one. Only one divorce granted during the five-year period.



## 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 has also 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 consists of 23 men, who investigate the charge, and if they are 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.

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, consisting of Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A. (chairman), Mr. W. R. Anderson, P.M., Secretary to the Crown Law Department, and the Rev J. H. Ingham, was appointed on 8th August, 1908, and has imposed indeterminate sentences by declaring 25 persons (23 males and 2 females) to be habitual criminals, as well as sentencing 16 other offenders to detention in a reformatory prison—making a total of 41 cases dealt with. The Inspector-General of Penal Establishments in his report for 1908 states that no prison has yet been set apart as a reformatory prison for habitual criminals, and none of these have yet arrived at the indeterminate stage of their sentences. For the accommodation of other offenders ordered to be detained in a reformatory prison during the Governor's pleasure, the Castlemaine Gaol is being utilized as a temporary expedient.

OFFENCES HEARD BY MAGISTRATES.

Prior to 1902, information relating to various offences was incomplete on account of there being no returns as to summons cases other than "against the person," "against property," and "other offences." As will be seen below, there is a large proportion of assaults and offences against good order initiated by summons, and the following are particulars of the different classes of offences in 1908, distinguishing between arrests and summons cases, multiple charges against the same individual being each counted as an offence:—

Arrests and summonses for various offences.

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1908.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—		Total Offences.	How disposed of—	
	Arrests were made.	Summonses were issued.		Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c.	Committed for trial.
Against the Person—					
Murder and attempts, manslaughter, shooting at, &c. ...	85	...	85	1	50
Assaults ...	535	888	1,423	771	4
Others ...	157	128	285	53	103
Against Property—					
Robbery, burglary, &c.	213	...	213	17	136
Larceny and similar offences ...	1,950	714	2,664	1,671	289
Wilful damage to property	243	392	635	392	1
Others ...	97	285	382	248	35
Against Good Order—					
Drunkenness ...	13,029	73	13,102	6,596	...
Others ...	4,688	6,210	10,898	8,594	2
Breaches of Licensing Act	...	1,397	1,397	1,010	...
Other offences ...	1,011	28,509	29,520	25,703	71
Total ...	22,008	38,596	60,604	45,056	691

These particulars include the arrests and summonses in Children's Courts detailed in the next table other than arrests of neglected children.

Of the 22,008 offences for which arrests were made, 1,826 were multiple charges, leaving the number of separate arrests, 20,182, in 11,367 of which the subjects were summarily convicted, in 8,282 they were discharged, and 533 they were committed for trial. Of the persons dealt with in the 38,596 summons cases, 32,087 were summarily convicted, 6,465 were discharged, and 44 were committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (58,778), the number summarily convicted was 43,454, 14,747 were discharged, and 577 were committed for trial.

The following table shows the number of arrests and summonses for various offences in Children's Courts during the year 1908:—

CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1908.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—		Total Offences.
	Arrests were made.	Summonses were issued.	
Against the Person—			
Assaults .. .. .	8	38	46
Others .. .. .	18	28	46
Against Property—			
Larceny, &c. .. .. .	332	481	813
Wilful damage .. .. .	22	226	248
Others .. .. .	10	87	97
Against Good Order—			
Drunkenness .. .. .	4	..	4
Others .. .. .	128	839	967
Other Offences .. .. .	1,051	399	1,450
Total .. .. .	1,573	2,098	3,671

The arrests of neglected children, which numbered 744 in 1908, 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 offenders who were reported as having committed offences in the three years ended 1906, 44 per cent. were summoned, 47 per cent. were arrested, and 9 per cent. had not been arrested at the end of the year in which the offence was reported; but in 1907 and 1908, owing to the great increase in the number of summons cases, the rates were 58, 35, and 7 per cent. respectively. This increase in summons cases during the last two years has arisen principally through prosecutions under the new Licensing and Pure Food Acts, and also on account of more parents having been summoned for neglecting to send their children to school—the compulsory clauses of the Amending

Children's  
Courts.

Offences  
reported  
and unde-  
tected  
crimes.

Education Act requiring children to attend a greater number of times than formerly. The following are particulars for the last five years:—

SUMMONSES, ARRESTS, AND UNDETECTED CRIMES, 1904 TO 1908.

Offences in respect to which persons were—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Brought before magistrates on summons ...	23,614	22,290	25,430	38,008	38,596
Arrested by the police ...	25,510	25,470	24,583	24,332	22,008
Not arrested ...	5,533	5,144	4,540	4,416	5,050
Total ...	54,657	52,904	54,553	66,756	65,654

In this table each separate charge against a person is considered as a separate offence; for instance, a charge of drunk and disorderly, of resisting the police, of riotous conduct, and of tearing uniform would appear as four separate offences, although all the events happened on the same occasion. Of the offences in respect of which persons were not arrested, 93 per cent. were offences against property, 3 per cent. were offences against the person, and the balance, 4 per cent., were of a miscellaneous character.

The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from this and the following tables, numbered 526 in 1904, 585 in 1905, 817 in 1906, 1,121 in 1907, and 744 in 1908.

Neglected children arrested.

The following are particulars of cases brought before magistrates, from which it will be seen that about 75 per cent. of the persons are generally summarily convicted, 24 per cent. are discharged, whilst 1 per cent. are sent for trial to superior courts:—

Offences dealt with by magistrates.

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES DEALT WITH BY MAGISTRATES, 1904 TO 1908.

Number of Persons.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Arrested or summoned ...	47,210	45,484	48,244	60,687	58,778
Discharged by magistrates ...	11,177	11,176	10,594	13,395	14,747
Summarily convicted or dealt with ...	35,469	33,656	37,066	46,731	43,454
Committed for trial ...	564	652	584	561	577
Persons summarily dealt with or committed per 1,000 of population ...	29.8	28.3	30.7	37.9	34.8

In regard to persons arrested included in these figures, minor charges are excluded, and only that charge which throughout the hearing of the case has been most prominent is taken account of; but in regard to summons cases, the unit is each separate charge or case.

## CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRALASIA.

Offences and  
drunken-  
ness in  
Australia  
and New  
Zealand.

A proper comparison of crime cannot be made between different States or countries unless several considerations are taken into account. The first point necessary is that the criminal law, in the places compared, should be substantially the same; the second, that it should be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. The last consideration is one that must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with previous periods when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age. The returns of the States and the Dominion of New Zealand do not afford sufficient data to enable one to allow for these differences; but in regard to the first two points above mentioned the basis and main provisions of the criminal law are the same in each State; and it must be presumed, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that the law is administered with equal strictness in each State. The following table shows, for a series of years, the number of charges against persons arrested or summoned for the only classes of offences for which complete comparisons can be made:—

CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,  
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1903 TO 1907.

State.	Year.	Number of Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned for—				
		against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
Victoria	1890	4,091	5,036	18,501	36,456	64,084
	1895	2,500	4,068	11,143	21,844	39,555
	1900	2,238	3,540	15,878	29,189	50,845
	1903	1,936	3,968	12,630	29,384	47,918
	1904	1,846	3,257	13,881	30,140	49,124
	1905	1,932	4,032	14,458	27,338	47,760
	1906	1,811	3,797	14,029	30,376	50,013
	1907	1,757	3,646	14,783	42,154	62,340
New South Wales	1890	8,729	7,616	18,654	31,088	66,087
	1895	4,459	6,153	18,379	35,987	64,978
	1900	4,435	6,675	21,003	30,747	62,860
	1903	3,869	7,368	21,837	35,032	68,106
	1904	3,658	6,829	20,440	35,110	66,037
	1905	3,684	6,553	24,154	32,975	67,366
	1906	3,685	5,998	22,568	37,520	69,771
	1907	3,981	6,411	25,154	38,758	74,304

CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,  
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1903 TO 1907—*continued.*

State.	Year.	Number of Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned for—				
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
Queensland	1890	2,713	2,487	6,332	7,464	18,996
	1895	2,073	2,085	4,993	8,522	17,673
	1900	1,937	2,552	9,254	10,621	24,364
	1903	1,504	2,206	7,190	8,112	19,012
	1904	1,641	1,989	6,854	7,649	18,133
	1905	1,737	2,101	6,638	7,467	17,943
	1906	1,682	1,811	7,493	7,863	18,849
	1907	991	1,534	9,066	7,030	18,621
South Australia	1890	520	501	2,382	3,572	6,975
	1895	411	677	1,763	2,128	4,979
	1900	304	575	2,249	2,847	5,975
	1903	338	664	2,340	2,805	6,147
	1904	269	480	2,387	2,681	5,817
	1905	248	463	2,362	2,683	5,756
	1906	254	472	2,483	2,882	6,091
	1907	296	560	2,838	2,653	6,347
Western Australia	1890	371	536	1,181	2,602	4,690
	1895	654	1,080	2,154	4,489	8,377
	1900	1,037	1,746	3,070	8,920	14,773
	1903	797	2,146	3,572	10,613	17,128
	1904	729	1,423	3,597	9,121	14,870
	1905	644	1,460	3,509	8,949	14,562
	1906	579	1,384	3,588	8,833	14,384
	1907	529	1,558	3,591	8,290	13,968
Tasmania	1890	483	619	1,151	4,143	6,396
	1895	353	710	463	3,237	4,763
	1900	368	676	832	3,475	5,351
	1903	284	553	526	4,600	5,963
	1904	245	659	530	4,074	5,558
	1905	229	754	539	5,552	7,074
	1906	194	627	459	5,111	6,391
	1907	192	490	535	5,041	6,258
Total Australian States	1890	16,907	16,795	48,201	85,325	167,228
	1895	10,450	14,773	38,895	76,207	140,325
	1900	10,319	15,764	52,286	85,799	164,168
	1903	8,728	16,905	48,095	90,546	164,274
	1904	8,388	14,637	47,739	88,775	159,539
	1905	8,474	15,363	51,660	84,964	160,461
	1906	8,205	14,089	50,620	92,585	165,499
	1907	7,746	14,199	55,967	103,926	181,838
Dominion of New Zealand	1890	1,516	2,297	5,830	8,604	18,247
	1895	1,281	2,557	5,104	8,639	17,581
	1900	1,526	2,680	7,319	13,165	24,690
	1903	1,303	3,138	8,872	17,236	30,549
	1904	1,504	2,884	9,626	16,764	30,778
	1905	1,509	2,943	8,790	17,310	30,552
	1906	1,508	3,150	9,486	18,494	32,638
	1907	1,654	3,203	10,288	21,465	36,610

The following table shows the number of charges laid against persons arrested or summoned per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand during a series of years:—

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1903 TO 1907.

State.	Year.	Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offence
Victoria	1890	3·66	4·50	16·54	32·59
	1895	2·12	3·45	9·44	18·45
	1900	1·88	2·97	13·31	24·46
	1903	1·60	3·28	10·45	24·31
	1904	1·53	2·70	11·50	24·96
	1905	1·59	3·33	11·92	22·55
	1906	1·48	3·09	11·43	24·75
	1907	1·41	2·92	11·86	33·81
New South Wales	1890	7·92	6·91	16·93	28·21
	1895	3·53	4·87	14·53	28·46
	1900	3·28	4·93	15·51	22·70
	1903	2·72	5·19	15·39	24·70
	1904	2·54	4·74	14·17	24·35
	1905	2·50	4·44	16·39	22·37
	1906	2·44	3·97	14·94	24·85
	1907	2·57	4·14	16·22	25·00
Queensland	1890	7·03	6·45	16·41	19·35
	1895	4·58	4·60	11·03	18·82
	1900	3·95	5·21	18·90	21·68
	1903	2·93	4·30	14·02	15·82
	1904	3·16	3·83	13·20	14·73
	1905	3·30	4·00	12·63	14·20
	1906	3·16	3·40	14·06	14·76
	1907	1·83	2·83	16·75	12·99
South Australia	1890	1·64	1·60	7·53	11·35
	1895	1·18	1·94	5·06	6·11
	1900	·85	1·60	6·26	7·93
	1903	·92	1·81	6·39	7·65
	1904	·73	1·30	6·57	7·25
	1905	·66	1·24	6·30	7·16
	1906	·67	1·24	6·53	7·58
	1907	·76	1·44	7·32	6·84
Western Australia	1890	8·28	11·97	26·37	58·09
	1895	7·06	11·66	23·25	48·45
	1900	5·86	9·86	17·34	51·45
	1903	3·60	9·70	16·14	47·96
	1904	3·08	6·02	15·21	38·56
	1905	2·57	5·84	14·02	35·77
	1906	2·23	5·33	13·81	34·00
	1907	2·01	5·91	13·62	31·43

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1903 TO 1907—*continued.*

State.	Year.	Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Tasmania	1890	3.36	4.31	8.01	28.93
	1895	2.22	4.46	2.91	20.36
	1900	2.13	3.91	4.82	20.29
	1903	1.60	3.11	2.96	25.91
	1904	1.37	3.69	3.24	22.78
	1905	1.28	4.20	3.01	30.97
	1906	1.07	3.47	2.54	28.29
	1907	1.08	2.75	3.00	28.27
Australian States	1890	5.43	5.39	15.48	27.64
	1895	2.98	4.22	11.11	21.99
	1900	2.75	4.21	13.96	20.18
	1903	2.23	4.33	12.31	23.18
	1904	2.12	3.70	12.07	22.45
	1905	2.11	3.82	12.86	21.15
	1906	2.01	3.44	12.38	22.63
	1907	1.86	3.41	13.43	24.93
Dominion of New Zealand	1890	2.44	3.70	9.39	13.86
	1895	1.85	3.71	7.37	12.48
	1900	2.00	3.51	9.58	17.24
	1903	1.59	3.83	10.82	21.01
	1904	1.78	3.41	11.39	19.84
	1905	1.73	3.38	10.10	19.90
	1906	1.68	3.52	10.59	20.65
	1907	1.80	3.49	11.19	23.35

Almost all serious crimes are either offences against the person or offences against property, the only serious crimes included under "Other Offences" being forgery, counterfeiting, and perjury, which are very few in number, being in Victoria in 1907, only 64 out of a total of 42,154 included under that category. A large proportion of these cases 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. They also include a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c. A comparison of the relative proportions in the various States



of charges under the heading "Other Offences" is not of much value, on account of the differences in the laws of the States in these matters, and of the large proportion of the offences which are not crimes, but mere breaches of various Acts and by-laws.

Offences  
against the  
person.

Offences against the person set out in the first column of the preceding table, consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and all crimes of lust. A glance at the figures shows that since 1890 there has been a very large decline in these crimes in every State in proportion to population. South Australia easily holds the pride of place, then comes Tasmania, closely followed by Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland, then Western Australia and New South Wales in that order.

Offences  
against  
property.

A decrease, as compared with 1890, will also be noticed in the proportion of offences against property in all the Australian States and New Zealand. The decrease in respect of these offences is, however, not nearly so marked as that in respect of offences against the person. Offences against property are far less rife in South Australia than in any other State or New Zealand, Tasmania coming next, followed by Queensland, Victoria, New Zealand, and New South Wales, in that order. These crimes are much commoner in Western Australia than in any other State, but the proportion in excess would be considerably reduced if allowance were made for the high ratio of adult males in the population of that State. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences; but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Drunken-  
ness.

In every Australian State except Queensland there was a decrease in drunkenness cases before magistrates in 1907, as compared with 1890; but there was an increase in New Zealand. This offence is much less frequent in Tasmania than in any other State, South Australia coming next, and New Zealand, Victoria, Western Australia, New South Wales and Queensland following in that order. If allowance were made for the large proportion of adult males in Western Australia that State would show a proportion about equal to that of Victoria. In the latter State summons cases for drunkenness

were not included previous to 1902, but the number of such cases was so small that the comparison is not appreciably affected by their omission.

The offences for which arrests were made, together with the number of arrests under each class of offence for the last five years, will be found in the following table:—

## CAUSES OF ARREST, 1904 TO 1908.

Offences.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Murder and Attempts to Murder	24	15	10	20	18
Manslaughter ... ..	7	7	4	15	8
Shooting at or Wounding with intent to do Bodily Harm; Wounding, &c. ... ..	67	46	41	41	48
Assaults, Common and Aggravated	570	576	612	546	469
Rape, Abduction, and Defilement of Females ... ..	72	75	76	82	72
Unnatural Offence and Assaults with intent ... ..	7	12	16	12	8
Other Offences against the Person	59	75	63	58	66
Offences against the Person and Property, including Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c.	192	201	176	203	153
Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing	101	103	92	71	84
Larceny and other Offences against Property ... ..	1,833	2,126	1,903	1,802	1,699
Forgery and Offences against the Currency ... ..	34	35	22	30	27
Drunkenness ... ..	13,789	14,373	13,943	14,703	13,029
Other Offences against Good Order	6,177	4,929	5,242	4,658	3,834
Offences relating to carrying out Laws ... ..	131	147	156	101	162
Smuggling and other Offences against the Revenue ... ..	75	106	62	62	73
Offences against Public Welfare	458	368	395	275	432
Total arrests ... ..	23,596	23,194	22,814	22,679	20,182

The sexes of persons brought up on summons are not recorded; but it usually happens that about 20 per cent. of the persons arrested

Males and females arrested.

are females. The males and females arrested, and the disposal of the cases, in 1908, were as follows:—

MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1908.

Disposal.	Arrests.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Summarily Convicted .. .. .	9,267	2,100	11,367
Discharged by Magistrates .. .. .	6,732	1,550	8,282
Committed for Trial .. .. .	486	47	533
Total .. .. .	16,485	3,697	20,182

SENTENCES PASSED.

Sentences  
by Magis-  
trates.

The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1908 were as follows:—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1908.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... .. .	4,041	419	4,460
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... .. .	3,377	1,331	4,708
1 and under 6 months ... .. .	739	191	930
6 and under 12 months .. .. .	119	47	166
1 year and over ... .. .	85	12	97
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ...	225	22	247
Admonished ... .. .	560	52	612
Sent to Industrial Schools or Reformatory	74	5	79
Otherwise dealt with .. .. .	47	21	68
Total sentenced .. .. .	9,267	2,100	11,367
Discharged ... .. .	6,732	1,550	8,282
Total summarily disposed of ...	15,999	3,650	19,649
Sentenced per 10,000 of population ...	145·9	33·3	89·8

In addition to the sentences of imprisonment, three prisoners were ordered a whipping with the birch.

The following were the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during 1908 :—

Sentences in Superior Courts.

SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1908.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	4	...	4
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... ..	7	4	11
1 and under 6 months ... ..	60	3	63
6 „ 12 „ ... ..	54	2	56
1 „ 4 years ... ..	137	2	139
4 „ 7 „ ... ..	16	...	16
7 „ 10 „ ... ..	4	...	4
10 years and over ... ..	3	...	3
Death ... ..	4	...	4
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... ..	44	8	52
Sent to Reformatory ... ..	9	...	9
Sent to Lunatic Asylum ... ..	3	1	4
Total convicted ... ..	345	20	365
Acquitted ... ..	120	14	134
Not prosecuted ... ..	11	1	12
Convictions per 10,000 of population...	5.4	.3	2.9

In addition to being sent to gaol, seven persons were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement during various portions of their terms of imprisonment, and four prisoners were ordered 10 strokes each with a birch or cane. Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year are included, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

It has been already stated that in making up the returns, a person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest, but it is possible to ascertain approximately the number of distinct persons passing through the hands of the police by means of a close comparison of names, ages, birth-places, religions, occupations, &c., of the individuals dealt with. This is too laborious an investigation to be made every year, but it was done for 1884, and has been done again for the past two years, so far as the sexes,

Arrests of distinct individuals.

## DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1908.

Sex, Country, Age and Occupation of Persons Arrested.	Number of Arrests.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested.																						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	25	
			<b>SEX.</b>																						
Males .. .. .	16,485	13,072	11,029	1,367	385	145	62	27	23	10	9	1	3	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females .. .. .	3,697	2,087	1,517	259	127	58	34	16	26	6	10	6	8	5	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>20,182</b>	<b>15,159</b>	<b>12,546</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>COUNTRY.</b>																									
Australia .. .. .	12,676	9,504	7,953	1,037	318	131	57	23	29	8	8	5	7	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand .. .. .	241	193	165	15	9	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom .. .. .	5,917	4,269	3,459	484	160	61	33	19	19	8	11	3	2	5	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other British Possessions .. .. .	182	156	136	15	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign Countries .. .. .	1,166	947	833	75	21	9	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>AGE.</b>																									
Under 10 years .. .. .	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15 .. .. .	157	147	138	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 .. .. .	950	843	759	65	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 25 .. .. .	1,963	1,665	1,474	137	28	11	6	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 30 .. .. .	2,494	1,962	1,662	190	61	22	11	3	6	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 to 40 .. .. .	5,128	3,777	3,115	401	128	54	30	11	17	1	2	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 to 50 .. .. .	5,105	3,598	2,848	442	153	74	28	10	15	5	10	2	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 to 60 .. .. .	2,768	1,941	1,539	241	85	26	18	7	7	5	2	1	1	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 to 70 .. .. .	1,173	860	696	103	34	10	3	4	2	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 to 80 .. .. .	382	320	278	32	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 years and over .. .. .	52	36	27	7	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

birth-places, ages, and occupations of the persons arrested are concerned. The results for 1908 are given in the following table:—

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1908—*continued.*

Occupation.	Number of Arrests.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested.																								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	25			
<b>PROFESSIONAL CLASS.</b>																											
Actor, actress, showman .. .. .	23	19	16	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Barrister, solicitor .. .. .	31	19	16	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Chemist .. .. .	23	20	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Civil engineer, surveyor .. .. .	13	9	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Dentist .. .. .	15	12	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Jockey .. .. .	50	44	39	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Journalist, reporter, authoress .. .. .	19	12	9	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Medical practitioner .. .. .	6	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Musician, teacher of music .. .. .	38	27	24	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Nurse .. .. .	12	9	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Teacher, tutor, governess .. .. .	13	12	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Others .. .. .	101	87	80	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>DOMESTIC CLASS.</b>																											
Barman, barmaid, waiter, waitress .. .. .	124	97	80	13	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Charwoman, laundryman, laundress .. .. .	109	71	53	12	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Cook, domestic servant .. .. .	842	563	454	56	24	12	5	1	3	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
Hairdresser.. .. .	57	49	42	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Others .. .. .	166	151	139	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>COMMERCIAL CLASS.</b>																											
Accountant, cashier, clerk .. .. .	366	316	280	27	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Agent .. .. .	91	79	68	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Butcher .. .. .	159	126	107	14	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Canvasser, commercial traveller, salesman .. .. .	258	200	167	24	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Dealer (undefined) .. .. .	156	122	106	9	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Draper .. .. .	40	36	33	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Grocer .. .. .	51	38	35	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Hawker (undefined) .. .. .	394	275	218	27	17	6	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Marine dealer, collector .. .. .	63	47	37	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Others .. .. .	280	236	206	23	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

Law, Crime, &c.



Of the total number of arrests, 20,182, only 15,159, or 75 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these 12,546, or 83 per cent., were arrested only once; 1,626, or 11 per cent., twice; 512, or 3 per cent., three times; 203, or 1 per cent., four times; and 272, or 2 per cent., five times and over—one of these persons having been arrested twenty times, 2 twenty-two times, and 1 as many as twenty-five times. The following table gives a comparison of 1884 with 1908, from which it will be seen that there has been a marked decrease in the number of persons arrested more than once:—

DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1884 AND 1908.

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.					
1884 ...	16,229	3,628	19,857	3,309	820	2,129	78	14	4	2	2
1908 ...	13,072	2,087	15,159	2,058	331	1,198	83	11	3	1	2

The tendency of females to be arrested over and over again is much 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, as many as 27 per cent. of the females were so arrested.

The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1908 numbered 9,584, and, of these, 1,740, or 18 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz.:—1,066 twice, 336 thrice, 143 four times, 61 five times, and 134 more than five times, of whom 1 was arrested twenty-two times.

Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 9,584, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 13,029; these persons were also charged with 1,585 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against

Individuals arrested more than once.

Sexes of those arrested more than once.

Distinct persons arrested more than once for drunkenness.

Drunkards charged with other offences.



drunkards was 14,614, as compared with 22,008 charges of all descriptions. Thus 66 per cent. of the offences for which persons were arrested during 1908 were committed by persons who were arrested for drunkenness.

Birthplaces  
of distinct  
persons  
arrested  
and  
committed  
for trial.

The following is a statement of the principal countries in which distinct persons arrested during 1908 were born, and of their proportions per 10,000 of the persons of such nationalities living in the State at the census of 1901:—

BIRTHPLACES OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED  
FOR TRIAL, 1908.

Birthplace.	Distinct Persons Arrested.			
	Total Number.	Summarily Convicted, Held to Bail, &c.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Victoria .. .. .	8,331	4,969	351	234
Other Australian States .. .. .	1,263	734	49	33
New Zealand .. .. .	193	98	10	6
England and Wales .. .. .	1,945	993	47	39
Scotland .. .. .	746	343	10	9
Ireland .. .. .	1,578	801	23	18
China .. .. .	158	109	4	1
Other Countries .. .. .	945	481	37	24
Total .. .. .	15,159	8,531	531	364
Proportion per 10,000 of the Population.				
Victoria .. .. .	95·10	56·72	4·01	2·67
Other Australian States .. .. .	194·03	112·76	7·53	5·07
New Zealand .. .. .	213·97	108·65	11·09	6·65
England and Wales .. .. .	166·09	85·05	4·01	3·33
Scotland .. .. .	208·67	95·94	2·80	2·52
Ireland .. .. .	256·54	130·22	3·74	2·93
China .. .. .	253·61	174·96	6·42	1·61
Other Countries .. .. .	308·59	157·07	12·08	7·84
Total .. .. .	126·18	71·01	4·42	3·03

The proportion of Victorian arrests of distinct persons does not afford a proper comparison with the proportions indicated for other Australian States, Great Britain, and foreign countries. The Victorian born population includes a large number of children, of whom,

as has been shown, few are arrested, whereas the number of children in the State born in places outside Victoria is very small. It is obvious, therefore, that the ratio obtained by comparing the arrests of natives with the corresponding population will be much less than the ratios relating to the arrests of persons born in other States and countries. If the proportion arrested of Victorian adult males were taken it would, in all probability, approximate to the corresponding proportions for natives of other Australian States.

The ages of those arrested in 1908, and the degree of instruction Age and degree of instruction. possessed by them, are shown in the following table:—

AGE AND DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1908.

Ages.	Superior Education.	Read and Write Well.	Read Only, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years ..	..	..	10	..	10
10 to 15 ..	..	..	145	2	147
15 to 20 ..	..	3	820	20	843
20 to 25 ..	..	17	1,608	40	1,665
25 to 30 ..	1	13	1,909	39	1,962
30 to 40 ..	10	36	3,621	110	3,777
40 to 50 ..	3	40	3,425	130	3,598
50 to 60 ..	13	10	1,804	114	1,941
60 to 70 ..	..	11	761	88	860
70 to 80 ..	..	1	261	58	320
80 years and over ..	..	..	32	4	36
Total ..	27	131	14,393	605	15,159

About 4 per cent. of the persons arrested in 1908 were entirely Education of persons arrested. illiterate, 95 per cent. could read only, or read and write imperfectly, and 1 per cent. were possessed of superior education or could read and write well.

The statistics to hand relating to the United Kingdom give the Crime in United Kingdom. commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts. The following table shows the number of commitments for trial and convictions, and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom during the last year of the three

decennial periods ended 1900, and during each of the five years ended 1907:—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880, 1890, 1900, AND  
1903 TO 1907.

Country.	Year.	Commitments for trial.	Convictions.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population of—	
				Commitments.	Convictions.
England and Wales ...	1880	14,770	11,214	5·74	4·36
	1890	11,974	9,242	4·16	3·21
	1900	10,331	8,157	3·20	2·53
	1903	12,122	9,882	3·63	2·96
	1904	12,472	10,233	3·69	3·03
	1905	12,690	10,483	3·72	3·07
	1906	13,190	10,823	3·82	3·13
	1907	13,054	10,834	3·74	3·10
Scotland ...	1880	2,583	2,046	6·97	5·52
	1890	2,312	1,825	5·77	4·56
	1900	2,167	1,835	4·88	4·14
	1903	2,590	2,114	5·66	4·62
	1904	2,631	2,208	5·69	4·77
	1905	2,832	2,314	6·06	4·95
	1906	2,631	2,157	5·57	4·56
	1907	2,451	2,007	5·13	4·22
Ireland ...	1880	4,716	2,383	9·06	4·58
	1890	2,061	1,193	4·39	2·54
	1900	1,682	1,087	3·76	2·43
	1903	1,733	1,169	3·93	2·65
	1904	1,837	1,296	4·17	2·94
	1905	2,060	1,367	4·69	3·11
	1906	2,072	1,303	4·72	2·97
	1907	2,193	1,338	5·01	3·06
Total United Kingdom	1880	22,069	15,643	6·37	4·52
	1890	16,347	12,260	4·36	3·27
	1900	14,180	11,079	3·45	2·69
	1903	16,445	13,165	3·88	3·11
	1904	16,940	13,737	3·96	3·21
	1905	17,582	14,164	4·07	3·28
	1906	17,893	14,283	4·10	3·27
	1907	17,698	14,179	4·01	3·22

Proportion  
of commit-  
ments for  
trial and  
convictions  
in Aus-  
tralian Stat-  
New Zea-  
land, and  
Britain.

From the following table it will be observed that, in proportion to the population, the commitments in Scotland and Ireland were above those in South Australia and Tasmania, and the commitments in England and Wales above those in the latter State, also that the convictions in Scotland were higher than in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania; and the convictions in England and Ireland exceeded those in the two latter States; in all other cases the commitments

and convictions in the three portions of the United Kingdom were below those in the Australian States and New Zealand:—

PROPORTION OF COMMITMENTS AND CONVICTIONS TO EVERY 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1903 TO 1907.

Commitments for Trial to every 10,000 of Population.			Convictions after Commitment to every 10,000 of Population.		
New Zealand	...	9.99	Western Australia	...	7.43
Western Australia	...	9.93	New South Wales	...	5.33
New South Wales	...	9.25	Queensland	...	5.00
Queensland	...	9.00	New Zealand	...	4.97
Victoria	...	5.98	Scotland	...	4.62
Scotland	...	5.62	Victoria	...	3.46
Ireland	...	4.50	England and Wales	...	3.06
South Australia	...	3.95	Ireland	...	2.95
England and Wales	...	3.72	South Australia	...	2.44
Tasmania	...	3.44	Tasmania	...	1.92

From the following figures, it appears that in the five years 1903 to 1907, conviction followed commitment with more certainty in England and Scotland than in any of the Australian States and New Zealand, but Western Australia, in this respect, stood above Ireland. All the other Australian States and New Zealand occupy positions below these, New Zealand being at the bottom of the list with 49 convictions to every 100 commitments:—

Proportion of convictions to commitments in Australian States, New Zealand, and Britain.

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS TO COMMITMENTS IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1903 TO 1907.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
England and Wales	82.26	Victoria	57.77
Scotland	82.22	New South Wales	57.60
Western Australia	74.81	Tasmania	55.63
Ireland	65.42	Queensland	55.56
South Australia	61.74	New Zealand	49.76

Drunken-  
ness, 1904  
to 1908.

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

PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Number of Persons -			Proportion per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1904 ...	13,789	92	13,881	11·50
1905 ...	14,373	85	14,458	11·92
1906 ...	13,943	86	14,029	11·43
1907 ...	14,70	80	14,783	11·86
1908 ...	13,029	73	13,102	10·36

Drunken-  
ness—Com-  
parison  
with pre-  
vious years.

The amount of drunkenness, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-8, the numbers for the subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison:—

Period.	Average 5 years	...	...	...	Index Number.
1874-8	...	...	...	...	100
1879-85	" 7 "	...	...	...	88
1886-92	" 7 "	...	...	...	106
1893-97	" 5 "	...	...	...	65
1898-1902	" 5 "	...	...	...	83
1903-7	" 5 "	...	...	...	78
1908	...	...	...	...	71

Young  
persons  
charged  
with  
drunken-  
ness.

A very considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown during the five years 1893-7, which was a period of general depression. Since 1897, however, the arrests for drunkenness have again increased, though the proportion to population has been much below that existing before 1893.

The following table shows the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the proportion per 100,000 of the population, 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 1908.

Year.	Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Population.
1895 ...	185	15·62
1900 ...	222	18·60
1904 ...	142	11·76
1905 ...	131	10·80
1906 ...	148	12·06
1907 ...	153	12·27
1908 ...	133	10·51

The following is a statement of the number of charges of drunkenness made against persons in each State and in New Zealand during 1907, also the number of convictions and the percentage of the latter to the former:—

Apparent leniency of magistrates in drunkenness cases in Victoria.

PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1907.

State.	Charges of Drunkenness.	Convictions.	
		Total.	Percentage of Charges.
Victoria .. .. .	14,783	9,094	61·52
New South Wales .. .. .	25,154	25,008	99·42
Queensland .. .. .	9,066	9,002	99·29
South Australia .. .. .	2,838	2,735	96·37
Western Australia .. .. .	3,591	3,535	98·44
Tasmania .. .. .	535	531	99·25
Australia .. .. .	55,967	49,905	89·17
Dominion of New Zealand .. .. .	10,288	10,186	99·01
Australasia .. .. .	66,255	60,091	90·70

It will be seen from the last column in the above table that the percentage of convictions in Victoria was much less than in the other States and the Dominion of New Zealand, nearly every case resulting in a conviction in the latter places, and about two out of every three cases in the former. These figures seem to denote a comparative leniency on the part of magistrates in drunkenness cases in Victoria, but investigations show that in Victoria an offender on his first appearance is generally discharged, and that those who have been arrested on a Saturday and detained in custody until Monday, are similarly dealt with. In some cases also, when an offender has been admitted to bail after arrest, he is discharged on putting a donation in the poor-box. In all these cases no conviction is recorded in Victoria, but in the other States a conviction is entered on the records in nearly every case, whether any punishment is inflicted or not.

The following table shows during five years the average yearly consumption of intoxicating liquors in the principal countries of the world, the information for foreign countries having been compiled

Consumption of intoxicating liquors.

principally from a return prepared to the order of the British House of Commons, dated 21st December, 1906:—

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AND THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Yearly Average Quantity Consumed, 1904 to 1908.			Proportion per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
British—						
Victoria ..	825,200	14,711,300	801,400	·67	11·92	·65
New South Wales ..	1,188,300	14,167,900	946,400	·79	9·37	·63
Queensland ..	428,200	5,333,000	1,470,000	·80	9·98	·28
South Australia ..	134,900	3,143,600	485,200	·35	8·18	1·26
Western Australia ..	311,000	5,045,600	255,600	1·23	19·91	1·01
Tasmania ..	95,000	1,604,600	26,900	·52	8·83	·15
Australia ..	2,932,600	44,006,000	2,662,900	·73	10·73	·65
New Zealand ..	693,400	8,704,600	131,300	·77	9·71	·14
	1903 to 1907.					
British—						
United Kingdom	40,239,400	1,223,916,400	12,451,600	·93	28·4	·29
Dominion of Canada	5,382,300	31,810,000	576,000	·93	5·5	·10
Cape of Good Hope	1,545,500	4,399,800	5,607,000	·63	1·8	2·3
Natal ..	367,800	1,128,000	68,400	·33	·98	·06
Newfoundland ..	81,600	796,100	8,800	·36	·34	·04
	1901 to 1905.					
Foreign—						
Austria ..	55,823,000	407,189,000	107,118,000	2·07	15·2	4·0
Belgium ..	9,425,000	333,449,600	7,106,000	1·35	48·0	1·02
Bulgaria ..	506,000	1,285,000	50,463,600	·13	·33	13·2
Denmark ..	6,404,000	51,823,500	..	2·54	20·6	..
France ..	52,980,000	309,821,600	1,199,950,000	1·36	7·9	30·7
German Empire ..	90,605,000	1,638,917,600	85,360,000	1·55	26·1	1·45
Holland ..	3,083,000	..	2,006,400	1·50	..	·37
Hungary ..	37,435,000	33,392,000	79,499,000	1·89	1·67	3·9
Italy ..	8,558,000	5,918,000	828,696,000	·26	·18	25·1
Norway ..	1,386,000	7,796,800	..	·60	3·46	..
Portugal ..	..	..	95,704,400	..	..	18·3
Roumania ..	5,795,000	1,465,000	28,124,800	·97	·24	4·5
Russian Empire ..	131,408,000	134,534,500	..	·95	·97	..
Servia ..	..	1,628,000	6,463,600	..	·62	2·46
Spain ..	..	..	340,445,600	..	..	18·5
Sweden ..	7,638,000	65,150,800	..	1·46	12·5	..
Switzerland ..	3,322,000	47,260,400	50,872,800	·99	14·1	15·1
United States ..	99,155,000	1,260,982,000	32,448,500	1·21	15·4	·40

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the information is not available.

Consumption of drink in various countries compared.

By comparing the figures for Australia in the foregoing table with those of several other countries it will be seen that the consumption of intoxicants was proportionately less in Australia. As regards spirits, whilst the consumption in Australia was three-fourths of a gallon per head per year, in Denmark it amounted to 2½ gallons; in Austria to 2 gallons; in Hungary to nearly 2 gallons; in Germany, Holland, and Sweden to 1½ gallons; in France, Belgium, and the United States to more than a gallon; and in the United Kingdom and the Russian Empire to nearly a gallon. The greatest beer-producing countries of the world are the German Empire, the United States, and the United Kingdom, in that order; but in consumption per head of the population Belgium, with 48

gallons; the United Kingdom, with 28½ gallons; Germany, with 26 gallons; and Denmark, with 20½ gallons, are the foremost. The particulars in this table would indicate that Belgium consumes more beer than any other country in the world, but the statistics of the States composing the German Empire show that Bavaria is entitled to that distinction, with a consumption of 54½ gallons per head. The consumption in Württemberg was also high, reaching 42 gallons, and that in Baden was about 38 gallons per head. The Australian consumption of 10¾ gallons does not appear to be large by comparison with those figures, Western Australia, with 20 gallons per head, being the only State which approaches those countries. The chief wine-producing countries of the world—France and Italy—are also the greatest consumers, the former consuming nearly 31 gallons, and the latter 25 gallons per head. Spain, with 18½ gallons; Portugal, with 18 gallons; Switzerland, with 15 gallons; and Bulgaria, with 13 gallons, are also large consumers. The inhabitants of the British Empire are small wine-drinkers. At the Cape of Good Hope the consumption is highest, with 2½ gallons per head; Australia consumes nearly two-thirds of a gallon per head; the United Kingdom about one-third of a gallon; and Canada one-tenth of a gallon.

With the assistance of the figures in the preceding table, it is possible to estimate for Australia, with some degree of accuracy, the approximate expenditure in a year of the people on intoxicating liquors, and this is done in the following table, taking as a basis the yearly average consumption over a period of five years:—

Expenditure by the people on intoxicating liquor.

AUSTRALASIAN DRINK BILL.—YEARLY AVERAGE, 1904 TO 1908.

State of—	Expenditure by the People on—					
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.		
				Amount.	Per Head.	Per Adult Individual
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	1,444,100	2,206,700	400,700	4,051,500	3 5 8	6 1 1
New South Wales ..	2,079,00	2,125,200	473,200	4,677,900	3 1 10	5 19 7
Queensland ..	749,300	799,900	73,700	1,622,900	3 0 9	5 16 9
South Australia ..	233,100	471,500	242,600	950,200	2 9 5	4 16 6
Western Australia ..	544,200	756,800	127,800	1,428,800	5 12 9	9 1 1
Tasmania ..	166,200	240,700	13,400	420,300	2 6 3	4 12 3
Australia ..	5,219,400	6,600,800	1,331,400	13,151,600	3 4 2	6 0 11
Dominion of New Zealand	1,213,500	1,305,700	65,600	2,584,800	2 17 9	5 2 7

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the quinquennium, 1904 to 1908, amounted to over 13 millions sterling, and including New Zealand, to nearly 15¼ millions. In Victoria over 4 millions were spent, or £626,400 less than in New South Wales. Western Australia, according to population, is at the top of the list with £5 12s. 9d. per head, and this is



accounted for by the large adult population resident there. Victoria and New South Wales are next with £3 5s. 8d. and £3 1s. 10d. respectively per head. Tasmania is the most temperate of the Australian States, the consumption of alcoholic liquors only entailing a yearly expense of £2 6s. 3d. per head of the population, as against an average for the Commonwealth of £3 4s. 2d. In South Australia also the expenditure is comparatively low, amounting to £2 9s. 5d. per head.

The following table shows the average quantity and the proportion per head of alcoholic liquors consumed in Victoria during the five-year periods ended 1885 and 1908 :—

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN VICTORIA, 1881 TO 1885 AND 1904 TO 1908.

Average of five years ended—	Quantity Consumed.			Proportion per head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
1885	gallons 1,130,000*	gallons 14,110,800	gallons 713,500	gallons 1·21*	gallons 15·45	gallons ·78
1908	825,200	14,711,300	801,400	·67	11·92	·65

\* Average of three years ended 1885.

After allowing for the increase of population, the fall between the five-year periods ended 1885 and 1908 in the quantities consumed per head represents a reduced consumption in the period ended 1908 of 668,500 gallons of spirits, 4,362,190 gallons of beer, and 161,500 gallons of wine.

Licences  
Reduction  
Board.

The Licences Reduction Board provided for by the Licensing Act of 1906 was appointed on 21st May, 1907. A Compensation Fund was also instituted, which is raised by means of a percentage fee of £3 for every £100 of purchases of liquor, to be paid by every hotelkeeper annually. The total amount paid into this fund was £48,233 in 1907, £48,504 in 1908, and £49,283 in 1909. The duties of the Board are to close sufficient hotels to absorb the funds in hand, and to re-assess the licence-fees thus lost and distribute them among the remaining houses which the Board thinks will benefit by the closing; also to fix the amount of the compensation that can ever be paid to the owner and occupier of each hotel in the State, no matter when such hotel may be closed. The maximum compensation is to be based on the results of three years preceding the Act of 1906, the period being 1904-6 in the case of owners and 1903-5 in the case of licensees, the object being to stop the unearned increment to those hotels that remain in consequence of their rivals being closed, and also by taking the basis on a past period to prevent any inflation of returns. Up to 16th August, 1909, 293 hotels had been closed by the Board, or had surrendered their licences. Compensation has so far been awarded in 214 cases, and the total sum paid has been

£102,982, or an average of £481 each. Sixty-nine of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district, and their compensation totalled £60,235, or an average of £873 each; there were 145 in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £42,747, or an average of £295 each. In the appended table particulars are given regarding these hotels and the licensing districts in which they were situated :—

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD  
TO 16TH AUGUST, 1909.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
<b>GREATER MELBOURNE.</b>						
Bourke ... ..	82	25	57	17	5,556 §	1,230 §
Barkly (Collingwood) ... ..	27	13	14	7	4,570	655
Broadmeadows ... ..	23	10	13	5	...	...
Cardigan ... ..	58	18	40	15	10,226	1,597
Collingwood East ... ..	22	18	4	2	1,189	212
Darling (Collingwood) ... ..	30	16	14	6	3,640	485
Emerald Hill ... ..	58	27	31	13	7,663	1,335
Gipps ... ..	84	12	72	16	14,281	3,218
Latrobe ... ..	53	17	36	1	1,240	170
Lonsdale ... ..	51	28	23	1	858	1
Port Melbourne ... ..	46	24	22	8	...	...
Princes Hill ... ..	34	20	14	2	1,791	318
<b>Total Greater Melbourne ...</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>51,014</b>	<b>9,221</b>
<b>COUNTRY.</b>						
Allansford ... ..	12	11	1	1	...	...
Ararat ... ..	17	7	10	1	170	35
Ballarat West ... ..	83	35	48	7	3,420	656
Barkly (Bendigo) ... ..	34	20	14	4	1,500	290
Beaconsfield ... ..	26	21	5	3	...	...
Beaufort ... ..	26	11	15	1	172	10
Beechworth ... ..	33	14	19	8	1,428	105
Branxholme ... ..	12	11	1	1	...	...
Bridgewater ... ..	23	9	14	1	201	40
Bright ... ..	26	10	16	2	160*	25*
Bullarook ... ..	8	4	4	1	302	100
Bungaree ... ..	21	9	12	3	712	155
Buninyong ... ..	25	11	14	6	1,188	286
Carisbrook ... ..	11	5	6	1	201	52
Castlemaine ... ..	49	12	37	11	1,568	357
Chiltern ... ..	15	6	9	8	...	...
Clunes ... ..	36	11	25	10	2,086	288
Creswick ... ..	22	10	12	3	544	128
Darling (Bendigo) ... ..	71	13	58	8	4,354	635
Dargo ... ..	6	6	...	1	75	...
Dowling Forest ... ..	19	9	10	3	680	156
Dunmunkle ... ..	19	11	8	1	300	60
Dunolly ... ..	24	11	13	3	390	36
Eaglehawk ... ..	42	17	25	3	969	125

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 16TH AUGUST,  
1909—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
					£	£
<i>COUNTRY—continued.</i>						
Eltham ... ..	13	10	3	3	...	...
Franklin ... ..	31	11	20	7	783	211
Fryers ... ..	18	6	12	2	163	59
Geelong East ... ..	26	20	6	3	1,860	220
Geelong West ... ..	31	22	9	3	1,932	300
Gisborne ... ..	15	9	6	1	90	47
Glenorchy ... ..	10	8	2	1	160	48
Golden Square ... ..	57	26	31	6	3,286	445
Goulburn ... ..	26	12	14	1	120	1
Heathcote ... ..	24	9	15	1	92	59
Horsham ... ..	16	10	6	1	115	50
Huntly ... ..	21	8	13	1	141	15
Inglewood ... ..	20	8	12	3	437	28
Kangaroo Flat ... ..	31	15	16	2	527	12
Koroit ... ..	15	11	4	2	...	...
Kyneton ... ..	31	14	17	5	899	112
Lancefield ... ..	19	7	12	1	...	...
Landsborough ... ..	8	6	2	2	177*	1*
Maldon ... ..	23	10	13	2	117	20
Mansfield ... ..	13	8	5	2	340	82
Numurkah ... ..	27	13	14	1	255	75
Penshurst ... ..	8	6	2	1	...	...
Port Fairy ... ..	14	11	3	2	...	...
Portland ... ..	10	7	3	1	...	...
Rosedale ... ..	7	6	1	1	57	3
Rushworth ... ..	19	9	10	4	300†	1†
Rutherglen ... ..	19	13	6	1	221	40
Sebastopol ... ..	22	11	11	4	1,285	161
Serpentine ... ..	6	5	1	1	75	30
Stawell ... ..	28	9	19	13	170*	50*
Strathfieldsaye ... ..	17	6	11	2	289	64
Talbot ... ..	24	12	14	11	220*	23*
Taradale ... ..	17	7	10	3	516	5
Timor ... ..	25	12	13	7	988‡	81‡
Towong ... ..	21	14	7	2	250	33
Walhalla ... ..	22	9	13	1	115	...
Warrenheip ... ..	12	6	6	2	500	32
Warrnambool ... ..	19	12	7	3	...	...
Total Country ... ..	1,427	682	745	200	36,900	5,847
Grand Total ... ..	1,995	910	1,085	293	87,914	15,068

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the compensation has not yet been awarded.

\* Compensation for one hotel only. —† Compensation for two hotels only. —‡ Compensation for four hotels only. —§ Compensation for six hotels only.

The following statement shows the number of hotels in Victoria <sup>Hotels, 8</sup> in 1885 and 1909, and the persons to each hotel in both years. The <sup>and 1909.</sup> year 1885 has been selected because it was in that year that an important alteration was made in the liquor licensing laws:—

NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885 AND 1909.

Year.				Population.	Number of Hotels.	Persons to each Hotel.
1885	...	...	...	969,202	4,265	227
1909	...	...	...	1,282,928	3,157	406
Increase	...	...	...	313,726	...	179
Decrease	...	...	...	...	1,108	...

While the population increased by 32 per cent., the number of hotels decreased by 26 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now about 79 per cent. more than in 1885. During the period 1885-1909, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 293 hotels were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 598 closed voluntarily.

The Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1906 provides that all race-courses must be licensed, for which a fee of £1 per annum is charged. In addition to this fee it is stipulated that 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., and where the gross revenue is £600 or less no percentage is charged. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue for licence fees and percentages on receipts during the past three years were as follows:—

	£
1906-7	4,962
1907-8	5,297
1908-9	5,800

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

There are nine gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal <sup>Gaols and</sup> Establishment—Ararat, Portland, and Maryborough gaols having <sup>Prisoners.</sup> been closed several years ago—and the figures below show that there

is still accommodation in the gaols for more than twice the average number of prisoners in confinement. The Castlemaine Gaol was converted into a reformatory prison on 17th November, 1908. The following statement gives for the year 1908 the accommodation, the daily average in confinement, the number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year:—

## GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1908.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement, 31.12.08.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	800	..	454	..	391	..	446	..
Ballarat ..	62	18	23	2	323	44	21	1
Beechworth ..	66	15	34	..	171	5	34	..
Bendigo ..	116	28	23	1	350	38	23	1
Castlemaine ..	99	..	4	..	51	5	6	..
Coburg Female Prison ..	..	324	..	71	..	89	..	78
Geelong ..	187	29	92	..	312	15	91	..
Melbourne ..	249	60	157	24	2,958	941	136	22
Sale ..	30	5	5	..	72	4	6	..
Total ..	1,609	479	792	98	4,628	1,241	763	102

There are also seven police gaols which are used as receiving stations, but the daily average number of prisoners detained therein during 1908 was only seven.

Prisoners in confinement in Australian States and New Zealand.

The following is a statement of the average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State at the end of decennial periods from 1871, and during the past five years, from which it will be seen that the decrease in later years is very considerable. The rate per 10,000 of population, aged fifteen years and over, was, in 1908, 73 per cent. less than in 1871, 61 per cent. less than in 1881, and 59 per cent. less than in 1891.

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1908.

Year.	Average number of Prisoners in confinement.			Per 10,000 of population, 15 years and over.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1871 ...	1,345	274	1,619	38·30
1881 ...	1,294	304	1,598	26·65
1891 ...	1,550	350	1,900	25·47
1901 ...	951	200	1,151	14·53
1904 ...	890	137	1,027	12·30
1905 ...	922	121	1,043	12·41
1906 ...	902	115	1,017	11·91
1907 ...	832	88	920	10·60
1908 ...	799	98	897	10·22

The following is a statement of the number of prisoners in confinement in the Australian States and New Zealand, also the proportion per 10,000 of the population on the 31st December in each of the years, 1904 to 1908 :—

Prisoners in confinement, 1871 to 1908—decrease.

PRISONERS IN GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1904 TO 1908.

State	Number of Prisoners in confinement on the 31st December.					Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Victoria .. .. .	1,062	990	927	916	869	8·77	8·12	7·49	7·28	6·82
New South Wales .. .. .	1,877	1,678	1,519	1,490	1,499	12·88	11·25	9·95	9·51	9·36
Queensland .. .. .	561	585	507	501	493	10·75	10·13	9·47	9·17	8·83
South Australia .. .. .	295	281	257	256	245	7·92	7·43	6·70	6·46	6·02
Western Australia .. .. .	475	465	433	440	382	19·60	18·25	16·54	16·68	14·11
Tasmania .. .. .	103	92	89	96	94	5·72	5·08	4·94	5·29	5·06
Australia .. .. .	4,373	4,041	3,732	3,699	3,582	10·98	9·97	9·05	8·78	8·34
Dominion of New Zealand .. .. .	750	810	891	847	879	8·75	9·18	9·80	9·11	9·15

## POLICE PROTECTION.

Strength of  
police force  
in Australia  
and New  
Zealand.

The following figures denote the numerical strength of the police force in Australia and New Zealand, and the proportion of same to population on 31st December, 1908:—

## POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1908.

State.	Number.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population.
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.	
Victoria .. ..	881	671	1,552	12·19
New South Wales .. ..	1,085	1,332	2,417	15·10
Queensland .. ..	298	662	960	17·20
South Australia .. ..	195	215	410	10·07
Western Australia .. ..	146	347	493	18·20
Tasmania .. ..	57	176	233	12·54
Total Australia .. ..	2,662	3,403	6,065	14·12
Dominion of New Zealand	105	663	768	7·99

It will be seen that Western Australia has the greatest police protection in proportion to population, Queensland and New South Wales having the next greatest, and New Zealand by far the lowest. Of course, where the population is scattered, it is natural that more police in proportion to population will be required than in a densely populated centre where the area requiring protection is comparatively small.

Expenditure  
on police,  
gaols, &c.

In the 43½ years ended 30th June, 1908, the total amount expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria was £12,523,849, viz., £10,042,611 on the former, and £2,481,238 on the latter. The following table shows the amounts and the amount per head of population expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria during each of the five years ended with 1907-8:—

## EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

Year.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions and the Cost of Buildings) on—			Amount per Head of Population.
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.	Total.	
	£	£	£	s. d.
1903-4 .. ..	269,647	49,226	318,873	5 3
1904-5 .. ..	269,339	48,529	317,868	5 3
1905-6 .. ..	270,661	49,175	319,836	5 3
1906-7 .. ..	276,957	49,741	326,698	5 3
1907-8 .. ..	281,751	49,645	331,396	5 3

The following were the amounts expended on police and gaols in the Australian States and New Zealand during the year 1907-8:—

Expenditure on police and gaols in Australasia.

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1907-8.

State.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions and the Cost of Buildings) on—			Amount per Head of Population.	
	Police.	Gaols.	Total.	s.	d.
	£	£	£		
Victoria .. .. .	281,751	49,645	331,396	5	3
New South Wales .. .. .	442,804	64,841	507,645	6	6
Queensland .. .. .	176,997	23,216	200,213	7	4
South Australia .. .. .	87,333	16,510	103,843	5	3
Western Australia .. .. .	120,582	31,915	152,497	11	7
Tasmania .. .. .	37,122	5,465	42,587	4	8
Australia .. .. .	1,146,589	191,592	1,338,181	6	4
Dominion of New Zealand .. .. .	156,611	45,461	202,072	4	4

One execution took place in 1908, but there were none in the preceding three years. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 169 criminals have been executed within the State, of whom only three were females. The following table shows the crimes for which they were executed, also their birthplaces and religions:—

Executions.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH CRIMINALS WERE EXECUTED, ALSO THEIR BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS, 1842 TO 1908.

Offence—

Murder .. .. .	130
Attempt to murder .. .. .	17
Rape .. .. .	9
Carnally knowing and abusing a girl under 12 years of age .. .. .	1
Unnatural offence on a child .. .. .	1
Robbery with violence .. .. .	9
Burglary and wounding .. .. .	1
Arson .. .. .	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>169</b>

Birthplace—

Victoria .. .. .	15
Other Australian States and New Zealand .. .. .	9
England and Wales .. .. .	69
Scotland .. .. .	8
Ireland .. .. .	42
China .. .. .	8
Other Countries .. .. .	18

Religion—

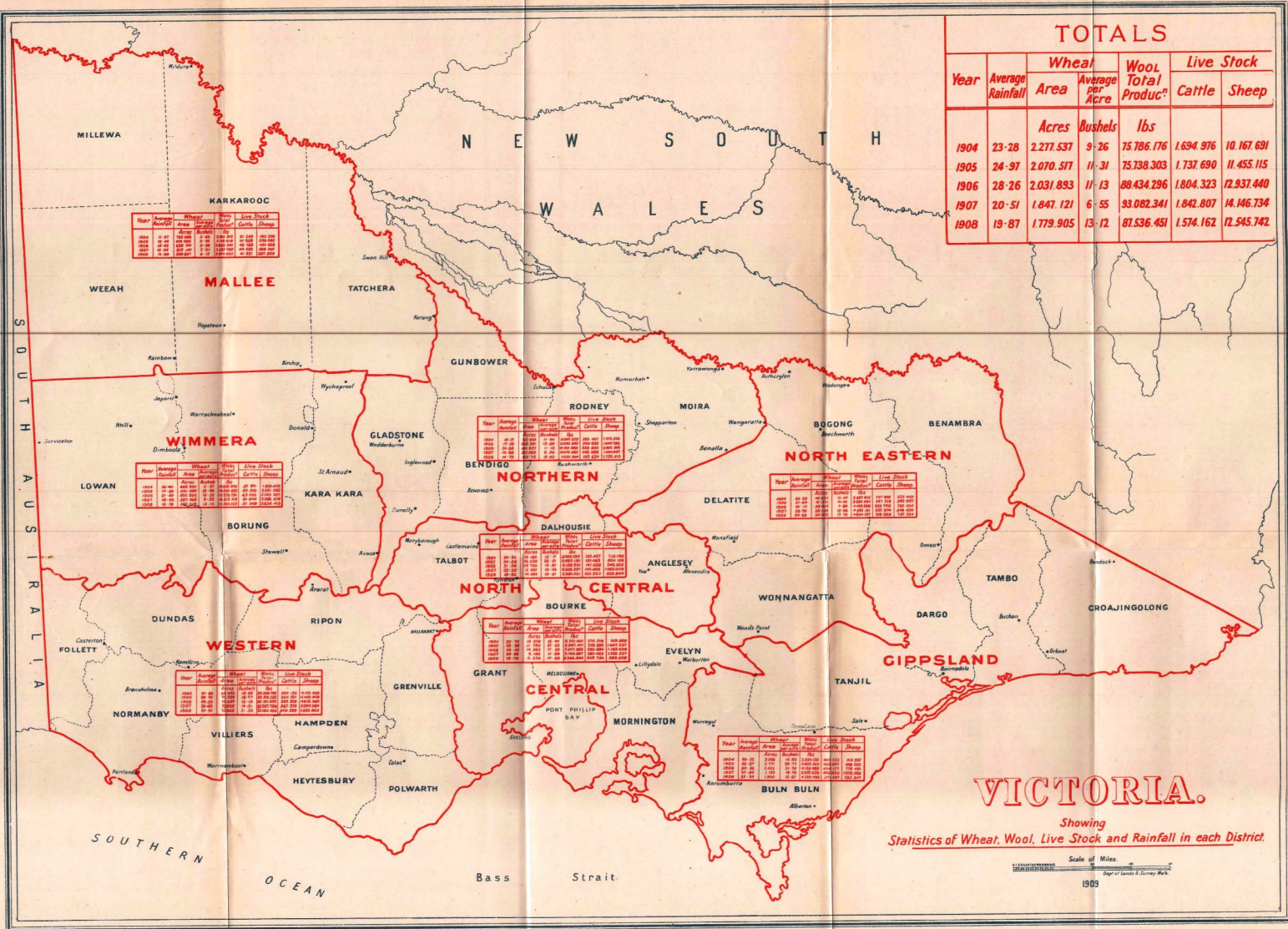
Protestants .. .. .	100
Roman Catholics .. .. .	57
Mahomedans, Buddhists, Confucians, &c. .. .. .	7
No religion (Aborigines) .. .. .	5



Coroners'  
inquests.

In 1908 the number of coroners' inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals was 1,332, which was below the average number of the preceding five years. In 709 cases death was found to be due to disease or natural causes, in 406 cases to accident, in 121 to suicide, in 78 to external causes which could not be ascertained, in 7 to homicide, in 1 to execution, in 3 to intemperance, and in 3 to unspecified or doubtful causes; in 4 a verdict of "still born" was returned. Of those due to violence, 66 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 1 per cent. to homicide, and 20 per cent. to suicide, while in 13 per cent. of the cases the cause or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful. The number of inquests during the last five years was 6,731, in 3,780 of which death was found to be due to disease or natural causes, in 2,911 to violence, and in 40 to other causes.

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### TOTALS

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat		Wool Total Produ <sup>c</sup>	Live Stock	
		Area	Average per Acre		Cattle	Sheep
1904	23-28	2,277,537	9-26	75,786,176	1,694,976	10,167,691
1905	24-27	2,070,517	11-31	75,738,303	1,737,690	11,455,115
1906	28-26	2,031,893	11-13	88,434,296	1,804,323	12,937,440
1907	20-51	1,847,121	6-55	93,082,341	1,842,807	14,146,734
1908	19-87	1,779,905	13-12	87,536,451	1,574,162	12,545,742

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wool Produ <sup>c</sup>	Live Stock
1904	23-28	1,200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1905	24-27	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
1906	28-26	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
1907	20-51	900,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
1908	19-87	800,000	1,400,000	1,400,000

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wool Produ <sup>c</sup>	Live Stock
1904	23-28	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1905	24-27	900,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
1906	28-26	800,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
1907	20-51	700,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
1908	19-87	600,000	1,400,000	1,400,000

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wool Produ <sup>c</sup>	Live Stock
1904	23-28	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1905	24-27	900,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
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1907	20-51	700,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
1908	19-87	600,000	1,400,000	1,400,000

# VICTORIA.

Showing  
Statistics of Wheat, Wool, Live Stock and Rainfall in each District.

Scale of Miles.  
1:100,000  
1909

## PRODUCTION.

## LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The return for 1908 received from the Lands Department shows that of the total area of the State (56,245,760 acres) 27,953,071 acres are held privately, 23,283,002 acres being alienated in fee simple, and 4,670,069 acres in process of alienation. Crown lands have a total area of 28,292,689 acres, and comprise roads in connexion with lands alienated and in process of alienation, 1,664,335 acres; agricultural college and water reserves, 442,583 acres; State forests and timber reserves (under *Forests Act* 1907), 4,016,995 acres; permanently reserved for public purposes, 1,592,400 acres; other reserves, including State Forests and Timber Reserves (under Land Acts), 1,294,609 acres; unsold land in towns, &c., 1,571,344 acres; in occupation under grazing area leases, 3,183,800 acres; Mallee pastoral leases, 987,186 acres; all other licences and leases, 892,427 acres.

Private and  
Crown  
lands.

The present system of disposing of the Crown land of Victoria dates from the passing of the *Land Act* 1884 and the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, which, with subsequent amendments, were consolidated by the *Land Act* 1890. This Act was in turn amended by the Land Acts 1891, 1898, 1900, and 1900 (No. 2); and by the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, and the *Mallee Lands Act* 1896. These Acts were all consolidated into the *Land Act* 1901, which, again, has been amended by the Land Acts of 1903, 1904, and 1905.

Land Acts.

For the purposes of administration, the State is divided into seventeen districts, in each of which there is a land office under the management of a land officer. These offices are situated at Melbourne, Ararat, Alexandra, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Beechworth, Benalla, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Omeo, Sale, Seymour, St. Arnaud, Stawell and Warracknabeal, and the officers stationed at these centres are in a position to point out the exact localities of available lands to intending selectors. The whole of the unalienated

Lands  
available  
for  
occupation.

lands of the Crown which are now available for selection, excluding available Mallee lands, are divided into the following classes:—

LANDS AVAILABLE FOR OCCUPATION 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

County.	Classification.				
	First.	Second.	Third.	Auri-ferous.	Pastoral.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Buln Buln .. .. .	7,959	40,044	47,540	4,753	593,200
Croajingolong .. .. .	..	..	489,500	14,150	239,100
Dargo .. .. .	..	..	72,200	97,600	366,950
Tambo .. .. .	..	..	179,100	3,800	360,000
Tanjil .. .. .	..	..	21,700	49,500	946,270
Wonnangatta .. .. .	..	320	115,006	..	197,300
Bogong .. .. .	1,038	9,574	148,055	138,320	88,683
Benambra .. .. .	..	..	150,646	88,683	426,580
Delatite .. .. .	638	26,078	206,780	69,673	170,300
Moirra .. .. .	..	..	7,613	..	..
Anglesey .. .. .	26	3,375	45,564	9,490	..
Bourke .. .. .	..	3,376	..	..	..
Dalhousie .. .. .	20	1,528	3,811	7,962	..
Evelyn .. .. .	720	23,705	..	9,145	..
Mornington .. .. .	..	5,720	56,164	..	..
Bendigo .. .. .	230	921	5,892	13,809	..
Rodney .. .. .	..	474	2,046	2,800	..
Borong .. .. .	20	1,501	36,611	16,976	5,147
Gladstone .. .. .	321	2,025	4,123	67,209	..
Lowan .. .. .	..	233	47,373	..	11,880
Kara Kara .. .. .	27	2,601	2,674	21,080	..
Talbot .. .. .	391	495	638	78,499	..
Tatchera .. .. .	..	70	..	..	..
Heytesbury .. .. .	..	1,050	162,914	..	..
Polwarth .. .. .	480	13,275	36,140	..	..
Grant .. .. .	..	75	27,919	20,630	..
Grenville .. .. .	..	40	..	29,760	..
Ripon .. .. .	..	..	11,235	9,360	..
Normanby .. .. .	..	285	74,476	..	..
Dundas .. .. .	425	..	30,193	..	..
Villiers .. .. .	..	..	233	..	..
Follett .. .. .	..	117	15,884	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>12,295</b>	<b>136,882</b>	<b>1,995,965</b>	<b>753,169</b>	<b>3,316,727</b>

NOTE.—The figures in this table are exclusive of 2,392 acres of swamp or reclaimed lands and 17,080 acres of lands that may be sold by auction.

In addition there are 6,412,500 acres of Mallee land. The leases of these lands expired in 1903, and since that time the areas have been held principally on grazing licences renewable annually—the Government being entitled to resume possession at any time—thus they are classed amongst lands available for occupation. The total area of land available is, therefore, 12,647,010 acres.

The *Land Act* 1903 introduced important amendments in regard to the classification of unalienated Crown lands. It is provided that any such land may, before or after being classified, be made available for selection. It is also provided that the Governor in Council may, if at any time it appears that the value of any unalienated land is greater than the value as fixed by the provisions of the *Land Act* of 1901, increase the rates of the licence fees, rent or purchase money payable in respect thereof.

The *Land Act* 1904 deals principally with procedure.

The *Land Act* 1905 has for its principal enactment the conditions upon which bee range areas may be declared and bee farm site licences granted. Three bee farm licences, and an area of ten acres in the whole, is the limit allowed to any one person or company. All licences are issued for one year, but are renewable up to seven years.

Crown lands of the first class, of which there are now 12,295 acres available for selection, are situated principally in the county of Buln Buln, and consist for the most part of good chocolate soil of volcanic origin, and the grey soil of the coal-bearing country. These areas are heavily timbered. The second class land is fairly distributed throughout the State, and comprises silurian and granite ranges, and lower lands of tertiary formation. A large portion of this land has chiefly a grazing value, though parts, comprising creek flats and gullies, are suitable for cultivation; but large areas are specially suitable for vineyards and orchards. The area of this class available is 136,882 acres. The area of third class lands, which, like the second class lands, are to be found in almost every county in the State, is very extensive, amounting to 1,995,965 acres available for selection.

Agricultural  
and grazing  
lands.

Any person of the age of 18 years is eligible to take up or select under the *Land Acts* the area prescribed in accordance with the classification of the land—less the area of previous selections.

A grazing lease may be obtained of an area not exceeding 200, 640, or 1,280 acres of first, second, or third class lands respectively, for any term expiring not later than 29th December, 1920. Upon expiration of the lease the retiring lessee shall be paid for his improvements by the incoming tenant at a valuation limited to 10s., 7s. 6d., or 5s. per acre for the three classes respectively. The annual rent of a grazing area is not less than 3d., 2d., or 1d. per acre according to the value of land. The lessee of a grazing area may select thereout an agricultural or grazing allotment.

A person desirous of selecting and obtaining the freehold may do so by either taking up a grazing area lease and selecting thereout, as just described, or by obtaining direct an agricultural or grazing allotment without first taking up a grazing area lease. The purchase money is fixed at not less than 20s., 15s., or 10s., per acre, according to the value of the land; and is payable by even annual instalments, extending, in the case of a residential selector, over a period of 20 or 40 years, at his option; but, in the case of a non-residential selector over a period of 20 years only. The land is occupied during the first six years under *licence*, and during the remainder of the term under lease. During the period of the licence the land must be kept free from vermin and enclosed with a fence, and certain improvements must be made. After the expiration of the six years' licence, the selector, if all conditions have been complied with, can either purchase his holding by paying up the balance of the purchase money, the six years' instalments (licence-fees) already paid being

Agricultural  
and grazing  
allotments.

credited as part payment, or obtain a lease extending over 14 or 34 years, as the case may be, at the same annual rental, which is also credited to him as part payment of the fee-simple.

Perpetual  
leases.

Instead of selecting by way of licence and lease, by which system the freehold is obtained, a person may acquire a similar area of agricultural and grazing lands under perpetual lease. The annual rental is 4 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land, which is fixed at £1, 15s., or 10s. per acre for first, second, or third class lands respectively till 1909. The rent is subject to revision every ten years, but must not exceed 4 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land. Residence on or within five miles of the land for six months during the first year, and eight months during each of the four following years, is necessary; but if one-fourth of the allotment be cultivated during the first two years, and one-half before the end of the fourth year, the residence covenant will not be enforced.

Pastoral  
lands.

The total area of the pastoral lands now available for occupation is 3,316,727 acres, situated in the counties of Wonnangatta, Croajingolong, Benambra, Tambo, Tanjil, Dargo, Bogong, Delatite, Lowan, and Borung. A large portion is difficult of access, being in high altitudes, where cultivation is impossible and grazing impracticable except during the summer months.

Swamp or  
reclaimed  
lands.

The total area of swamp or reclaimed lands amounts to 2,392 acres. The most important of these are situated at Koo-weerup, Moe, and Condah, which have been reclaimed at considerable cost to the Crown. These lands are divided into allotments not exceeding 160 acres. When the value of an allotment has been determined, it may be disposed of in one of four ways, viz., under a 21 years' lease; under perpetual lease, at a rental of 4 per cent. on the value of the land; under a conditional purchase lease, payment extending over 31½ years by 63 half-yearly instalments, including 4½ per cent. interest on the balance of the unpaid purchase-money; or by public auction, on terms similar to those explained in the following paragraph.

Lands for  
sale by  
auction.

Country lands specially classed for sale by auction (not including swamp or reclaimed lands) comprise 17,080 acres. Any land in a city, town, or borough, areas specially classed for sale, isolated pieces not exceeding 50 acres, and sites for church or charitable purposes of not more than three acres, may be sold by auction. The terms are cash, or a deposit of one-eighth of the purchase money and the balance in from six to 20 half-yearly instalments with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. There are stringent provisions prohibiting agreements which would prevent fair competition.

Auriferous  
lands.

The "auriferous lands" comprise 753,169 acres, and are distributed over twenty counties in various parts of the State. Any portion of these lands which is found to be non-auriferous, or which can be alienated without injury to mining interests, may be transferred to a class or classes under which it may be selected. This class of land is, for the most part, suitable for fruit culture and grazing. Annual

licences are issued for areas not exceeding 20 acres, on payment of a yearly licence-fee of 5s. for areas of 3 acres or under, of 10s. for areas from 3 to 10 acres, and of 1s. per acre for areas over 10 acres. The licensee has the right to use the surface of the land only; cannot assign or sublet without permission; must either reside on the land or within four months enclose same with a fence and cultivate one-fifth of the area. He must post notices on the land, indicating that it is auriferous; and miners must be allowed free access to any part of the land not occupied by buildings. If at any time the mining objections be removed a licensee who has complied with conditions may surrender the licence—credit being given for all rent paid, occupation, and improvements effected—and obtain a selection licence which enables the freehold to be obtained. Holders of miners' rights, issued under the Mines Acts 1890 and 1897, are entitled to occupy for the purpose of residence or business a maximum area of one acre or a lesser area fixed by local mining by-laws. The fee is £5 per annum for a business licence, and 2s. 6d. for a miner's right, and a habitable dwelling must be erected on the area within four months. After being in possession for two and a half years, and having erected buildings or other improvements, the holder may apply for leave to purchase his allotment at a price to be determined by the Board of Land and Works.

Annual grazing licences to enter with cattle or sheep upon reserves or other Crown lands may be issued renewable for any period up to seven years, subject to cancellation at any time during the period. Any fencing erected by a licensee may be removed by him.

Annual  
grazing  
licences.

Leases up to 21 years at an annual rental of not less than £5, and annual licences at various rates are issued for different purposes, such as sites for residences, gardens, inns, stores, smithies, butter factories, creameries, brickmaking, &c. Licensees of sites for residences, gardens, inns, stores, smithies, butter factories, or similar buildings, who have been in possession of land for five years (if the land is outside the boundaries of a city), may purchase at a price to be determined, in which case any rents previously paid will be credited towards purchase money.

Other leases  
purchases,  
&c.

The "mallee country"—so named from the scrub found growing there—occupies about 11,000,000 acres in the north-west portion of the State. The soil is light chocolate and sandy loam, and, in its virgin state, is covered with mallee scrub, interspersed with plains lightly timbered with box, she-oak, and pines. Since the introduction of the "mallee roller" and the "stump-jump" plough, the scrub can be cleared off at a moderate cost. With the extension of railway facilities and by the utilization of some of the surplus waters of the Murray for irrigation there will be great scope for successful settlement in this country. There are now 6,412,500 acres included in the general list of unalienated lands available for occupation. The terms of purchase by licence and lease are very similar to those in respect of agricultural and grazing allotments previously

Mallee  
lands.

described, viz., for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class land, not less than £1, 15s. and 10s. respectively, payable during either 20 or 40 years. Larger areas may be held, however, the maximum being 640 acres, 1,000 acres and 1,280 acres respectively. In the case of Mallee Perpetual Leases the rental must not exceed  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the unimproved value, and if one-fourth of the area be cultivated within four years and one-half by the end of the sixth year, or improvements be effected to the extent of 10s., 7s. 6d. or 5s. per acre, according to the classification, residence is unnecessary.

Alienation  
of land,  
1900 to 1908.

During the year 1900, 494,752 acres were alienated in fee simple, including land selected in previous years; 406,145 acres were alienated in 1901; 523,574 acres in 1902; 510,080 acres in 1903; 584,010 acres in 1904; 907,339 acres in 1905; 344,519 acres in 1906; 181,050 acres in 1907; and 137,023 acres in 1908, the purchase money being £526,650 in 1900; £438,363 in 1901; £555,538 in 1902; £542,011 in 1903; £613,511 in 1904; £934,386 in 1905; £375,296 in 1906; £208,619 in 1907; and £176,335 in 1908. The Crown lands absolutely or conditionally sold during the last nine years were 232,783 acres in 1900; 523,464 in 1901; 306,806 in 1902; 347,813 in 1903; 263,180 in 1904; 226,197 in 1905; 179,755 in 1906; 197,545 in 1907; and 220,435 acres in 1908.

Pastoral  
occupation  
of Crown  
Lands.

The pastoral occupation of Crown lands on 31st December, 1908, was as follows:—

Number of Licences and Leases	...	...	21,766
Area (acres)	...	...	15,955,346
Annual Rental	...	...	£55,201

Total  
amount  
realized by  
sale of  
Crown  
Lands.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1908, the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £32,321,689, or at the rate of £1 7s. 9d. per acre. It must, however, be remembered that payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, and upon very easy terms.

"Transfer of  
Land Act."

The "Torrens System," whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system was originated previously in South Australia by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, and 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 cheapens 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 1908 there were submitted 660 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 58,742 acres in extent, and to £1,022,395 in value, whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by



application was 61,752 acres, valued at £983,132. Up to the end of 1908, there had been brought under the Act 2,499,755 acres valued at £50,840,581. The number of certificates of title issued in 1908 was 10,987.

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. Since 1884-5 the assurance fund has been reduced by £75,073 which amount was advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office, the fund receiving interest thereon at 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1908, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £6,546, representing 32 claims.

Chiefly with a view to providing an outlet for the unemployed labour of the State, an Act (the *Settlement on Lands Act 1893*, No. 1311) was passed on 31st August, 1893, providing for the establishment of three descriptions of rural settlements, viz.:—Village Communities, Homestead Associations, and Labour Colonies. For the Village Communities certain lands were set apart and divided into allotments of from 1 acre to 20 acres in extent, to occupy which for periods of three years permits are granted to approved applicants. An applicant must not be under the age of eighteen, nor the owner in fee simple of 2 acres or upwards, nor the lessee of a pastoral allotment or grazing area, nor a licensee to occupy or improve an Agricultural Allotment. During the period over which the permit extends the occupant pays a rental of 3d. per acre per annum, or if he occupy Mallee land, of 1d. per acre per annum, and on the expiration of that period he is granted a lease for twenty years, during the currency of which he is required to pay half-yearly, in advance, a sum equal to the fortieth part of the price set upon the allotment, which is not less than £1 per acre; he has also to repay, in equal yearly instalments extending over the currency of his lease, any moneys which may have been advanced to him, and to pay the cost of surveying his allotment in ten half-yearly instalments extending over the first five years thereof. The lessee is required to comply with conditions of residence, and to bring one-tenth of his land under cultivation within two years of the date of his lease, and one-fifth within four years of such date; and in addition thereto he is required to put on the land permanent improvements to the value of £1 per acre within six years of such date. All conditions having been complied with, the lessee is entitled to receive a grant in fee at any time after six years from the date of lease on payment of the full amount due.

Homestead  
Associations and  
Village  
Communities.

The Homestead Associations were originally combinations of not less than six persons who desired to settle near each other. These Associations, however, proving unsuccessful, the part of the Act relating to them was repealed in 1904.

The area originally made available for Village Communities and Homestead Associations was 156,020 acres in 85 different localities in the State. A large portion of this area was, however, found to be unsuitable for Village Settlement purposes, and has been withdrawn from the operation of the Act. After the Act had been in operation for some time, it was generally recognised that the area which a settler could acquire, viz., 20 acres, was too small, in many cases, to make a living on, and an area not exceeding £200 in value was allowed by the *Land Act* 1904 as the maximum. The area now occupied is 45,140 acres, and this is divided among 1,513 settlers giving an average of 29 acres each. At the time of the last report (July, 1909), there were 1,330 settlers actually residing on their allotments, and there were 183 who, though not residing on the properties, were improving them, making a total of 1,513 persons in occupation. Including wives and families, the total persons numbered 6,692. On 30th June, the stock numbered 8,505 bullocks, cows, and calves, 2,146 horses, 19,579 fowls, and 1,653 pigs, which, together with other stock (goats, sheep, &c.) were valued at £66,779. The area under cultivation was 21,284 acres, and the total value of improvements effected was £248,338.

The numbers specified above do not include a considerable number of settlers who have surrendered their Village Settlement leases and obtained licences in lieu thereof, under Section 47 of the *Land Act* 1901.

The total amount of monetary aid advanced to settlers was £67,379, and no advances have been made since 1903. At 30th June, 1909, £32,623 of the amount advanced had been repaid by the settlers.

Closer  
Settlement  
Act 1898.

A system by which the Government was enabled to purchase private lands for closer settlement from persons willing to part with them at a fair price, was introduced in 1898, by Part III. of the *Land Act* of that year. That part, with several subsequent amendments of minor importance, became Part IV. of the *Consolidated Act* of 1901, since superseded by the *Closer Settlement Act* of 1904. By this Act the Minister was empowered, after a favorable report and valuation had been obtained, to enter into a provisional contract for the purchase of land, copies of which contract and report were to be laid before Parliament; and if the Legislative Assembly, by resolution, declared it expedient to acquire such land, a Bill for the purchase thereof was to be introduced. The price to be paid by settlers of the land so acquired was so fixed as to cover cost of purchase, survey, and subdivision, value of land absorbed by roads and reserves, cost of constructing roads, cost of clearing, draining, fencing, and other improvements which the Board of Land and Works might effect prior to

disposal as farm allotments, and any other incidental expenses. Any person aged 21 (not a holder of rural land valued at £1,250, and who would not, by reason of the grant, become a holder of land exceeding such value) could be granted one farm allotment under conditional purchase lease. The purchase money, with interest at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., had to be paid by 63, or a lesser number of half-yearly instalments, two of which were required to accompany the application. The conditional purchase lease issued was for a term not exceeding  $31\frac{1}{2}$  years, and contained, so far as consistent, the usual conditions of perpetual leases, also the following:—(a) Improvements to the value of 10s. per acre; or, if the Board so determined, to the value of 10 per cent. of the purchase money, before the end of the third year; and to the same extent, in addition, before the end of the sixth year; (b) Personal residence or residence by wife or child over eighteen years of age for eight months during each of the first six years; (c) Not to transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet within first six years; and any other conditions prescribed by the regulations. The fee-simple could be acquired after the first six years, if the conditions were complied with, on payment of the balance of principal. Forfeiture for non-payment of an instalment, could be prevented by payment thereof, with a penalty of 5 per cent. within three months, or of 10 per cent. within six months. Any tenant of land acquired by the Crown from his landlord could be granted a prior right to conditional purchase of any area not exceeding £1,250 in value, or £2,000 if there were a homestead. Power was given to close unused roads, and portions of the land acquired could be used for experimental farms.

Under the authority of the Act of 1898, the following purchases were made:—

Estates  
purchased  
under Act  
of 1898.

- (1) The Wando Vale Estate, containing 10,446 acres, situated in the County of Dundas, purchased on 23rd March, 1900, for £63,984.
- (2) The Walmer Estate, 13,769 acres, in the County of Borung, purchased on 23rd October, 1900, for £44,750.
- (3) Brunswick Lands, 91 acres, in the County of Bourke, purchased on 7th November, 1900, for £2,644.
- (4) The Whitfield Estate, 4,246 acres, in the County of Delatite, purchased on 1st November, 1900, for £36,095.
- (5) The Eurack Estate, 5,108 acres, in the County of Grenville, purchased on 13th November, 1901, for £53,640.

The total of the purchase money and the incidental expenses, amounting to £211,095, represents part of a loan of £400,000 authorized by Acts No. 1602 and No. 1749 for the purposes of closer settlement. The vendors of the Whitfield and Eurack estates accepted £56,095 in Government 3 per cent. stock, and the balance in cash, the total cash payment over the five estates being £153,245.

On 30th November, 1904, an important Act was passed further providing for the acquisition and disposal of land for closer settlement—this Act, the Land Act of 1901, and other Acts amending

Closer  
Settlement  
Act 1904.

same being now treated as the land legislation of the State. The Act of 1904 is administered by a Board consisting of three persons appointed by the Governor in Council, and intrusted with power to acquire, either by agreement or compulsorily, blocks of private land in any part of the State for the purposes of closer settlement. Such land as may be acquired by the Board is to be purchased by money the proceeds of the sale of debentures or stock under this Act; or, with the consent of the Treasurer, of Victorian Government Stock. The Governor in Council during the first five years of the operation of the Act may for the purposes of the Act increase the amount of the Victorian Government Stock by a sum not exceeding £500,000 in any one financial year; or, instead of increasing the Victorian Government Stock, may issue debentures for the whole or any portion of such sum. The principal and interest on all stock and debentures issued is to be a charge on the Closer Settlement Fund created from all moneys received by the Board, and the fund heretofore known as the Farm Settlements Fund transferred to the Board.

Acquisition  
and  
Adminis-  
tration.

The Minister administering the Act may authorize the inspection of private land, and the Board shall affix its value when deemed suitable. If the Minister agrees with the Board's valuation the land may be acquired either by auction or other sale of the estate, or by purchase or exchange of land equivalent at a price not exceeding the Board's valuation, or by compulsory acquisition by resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament. Where money has been lent on land, unless with the consent of the mortgagee, no less sum shall be paid as purchase money for such land than the amount of money so lent with interest up to time of purchase. Difference of opinion as to the value of any land desired by the Board is to be referred to a Compensation Court for determination.

The Board may dispose of all lands thus acquired on conditional purchase lease as farm allotments, or as allotments for workmen's homes, or as allotments for agricultural labourers at fixed prices, the farm allotments to consist of an area of land not exceeding £1,500 in value (except in cases of homestead allotments when the value of land held may be increased to £4,000), the workmen's homes allotments not to exceed £100 in value, and the agricultural labourers' allotments not to exceed £200 in value. No lease of an allotment shall be granted to any person who is already the holder of land of the value of £1,500 (township land excepted), or who would thereby become the holder of land exceeding the value of £1,500, and not more than one allotment is to be held by one lessee. Conditional purchase leases are to be issued for such a term of years as may be agreed upon by the lessee and the Board, and provision is made for payment of the value of the allotment, and interest at a rate of not less than £4 10s. per cent. per annum, by not more than 63 half-yearly instalments. The leases provide for the destruction of vermin and the eradication of noxious weeds, for fencing and its maintenance, and other improvements of a permanent character; for personal residence on the estate; also that the lessee shall not transfer, assign, mortgage, sublet, or part with possession of the whole or any part

of the allotment within the first six years of the lease, special provision being made in cases of death or insolvency. A Crown grant may be acquired at any time after twelve years on payment of the balance of purchase money. In the case of workmen's home allotments, the lessee must, within four months, be in actual residential occupation of the allotment; and within one year from the date of the lease he must fence the allotment and erect a dwelling house of the value of at least £50, and not more than one dwelling house and one place of business shall be erected upon any one allotment. The condition regarding improvements to be made on agricultural labourers' allotments is that the lessee must within one year erect a dwelling house of a value of £30 upon the allotment, and within two years fence the allotment. Advances out of the fund may be made by the Board to lessees of workmen's homes and agricultural labourers' allotments. Such advances, with interest at 5 per cent., are made repayable by equal half-yearly instalments extending over a period not exceeding sixteen years. In lieu of such advance, and subject to similar conditions, the Board may cause dwelling houses and other improvements to be erected at a cost not exceeding £250.

Under the provisions of the *Closer Settlement Act 1906*, a lessee who is unable to pay his instalments, may, if the Board is satisfied that he has complied with the conditions of his lease, be granted suspension of payments up to 60 per cent. of the value of his improvements, and payment of the arrears may be made over a definite time, or his lease may be extended for a corresponding period.

*Closer Settlement Act 1906.*

Provision is also made whereby a lessee under the original Act (which did not contain this and other concessions) can surrender his lease and obtain a new one with the benefits and privileges of the amended Acts.

The Board may also set aside and reserve portions of any estate for special application by persons resident in Great Britain or Ireland, or any other country.

A further privilege is granted, by an amending Act passed in 1907, to lessees who may have spent all their capital in improving their holdings, and have not availed themselves of the provision to suspend their payments. The Board is empowered to grant advances to such lessees up to 60 per cent. of the value of existing improvements, in order that they may carry on farming pursuits, or to enable further improvements to be effected. Such sums advanced with interest at 5 per cent. are repayable by half-yearly instalments extending over sixteen years.

*Closer Settlement Act 1907.*

The Board is also authorized to enter into an agreement with any municipality to advance funds to the Council to carry out road-works or channelling to or on any estate acquired for closer settlement.

Under the *Closer Settlement Act 1909*, Section 8 of the original Act was so amended that the power to raise money for the purposes of the Act was extended for a further period of twelve months. Provision was made governing the payment of instalments, and conditions of forfeiture were added. The latter were of such a nature that if a lessee paid the whole or any portion of any amount

*Closer Settlement Act 1909.*

owing to the Board subsequent to a breach of any covenant or condition of the lease, such payment should not be deemed a waiver of such breach, also that lessees, on payment of a fine of 5 per centum, might secure, at the discretion of the Board, prevention of forfeiture.

This amendment also provided for the sale of areas for quarries for stone, gravel, &c.

Estates  
purchased.

Up to the end of the year 1904, no land had been acquired under the authority of the Act of that year; but up to date (June, 1909) the following purchases have been made:—

#### ESTATES FOR SUBDIVISION INTO FARM ALLOTMENTS.

Estate.	Area.	Situation.	Amount Paid.	No. of Allotments.
	acres.		£	
Wyuna ...	23,016	In the Goulburn Valley ...	120,875	141
Springvale ...	3,396	In Kiewa River Valley ...	25,895	20
Memsie ...	10,028	On River Loddon... ..	57,158	43
Overnewton ...	11,336	Keilor Plains ... ..	71,492	75
Richmondvale	1,280	Near Traralgon ... ..	11,000	12
Restdown ...	17,394	On River Campaspe ...	60,391	55
Strathkellar ...	10,227	Near Hamilton ... ..	74,150	63
Bona Vista ...	2,000	Near Warragul ... ..	28,832	39
Werribee Park	23,214	Near Werribee ... ..	301,782	being subdivided
Lara ...	8,329	Near Lara ... ..	45,825	34
Willows ...	400	Near Traralgon ... ..	5,131	4
Greenvale ...	304	Near Geelong ... ..	7,298	6
Ercildoune ...	1,200	Near Burrumbeet ... ..	12,199	11
Tandarra ...	4,558	Near Bendigo ... ..	21,082	20
Dura ...	337	Near Port Fairy ... ..	3,200	8
Exford ...	8,054	Near Melton ... ..	64,039	54
Colbinabbin ...	19,164	Near Rushworth ... ..	110,198	68
Pirron Yaloak	1,050	Near Colac ... ..	23,725	16
Numurkah ...	2,360	Adjoining Numurkah ...	18,900	18
Allambee ...	5,023	Near Warragul ... ..	31,744	32
Keayang ...	1,494	Near Terang ... ..	14,965	12
Staughton Vale	9,830	Near Bacchus Marsh ...	66,465	50
Werneth ...	6,450	Near Cressy ... ..	31,042	21
Hogan's ...	444	Near Neerim ... ..	6,197	9
Balure ...	183	Near Condah ... ..	1,463	10
Inverary ...	1,260	Near Condah ... ..	7,547	24
Wein Gurk	3,021	Near Swan Hill ... ..	8,684	13
Springs ...	398	Near Condah ... ..	2,289	8
Condah ...	157	Near Condah ... ..	1,724	to be subdivided
The Heart ...	5,793	Near Sale ... ..	55,139	47
Cohuna ...	5,111	Near Kerang ... ..	51,135	45
Mooralla ...	17,199	Near Hamilton ... ..	60,196	to be subdivided

Nine of the properties, viz., The Willows, Greenvale, Ercildoune, Dura, Springs, Balure, Wein Gurk, Inverary, and Hogan's, embracing an area of 7,547 acres, were acquired under the provisions of section 6 of the Act, which enables the Board, with the

approval of the Governor in Council, to ratify and adopt any provisional agreement made between several intending purchasers and the owner of an estate, if satisfied that the agreement is a *bonâ fide* one, and the terms fair and reasonable.

Altogether, the Board has forty-nine properties, with an area of 240,090 acres, subdivided into 1,203 farm allotments and 589 workmen's homes allotments, of which 42 of the former and 106 of the latter remain unsold.

The sum of £337,803 had been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1909, and of this amount £169,665 has been transferred from that fund to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders: £121,247 has been drawn from the same fund for redemption and cancellation of stock, and for capital expenditure, the balance to the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1909, being £36,144. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £1,560,246.

Werribee Park Estate (23,214 acres), is to be made available in March, 1911, by which time an area of over 1,000 acres will probably be placed under irrigable conditions. The whole of the area is practically free from stone, and with the aid of artificial manures, responds readily to cultivation.

Konong Wootong Estate (10,038 acres), is the only area so far acquired under the compulsory clauses of the Act, and it is expected that it will be subdivided and made available in about twelve months' time.

The following statement summarizes what has been done by the Government of Victoria in acquiring and subdividing land for the purposes of closer settlement and in putting settlers thereon up to 30th June, 1909, and includes information for the years ending 31st December, 1903 and 1906, and 30th June, 1908.

Closer Settlement  
1903, 1906,  
1908, and  
1909.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT, 1903, 1906, 1908, AND 1909.

	At 31st December.		At 30th June.	
	1903.	1906.	1908.	1909.
<b>Estates Acquired—</b>				
Number ... ..	5	36	45	49
Area ... acres	33,774	190,036	213,830	240,090
Cost ... .. £	214,064	1,359,590	1,523,205	1,656,172
<b>Made Available and Occupied—</b>				
Number of Holdings ...	289	1,014	1,655	1,792
Area ... acres	33,774	119,876	188,787	196,573
Resident Population ...	887	3,265	5,600	5,608
Area in course of preparation or occupation ... acres	...	...	23,214	41,191
<b>Number of Allotments open for Application—</b>				
Farm Lots ... ..	...	...	} 189 {	42
Workmen's Homes Lots ...	...	...		106

The cost per acre of the estates acquired averaged £6 6s. 9d. at the close of 1903, £7 3s. 1d. at the close of 1906, £7 2s. 6d. at the close of the financial year 1907-8, and £6 18s. 6d. at the close of the financial year 1908-9.

The land made available represents provision for 1,792 families, the area of the allotments averaging 117 acres at the close of 1903, 118 acres at the close of 1906, 114 acres at the close of the financial year 1907-8, and 109 acres at the close of the financial year 1908-9.

The next table summarizes the extent of production on estates in working order:—

PRODUCTION ON CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES: 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

—				1904-5.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Number of estates	..	..	..	4	18	25	33
Area of estates	..	..	acres	33,571	117,482	166,434	189,814
Area under crop	..	..	..	8,238	19,085	34,167	49,223
Area in fallow and sown grasses	..	..	..	2,773	13,585	13,017	16,553
Hands employed, male	..	..	No.	270	728	1,025	1,185
Hands employed, female	..	..	..	160	388	593	703
Area under cereals	..	..	acres	7,567	14,120	22,964	29,920
Area under root crops	..	..	..	132	423	435	473
Produce—							
Wheat	..	..	} bushels	139,300	120,939	139,665	355,722
Oats	..	..			88,789	111,105	270,658
Other cereals	..	..			17,312	19,366	41,717
Hay	..	..	tons	2,298	5,511	9,072	26,130
Stock—							
Horses	..	..	No.	885	2,593	3,624	4,396
Cattle	..	..	..	4,212	10,245	14,257	13,699
Sheep	..	..	..	11,511	35,686	46,570	43,968
Pigs	..	..	..	1,692	1,585	1,768	2,185
Butter	..	..	lbs.	7,402	27,158	68,869	62,278
Hams and bacon	..	..	..	14,966	28,418	30,233	30,593
Wool	..	..	..	61,949	152,474	252,047	197,655
Stock slaughtered	..	..	No.	1,701	2,216	4,111	6,059

An Act was passed in 1906 which empowers the Government to acquire land in rural districts as close as possible to centres of population, to enable persons to enter into the keeping of live stock, poultry, or bees, or the growing of vegetables, &c. Under the provisions of the Act, the Government may spend £150,000 per annum in the purchase of properties for the purpose, and in assisting settlers thereon with the necessary improvements.

In a *Pamphlet for Intending Settlers*, issued from the Lands Department, it is stated that:—

“Each allotment will contain land to the value of £200 exclusive of cost of survey, clearing, draining, and making roads thereto. In addition to this, £150 may be advanced to enable the settler to effect, under proper supervision, the necessary improvements, such as buildings, fencing, cultivation, and the purchase of live stock and implements.

Production  
on Closer  
Settlement  
Estates.

Small im-  
proved  
holdings.



“Settlers must be over 21 years, and either natural born or naturalized British subjects. Every settler must be a probationary tenant of his block for a term not less than six, and not exceeding eighteen months, and may be employed during that period, under qualified foremen, in improving the holding, for which he may be advanced 20s. per week for the first six months, 15s. per week for the second six months, and 10s. per week for the third six months. From these weekly advances 5 per cent. interest on the value of the holding and the amount advanced for improvements will be deducted. At the end of six, twelve, or eighteen months, the probationary tenant may select the block, obtaining 31½ years to pay for the land, sixteen years to pay for the cost of improvements, and three years to pay for the cost of implements and live stock, with 5 per cent. interest added in each case. Residence is insisted on. At the end of six years the settler may transfer his holding with the approval of the Minister of Lands, and at the end of twelve years the whole of the unpaid balance on land and improvements can be tendered, and the holding made freehold property.”

The following statement summarizes what has been done to 30th June, 1909, in acquiring and subdividing land for the purposes of small improved holdings:—

PARTICULARS RELATING TO SMALL IMPROVED HOLDINGS AT  
30TH JUNE, 1909.

Estates Bought and Paid for—							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Area	...	...	...	...	acres	...	5,289
Cost	...	...	...	...	£	...	93,478
Estates made available and occupied—							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Holdings	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Area	...	...	...	...	acres	...	2,903
Resident Population (settlers and their families)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,410

In addition the Government has completed arrangements for the purchase of 796 acres, and there are also three estates having a total area of 539 acres, which are in process of purchase, but the value of which has not yet been fixed.

Under the original Act, 91 acres were purchased at Brunswick, 4 miles from Melbourne, for £2,644, and after providing for roads and public reserves, the area was subdivided into 56 workmen's homes allotments, on which workmen might devote their spare time and labour to create for themselves comfortable homes under cheerful and healthy conditions. The allotments were made available for application on 4th February, 1901, under certain conditions, of which residence on the allotment and the effecting of improvements of a stated value were compulsory. Two bridges have been erected by the Depart-

Workmen's  
homes and  
agricultural  
labourers'  
allotments.

ment, water mains have been laid down, and a public hall and a fire-station have been erected by the lessees, which, together with the homes built by the settlers, have changed the general appearance of the district.

Since the disposal of the Brunswick Estate, the Government has purchased the Dal Campbell Estate (45 acres), and the Cadman Estate (18 acres), adjoining the original Brunswick property, and has subdivided them into 96 allotments. The Phoenix Estate (23 acres), also in the Town of Brunswick, has been subdivided into 47 allotments. All the allotments have been disposed of, and the properties have been reticulated with water mains, and provided with road conveniences.

At Footscray, 31 acres have been secured, subdivided into 97 allotments of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre each, and disposed of.

Portion of the Penders Grove Estate (233 acres) in the Town of Northcote, has so far been subdivided into 149 allotments, a number of which are at present available for application.

Glen Huntly Estate (74 acres), has also been subdivided, and 109 of the 114 allotments provided have been disposed of; additional allotments will shortly be made available. Special arrangements were made in regard to this estate, whereby lessees could secure an advance up to £250 to assist them in effecting improvements, and building homes for themselves of a high standard, on large allotments of land. The success of this subdivision has been phenomenal; houses of an up-to-date pattern, and with every modern convenience have been erected, so that the estate now forms the nucleus of a model suburb.

Six Crown lands properties comprising a total of 2,690 acres are in the hands of the Board, and these have been dealt with as follows:—

At Warrnambool, 46 acres were subdivided and made available on 17th June, 1903, as 28 workmen's homes allotments. At Bacchus Marsh, the old police paddock (13 acres), was subdivided and disposed of on 5th November, 1903, to local working men in 1-acre allotments. At Leongatha, 53 acres were subdivided into five small farm allotments on 27th November, 1903. At Mortlake, 2,394 acres were subdivided into 13 farm and 15 agricultural labourers' allotments, and disposed of on 18th April, 1905. All these allotments have been taken up and are being satisfactorily worked by the lessees in occupation.

At Geelong, fronting the Breakwater-road, 3 acres have been subdivided into 10 allotments, and homes have been erected by the State for immediate occupation. All have been disposed of, and the lessees are effecting further improvements.

The Common at Ballarat, comprising 225 acres, has also been placed under the control of the Board, and has been subdivided into 18 allotments of about 10 acres each; 17 of them are now in the occupation of lessees, and on these the lessees are engaged in effecting the necessary improvements.

Up to 30th June, 1909, 555 applications for advances, aggregating £47,180, had been approved, and the money has been advanced upon the improvements actually effected by the lessees, valued at a bedrock estimate of over £95,000. Advances to settlers.

WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION.

Victorian Waterworks are all controlled by official bodies, either State or local, and the following table summarizes those waterworks on which the Government has expended or advanced moneys. It is practically a summary of all waterworks in the State, although there are minor works constructed by municipalities out of municipal funds. Victorian Waterworks.

WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OR STATE ADVANCES, TO 30TH JUNE, 1908.

Controlling Bodies.	Purposes of Supply.	Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Capital Expenditure or State Advances.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—		Gallons.	£
Coliban System ... ..	Domestic and Mining	8,825,037,000	1,239,524
Broken River ... ..	Stock, Domestic, &c.	...	14,853
Mallee Supply ... ..	" "	Cubic feet.	422,436
Kerang Lakes ... ..	" "	2,106,000,000	10,008
Goulburn River Works and Goulburn Waranga Channel ... ..	" "	Acre feet.	91,830
Kow Swamp ... ..	Irrigation, &c. ...	218,090	861,462
Loddon River ... ..	" " ...	40,860	188,407
Nyah and White Cliffs Pumping Schemes ... ..	" " ...	14,000	156,408
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (19) ... ..	" " ...	...	950
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust ... ..	" " ...	...	840,250
Waterworks Trusts (87) ... ..	" " ...	...	58,700
*Geelong Water Supply Works	Stock, Domestic, &c.	Gallons.	
Municipal Corporations (32)...	Domestic ... ..	1,917,087,500	1,429,836
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ... ..	Stock, Domestic, &c.	570,780,000	456,700
Municipal and other control—on Gold-fields ... ..	Domestic ... ..	1,643,091,000	685,509
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8) ... ..	Domestic ... ..	6,533,000,000	3,826,447
Miscellaneous Expenditure ... ..	Mining and Domestic	463,100,000	55,860
	Irrigation, &c. ...	...	31,952
	...	...	126,117
<b>Total</b> ... ..	...	...	<b>10,405,419</b>

\* Sold to Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25th January, 1908, for £265,000.

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, only £1,688,663 represents State moneys, this being the unredeemed balance of the outstanding debt taken over by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on 1st July, 1891. Further particulars

relating to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works will be found on page 252, Part V., of this work.

Advances  
and ex-  
penditure  
for water-  
works.

The succeeding table summarizes the amounts disbursed on State works and those granted and loaned to local bodies by the State on account of waterworks. In addition to free grants large sums have been written off the liabilities of the local bodies.

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND LOANS FOR WATERWORKS.

	Advances by State.	Interest Capi- talized.	Free State Grants.	Capital Written Off.	Payments towards Redemp- tion.	Debit, 30th June, 1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Works .. .. .	..	..	2,798*	..	..	2,894,048
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (19) .. .. .	824,845	..	15,405	540,404	5,591	278,850
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust .. .. .	58,700	..	..	..	..	58,700
Waterworks Trusts (87) .. .. .	1,347,253	6,870	82,583	335,664	68,166	950,293
Geelong Water Supply Works Municipal Corporations (23) (9) .. .. .	675,966 9,543	43,633 346	..	165,870	87,951 9,889	465,778 ..
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	2,389,934	..	..	..	701,271	1,688,663
Gold-fields' Reservoirs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	55,860
Abolished Trusts (8) .. .. .	31,709	..	243	31,679	30	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	126,117
Total .. .. .	5,337,950	50,849	101,029	1,078,617	872,893	6,975,000

\* Originally grants to Waterworks Trusts, the works on which spent having been taken over by the State.

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, arrears of interest amounting to £342,773 have also been written off the liabilities to the State of what were originally Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts. Of these trusts, nineteen, which are now Irrigation and Water Supply Districts vested in the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, were relieved to the extent of £261,363 of their arrears of interest; four, which are now Waterworks Trusts, were relieved of £66,617; and £14,793 arrears of interest was written off on account of eight abolished Trusts. Thus the total amount actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,416,390. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1908, amounted to £47,457, viz.: £17,195 against the First Mildura Trust, £20,512 against Waterworks Trusts, and £9,750 against Municipal Corporations.

#### STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

The Water  
Act 1905.

The Water Act 1905, which came into operation on 1st May, 1906, is "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the conservation and supply of water, to declare the law relating to certain rights in natural waters, the property in the beds and banks containing the same, and for other purposes." This Act is administered by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, consisting of three Commissioners, whose functions are principally administrative and advisory—the general construction of works on the part of the

State being imposed on the Board of Land and Works, that is to say, on the Department of Water Supply, whose chief professional officer is an officer of the Board. All State works are vested in the Commission, and the property powers and duties vested in or imposed upon the Commissioners of Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, with the exception of the First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust, have been transferred to and vested in the Commission. The powers and duties of the Commission embrace the making and levying of rates and charges for the supply of water; the carrying out of surveys necessary to ascertain the nature and extent of the water supply and water storage resources of the State; determining the means and cost of improving such resources, and of improving and extending the works for the conveyance and distribution of water throughout the State, and deciding as to the areas capable of being profitably supplied with water from such works; determining the extent, character, and quality of lagoon, swamp, and marsh lands within the State, the cost of works for their drainage and improvement, and the benefits to be derived from such improvement; preparing proposals for the construction of works of water supply or reports upon proposed works of water supply; the systematic gauging and recording of the volume and flow of rivers and streams, and of the volume of lakes and lagoons, and the effect of climatic conditions upon such volumes within the State; boring and other explorations for ascertaining the existence and location of subterranean waters, and the character and quality thereof; recording, publishing, and making available for general information the results of all such surveys, gaugings, borings, and other explorations; instructing the occupiers of lands in irrigation and water supply districts in the best methods of irrigated culture, and of the utilization of water as applied to agriculture, also in general rural economy; ascertaining and recording the extent of land from time to time under irrigation in the several irrigation and water supply districts, and the nature of the crops grown in and the products of such districts; and promoting the discussion of matters of general interest among the settlers in the irrigation and water supply districts by public conferences.

The various waterworks and districts vested in the Commission and their capital debit at 30th June, 1908, are set forth in the following statement:—

**WATERWORKS VESTED IN THE STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.**

							Capital Debit at 30th June, 1908.
(a) <i>Free Head-works.</i>							
							£
Broken River Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,853
Goulburn River Works and Waranga* Reservoir .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	731,738
Kow Swamp Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	188,407
Loddon River Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	156,408

\* This work has not yet been completed or handed over to the Commission.

**WATERWORKS VESTED IN THE STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY  
COMMISSION.—continued.**

				Capital Debit at 30th June, 1908.
(a) <i>Free Head-works</i> —continued.				
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir .. .. .	..	..	..	£ 50,326
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works .. .. .	..	..	..	8,753
Long Lake Pumping Works .. .. .	..	..	..	27,898
Kerang North-west Lakes Works .. .. .	..	..	..	10,008
Total—Free Head-works .. .. .				1,188,391
(b) <i>Other State Works.</i>				
Coliban System of Waterworks .. .. .	..	..	..	1,239,524
Geelong Water Supply Works * .. .. .	..	..	..	456,700
Glenorchy Works .. .. .	..	..	..	10,294
Donald Weir .. .. .	..	..	..	1,890
Mallee Distribution Works .. .. .	..	..	..	67,803
Long Lake Works .. .. .	..	..	..	15,656

Irrigation and Water Supply Districts.	Balance at Debit, 1st May, 1906.	Capital Expenditure since 1st May, 1906.	Balance at Debit, 30th June, 1908.	
	£	£	£	
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	5,257	..	5,257	
Benjeroop and Murrabit .. .. .	5,672	257	5,929	
Boort East .. .. .	6,517	..	6,517	
Boort North .. .. .	2,058	..	2,058	
Campaspe .. .. .	8,710	5,881	14,591	
Cohuna .. .. .	56,733	6,777	63,510	
Dry Lake .. .. .	719	..	719	
Gunbower West .. .. .	5,889	126	6,015	
Kerang East .. .. .	7,023	133	7,156	
Kerang South .. .. .	618	14	632	
Koondrook and Myall .. .. .	3,336	495	3,831	
Leaghur and Meering .. .. .	2,422	..	2,422	
Macorna North .. .. .	10,394	276	10,670	
Marquis Hill .. .. .	5,399	..	5,399	
Rodney .. .. .	70,417	20,616	91,033	
Swan Hill .. .. .	4,800	1,955	6,755	
Tragowel Plains .. .. .	34,870	..	34,870	
Twelve-Mile .. .. .	1,772	..	1,772	
Wandella .. .. .	9,714	..	9,714	
Total .. .. .	242,320	36,530	278,850	278,850

Total—Other State Works .. .. .	2,070,717
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\* Sold to Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25th January, 1908.

The receipts and disbursements by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission during the year ended 30th June, 1908, were as follows:—

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1907-8.

Works.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Excess.	
		Total from Annual Votes.	On Capital Works from Annual Votes.	Net Expenditure on Management and Maintenance.	Revenue over Net Expenditure.	Net Expenditure over Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coliban .. ..	38,920	14,972	5,207	9,765	29,155	..
Geelong (sold 25th January, 1908) ..	8,632	2,293	448	1,845	6,787	..
Goulburn .. ..	213	1,843	..	1,843	..	1,630
Loddon River ..	39	412	..	412	..	373
Kow Swamp .. ..	452	2,244	..	2,244	..	1,792
Broken River ..	6	231	..	231	..	225
North-West Lakes ..	302	255	..	255	47	..
Lake Lonsdale ..	137	265	..	265	..	128
Lower Wimmera ..	..	120	..	120	..	120
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts ..	34,097	28,686	7,240	21,446	12,651	..
Waterworks Districts—						
Long Lake .. ..	3,248	2,974	244	2,730	518	..
Sea Lake .. ..	1,516	4,204	..	4,204	..	2,688
Improvements to Natural Water-courses ..	..	387	..	387	..	387
Licences, Diversions, Pumping .. ..	548	..	..	..	548	..
	88,110	58,886	13,139	45,747	49,706	7,343
<i>Not Earning Revenue.</i>						
River Gauging and Surveys .. ..	..	3,197	..	3,197	..	3,197
New Projects .. ..	..	760	..	760	..	760
Miscellaneous ..	..	285	..	285	..	285
Loan Works—Services on account of, defrayed from vote ..	..	1,085	..	1,085	..	1,085
Total .. ..	88,110	64,213	13,139	51,074	49,706	12,670

NOTE.—This table does not take into consideration the question of interest on capital expenditure or capital debit.

The extent to which the different crops were watered, and the actual areas irrigated in the different districts of the State during the year 1907-8, are set forth in the next statement. Areas irrigated.

## IRRIGATION—AREAS OF CROPS WATERED, 1907-8.

Districts.	Area under Irrigation (Acres).						Total.
	Cereals.	Lucerne grown for Pasture and Hay.	Sorghum and other Annual Fodder Crops.	Pastures.	Vineyards, Orchards, and Gardens.	Fallows, &c.	
<i>Supplied from Goulburn State Works.</i>							
Rodney .. .. .	17 792	16,659	783	19,630	3,106	4,973	62,943
Echuca and Waranga .. .. .	3,740	4,347	700	10,373	93	1,080	20,833
Total .. .. .	21,532	21,506	1,483	30,003	3,199	6,053	88,776
<i>Supplied from Kow Swamp State Works.</i>							
Dry Lake .. .. .	30	..	100	510	5	..	645
Gunbower West .. .. .	369	429	350	1,669	31	..	2,848
Kerang East .. .. .	1,141	171	641	2,587	6	..	4,546
Macorna North .. .. .	924	93	1,222	7,149	..	59	9,447
Marquis Hill .. .. .	511	64	359	2,302	..	..	3,236
South Kerang .. .. .	87	122	124	583	..	4	920
Wandella (portion of)* .. .. .	1,924	525	838	5,280	8	..	8,575
Total .. .. .	4,986	1,404	3,634	20,080	50	63	30,217
<i>Supplied from Loddon State Works.</i>							
East Boort .. .. .	1,588	18	119	758	39	..	2,472
Leathur and Meering .. .. .	534	12	173	867	8	..	1,594
North Boort .. .. .	577	..	17	416	24	..	1,034
Tragowel Plains .. .. .	9,166	590	546	9,910	61	93	20,366
Twelve-Mile .. .. .	632	138	158	1,214	..	..	2,142
Total .. .. .	12,447	758	1,013	13,165	132	93	27,608
<i>Not supplied from State Works.</i>							
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	..	426	25	3	6	10	470
Benjeroop and Murrabit .. .. .	1,128	95	67	2,700	42	..	4,032
Campaspe .. .. .	502	205	58	580	7	..	1 352
Cohuna .. .. .	4,254	3,092	2,824	23,039	205	36	33,450
Koondrook and Myall .. .. .	1,056	212	436	5,412	28	..	7,144
Swan Hill .. .. .	2,837	2,178	528	1,518	40	..	7,101
Western Wimmera .. .. .	29	62	40	68	818	62	1,079
Total .. .. .	9,806	6,270	3,978	33,320	1,146	108	54,628
<i>Lands supplied from Kerang North-west Lakes</i>							
.. .. .	1,694	188	2,111	4,809	..	36	8,838
<i>Lands supplied directly from Kow Swamp State Works</i>							
First Mildura .. .. .	300	600	..	..	9,976	..	10,876
<i>Supplied from Coliban State Works</i>							
.. .. .	408	82	233	288	1,180	..	2,191
<i>Private Diversions in Kerang District</i>							
.. .. .	2,707	561	1,179	3,924	11	43	8,425
Grand Totals, 1907-8 .. .. .	54,930	32,185	13,806	108,871	15,694	6,436	232,012
Grand Totals, 1906-7 .. .. .	11,995	24,216	4,582	52,133	13,752	1,981	108 059
Increase .. .. .	43,585	7,969	9,314	56,738	1,942	4,455	123,953

\* The Wandella District is supplied with water from both the Kow Swamp and Loddon State Works. In the year 1907-8 one-third of the water used was from the latter source.



The areas irrigated in 1907-8 amounted, in the aggregate, to more than double the areas so treated in 1906-7. An analysis of the areas watered reveals that during 1907-8 47 per cent. of the total was devoted to pastures, 23 per cent. to cereals, 14 per cent. to lucerne, 7 per cent. to vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 6 per cent. to annual fodder crops, and 3 per cent. to fallows, &c.; also that of the increase in irrigation over the amount for the year 1906-7, 46 per cent. was devoted to pastures, 35 per cent. to cereals, 8 per cent. to annual fodder crops, 6 per cent. to lucerne, 4 per cent. to fallows, and 1 per cent. to vineyards, orchards, and gardens.

The extent of Government assistance to the Waterworks Trusts which are not under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and their financial position are exhibited below.

**WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1908.**

Waterworks Trusts.	Cost of Works at 30th June, 1908, defrayed from—		Capital Indebtedness.				Interest Outstanding at 30th June, 1908.
	Free State Grant.	Loan Advances made by State.	In-creased by Interest Capitalized.	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1908.	
				Amounts Written Off.	Payments towards Redemption.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alexandra.. ..	..	3,509	..	..	126	3,383	68
Avenel .. ..	..	2,284	..	..	153	2,131	80
Avoca .. ..	2,662	8,709	..	2,494	320	5,895	322
Bairnsdale .. ..	..	40,439	..	23,439	402	16,598	331
Ballan .. ..	..	1,100	..	..	232	868	17
Benalla .. ..	..	15,579	..	..	2,765	12,814	256
Bet Bet Shire .. ..	1,384	5,694	..	..	1,117	4,577	91
Birchip .. ..	819	6,133	..	..	210	5,923	115
Boort .. ..	28	1,150	..	150	35	965	34
Bright .. ..	..	2,990	..	..	280	2,710	109
Broadford .. ..	..	2,997	..	..	..	2,997	15
Carisbrook .. ..	..	8,400	..	2,400	254	5,746	115
Carrum .. ..	..	25,732	..	7,732	60	17,960	2,097
Charlton .. ..	2,769	7,877	..	887	22	6,968	354
Cobram .. ..	..	4,500	..	..	157	4,343	85
Dandenong .. ..	..	19,129	..	5,123	447	13,554	201
Daylesford Borough .. ..	..	24,207	2,793	3,139	1,397	22,464	443
Donald .. ..	3,058	8,166	..	1,166	288	6,712	134
Donald Shire .. ..	1,691	4,353	..	..	1,117	3,236	65
Echuca Borough .. ..	..	13,150	..	..	1,297	11,853	701
Elmore .. ..	..	4,000	..	..	339	3,661	73
Euroa .. ..	..	17,242	..	..	1,247	15,995	320
Gisborne .. ..	..	4,668	..	..	853	3,810	76
Hamilton .. ..	..	37,774	..	..	1,347	36,427	720
Healesville .. ..	..	4,861	..	..	476	4,185	84
Heathcote .. ..	..	7,394	..	..	394	7,000	140
Horsham Borough .. ..	..	17,713	..	7,712	494	9,507	190
Kara Kara Shire .. ..	1,522	8,208	..	..	315	7,888	158
Kerang .. ..	88	4,000	..	..	116	3,884	157
Kerang Shire .. ..	213	1,200	..	..	43	1,157	23
Kilmore .. ..	..	14,148	..	..	1,837	12,311	247
Koroit .. ..	..	5,502	..	2,047	264	3,191	64
Korumburra .. ..	..	11,492	..	..	1,002	10,491	..
Kowree .. ..	292	2,707	..	..	115	2,592	52

**WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST  
OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1908—continued.**

Waterworks Trusts.	Cost of Works at 30th June, 1908, defrayed from—		Capital Indebtedness.				Interest Out- standing at 30th June, 1908.
	Free State Grant.	Loan Advances made by State.	In- creased by Interest Capital- ized.	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1908.	
				Amounts Written Off.	Payments towards Redemp- tion.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Kyabram .. .. .	..	2,298	..	104	2,194	42	
Kyneton Shire .. .. .	..	26,680	..	11,286	15,444	311	
Lancefield .. .. .	..	7,083	..	413	6,670	138	
Lawloit .. .. .	1,302	12,095	..	512	11,583	231	
Leongatha .. .. .	..	7,593	..	57	7,446	149	
Lilydale .. .. .	..	6,311	..	30	6,281	192	
Loddon United* .. .. .	4,122	21,334	..	1,717	19,617	2,496	
Longwood .. .. .	..	2,400	..	550	78	35	
Lowan Shire .. .. .	1,258	11,680	..	496	11,184	223	
Macedon .. .. .	..	2,600	..	173	2,427	48	
Mansfield .. .. .	..	7,931	..	767	7,164	..	
Maryborough .. .. .	..	76,257	..	2,777	64,280	286	
Mooroopna .. .. .	..	3,053	..	1,400	79	63	
Murchison .. .. .	..	2,800	..	..	41	95	
Nagambie .. .. .	..	2,775	..	..	350	48	
Nhill .. .. .	799	10,068	..	2,482	318	145	
Numurkah Shire .. .. .	1,278	23,694	..	1,376	2,603	394	
Omeo .. .. .	..	3,982	..	..	344	146	
Pyramid Hill .. .. .	..	2,002	..	..	..	90	
Riddell's Creek .. .. .	..	3,500	..	497	124	57	
Rochester .. .. .	..	1,600	..	..	126	26	
Romsey .. .. .	..	4,700	..	..	863	77	
Rushworth .. .. .	..	4,500	..	..	95	88	
Rutherglen .. .. .	..	16,485	..	..	629	316	
Seymour .. .. .	..	27,959	..	..	1,586	526	
Shepparton Urban .. .. .	24	19,530	..	2,416	1,544	311	
Shepparton Shire .. .. .	110	17,123	..	1,376	1,116	292	
St. Arnaud Borough .. .. .	57	40,724	4,077	15,077	1,134	572	
Stawell Shire .. .. .	545	1,370	..	250	1,120	..	
Sunbury .. .. .	..	16,497	..	..	..	692	
Swan Hill .. .. .	231	3,988	..	..	128	..	
Swan Hill Shire† .. .. .	6,421	36,043	..	36,043	..	87	
Tailemangatta .. .. .	..	3,761	..	..	..	42	
Tatura .. .. .	..	3,017	..	650	270	22	
Traralgon .. .. .	..	5,338	..	..	546	233	
Tungamah Shire .. .. .	4,130	12,241	..	..	..	..	
United Echuca and Waranga .. .. .	14,968	70,369	..	34,748	2,144	609	
Upper Macedon .. .. .	..	2,290	..	..	295	40	
Violet Town .. .. .	..	4,750	..	..	162	92	
Wangaratta .. .. .	..	9,888	..	..	157	194	
Warracknabeal .. .. .	262	4,474	..	..	486	74	
Warrnambool .. .. .	..	38,500	..	..	1,682	742	
West Charlton .. .. .	..	2,822	..	..	..	50	
Western Wimmera .. .. .	9,335	213,943	..	182,835	4,213	1,537	
Wimmera United .. .. .	19,818	151,178	..	36,392	4,749	..	
Winchelsea Shire .. .. .	..	4,420	..	..	173	85	
Wodonga .. .. .	..	7,722	..	..	326	148	
Woodend .. .. .	..	7,663	..	..	2,112	111	
Wycheproof .. .. .	1,500	10,481	..	700	906	..	
Yarram .. .. .	..	2,082	..	..	15	41	
Yarrawonga Urban .. .. .	1,897	8,800	..	..	1,383	149	
Yatchaw .. .. .	..	6,262	..	1,661	195	88	
Yea .. .. .	..	3,885	..	..	93	76	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>82,583</b>	<b>1,347,253</b>	<b>6,870</b>	<b>335,664</b>	<b>68,166</b>	<b>20,512</b>	

\* The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as provided by section 278 of the *Water Act 1905*.

† This trust was abolished under the provisions of the *Water Act 1905*.

The free State grant to Waterworks Trusts for the construction of headworks was originally £100,000, but owing to the transfer of works, portion of the grant now appears against Irrigation districts and other State works.

The trusts mentioned above have been relieved of 25 per cent. of their original liabilities to the State, and in addition, of £66,617 arrears of interest. The amount of interest outstanding represents about seven months' interest on the capital outstanding.

The following return contains full particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Waterworks Trusts during the year ended 31st December, 1908:—

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1908.

Waterworks Trusts.	Receipts from—				Expenditure on—				
	Water Rates.	Sale of Water.	Other Sources.	Total.	Maintenance and Management.	Salaries and Wages.	Interest and Redemption.	Other Services.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alexandra .. .. .	501	1	40	542	43	214	151	33	441
Avenel .. .. .	183	4	1	188	105	34	43	15	197
Avoca .. .. .	495	139	1	635	208	137	451	34	830
Bairnsdale .. .. .	1,429	87	9	1,525	335	269	753	60	1,417
Ballan .. .. .	280	7	4	291	135	30	39	5	209
Benalla .. .. .	969	480	23	1,477	710	395	584	..	1,689
Bet Bet Shire .. .. .	339	..	..	339	30	29	312	..	371
Birchip .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boort .. .. .	254	..	..	254	221	38	22	..	281
Bright .. .. .	270	..	1	271	97	48	69	4	218
Broadford § .. .. .	..	..	6	404	187	82	261	11	541
Carisbrook .. .. .	385	13	..	404	187	82	261	11	541
Carrum .. .. .	2,071	..	87	2,138	481	122	1,000	9	1,612
Charlton .. .. .	546	14	58	618	222	87	150	50	569
Cobram .. .. .	368	..	20	388	181	102	200	34	517
Dandenong .. .. .	832	..	2	834	106	131	457	7	701
Daylesford Borough .. .. .	1,053	431	388	1,872	808	187	1,021	11	2,027
Donald .. .. .	492	196	23	711	247	196	305	21	769
Donald Shire .. .. .	267	..	1	268	304	38	138	31	511
Echuca Borough .. .. .	1,579	15	7	1,601	656	488	370	52	1,566
Elmore .. .. .	246	150	..	396	117	105	166	1	389
Eurola .. .. .	737	237	12	986	77	103	759	20	959
Geelong    .. .. .	5,046	1,368	134	6,548	1,320	873	..	7	2,200
Gisborne .. .. .	308	..	6	314	155	43	173	..	371
Hamilton .. .. .	2,417	310	58	2,785	675	358	1,629	85	2,747
Healesville .. .. .	472	57	27	556	248	60	190	4	502
Heathcote .. .. .	256	180	3	439	35	105	318	4	462
Horsham Borough .. .. .	1,231	388	32	1,651	838	480	432	36	1,786
Kara Kara Shire .. .. .	621	..	5	626	288	25	360	11	684
Kerang .. .. .	978	..	1	979	490	212	176	15	893
Kerang Shire† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilmore .. .. .	531	415	3	949	46	250	610	2	908
Koroit .. .. .	419	162	..	581	389	151	126	..	666
Korumburra .. .. .	513	309	81	903	70	130	596	..	796
Kowree .. .. .	289	..	5	294	55	49	118	4	226
Kyabram .. .. .	429	42	8	479	318	160	90	8	576
Kyneton Shire .. .. .	1,304	875	35	2,214	119	226	1,786	..	2,131
Lancefield .. .. .	429	..	..	429	95	49	303	3	450
Lawloit .. .. .	1,244	..	14	1,258	459	281	527	51	1,318
Leongatha .. .. .	529	25	15	569	63	70	323	9	470
Lilydale .. .. .	354	52	2	408	28	89	205	19	341

(For footnotes see end of table.)

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1908—  
continued.

Waterworks Trusts.	Receipts from—				Expenditure on—					
	Water Rates.	Sale of Water.	Other Sources.	Total.	Maintenance and Management.	Salaries and Wages.	Interest and Redemption.	Other Services.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Loddon United†	..	..	53	195	68	40	80	3	191	
Longwood	..	2	..	..	576	333	508	28	1,445	
Lowan Shire	..	1,216	25	1,241	..	30	110	5	170	
Macedon	..	158	..	160	25	30	110	5	170	
Mansfield	..	610	3	613	283	47	327	2	659	
Maryborough	..	2,488	1,200	3,758	516	169	2,915	10	3,610	
Mooroopna	..	314	41	358	123	154	35	7	319	
Murchison	..	303	154	2	459	228	134	140	502	
Nagambie	..	314	39	5	358	190	99	110	399	
Nhill	..	964	69	46	1,079	810	50	330	1,205	
Numurkah Shire	..	2,071	323	34	2,423	2,218	562	959	21	3,760
Omoo	..	310	..	21	331	115	29	165	3	312
Pyramid Hill	..	252	..	29	281	159	26	65	14	264
Riddell's Creek	..	214	..	1	215	29	46	131	2	208
Rochester	..	518	26	4	548	711	61	56	14	842
Romsey	..	233	2	4	239	51	44	174	3	272
Rushworth	..	581	..	4	585	235	162	200	28	625
Rutherglen	..	1,479	22	13	1,514	629	84	721	2	1,436
Seymour	..	601	1,067	35	1,733	165	171	1,049	7	1,392
Shepparton Urban	..	1,628	179	21	1,828	815	421	354	26	1,616
Shepparton Shire	..	1,261	21	14	1,296	344	260	665	27	1,296
St. Arnaud Borough..	..	1,669	66	29	1,764	282	154	1,300	9	1,745
Stawell Shire†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunbury	..	707	1	35	761	65	114	400	27	606
Swan Hill	..	596	13	14	623	356	217	176	8	757
Swan Hill Shire‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tallangatta	..	234	..	239	473	331	66	..	11	408
Tatura	..	449	69	10	528	159	146	92	2	399
Traralgon§	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tungamah Shire	..	1,100	51	22	1,173	385	415	532	21	1,353
United Echuca and Waranga*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Macedon	..	208	..	..	98	78	91	..	2	209
Violet Town	..	231	..	5	236	19	42	205	2	268
Wangaratta	..	1,267	317	33	1,617	656	432	442	14	1,544
Warracknabeal	..	928	73	20	1,021	574	138	163	20	900
Warrnambool	..	2,387	396	919	3,702	644	539	2,458	65	3,706
West Charlton	..	145	..	22	167	21	..	63	5	89
Western Wimmera*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wimmera United*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winchelsea Shire	..	355	..	2	357	44	73	193	3	313
Wodonga	..	449	145	2	596	202	163	336	7	708
Woodend	..	233	364	37	634	166	155	253	29	603
Wycheproof*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yarram	..	294	32	3	329	114	16	94	4	228
Yarrawonga Urban	..	559	374	..	933	287	271	340	4	902
Yatchaw	..	299	..	..	299	13	35	200	2	250
Yea	..	239	213	40	492	204	189	86	20	499
Total	..	58,770	11,264	2,918	72,952	23,811	12,611	31,741	1,128	69,291

\* The control and management of the works of this trust were taken over by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission as from the 1st July, 1908, by virtue of the provisions of section 154 of the *Water Act 1905*.

† This trust is inoperative.

‡ The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as provided by section 278 of the *Water Act 1905*.

§ This trust had no ordinary revenue and expenditure in 1908.

¶ This trust was abolished under the provisions of the *Water Act 1905*.

|| Half-year ended 30th June, 1908.

Of the waterworks controlled by Municipalities, the most important are those at Ballarat, vested in the Ballarat Water Commission, and having reservoirs with a storage capacity of nearly 842 million gallons. Other important reservoirs in this group are those supplying Beechworth, Clunes, and Talbot, the respective storage capacities being 191, 225, and 200 million gallons. The following return shows the financial position existing between the State and corporations on account of these Waterworks:—

Municipal Waterworks.

WATERWORKS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1908.

Local Bodies.	Cost of Works to 30th June, 1908, defrayed from Loan Advances made by State.	Capital Indebtedness.				Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1908.
		Increased by Interest capitalized	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1908.	
			Amounts written off.	Payments towards Redemption.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arapiles Shire ..	3,600	..	..	909	2,691	54
Ararat Borough ..	49,935	..	18,266	1,404	30,265	598
Ballarat Water Commission ..	309,300	41,869	2,111	39,048	310,010	7,227
Beechworth Shire ..	30,035	1,256	5,958	3,973	21,360	..
Bet Bet Shire ..	1,000	..	985	15	..	..
Birchip Shire ..	2,669	..	..	308	2,361	..
Borong Shire ..	9,059	..	..	1,089	7,970	120
Castle Donnington Shire ..	4,309	..	..	493	3,816	57
Chiltern Shire ..	4,500	508	508	707	3,793	76
Clunes Borough Water Commission ..	70,195	..	62,395	331	7,469	149
Creswick Borough ..	3,500	..	..	3,500	..	59
Dimboola Shire ..	2,566	..	..	298	2,268	34
Dunolly Borough ..	2,190	..	..	805	1,385	28
Inglewood Borough ..	5,150	..	..	1,525	3,625	99
Karkaroc Shire ..	15,439	..	..	1,212	14,227	215
Kerang Shire ..	2,313	..	..	201	2,112	32
Korong Shire ..	1,565	..	..	399	1,166	23
Ripon Shire ..	3,000	..	..	1,297	1,703	34
Stawell Borough ..	108,506	..	61,661	3,754	43,091	860
Talbot Borough ..	15,000	..	13,986	55	959	19
Tarnagulla Borough ..	800	..	..	143	657	13
Wimmera Shire ..	28,890	..	..	26,200	2,680	53
Wycheproof Shire ..	2,445	..	..	275	2,170	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>675,966</b>	<b>43,633</b>	<b>165,870</b>	<b>87,951</b>	<b>465,778</b>	<b>9,750</b>

The corporations of Echuca Borough, and Ballan and Melton Shires, also have waterworks, the first purchased from the State, and the other two constructed out of Shire funds.

As well as the above £9,889 (including £346 capitalized interest) was paid towards redemption by other municipal corporations, the balance of their liabilities to the State being transferred to Waterworks Trusts.

Abolished  
Trusts.

The irrigation and water supply trusts specified below were abolished, and the liabilities in respect of amounts due and owing to the Crown by such trusts on account of principal sums advanced by way of loan, and accrued unpaid interest thereon, were cancelled by provision in the *Water Act* 1905.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY TRUSTS ABOLISHED AND LIABILITIES  
CANCELLED.

Name of Trust.	Cost of Works.			Written off.		
	Advances.	Grants.	Total.	Capital.	Interest.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dookie .. ..	630	..	630	630	171	801
Emu Valley .. ..	8,166	..	8,166	8,166	2,907	11,073
Harcourt .. ..	1,142	..	1,142	1,112*	335	1,447
Lerderberg .. ..	447	..	447	447	169	616
Millewa .. ..	973	..	973	973	582	1,555
Pine Hills .. ..	2,051	243	2,294	2,051	1,065	3,116
Torrumberry North ..	12,300	..	12,300	12,300	5,812	18,112
Werribee .. ..	6,000	..	6,000	6,000	3,752	9,752
Total .. ..	31,709	243	31,952	31,679	14,793	46,472

\* £30 paid to Redemption Fund by Trust.

The Dookie works are now used solely for the supply of water to the Dookie Agricultural College, and the Emu Valley and Harcourt Works have been attached to the Coliban scheme.

Mildura  
irrigation  
scheme.

A full account of the history of the Mildura Settlement from its inception will be found in the *Victorian Year Book*, 1904. A short account of the scheme is as follows:—

In 1884, a Royal Commission was appointed to consider the question of the Conservation of Water in Victoria, and Mildura was chosen

as the site for an irrigation colony. In 1887, 250,000 acres of land in that locality were set apart for the experiment.

Two blocks of about 25,000 acres each were made available, upon the ordinary conditions for resumption and entry for mining, to the Messrs. Chaffey Bros. Irrigation works and improvements gave rights to grants in fee simple in these blocks, as well as in the remaining 200,000 acres, which, after three years, the licensees would be entitled to occupy, and sell, or dispose of, in parcels of not more than 80 acres for fruit-growing, or 160 acres for growing other products. No person was to have more than one block, and the licensees were not themselves to retain more than 5,000 acres of cultivated and irrigated land out of that granted to them in fee simple. Every parcel should have a sufficient water-right to run with the title as a perpetual easement, and a license to divert water from the Murray, sufficient for the purposes of the Settlement, was granted for 25 years. In return, the licensees covenanted to expend £300,000 in irrigation works within twenty years, in accordance with general plans approved by the Government.

On 30th September, 1887, the licensees assigned all their interest and rights to the Chaffey Brothers Company Limited. In December following, the Mildura Irrigation Company was formed.

By extensive advertising in Great Britain, many of the very best class of settlers were induced to emigrate and invest their capital. In 1892, the settlers complained of the non-performance by the licensees of their covenants. In March, 1893, the Chief Engineer of Water Supply visited the Settlement, and made extensive inquiries into these complaints, and into the state of affairs generally. His report revealing an unsatisfactory state of affairs, the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, consisting of six Commissioners and two Auditors, to be elected by the occupiers and owners of rateable land, was constituted, by Act of Parliament, in 1895. All the irrigation lands, works, and approaches were vested in them, and the terms of holding were revised in favour generally of the settlers.

In 1896, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into and report upon the condition and prospects of the Settlement. It found that the principal causes of failure were the grave errors made in laying out the Settlement, and in the provision made for the supply

of water for irrigation; the non-fulfilment of the obligations undertaken in the agreement, whereby the reasonable expectations of the settlers were disappointed; and the hopeless financial mismanagement of the company. It was decided to raise a loan to meet pressing necessities, and an overdraft was guaranteed by the Treasurer, the Chief Engineer of the Water Supply Department deciding what works it was necessary to carry out. From time to time the Government has granted further assistance, until on 30th June, 1908, the total amount advanced was £58,700, which, together with interest accumulated to that date, £17,195, represents the total indebtedness of the Trust to the Government.

A railway line has also been constructed, connecting Mildura with the Metropolis, and was opened for traffic towards the close of 1903.

Export of  
canned  
and dried  
fruits.

The success of the Settlement is now assured, and healthy progress is visible everywhere. Its products are consumed in Victoria in large quantities, and the other States of the Commonwealth are good customers for the canned and dried fruits. The following tables show that Victoria is building up an export trade in canned and dried fruits, most of which are raised at Mildura:—

EXPORTS OF CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS PRODUCED IN VICTORIA,  
1896 TO 1908.

Year.	Canned Fruits.	Dried Fruits.	
		Raisins.	Other.
	£	£	£
1896 .. .. .	3,904	835	1,777
1897 .. .. .	6,849	1,147	4,510
1898 .. .. .	5,823	7,388	6,674
1899 .. .. .	9,672	7,524	8,286
1900 .. .. .	20,396	10,150	5,121
1901 .. .. .	31,015	15,095	4,963
1902 .. .. .	30,223	23,730	20,519
1903 .. .. .	30,799	48,137	8,631
1904 .. .. .	31,666	59,276	11,216
1905 .. .. .	36,427	47,131	9,677
1906 .. .. .	39,804	47,114	9,662
1907 .. .. .	48,718	123,679	18,257
1908 .. .. .	44,714	84,627	23,721



DESTINATION OF EXPORTS OF CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS PRODUCED  
IN VICTORIA, 1908.

Country to which Exported.	Canned Fruits—Value.	Dried Fruits.			
		Raisins.		Other.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
New South Wales ..	15,642	1,820,835	44,456	286,090	6,933
Queensland.. ..	8,447	634,091	14,905	325,173	9,300
South Australia ..	877	8,169	211	14,371	342
Western Australia ..	5,983	132,236	3,344	112,202	2,876
Tasmania .. ..	2,545	227,241	5,161	164,130	4,004
Other Countries ..	11,220	1,132,987	16,550	8,332	266
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>44,714</b>	<b>3,955,559</b>	<b>84,627</b>	<b>910,298</b>	<b>23,721</b>

The trade with the other States is rapidly growing, the value of the exports amounting to £125,026 in 1908, as against £128,762 in 1907, £91,177 in 1906, £87,391 in 1905, £85,049 in 1904, and £77,383 in 1903. The oversea trade rose from £5,403 in 1906 to £61,892 in 1907, but in 1908 amounted to only £28,036.

The following figures, showing the population of the settlement at various periods since 1891, are a fair indication of its prosperity. Population of Mildura.

POPULATION OF MILDURA, 1891 TO 1908.

1891 April (Census) ...	2,321	1904 September ...	4,100
1896 September ...	2,000	1907 " ...	4,355
1901 March (Census) ...	3,325	1908 " ...	4,560

Revenue  
and expen-  
diture of  
Mildura  
Irrigation  
Trust.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1908:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1907-8.

Revenue.		£	Expenditure.		£
Arrears, Horticultural Assessment .. ..		3,988	Expenditure on Pumping Stations .. ..		11,482
Current Rates, Horticultural Assessment .. ..	12,355		Expenditure on Town Supply .. ..		1,230
Arrears, Town Assessment .. ..	398		Distribution of Water .. ..		3,785
Current Rates, Town Assessment .. ..	723		Interest .. ..		2,348
Miscellaneous .. ..	920		Other Expenditure .. ..		1,118
Total .. ..	18,384		Total .. ..		19,963

Meteor-  
ological  
Records.

The following table shows the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1908, and the rainfall during 1906, 1907, and 1908, in each of the 26 basins or regions constituting the State of Victoria:—

RAINFALL—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Name of Basin.	Rainfall.			
	Yearly Average, to Dec., 1908.	During 1906.	During 1907.	During 1908.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	Inches. 27·46	Inches. 32·33	Inches. 24·54	Inches. 24·94
Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merrie Rivers ..	30·46	32·69	28·12	29·40
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	25·42	29·45	23·10	21·56
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	24·74	29·15	23·66	20·17
Otway Forest .. ..	37·69	40·24	34·26	35·76
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	24·88	28·97	23·80	17·49
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	24·06	24·99	20·20	15·62
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	35·38	35·65	31·45	25·86
Koo-wee-rup Swamp .. ..	35·16	35·18	31·67	24·50
South Gippsland .. ..	39·94	40·82	36·06	28·07
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	35·74	37·15	34·55	24·87
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	23·04	25·47	17·46	14·25
Mitchell River .. ..	28·21	27·65	19·10	18·07
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	25·99	28·49	17·54	19·98
Snowy River .. ..	33·42	28·64	23·59	30·23
Murray River .. ..	20·15	28·24	15·26	17·12
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	35·58	46·94	27·05	29·75
Ovens River .. ..	36·50	49·73	29·62	27·75
Goulburn River .. ..	25·88	33·40	21·69	20·19
Campaspe River .. ..	23·96	31·65	20·57	17·00
Loddon River .. ..	18·55	23·48	15·10	14·65
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	15·83	19·58	14·16	15·20
Avoca River .. ..	16·77	20·22	13·68	14·67
Eastern Wimmera .. ..	21·28	27·55	18·59	19·13
Western Wimmera .. ..	19·32	25·15	18·53	18·46
Mallee Country .. ..	13·34	16·03	11·16	13·95
Weighted Averages .. ..	23·63	28·26	20·51	19·87

The rainfall recorded for each quarter in 1908, and the quarterly averages up to 1908 deduced from all available records, are as follows:—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Name of Basin.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.	
	Amount, 1908.	Average to 1908.	Amount, 1908.	Average to 1908.	Amount, 1908.	Average to 1908.	Amount, 1908.	Average to 1908.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers .. .. .	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merrie Rivers .. .. .	3.66	3.60	7.53	8.55	8.13	9.19	5.62	6.12
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek .. .. .	4.54	4.78	8.91	9.36	10.01	10.02	5.94	6.30
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite .. .. .	3.43	4.08	6.03	7.68	7.41	7.58	4.69	6.08
Otway Forest .. .. .	3.22	4.31	5.30	7.18	7.27	7.32	4.38	5.93
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers .. .. .	5.04	6.18	11.78	11.75	13.16	11.85	5.78	7.91
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers .. .. .	3.00	4.34	4.58	7.07	5.71	7.13	4.20	6.34
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek .. .. .	2.54	4.56	4.19	6.53	5.31	6.30	3.58	6.67
Koo-wee-rup Swamp .. .. .	4.40	6.76	8.00	9.92	8.22	9.46	5.24	9.24
South Gippsland .. .. .	4.20	6.74	7.63	10.06	7.80	9.76	4.87	8.60
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers .. .. .	4.46	7.10	8.43	11.40	10.49	11.73	4.69	9.71
Macallister and Avon Rivers .. .. .	3.95	6.89	6.77	9.50	9.01	10.18	5.14	9.17
Mitchell River .. .. .	3.78	4.96	1.81	5.66	4.78	5.44	3.88	6.98
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers .. .. .	3.86	6.76	2.25	7.40	6.92	6.66	5.04	7.39
Snowy River .. .. .	4.61	6.41	2.96	5.97	7.02	5.84	5.39	7.77
Murray River .. .. .	4.98	7.29	6.09	9.10	12.40	8.45	6.76	8.58
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers .. .. .	2.67	3.71	5.92	5.90	5.39	5.74	3.14	4.80
Ovens River .. .. .	4.94	6.14	9.29	10.28	9.43	10.65	6.09	8.51
Goulburn River .. .. .	4.25	5.92	9.97	10.99	8.32	11.23	5.21	8.36
Campaspe River .. .. .	2.25	4.06	7.47	7.78	6.50	7.81	3.97	6.23
Loddon River .. .. .	1.47	3.54	6.08	7.20	6.20	7.50	3.25	5.72
Avon and Richardson Rivers .. .. .	1.33	2.92	4.73	5.79	5.03	5.34	3.56	4.50
Avoca River .. .. .	1.41	2.27	5.36	5.22	5.15	4.63	3.28	3.71
Eastern Wimmera .. .. .	1.22	2.33	4.96	5.33	5.14	5.06	3.35	4.05
Western Wimmera .. .. .	1.59	2.73	6.85	6.92	6.93	6.67	3.76	4.96
Mallee country .. .. .	1.92	2.12	6.42	6.53	6.43	6.41	3.69	4.26
State .. .. .	1.64	1.89	4.48	4.45	5.13	3.98	3.10	3.02

RAINFALL IN REGIONS, DURING EACH QUARTER, 1906, 1907, AND 1908.

Percentage above the average, + (plus); below the average, - (minus).

Regions.	First Quarter.			Second Quarter.			Third Quarter.		
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Western Districts .. .. .	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cape Otway Forest .. .. .	-16	-45	-17	+ 6	- 7	-14	+26	- 3	- 4
Counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay .. .. .	-48	-45	-19	- 9	-19	+ 1	+24	- 3	+11
South Gippsland .. .. .	-14	-53	-37	-18	-18	-27	+16	- 8	-17
Basins of the Latrobe, Macallister, and Mitchell Rivers .. .. .	- 8	-54	-37	-22	-12	-26	+13	*	-11
Basins of the Tambo and Snowy Rivers .. .. .	+13	-57	-38	-47	-11	-50	- 4	-16	- 7
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, East of the Campaspe River .. .. .	+35	-49	-30	-73	- 7	-40	-34	-51	+35
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of the Campaspe River .. .. .	+22	-38	-29	+ 9	-29	- 8	+30	-16	-17
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of the Campaspe River .. .. .	+ 3	-38	-42	+21	-16	- 5	+34	- 3	+ 7

\* Very slightly above average.

RAINFALL IN REGIONS, DURING EACH QUARTER, 1906, 1907, AND  
1908—*continued.*

Percentage above the average, + (plus); below the average, - (minus).

Regions.	Fourth Quarter.			Year.		
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Western Districts .. .. .	+32	+7	-17	+15	-8	-12
Cape Otway Forest .. .. .	+26	+24	-27	•	-10	-5
Counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay ..	+25	+20	-42	+2	-12	-31
South Gippsland .. .. .	+39	+6	-52	+4	-11	-30
Basins of the Latrobe, Macallister, and Mitchell Rivers .. .. .	+32	-4	-40	-4	-20	-34
Basins of the Tambo and Snowy Rivers ..	+33	-23	-26	-15	-32	-15
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, East of the Cam- paspe River .. .. .	+52	-4	-35	+27	-21	-21
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of the Cam- paspe River .. .. .	+21	-11	-13	+22	-14	-7

\* Very slightly below average.

AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS FOR THE SEASONS  
AND FOR THE METEOROLOGICAL YEAR DEDUCED FROM ALL  
RECORDS OBTAINED IN PAST YEARS AT THE MELBOURNE  
OBSERVATORY.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.	
<i>Averages.</i>						
Mean pressure of air in inches	29·964	29·924	30·083	30·082	30·013	
Monthly range of pressure of air— Inches .. .. .	0·894	0·798	0·808	0·982	0·870	
Mean temperature of air in shade —°Fahr. .. .. .	57·5	66·4	59·4	49·9	58·3	
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr. ..	18·8	21·4	17·7	14·2	18·0	
Mean percentage of humidity. Saturation = 100 .. .. .	70	65	73	79	72	
Mean rainfall in inches .. .. .	7·23	5·84	6·62	5·74	25·43	
Mean number of days of rain ..	37	23	30	41	131	
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches .. .. .	10·04	17·06	7·62	3·65	38·37	
Mean daily amount of cloudiness —Scale 0 to 10 .. .. .	6·0	5·2	6·0	6·4	5·9	
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mean daily duration of sunshine	5 58	7 51	4 34	3 52	5 26	
Mean total of hours of sunshine	542	709	420	311	1,982	
Percentage number of hours during which the wind blew from the various points of the compass	North ..	16·46	8·11	16·75	30·44	17·94
	North-West	9·34	4·18	7·40	12·50	8·36
	West ..	15·16	10·68	13·14	13·90	13·22
	South-West	16·43	19·52	12·73	10·70	14·85
	South ..	17·96	26·10	15·48	6·90	16·61
	South-East	9·33	17·55	13·39	5·64	11·48
various points of the compass	East ..	3·91	5·19	5·82	3·88	4·70
	North-East	9·28	6·68	12·71	13·54	10·55
	Calm ..	2·11	1·99	2·58	2·50	2·29
Mean number of days of fog ..	1	1	5	10	17	

AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS—*continued.*

*Extremes.*

Pressure of air.	Inches.	Temperature of air in shade.	° Fahr.
Greatest monthly range ...	1·503	Greatest monthly range ...	69·1
Smallest " " ...	0·489	Smallest " " ...	23·4
Greatest yearly range ...	1·719	Greatest yearly range ...	82·6
Smallest " " ...	1·169	Smallest " " ...	66·0
Highest air pressure on record	30·678	Greatest mean daily range ...	27·8
Lowest " " "	28·868	Smallest " " " ...	7·7
		Highest temperature on record	111·2
		Lowest " " "	27·0
Solar radiation—highest on record	.. ..	178·5 ° Fahr.	
Terrestrial radiation—lowest on record	.. ..	20·4	
Greatest rainfall on record	.. ..	44·25	Inches.
Smallest rainfall on record	.. ..	15·61	"
Horizontal motion in miles	.. ..	81,118	
Mean hourly velocity of wind	.. ..	9·2	

The table below contains the values of the principal Meteorological elements for the calendar year 1908, with the corresponding averages and extremes, based on the Observatory Records of 52 years:—

METEOROLOGY, 1857 TO 1908.

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1908.	Average for 52 Years.	Extreme between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 52 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ...	30·045	30·013	30·076	29·961
Highest " " " ...	30·579	30·607	30·762	30·081
Lowest " " " ...	29·388	29·212	29·922	28·942
Range (inches) ...	1·191	1·395	1·719	1·169
Mean temperature of air, in shade (°Fahr.)	59·1	58·3	59·1	56·1
Mean daily maximum ...	67·9	67·3	69·0	65·8
Mean daily minimum ...	50·2	49·3	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum ...	109·3	105·1	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum ...	29·9	30·7	33·9	27·0
Mean daily range ...	17·8	18·0	20·3	14·6
Absolute annual range ...	79·4	74·5	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (maximum) ...	158·6	161·1	178·5	108·6
Terrestrial Radiation (minimum) "	25·0	24·7	28·0	20·4
Rainfall (in inches) ...	17·72	25·43	44·25	15·61
Number of wet days ...	130	131	165	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) ...	39·510	38·181	45·657	31·590
Percentage of humidity (saturation = 100) ...	64	72	76	67
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	5·5	5·9	...	...
Duration of sunshine (number of hours)	1,872	1,954*	...	...
Number of days of fog ...	13	16·6	...	...

\* Average for 27 calendar years.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Agricultural  
education.

An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed towards the close of 1884, and five areas were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms—at Dookie, Longerenong, Gunyah Gunyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto. The total area of these reserves is 13,664½ acres. Particulars are as follows:—

AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM LANDS,  
1908.

Name.	Area.	How Used.
	Acres.	
Dookie and Currawa ... ..	5,161½	College and Experimental Farm
Longerenong (Jung Jung) ...	2,386	Let " for grazing and " cultivation "
Gunyah Gunyah and Jumbuk ...	2,500	Not in use
Olangolah ... ..	2,800	Let for grazing
Bullarto ... ..	817	
Total ... ..	13,664½	

Agricultural  
College,  
Dookie.

In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, but more especially for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,806 acres was reserved in 1874, at Dookie, situated in the County of Moira, in the North-Eastern District of Victoria, on which to found, under the direction of the Council of Agricultural Education, a State Experimental Farm. The area has been increased at different times, 272½ acres being added in 1908.

The farm has, under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act 1884*, been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College fund.

The College has accommodation for 100 students, and there were 94 in attendance in 1908. The charges per head per annum are £25 for maintenance, £1 5s. for medical attendance and medicines, and £1 15s. for books and other school materials, or £28 in all. No charge is made for instruction.

The farm is thoroughly equipped with up-to-date buildings, improvements and appliances, and recently there have been erected a brick dining hall and kitchen, with servery, store rooms, &c., stables for 40 horses, three dormitories, and a horticultural building for practical demonstrations in fruit preserving, canning, &c. In addition to these, an enlargement of the chemical laboratory has been effected at a cost of £1,000. A line of 4-inch pipes from the Broken River has been laid down, and water can now be pumped to the College reservoirs, ensuring permanency of supply. Besides the usual sports grounds, there are rifle butts, both standard and miniature, on the estate.

The farm has  $34\frac{1}{2}$  acres under vines, and 20 acres under fruit trees, and in 1908 had 750 acres under cereals, hay, and green fodder. The live stock comprised 86 horses, 33 dairy cows, 60 other cattle, 1,800 sheep, and 200 pigs. The produce of the farm for the year was valued at £3,103, and the receipts comprised £2,370 from fees, and £1,603 from sale of produce. The expenditure for the year, including that on buildings and maintenance, amounted to £14,300.

Considerable attention is paid to experimental work in connexion with cereals, the raising of new varieties of wheat, suitable for the different parts of the country, receiving special attention.

Experiments with new fodder and other plants of economic importance are carried out, whilst attention is also paid to the indigenous grasses. A variety of medicinal and other plants is also grown on the farm for educational purposes. There is a  $4\frac{3}{4}$  acre plantation of olives, of six varieties.

Manurial tests are carried out each year, and the results are published for the benefit of the farmers.

There is a good demand for seed wheat, oats, and barley from the college farm; whilst, for the commercial training of the students, a good deal of grain is marketed.

The ploughing, harvesting, and threshing are mainly carried out by the students under competent instructors. The students alone ploughed 1,000 acres last season, and cropped 750 acres, doing all the work.

Attention is being given to the breeding of draught horses and Indian remounts, several highly-bred Clydesdale mares, and a first-class stallion being used for stud purposes. Most of the horses used on the farm have been bred on it. The cattle include Ayrshires principally, also Herefords and Shorthorns. The breeds of sheep kept are Lincolns, Merinoes, Hampshire Downs, and South Downs. The raising of early lambs for the market receives considerable attention. The pigs kept are pure imported Berkshires, and imported large white Yorkshires. There is a good demand for them for stud purposes. The poultry industry is fostered, and pens of the best breeds are kept, a number of the birds having been imported from England.

The Longerenong Agricultural College and Farm, under the control of the Council of Agricultural Education, is situated about eight miles from Horsham, and three miles from Dooen railway station. It accommodates thirty-five resident students, and several non-resident students, the sons of neighbouring farmers, also attend the classes. The farm contains 2,386 acres of land; of these about 700 acres are only fit for grazing, being low-lying and subject to floods in winter, but the remainder is good wheat-growing land. About 500 acres are cropped each year, the staple crop being wheat, of which the average yield per acre for the season 1908-9, was  $22\frac{3}{4}$  bushels.

Longere-  
nong  
Agricul-  
tural College.

A seed farm of 50 acres for the propagation and crossing of wheat and other cereals has been established for the purpose of distributing new and improved cereals to agriculturists, and experimental work is being carried on with grasses, maizes, and other fodder plants.

The orchard, containing 28 acres—5 acres of which are planted with phylloxera-resistant vines—50 acres of lucerne, and about 10 acres of summer fodder-crops, are irrigated each season by water obtained from the Western Wimmera Waterworks Trust.

Considerable attention has been paid to tree-planting—sugar-gums, pepper-trees, and pines of different kinds bordering the roadways, and several plantations of fair extent being established on different portions of the estate. The paddocks are watered by seven tanks, varying in capacity from 1,000 to 5,000 cubic yards, which, in dry years, are filled from the irrigation channel. The college buildings have been thoroughly renovated, and are sewered on the septic-tank principle.

There are four silos on the farm, and the live stock in 1908 comprised 35 horses, 19 dairy cows, 35 other cattle, 1,500 sheep, and 25 pigs.

Lamb raising is one of the chief industries at Longerenong.

In 1908 the receipts comprised fees £499, sale of produce, &c., £1,794; the expenditure, including that on buildings and maintenance, amounted to £4,250.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.

Wyuna  
Irrigation  
Farm.

In addition to the experimental farming carried on in connexion with the Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges, the Government has experimental farms at Wyuna, Rutherglen, and Whitfield. The Wyuna Irrigation Farm has an area of 540 acres, of which 256 acres are under crop (chiefly green fodder).

Government  
Tobacco  
Experimental  
Farm.

The Government Tobacco Experimental Farm is situated at Whitfield, and has an area of 113 acres, but owing to the fact that drainage operations were not completed in time to allow of clearing and cultivation, experimental work in tobacco growing has been restricted. Plants of seven varieties have been grown and distributed throughout the State, and large quantities of seed have been sent to intending growers.

Experiments in connexion with the industry are being conducted at Bruthen, Orbost, Mildura, and Gapsted, and prices for Victorian leaf continue to improve. A bonus of 2d. per lb. for high grade cigar leaf, of quantities of 5 cwt. and upwards, is now payable by the Federal Government.

The introduction of the tobacco transplanting machine to the Ovens district has led to a larger area being planted, the planter from the Government farm having been lent to farmers during the past season with successful results.

The crop of three (3) acres on the farm, consisting chiefly of pipe tobaccos, is looking well. Experiments with fungicides on the



disease known as Blue Mould go to show that formalin treatments of the soil act beneficially. The area under cultivation in Victoria this season (1908-9), is the largest since 1896.

The Government Viticultural Station is situated near Rutherglen, has an area of 913 acres, and is being used as a viticultural station, model orchard, and experimental farm. The expenditure in connexion with the station, including buildings and maintenance, amounted to £3,448 in 1908.

Government  
Viti-  
cultural  
Station.

The chief work being done at the station is in connexion with the propagation and grafting of the American and Franco-American resistant vines for the reconstitution of phylloxerated vineyards.

As is well known, the ordinary European vines rapidly succumb to an attack of phylloxera—a disease caused by a tiny insect which injures the vine roots and quickly destroys vineyards wherever it obtains a footing. Phylloxera was discovered in Victoria in 1877. By its inevitable spread it soon destroyed the vines in the districts into which it had been introduced, and other districts became infected. The seriousness of these attacks led to the trials of many methods to exterminate the pest, all of which have unfortunately proved futile. French investigators had discovered that certain American vines were able to resist phylloxera, and these are used as stocks on which to graft the desired producing kinds.

There is a number of American vines grown, but all are not equally suitable for all soils, nor adapted as graft-bearers for all European varieties, hence the work undertaken at the viticultural station is to discover the most eligible kinds. To test their adaptability to the different soils, sub-stations were founded in each viticultural district of the State, and data were carefully collected regarding the growth of each variety in the very diverse soils purposely selected for these tests. Only such as are of vigorous growth are recommended.

To ascertain the grafting affinities of each kind of stock and scion, some of each of the principal wine and table varieties were grafted on each kind of resisting stock. These were then planted out permanently and the results noted. Growers can readily see by this plot which stock suits a certain variety best. The grafting of those European vines of wine, table, and drying varieties that are in greatest demand on suitable resistant stocks is carried out extensively during the season. The work is done both by hand and machines. A few rootlings are used as stocks, but the majority of the grafts are cuttings. A large number of the cuttings grown at the station are utilized in grafting chosen varieties for vignerons, who may not have the facilities or time to carry out this operation for themselves.

Large areas are devoted to the permanent growth of resistant stocks for the production of cuttings. A considerable area of more suitable land for nursery purposes has been taken up on the banks of the Murray, at Wahgunyah. Here a large irrigation plant and cal-lusing frames, cottages, &c., have been erected.

To practically prove the efficacy of resistant stocks, grafted vines have been planted on the very sites of phylloxerated vines that had to be uprooted. These are growing luxuriantly, and afford striking testimony to their resistant value, since the vines by which they were originally surrounded are all dead as the result of the pest.

The principal resistant stocks grown belong to the genera *Riparia* and *Rupestris*, with their hybrids. As its name indicates, the *Riparia* in its native habitat loves moist, fertile soils along water-courses. Its root system is spreading and horizontal. Placed in such conditions as it is naturally accustomed to, it grows luxuriantly, but from the character of the root system, it is susceptible to drought. The species of *Rupestris* that are cultivated are more erect in habit than the *Riparias*, which are trailing. They are generally deeper rooted plants, and hence are better able to thrive in districts with a less generous rainfall. The Hybrids—usually designated by numbers—apparently inherit the good qualities of both parent plants, and have so far proved themselves most suitable for all conditions of soil and climate. They have also a wider range of affinity as graft-bearers.

In the vineyard attached to the station, interesting and useful experiments are being conducted in methods of pruning, cultivation, manuring, &c.

As a college for the sons of vine-growers the Viticultural Station did not become popular, but the buildings are now being filled with boys from the Neglected Children's Department, who are being trained in scientific and practical agriculture and viticulture, and are already supplying vigneron and farmers with skilled labour of a class now difficult to obtain.

Experimental work is carried out with manures, cereals, grasses, fodder, and reputedly drought-resisting plants. Plots of selected wheats have been grown for seed for distribution, and the average yield of wheat per acre last season was  $31\frac{1}{2}$  bushels. A model orchard has been planted, and is worked under the supervision of the horticultural branch. Experimental dairying and the cross-breeding of dairy strains of cattle are also carried on, with a view to investigating the possibilities of dairying in the drier districts of the State. Milking and feeding sheds with necessary silos have been erected, and dairying, as practised in dry climates, forms part of the regular instruction. Sheep are also kept, and the growth of suitable summer fodder crops is an important branch of the work.

The Gonyah Gonyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto reserves have never been used for the purposes of colleges, but Gonyah Gonyah is let for grazing and agriculture, and Bullarto for grazing.

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 144,294 acres,

Gonyah  
Gonyah,  
Olangolah,  
and Bullarto.

Endowment  
lands.

and is described in the following table. At present the areas are let for grazing and agricultural purposes:—

ENDOWMENT AREAS.

Parish.	Acres.	Parish.	Acres.
Ararat .. .. .	1,100	Leeor .. .. .	125
Ardno .. .. .	210	Moyston .. .. .	242
Alexandra .. .. .	79	Moyston West .. .. .	319
Bellellen and Illawarra .. .. .	750	Mullroo and Yelta .. .. .	28,600
Beveridge Island .. .. .	2,732	Meering .. .. .	690
Branket .. .. .	387	Myrree .. .. .	394
Berrigama .. .. .	199	Mooroopna .. .. .	98
Bealiba .. .. .	135	Miloo .. .. .	120
Bumbang .. .. .	10,000	Mirampiram .. .. .	99
Byawatha .. .. .	108	Moira .. .. .	136
Buckrabanyule .. .. .	220	Mologa .. .. .	107
Bringalbart .. .. .	79	Nurcoung .. .. .	230
Bangerang .. .. .	58	Pental Island .. .. .	17,350
Broadwater .. .. .	198	Pannoomiloo .. .. .	100
Carraragarmungee .. .. .	1,864	Peechember .. .. .	50
Cudgewa .. .. .	732	Purnim .. .. .	3,678
Colac Colac .. .. .	420	Quantong .. .. .	495
Corack East .. .. .	474	Quambatook .. .. .	380
Charam .. .. .	331	Turrumberry North .. .. .	615
Carchap .. .. .	99	Tulich .. .. .	400
Charlton East .. .. .	228	Terrick Terrick East and West .. .. .	160
Dropmore and Ruffy .. .. .	454	Terrick Terrick East .. .. .	40
Dinyarrak .. .. .	359	Tallandoon .. .. .	116
Dartagook .. .. .	120	Tarwin .. .. .	167
Estcourt .. .. .	2,831	Turrumberry .. .. .	281
French Island .. .. .	340	Tallygaroopna .. .. .	430
Gooram Gong .. .. .	582	Tragowel .. .. .	250
Granya .. .. .	586	Toolongrook .. .. .	160
Gowangardie and Currawa .. .. .	272	Wychitella .. .. .	1,015
Glenpatrick .. .. .	100	Walwa .. .. .	200
Glynwylln .. .. .	524	Windham .. .. .	452
Jumbuk .. .. .	2,641	Wabba .. .. .	335
Kunat Kunat .. .. .	700	Warrenbayne .. .. .	145
Karramonus and Tamleugh .. .. .	672	Wappan .. .. .	293
Kerrisdale .. .. .	148	Woorak .. .. .	630
Kaarimba .. .. .	429	Waratah .. .. .	148
Knowsley .. .. .	103	Wareek .. .. .	100
Knowsley East .. .. .	296	Warrenmang .. .. .	120
Korrak Korrak .. .. .	150	Wail .. .. .	240
Kinypanial .. .. .	80	Wonthaggi North .. .. .	2,535
Koonik Koonik .. .. .	37	Yarck .. .. .	569
Konnepra .. .. .	126	Yanac-a-Yanac .. .. .	168
Kerang .. .. .	90	Yeringa .. .. .	160
Lindsay Island .. .. .	42,000	Yeerung .. .. .	1,400
Laen .. .. .	887		
Longwood .. .. .	242	Total .. .. .	144,294
Lang Lang and Yallock .. .. .	4,780		

The total annual rental of endowment areas was £7,950.

## SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

This school is situated in Richmond Park. The site covers 33 acres of ground, and was originally part of the old police pad-dock. In 1890, the Government decided to start on this site an institution for the training of orchardists and small settlers, and during the past ten years much has been done to provide for the teaching of regular and casual students, and those visitors calling in search of special information.

Effective roads and culverts have been laid, model orchard blocks, farm land, gardens, and a student's training ground have been prepared, and a large variety of instructive implementa got together for use in class and field work. Domestic and farm animals of all kinds are now kept, and provide a helpful source of instruction to students.

An entirely new and complete orchard and farm equipment has been provided, including cow sheds and a modern dairy, pig styes, a poultry run, a silo, farm stock, and such other conveniences as will insure a thoroughly practical training for students. The estate includes orchard and grazing and arable land where garden and fodder crops are largely grown.

The school course includes regular lectures in agricultural and horticultural science, veterinary work, and the management of animals, dairying, pig and poultry breeding, and kindred subjects.

Practical work includes the propagation and management of orchard trees, citrus, table grapes, and bush fruits, harvesting, storing, packing, marketing, and drying fruit, vegetable culture, clearing, grading, and trenching of land, and management of soils, manures, and drainage. The principal and his assistant carry out this programme by giving lessons daily in the class-room and field.

Previous to 1903 instruction was free, but a fee of £5 per annum is now charged. There has been a steady advance in the number of students, and there is every indication of the school's doing generally helpful work in the service of the State. The flower gardens surrounding the principal's residence are noted for their beauty, and the instructional character of the work ever in progress makes the place well worth a visit at any season. The school year extends from February to December.

## AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

Agricultural High Schools have been established recently at Warrnambool and Sale, and it is proposed to open others at Ballarat, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Mildura, and Leongatha. During 1907-8 the expenditure on these schools, including buildings, amounted to £3,634. They have been established under the following conditions:—

- (a) At least one-half of the cost of the necessary buildings and equipment shall be contributed by local subscriptions.
- (b) An area of land of not less than 20 acres, situated in a convenient position to the High School, shall be provided and vested in the Minister of Public Instruction.

(c) At least 50 students paying prescribed fees shall be guaranteed before the proposal to establish an Agricultural High School is entertained.

Pupils for these schools must be at least 14 years of age, and must have obtained the certificate of merit at the local school, or have passed the primary or some higher examination at the Melbourne University, or they must have satisfied an Inspector of Schools that they are qualified to profit by the course of study.

A local council is appointed for each school, which exercises a general oversight of the work, particularly in regard to the farm operations, and expends the maintenance allowance allotted to the school. It also nominates for free instruction students who possess the required qualifications, subject to the provision that the number of students so nominated shall not, in any one year, exceed 10 per cent. of the total number paying full fees enrolled in the school.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, established on the principle of voluntary membership, and having for their object the improvement of the agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural industries, exist throughout the State. Accounts of some of the more important societies will be found in previous issues of this work. Ninety-six agricultural societies furnished returns for the year 1908, and particulars are set out below.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1906, 1907, AND 1908.

Societies.	Area of Grounds.	Number of Members.	Government Grant.	Total Receipts (including Government Grant).	Total Expenditure.	Bank Overdraft.
	Acres.		£	£	£	£
Royal ... ..	37	1,861	...	9,825	10,028	9,467
Ballarat ... ..	11	351	64	1,539	1,616	374
Benalla ... ..	13	211	26	925	1,016	58
Bendigo ... ..	10	310	66	1,581	1,706	125
Colac ... ..	13	261	61	870	881	256
Geelong ... ..	150	309	70	934	910	438
Hamilton ... ..	21	259	87	1,518	1,139	54
Horsham and Wimmera	28	491	22	931	832	...
North-Eastern ... ..	25	316	68	827	784	772
Ovens and Murray ... ..	41	360	85	1,538	1,332	171
Shepparton ... ..	23	427	115	2,754	2,545	943
Others ... ..	1,228	11,570	1,702	32,572	33,254	10,193
Total, 1908 ... ..	1,600	16,726	2,366	55,814	56,043	22,851
Total, 1907 ... ..	1,613	16,849	2,160	56,801	55,360	21,768
Total, 1906 ... ..	1,590	16,131	1,778	55,378	64,054	24,346

The loan liability of these societies in 1908 amounted to £6,835, that of the Geelong society alone being £2,725. The Horticultural Societies furnishing returns for 1908 numbered 31, their membership being 3,213, the receipts for the year £3,344, including Government grant £245, the expenditure £3,199, the bank overdraft £324, and the loan liability £1,357.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, and has a large staff of experts, with a Director of Agriculture at the head. These are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit, and Dairying Industries of the State, and in giving instruction to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

#### INSPECTION OF ORCHARDS, NURSERIES, &c.

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Government Entomologist. Nurseries are inspected every six months, and certified by the departmental inspector if clean and free from disease. Old, worn-out infected orchards are destroyed.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are fumigated at the new fumigating building at Melbourne wharf, 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 entomologist has the right of examination, and, if necessary, of ordering a second fumigation.

The fear of introducing either of the fruit flies, *Tephritis tryoni* and *Halterophora capitata*, has induced the Agricultural Department to arrange for the more thorough examination of fruit from New South Wales, Queensland, 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 would be practically ruined.

The number of inspectors has been increased and a house-to-house system of garden inspection in the suburbs of Melbourne inaugurated.

The matter of field inspection is now distinct from the entomologist's work, a chief inspector having recently been appointed so as to enable the entomologist to devote more time to original research and study.

Besides giving lectures and making inspections and experiments, the entomological branch of the Department of Agriculture carries on a great deal of correspondence, possesses a library of books and publications on technical matters, and controls a valuable museum of economic entomology and ornithology, from which collections are sent to exhibitions and shows of agricultural societies.

## GENERAL REMARKS ON LIVE STOCK DISEASES IN VICTORIA.

No country in the world is so free from malignant infectious disorders in stock as Victoria. The State interferes in every direction to prevent the spread and importation of disease, and exercises a strict supervision over all animals slaughtered for food.

The inspection of meat products for export is carried out under stringent regulations, and by properly trained officers, and no meats are allowed to be canned unless they are of a perfectly wholesome character, and derived from animals free from disease. The premises where canning of meat is conducted are rigorously inspected, and cleanliness is a factor insisted upon in the packing operations.

The Commonwealth Government has now assumed control of all meats exported from Australia, and, in addition, Victorian State laws insist on a thorough inspection of meats for export, and all inspectors associated with the work are officials of the Crown. All countries where meats of Victorian origin are consumed are officially assured that meats canned in this State are subjected to the closest scrutiny. The State jealously guards the wholesomeness of all oversea products intended for food of man. The whole of the milk supply of the State is subjected to a strict inspection by the central government, and cleanliness in production and distribution is rigorously insisted on.

*Horses.*—Horses are particularly free from malignant infectious disorders. Glanders and farcy do not prevail anywhere in Australia. Tuberculosis does not occur in Victorian horses. Complaints caused by parasites that are common all the world over are occasionally encountered.

*Cattle.*—Rinderpest, eczema-epizootica (foot and mouth disease), Texas-fever or tick fever, a disease dependent on a malarial organism, *Pyrosomum Bigeminum*, and introduced into the blood of cattle by the cattle tick (*Ixodes Bovis*), do not exist in the State. The herds of Victoria are not seriously affected with tuberculosis. In consequence of the mildness of the climate, cattle do not require to be housed at any period of the year, and the continuous life in the open is conducive to the health of the animals, and to the suppression of the disease mentioned. Tubercle does not affect more than about 5 per cent. of Victorian cattle, and, as greater care is now being exercised by stock-owners in the feeding and sheltering of milch cows than formerly, it is hoped that in a few years the percentage noted will undergo a material decline. Parasitic diseases are rare in Victorian cattle, and none inimical to human health have ever been found.

*Sheep.*—Tuberculosis has never been observed in Australian sheep. Scab has been completely exterminated, and as regards other parasitic diseases no country in the world can produce so clean a bill of health for its ovines as Australia.

*Swine.*—Trichinosis (*Trichina Spiralis*) and "measles" (*Cysticercus Cellulosæ*), the hydatid stage of the tapeworm *Tænia Solium* of man, do not exist in Victoria. The conditions under which pigs are reared and kept in Victoria are conducive to their well-being and

freedom from disease. The mildness of the climate and life in the open are the great factors insuring their healthfulness. Tubercle does not exist in more than about 2 per cent. of Victorian swine.

*Dogs.*—Rabies (Hydrophobia) does not exist in Victoria, and there are no serious diseases prevailing in canines.

*Poultry.*—No serious diseases prevail in Victorian birds, and inspections of the poultry of the State are regularly conducted. The industry of rearing chickens and turkeys for export is now established on a solid basis, and the wholesomeness of such products originating in Victoria cannot be questioned.

#### EXPERIMENTAL FIELD WORK, 1908-9.

The expansion of our rural industries, and the permanent adoption of methods considered impractical only a decade ago, suggests a review of the circumstances which have guided the Victorian farmer towards the present achievement. The Department of Agriculture has played no small part in bringing about increased production in every branch of agriculture, but its most useful teaching has perhaps been through the medium of a widely extended series of experimental plots designed upon lines which the farmer could follow with economy and profit to himself. In the wheat areas, these experimental plots preceded the grain drill and the now universal fertiliser. The demonstration of the soundness of new ideas, and the proof that wheat soils, instead of being worn out as was generally thought, were in reality unproductive only by reason of the methods in vogue ten years ago and incapable of utilizing the unlimited stores of dormant plant food, came at a period when a serious exodus of experienced farmers was threatened. Following upon the success of the field experiments came the widespread demand for grain drills and fertilizers. One has only to study the figures relating to the latter industry to realize that a new lease of life was given to Victorian farming through its agency. The new doctrine was determinedly preached by officers of the Department until the natural conservatism of the farmer was overcome. Since then, however, new problems have arisen. Altered conditions have given rise to circumstances which hitherto were not conspicuous. Among these may be noted the question as to whether the continuous use of phosphatic manures alone over a long term might not react injuriously upon the soil and prejudice its returns. Varieties of wheat more prolific in yield, by reason of newer origin and more care given to the selection of seed, are gradually superseding those of a short time ago. Rotation of crops and deep cultivation are being extensively tested throughout the State, so that, now, with a better general understanding of the underlying principles of agriculture, the danger of falling back into the errors of the past is considerably lessened. With the purpose of carrying out a series of experiments based upon scientific reasoning, and of ascertaining fundamental data concerning the response of the northern wheat soils under a variety of conditions, a highly interesting group of



experiments has been conducted during the past four years by the Superintendent of Agriculture. Areas of 10 acres have been secured in 26 representative localities in the principal wheat districts, a portion being cropped each year. Reference has already been made in previous editions of the *Year-Book* to the progress results from these fields. Summarizing these, they have so far confirmed the superiority of the superphosphate over other forms of phosphatic manures for wheat growing, also the inutility up to the present time of manures containing nitrogen and potash. The effects of sub-soiling have served to illustrate the fact that in what are known as the "Northern Plains," a deeper system of cultivation is of advantage in increasing the yield of grain. It is probable that the enhanced yield is due to the increased moisture-holding capacity and improved drainage of these stiff sour clay soils.

The benefits of green manuring and rotation of crops are not likely to be manifested until the termination of these trials in 1912; but there is already accumulating evidence that such practices lead to an increased stock-carrying capacity of the land, and a considerable amelioration of the physical texture of the soil itself. Perhaps no feature of the usefulness of these fields has been more evident during the past four seasons than the introduction and comparison of a number of varieties of wheat and oats grown side by side, under identical conditions of cultivation and manuring. It has taken only one season to reveal the unsuitability of some varieties. Others have required confirmatory trials, and a very limited number have been conspicuous successes from the commencement. Of the latter, the variety which has survived all tests from a grain-producing point of view, is "Federation." An instructive illustration of the superiority of "Federation" over such a widely-grown variety as "Dart's Imperial," is to be found in the table below:—

Season.	Federation.			Dart's Imperial.		
	Mallee.	Wimmera.	North Plains.	Mallee.	Wimmera.	North Plains.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1905 ..	14.7	21.3	22.4	14.5	21.1	20.6
1906 ..	19.0	30.0	27.8	15.1	26.9	22.3
1907 ..	14.6	18.5	17.0	14.0	13.5	14.2
1908 ..	18.2	19.7	17.2	14.3	18.0	14.0
Average	16.6	22.3	21.1	14.4	20.3	17.7

In addition to conducting the trials already alluded to, with the view of ascertaining the yielding properties of different wheats the Department has in view the introduction of varieties having superior milling properties to those now generally in use. Up to the present time, the milling value of his wheat has not concerned the farmer very much; but if one studies the literature of other countries on this matter, it must be patent that the time is arriving when the commercial value of wheat, which is the staple food-stuff of all civilized nations, must be put upon a more logical basis. Wheat

is more or less valuable according as a greater or lesser amount of flour can be made from it, and the flour has a fluctuating value in proportion to its "strength" or water-absorbing capacity and content of gluten. In order to carry out co-related investigations upon this side of the wheat industry, the Department of Agriculture is installing a miniature flour-milling plant to test all varieties grown in the State. Work of this character, although not on such comprehensive lines, is being carried out in the other States of the Commonwealth, as well as in most European countries.

The potential value of such systematic investigations to Victoria is immense. Already our exports of wheat are 50 per cent. more than our home consumption. New markets for our flour are being opened up in the East and South Africa, and, in order to permanently secure that trade, only the best quality of flour can be safely exported. If our flour is of unknown quality, we stand at the mercy of our commercial rivals, whose article may be of superior bread-making capacity. It is anticipated that before next season's harvest is gathered, the Departmental mill will be available, not only as a guide to the farmer as to which is the best variety to grow, but to the miller and baker also, as a means by which they may arrive at an accurate determination of the values of flours from different wheats. A third safeguard for the wheat-growing industry will be found in the initiation of "stud" plots for breeding new varieties of cereals at Longerenong and Dookie Agricultural Colleges. The "Wheat Improvement Committee," consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the Superintendent of Agriculture, the Vegetable Pathologist, and the Principal of the Dookie Agricultural College, have charge of four stations upon the Government farms at Wyuna and Rutherglen, also at the Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges, where work of this character is being actively carried on. Results are to be looked for within a year or two, and there is little doubt that the study of varieties under close scientific observation from sowing to harvesting, must lead to the establishment of sound principles for the future guidance of the Victorian wheat-grower.

In Southern Victoria, the necessities of the dairyman, the breeder of lambs for export, and the potato-grower, have not been overlooked. A series of experimental plots, embracing green fodder crops of all kinds, roots, legumes and grasses, have been instituted, generally under the auspices of an Agricultural Society or other rural body. Varieties of maize, sorghum, and millet, have been given especial attention; and most useful work is being done in investigating the manure requirements of a variety of soils. The advantages of growing all fodder crops in drills, and the imperative necessity of cultivating between the rows, are demonstrations which must do much to extend the area of these crops. The old system of broadcasting fodder crops, to languish as the summer advances, is gradually giving way to more reasonable methods. It may also be mentioned that the maize industry is now receiving the same close attention as is

being given to wheat. The establishment of "stud" plots at Orbost, Bruthen, and Colac, whereon the characteristics of a number of varieties, both for fodder and grain, are being observed, is a step in the right direction. A great number of cross fertilizations between varieties were made last season, some of which are bound to produce hybrids of superior value to the parents. Variety trials in representative potato-growing districts now offer information of value to the potato-grower as a guide to the varieties best adapted to the local soil and rainfall.

Upon the experimental market-garden at Cheltenham, vegetables of every description are being grown for market, under the supervision of a practical market-gardener. Manure tests of every description are being made, and the results carefully tabulated. Vegetable diseases and insect pests injurious to crops are also being investigated. It is intended to make the experimental garden the demonstration ground for new varieties of seeds of all kinds. Carried out upon such common-sense lines, and based upon commercial success only, the results will, in a year or two, offer much useful information to the suburban vegetable-grower.

The activities of the Field Branch have also been directed towards the utilization of soils, hitherto considered as being of too low fertility for profitable working. Fringing the coast-line of Victoria, there are enormous areas of what is called "heath land," sandy in character and clothed with low heath and ti-tree. In the Portland district, an attempt has been made to show that with drainage and suitable manuring, land of this character can be made to produce profitable crops. Millet, rape, sugar beet, potatoes, and grasses, have shown such encouraging yields that the Government has initiated a comprehensive scheme for drainage, which when completed will permit of some 20,000 acres being put under grass or crop. There is little doubt that work of this useful nature will be extended to the large areas of similar land in South Gippsland.

It will be gathered from the above brief outline that the objectives of the Departmental inquiries are all in the direction of enabling the producer to handle his soil to more advantage, and at the same time with economy. It is the true function of a Department to demonstrate sound principles in farming, and past results point to the solid advantages accruing from the advice of experienced officers. The standard of cultivation in Victoria is decidedly on the up grade, and with modern implements there is no reason why the present production in all branches should not be doubled or trebled.

## FORESTRY.

In the *Year Book* of 1903, an exhaustive paper setting out the history, position, and aim of forestry in Victoria, and the value of Victorian timbers from a commercial point of view, from the pen of Mr. H. Mackay, was inserted, and this was amplified by the author for the 1904 volume. The writer sets out that the true aim of forestry is the preservation of the forests by wise use. Forest areas must be maintained in a timber-yielding condition, denuded areas must be re-planted, and open plains, niggard as regards natural vesture, must be planted with suitable trees. Above all, the sylvan wealth with which nature has clothed hill, valley, and plain must be maintained and increased by correcting wasteful and inferior growth, and so regulating the yearly output of timber as to give the best yield possible without deterioration of the forest areas.

Victoria, with a total area of 56,246,000 acres, has about twelve million acres of woodland, and of this latter, over 4,600,000 acres are set aside as climatic reserves and for the production of timber. Of the State forest domain, some 3,000,000 acres are situated on the slopes of high mountain ranges, and their protection is essential for the maintenance of streams and springs; over half-a-million acres are situated in the extreme Eastern part of the State, but, owing to difficulties of transport, are not at present accessible for practical working; half-a-million acres, chiefly in the central district, which have been cut over, are closed for the protection of the young timber; while in the remaining area, over 600,000 acres, timber cutting is carried on in various parts. The bulk of the forest revenue is, however, derived from a total area of about 100,000 acres, the trees being felled on the selection system of treatment; while for the supply of mine-props and fuel, large blocks are allotted and worked as coppice, or coppice under standards, thinings only, light or severe as the circumstances require, being taken out in some districts.

The open timber licence system has been abolished in Victoria, and strict control is enforced over the operations of timber-getters.

As is usual in newly-settled countries, little care was formerly exercised in respect to our natural forests, and, though Victoria is the best-wooded of the Australian States, the fact is due to the extent of its mountain territory and its ample rainfall. In many districts, particularly in the moister portions of the State, re-afforestation by natural process has been going on.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. Blackwood is a very valuable commercial timber—it is an acacia (*a. melanoxylon*). It should be added,

that a fair revenue is obtained from wattle bark, and that the State has established a number of wattle plantations, and a plantation of Valonia oak for tanning products; also that the Forest Department is selling at remunerative rates pine timber. Fruit, grown at Harcourt for export, is now packed in boxes made in Victoria, from the *insignis* pine timber grown in the State plantations. Alarmist statements to the effect that there is an increasing scarcity of commercial timber here are ill-founded, as large supplies of hardwood are assured for many years to come.

A new forest nursery, with provision for an annual output of from three-quarters of a million to a million tree-plants, is nearly completed at Creswick, and the existing nurseries at Macedon and North Creswick are about to be re-modelled. The plantations at Creswick, Lara, and Mt. Alexander are being gradually extended, and new plantations will be formed this year in the Wimmera district, in Southern Gippsland, and in coastal areas near Warrnambool and Frankston. Although some of this work is experimental, the experience gained in the propagation and growing of Australian hardwoods, as well as exotic conifers, has been of great benefit to the community. Transplants are distributed to farmers, municipalities, and State schools, the first-mentioned particularly benefiting by the planting of trees around their homesteads, the protection of homes from wind and weather adding greater comfort to the life indoors, and the shelter and shade afforded to live stock insuring healthier flocks and herds and increased returns.

In addition to the three nurseries, there are thirteen plantation trial stations, having a total area of 10,000 acres. The persons employed in connexion with the State forests and nurseries comprise administrative and professional staff, 10; protective staff, 56; and nursery staff, 17. The revenue from licences and royalties in 1908-9 amounted to £40,647.

A Forests Act, conferring reasonable powers of management and control on the conservancy staff, passed by Parliament on 6th November, 1907, came into operation on 1st January, 1908. Under this law, working plans regulating the general fellings and output of timber from the reserves, are being put in force, thus maintaining the forests in a productive condition.

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,  
expenditure and  
revenue  
connected  
with.

Agriculture, which consists chiefly of payments by exporters for packing produce for export:—

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE, ETC.,  
1903-4 TO 1907-8.

	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	2,392	2,420	2,375	2,475	3,351
Seed Advances Act—Fees ...	67	9	23	67	57
Carriage of Agricultural Produce at reduced Rates—Allowance to Railway Department	48,000	46,280	41,787	25,000	...
State Forests and Nurseries	16,393	17,747	18,805	18,358	19,103
To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries	153	139	296	197	213
Milk and Dairy Supervision	...	...	...	5,103	8,092
Development of Export Trade	29,179	34,031	34,050	37,681	32,859
Village Settlements ...	86	68	67	97	99
Labour Colonies ...	1,999	1,000	493	500	450
Viticultural Education and inspection of Vineyards	1,871	2,347	3,021	3,757	5,196
Vegetation Diseases ...	4,147	4,202	4,257	4,297	8,600
Scab Prevention and Stock Diseases	7,417	7,190	7,319	6,790	6,323
Rabbit and Vermin Extermination	15,759	16,603	16,477	16,513	17,585
Rates on Mallee Blocks ...	182	541	...	...	...
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ...	454	215	214	219	222
Technical Agricultural Education, &c.	12,077	13,641	14,428	23,316	25,487
Publishing Agricultural Reports	2,739	2,011	2,250	2,293	1,886
Carrum Advances Act ...	...	512	...	...	...
Advances to Settlers on account of Losses by Bush Fires, &c.	...	...	3,486	1,568	11,614
Departmental and other Expenditure	7,465	8,351	10,890	11,852	12,323
Total ...	150,380	157,307	160,238	160,083	153,460
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Department of Agriculture ...	23,156	32,557	28,115	35,310	39,473

From the foregoing it will be seen that the State has rendered material assistance to all the producing industries connected with the land. As well as the expenditure shown, £791 has been expended from loan funds since 1902-3 and various sums have been advanced

from loans and votes for the purpose of aiding closer settlement, for the resumption of mallee lands, and for relief to farmers on account of bush fires, flood losses, and purchase of seed wheat and fodder, which advances are gradually being repaid.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon was collected in March, 1906. The land privately owned was summarized according to different sized holdings, and in the instances where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith these were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached. The particulars are as follows:—

Land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon.

LAND OCCUPIED, AND CULTIVATION AND LIVE STOCK THEREON, MARCH, 1906.

Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area occupied.	Area under—	
Size of Holdings. (In acres.)	Number of Holdings.	Area occupied.			Cultivation.	Pasture.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1 to 100 ..	19,173	721,669	554,759	1,276,428	196,580	1,079,848
101 " 320 ..	16,121	3,459,291	937,727	4,397,018	789,330	3,607,688
321 " 640 ..	9,319	4,497,331	1,604,280	6,101,611	1,197,536	4,904,075
641 " 1,000 ..	3,876	3,164,404	1,063,166	4,227,570	735,263	3,492,307
1,001 " 2,500 ..	3,466	5,112,200	2,200,867	7,313,067	1,009,034	6,304,033
2,501 " 5,000 ..	617	2,106,732	1,996,797	4,103,529	180,384	3,922,645
5,001 " 10,000 ..	220	1,567,251	471,271	2,038,522	44,347	1,994,175
10,001 and upwards	195	4,134,067	176,916	4,310,983	43,521	4,267,462
Total ..	52,987	24,762,945	9,005,783	33,768,728	4,196,495	29,572,233

Live Stock on Holdings.					
Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.	
	Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.			
1 to 100 ..	38,595	80,316	80,681	88,890	41,950
101 " 320 ..	81,449	226,112	254,445	562,167	92,929
321 " 640 ..	74,901	151,163	221,002	1,155,133	59,120
641 " 1,000 ..	41,839	65,571	131,666	1,138,179	25,119
1,001 " 2,500 ..	48,450	51,697	158,878	2,387,189	20,232
2,501 " 5,000 ..	11,815	12,332	54,375	1,475,643	3,161
5,001 " 10,000 ..	6,786	5,232	45,553	1,104,246	980
10,001 and upwards	10,379	5,805	59,914	3,260,442	1,309
Total ..	314,214	598,228	1,006,519	11,261,839	244,850

The figures are exclusive of live stock dwelling, and those in cities, towns, &c.; also of 1,288 holdings containing 749,793 acres of Crown lands not held in conjunction with any private land, and on which there were 73,382 acres of cultivation, 4,057 horses, 20,707 cattle, 78,283 sheep, and 3,352 pigs. The position disclosed was that 48,489 occupiers of 11,842,695 acres of private land up to 1,000 acres each, also occupied 4,159,932 acres of Crown land—a total

of 16,002,627 acres, and less than half of the total area in occupation. These occupiers, however, controlled 70 per cent. of the total cultivation, and possessed 75 per cent. of the horses; 87 per cent. of the dairy cows, 69 per cent. of the other cattle, 90 per cent. of the pigs and 26 per cent. of the sheep. To clearly illustrate the uses to which the land was put, percentages in each division, and the sheep carrying capacity of the area under pasture, are given in the following table:—

CULTIVATION AND SHEEP CARRYING CAPACITY OF LAND IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS, MARCH, 1906.

Size of Holdings of Private Land. (In Acres.)	Percentage in each Division to Total of—				Live Stock Grazed reduced to Equivalent in Sheep.	
	Area Occupied.	Area under Cultivation.	Area used for Pasture.	Equivalent in Sheep Grazed.	Total.	Per Acre used for Grazing.
1 to 100 ..	3·78	4·68	3·65	6·00	1,440,822	1·33
101 „ 320 ..	13·02	18·81	12·20	17·73	4,259,999	1·18
321 „ 640 ..	18·07	28·54	16·58	17·21	4,137,133	·84
641 „ 1,000 ..	12·52	17·52	11·81	11·40	2,739,991	·78
1,001 „ 2,500 ..	21·66	24·04	21·32	17·20	4,135,089	·66
2,501 „ 5,000 ..	12·15	4·31	13·27	8·30	1,994,035	·51
5,001 „ 10,000 ..	6·04	1·06	6·74	6·52	1,566,846	·79
10,001 and upwards	12·76	1·04	14·43	15·64	3,758,546	·88
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	24,032,461	·81

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. In this return it may be seen that 47·39 per cent. of the land occupied was in areas not exceeding 1,000 acres, and, after supplying 70 per cent. of the cultivation, contained 52 per cent. of the live stock; whilst holdings of over 1,000 acres supplied 56 per cent. of the total area used for grazing, and only 48 per cent. of the stock. As many of the large areas are situated in the rich Western District, which is favoured with a good annual rainfall, it requires only the introduction of labour to utilize the capability of these lands to carry at least as many sheep per acre as are now carried on holdings of 320 acres or under. The figures show that there is sufficient land in use in Victoria to carry



at least twelve million more sheep than at present. Dairying is principally carried on in the small holdings, more than a third of the dairy cows being on holdings between 101 and 321 acres. Naturally, pigs also are most numerous on small holdings, the proportion found on those of the acreage mentioned being about the same as in the case of dairy cows, *i.e.*, over one-third of the total in the State.

Particulars of land occupied, and the cultivation thereon, were for the second time tabulated in March, 1908, and the results are as follows:—

LAND OCCUPIED AND CULTIVATION THEREON, MARCH, 1908.

Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately-owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
Size of Holdings (in acres).	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.			Cultivation.	Pasture.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1 to 100 ..	20,915	770,437	499,601	1,270,038	196,613	1,073,425
101 „ 320 ..	17,016	3,610,374	1,260,414	4,870,788	724,874	4,145,914
321 „ 640 ..	9,309	4,497,030	1,801,899	6,298,929	1,080,130	5,218,799
641 „ 1,000 ..	4,002	3,258,380	1,615,654	4,874,034	700,981	4,173,103
1,001 „ 2,500 ..	3,728	5,479,097	2,392,619	7,871,716	1,014,799	6,856,917
2,501 „ 5,000 ..	681	2,333,321	2,858,631	5,191,952	220,329	4,971,623
5,001 10,000 ..	231	1,589,186	424,276	2,013,462	52,539	1,960,923
10,001 and upwards	183	3,636,320	123,223	3,759,543	42,006	3,717,537
Total .. ..	56,065	25,174,145	10,976,317	36,150,462	4,032,221	32,118,241

The figures in this table are exclusive of 1,162,930 acres of Crown land, of which there were 94,602 acres under cultivation, not occupied in conjunction with privately-owned land. Comparing the position with that in 1906, it will be observed that in land privately owned, estates of over 10,000 acres were reduced by twelve in number, and by 497,747, or 12 per cent. in acreage, while estates up to 320 acres had increased by 2,637 in number, and by

199,851 in acreage, also that the increase in the total number of holdings was 6 per cent., whilst that in land alienated was less than 2 per cent.

In March, 1909, particulars relating to estates of over 5,000 acres were tabulated, and these are compared with the similar information for 1906 in the following table:—

AREA OF LAND OCCUPIED, CULTIVATION, AND LIVE STOCK ON  
ESTATES OF 5,001 ACRES AND UPWARDS, 1906 AND 1909.

Details of Estates.	1906.		1909.	
	5,001 to 10,000 Acres.	10,001 Acres and Upwards.	5,001 to 10,000 Acres.	10,001 Acres and Upwards.
Privately-owned land—				
Number of estates ...	220	195	202	168
Area occupied ... acres	1,567,251	4,134,067	1,423,689	3,327,360
Area of Crown lands held in conjunction with that privately owned	471,271	176,916	188,526	114,616
Area under cultivation ...	44,347	43,521	41,262	37,193
Area under pasture ...	1,994,175	4,267,462	1,570,953	3,404,783
Live stock on holdings—				
Horses ... No.	6,786	10,379	6,176	9,657
Dairy cows ...	5,232	5,805	3,210	5,006
Other cattle ...	45,558	59,914	32,319	48,612
Sheep ...	1,194,246	3,260,442	1,193,352	2,667,332
Pigs ...	980	1,309	463	1,091
Equivalent in sheep of horses, cattle, and sheep	1,566,846	3,758,546	1,468,256	3,085,610
Equivalent in sheep of horses, cattle, and sheep per acre	·79	·88	·93	·91

Under each heading there has been a substantial reduction in the number and acreage of estates, and the average area of each in 1909 is less by about 1,400 acres in the larger estates, and by 76 acres in estates of from 5,001 to 10,000 acres. The proportion of the total area cultivated shows a slight increase, while, owing to the live stock having been reduced by a smaller proportion than the area, the average stock carried per acre shows an increase in the last three years.

The following tables show the land in occupation in March, 1909, in districts, and the uses to which the land was put:—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1909.  
(Areas 1 acre and upwards.)

District.	Number of Occupiers.	ACRES OCCUPIED.				Total.
		For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Other Purposes and Unproductive.	
			Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
Central ...	13,040	380,283	167,231	2,054,190	32,492	2,634,196
North-Central ...	5,508	185,419	20,293	1,856,988	11,533	2,074,233
Western ...	10,055	323,841	198,592	5,944,484	133,296	6,600,213
Wimmera ...	5,632	1,295,912	1,072	4,046,276	142,578	5,485,838
Mallee ...	2,906	815,679	3,580	3,724,469	2,079,972	6,623,700
Northern ...	9,818	1,230,436	17,733	3,805,574	16,418	5,070,161
North-Eastern ...	4,700	148,125	3,717	3,851,898	350,471	4,354,211
Gippsland ...	7,698	116,488	617,493	3,606,841	642,300	4,983,122
Total ...	59,357	4,496,183	1,029,711	28,890,720	3,409,060	37,825,674
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.						
Central ...	...	14.44	6.35	77.98	1.23	100.00
North-Central ...	...	8.94	.98	89.53	.55	100.00
Western ...	...	4.91	3.01	90.06	2.02	100.00
Wimmera ...	...	23.62	.02	73.76	2.60	100.00
Mallee ...	...	12.31	.06	56.23	31.40	100.00
Northern ...	...	24.27	.35	75.06	.32	100.00
North-Eastern ...	...	3.40	.09	88.46	8.05	100.00
Gippsland ...	...	2.34	12.39	72.38	12.89	100.00
Total ...	...	11.89	2.72	76.38	9.01	100.00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.						
Central ...	21.97	8.46	16.24	7.11	.96	6.97
North-Central ...	9.28	4.12	1.97	6.43	.34	5.48
Western ...	16.94	7.20	19.29	20.58	3.91	17.45
Wimmera ...	9.49	28.82	.10	14.01	4.18	14.50
Mallee ...	4.89	18.14	.35	12.89	61.01	17.51
Northern ...	16.54	27.37	1.72	13.17	.48	13.41
North-Eastern ...	7.92	3.30	.36	13.33	10.28	11.51
Gippsland ...	12.97	2.59	59.97	12.48	18.84	13.17
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen from these tables that in the Wimmera, Northern, and Mallee districts, the greatest area under cultivation and the greatest proportion of cultivation to land occupied are found. About 24 per cent. of the land occupied in the Wimmera and Northern districts is devoted to agriculture, and these districts supplied over

56 per cent. of the cultivation in Victoria. In Gippsland, the Western, North-Central and North-Eastern districts, the land is very largely devoted to grazing; and in Gippsland considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of grasses, as 60 per cent. of all the sown grasses in the State is found to be there.

In the next table the distribution of cattle and sheep on pastoral lands in March, 1909, is given.

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK, 1909.

District.	Acres Occupied for		Number of		Stock— Equivalent of Sheep— per 100 acres used for Pasture.*
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
Central ...	380,283	2,221,421	249,754	988,609	112
North-Central ...	185,419	1,877,281	102,920	899,844	81
Western ...	323,841	6,143,076	340,229	4,630,865	109
Wimmera ...	1,295,912	4,047,348	57,349	2,234,415	64
Mallee ...	815,679	3,728,049	41,321	507,323	20
Northern ...	1,230,436	3,823,307	192,624	1,733,515	76
North-Eastern ...	148,125	3,855,615	218,368	757,324	54
Gippsland ...	116,488	4,224,334	371,597	793,847	72
Total ...	4,496,183	29,920,431	1,574,162	12,545,742	73

\* Reckoning six sheep as the equivalent of one head of cattle.

The area occupied does not include 3,409,060 acres regarded as mostly in an unproductive state, and horses grazing have not been allowed for in the stock. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of sheep—there having been 14,146,734 in March, 1908, as against 12,545,742 a year later. The decrease is spread over all districts, the greatest reductions being in the Western (453,419), Central (251,928), Gippsland (244,719), and Northern (230,492) districts. The practice among farmers of combining sheep-farming with agriculture is growing in the State with very satisfactory results. In the Mallee, the number of sheep shows an increase of 51 per cent. since 1906, and it is among the small holders that the increase is most noticeable.

The occupations of persons settled on the land are only collected in the census years in full detail.

In 1891 the number of persons engaged in pastoral and dairying pursuits was 15,296, and in 1901, 30,920. The full particulars for last census year are as follows:—

Occupations  
of persons  
settled on  
the land—  
Pastoral  
and  
dairying  
(Census).

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PURSUITS, 1901.

Persons Following Pastoral and Dairying Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In Business on their own account, but not employing labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives Assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Grazier, Pastoralist, Stock Breeder, and Relative Assisting	2,242	177	2,422	303	—	—	1,159	1,062	—	—
Station Manager, Overseer, Clerk	—	—	—	—	593	1	7	—	39	—
Stock Rider, Drover, Shearer, Shepherd, Pastoral Labourer	47	—	100	—	4,540	4	5	—	248	—
Dairy Farmer, and Relative Assisting	2,205	276	3,007	756	—	—	3,263	4,456	—	—
Dairy Assistant, Milker	—	—	—	—	3,194	386	—	—	32	3
Poultry Farmer	19	8	132	79	17	3	16	41	1	—
Stock and Brands Department Officer	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Others, including Pig Farmers	3	1	10	—	34	—	2	—	2	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,516</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>8,396</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>5,566</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>3</b>

Total Males .. .. . 23,351  
 Total Females .. .. . 7,569

Grand Total .. .. . 30,920

In 1891 the number engaged in agricultural pursuits was 82,482, and in 1901 that number had increased to 95,920. The following return gives particulars of persons mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits when the last census was taken:—

Occupations of persons settled on the land—Agricultural (Census).

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, 1901.

Persons Following Agricultural Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In Business on their own account, but not employing labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives Assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Farmer and Relative Assisting	13,267	1,099	15,006	1,693	—	—	16,361	13,238	—	—
Farm Manager, Overseer	—	—	—	—	350	6	—	—	3	—
Farm Servant, Agricultural Labourer	—	—	—	—	20,204	590	—	—	956	5
Market Gardener	859	19	1,647	32	1,518	9	576	132	22	—
Fruit Grower, Orchardist	493	44	868	91	700	43	465	172	14	—
Hop, Cotton, Tea, Coffee Grower	10	2	7	—	48	48	9	2	—	—
Tobacco Grower	10	—	25	—	24	—	1	—	—	—
Vine Grower, Vigneron	174	18	72	8	1,131	6	86	39	6	—
Sugar Planter	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horticulturist, Gardener	237	7	571	17	2,132	7	107	39	214	—
Agricultural Department Officer	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—
Others, Threshing Machine Owners and Workers, &c.	20	1	26	—	72	2	4	3	103	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,071</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>18,312</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>26,229</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>17,609</b>	<b>13,625</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>5</b>

Total Males .. .. . 78,539  
 Total Females .. .. . 17,381

Grand Total .. .. . 95,920

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 six years the numbers were as follows:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS, 1903 TO 1908.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1903	87,322	48,561	135,883
1904	90,396	51,933	142,329
1905	91,336	50,982	142,318
1906	92,652	51,993	144,645
1907	93,981	51,905	145,886
1908	94,990	52,410	147,400

The number of hands ordinarily employed on any holding includes the occupier or manager, and those members of his family who actually work on it; but 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, neither are domestic servants nor cooks. It is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the extent of the temporary labour employed upon farms and pastoral holdings, and three years ago the collectors were asked to supply some information on the subject. From this and particulars available from other sources it is believed that this labour may be set down as approximately equal to about 23,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

Wages—  
agricultural  
and  
pastoral.

In the following return will be found particulars showing the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1908-9. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings:—

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1908-9.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Ploughmen .. ..	15s. to 30s. per week ..	20s. per week
Farm labourers .. ..	15s. to 30s. " ..	20s. "
Threshing machine hands .. ..	6d. to 1s. per hour ..	6d. per hour
Harvest hands .. ..	4s. to 7s. 6d. per day ..	6s. per day
Milkers .. ..	10s. to 20s. per week ..	15s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	4½d. to 8d. per bag ..	5d. per bag
Hop pickers " "	2½d. to 4d. per bushel ..	4d. per bushel
Married couples .. ..	20s. to 40s. per week ..	30s. per week
Female servants .. ..	5s. to 20s. " ..	10s. "
Men cooks .. ..	15s. to 30s. " ..	20s. "
Stockmen .. ..	£39 to £80 per annum ..	£52 per annum
Shepherds .. ..	£26 to £65 " ..	£39 "
Hut keepers .. ..	£30 to £60 " ..	£39 "
Generally useful men .. ..	15s. to 36s. per week ..	20s. per week

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1908-9—continued.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Sheep washers .. ..	20s. to 30s. per week ..	20s. per week
Shearers, hand* .. ..	15s. to 30s. per 100 sheep	20s. per 100 sheep
„ machine* .. ..	17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. „	20s. „
Bush carpenters .. .	20s. to 60s. per week ..	30s. per week
Gardeners, market ..	15s. to 36s. „ ..	20s. „
„ orchard .. ..	15s. to 36s. „ ..	20s. „
Vineyard hands .. ..	15s. to 25s. „ ..	15s. „

\* It is believed that in cases of some of the highest rates ratios are not found.

In the following table are given figures showing the land under cultivation in each of the four years ended March, 1906 to March, 1909 :—

Area under cultivation.

CULTIVATION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1905-6 TO 1908-9.

Crop.	Year Ended March.			
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat ... ..	2,070,517	2,031,893	1,847,121	1,779,905
Other Grain Crops ...	378,987	458,451	487,721	511,698
Root Crops ... ..	52,125	62,150	60,078	55,315
Hay ... ..	591,771	621,139	682,194	956,371
Green Forage ... ..	34,041	36,502	59,897	63,066
Vines ... ..	26,402	25,855	26,465	24,430
Orchards ... ..	52,274	54,021	54,111	54,946
Market Gardens ... ..	7,333	7,906	9,022	9,279
All other Crops ... ..	6,512	5,669	5,914	6,751
Land in Fallow ... ..	1,049,915	990,967	894,300	1,034,422
Total Cultivation ...	4,269,877	4,294,553	4,126,823	4,496,183

The area under cultivation, exclusive of permanent and artificial grasses, increased from 50 acres sown down with wheat in 1836 to 4,496,183 acres, under crops of various kinds and in fallow in 1908-9. The first returns of oats, maize, potato, and

tobacco crops were obtained in 1838, of barley and rye in 1839, of hay in 1841, of green forage and vines in 1842, of peas and beans in 1849, of mangel-wurzel, carrots, parsnips, turnips, and onions in 1855-6, of garden and orchard produce in 1856-7, and of chicory, grass and clover seeds, and hops in 1867-8. Returns of land sown with artificial grass were first procured in 1855-6, and since that year steady progress has been made. The area of land in fallow has also been increasing since 1858-9, and in later years the increase has been very marked, though a slight decline is shown in the last three seasons as compared with the land in fallow in March, 1906.

For the thirteen years—1896-7 to 1908-9—the total area under cultivation, its proportion to the area of the State—56,245,760 acres—and the yearly increases or decreases, actual and centesimal, were as follows:—

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, 1896-7 TO 1908-9.

Year ended March.	Area under Tillage (exclusive of area under artificial Grass).		Yearly Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	Total.	Percentage of Area of Victoria.	Total.	Percentage.
1897	Acres. 2,925,416	5·20	Acres. ...	...
1898	3,144,574	5·59	+219,158	+7
1899	3,727,765	6·63	+583,191	+19
1900	3,668,556	6·52	-59,209	-2
1901	3,717,002	6·61	+48,446	+1
1902	3,647,459	6·48	-69,543	-2
1903	3,738,873	6·65	+91,414	+3
1904	4,021,590	7·15	+282,717	+8
1905	4,175,614	7·42	+154,024	+4
1906	4,269,877	7·59	+94,263	+2
1907	4,294,553	7·64	+24,676	+0·5
1908	4,126,823	7·34	-167,730	-4
1909	4,496,183	8·00	+369,360	+9

The land under cultivation, including land in fallow, but excluding land under artificial grasses, in 1896-7, was 2,925,416, and in 1908-9, 4,496,183 acres, there being an increase in the thirteen years of 1,570,767 acres, or of 54 per cent. The increase has been fairly



and almost constantly maintained. There are, however, three years, in which a slight reduction appears. The area of land actually under crops of various kinds in 1908-9 was 3,461,761 acres.

The following return contains a statement of the production from cultivated lands for the past three years:— Agricultural production.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1906-7 TO 1908-9.

Produce.	Year ended March.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.
Wheat ... .. bushels	22,618,043	12,100,780	23,345,649
Other Grain ... .. „	11,113,463	7,005,248	13,516,894
Root Crops ... .. tons	216,622	175,704	196,813
Hay ... .. „	881,276	682,370	1,415,746
Vines ... cwt. of grapes	752,826	535,804	561,679
Green Forage ... .. £	91,255	149,742	157,665
Orchards ... .. £	486,085	421,210	408,597
Market Gardens ... .. £	197,650	225,550	231,975
Other Agricultural Produce £	85,423	182,120	298,543

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay.

Wheat was first grown in Victoria in 1836, and there was a Wheat. general increase in the area under cultivation up to 1899-1900, when 2,165,693 acres were harvested. In the following two seasons there was a decline in the area, but after this there was an increase, until, in 1904-5, the area under wheat was 2,277,537 acres, the largest recorded, and the return therefrom was 21,092,139 bushels, or an average of 9.26 bushels per acre. In 1908-9 the area under wheat was 1,779,905 acres, which yielded 23,345,649 bushels, or 13.12 bushels per acre. The wheat crop in 1907-8 was the poorest during the last six years.

An estimate of the area under wheat was made on 4th August, 1908, and an estimate of the wheat yield was made four months later on 1st December. The following were the forecasts:—

Estimated area under wheat for grain ...	1,885,200 acres
"    "    "    hay ...	200,000 „
Total ... ..	2,085,200 acres
Estimated produce of grain ... ..	24,164,350 bushels
Average per acre ... ..	12.82 „

The results showed that the estimated yield was only slightly overstated, principally on account of 78,005 acres more than was anticipated having been cut for hay. The estimated total area under wheat for grain and hay and the average yield of wheat were as nearly accurate as could be desired.

The results in detail of the wheat harvest in the last three years are shown in the accompanying table:—

WHEAT YIELDS FOR THE SEASONS ENDED MARCH, 1907, TO  
MARCH, 1909, IN COUNTIES.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	
<b>Central—</b>									
Bourke ..	2,568	1,544	1,794	41,065	19,483	28,632	15.99	12.62	15.96
Grant ..	11,500	7,509	7,213	206,587	84,904	130,754	17.96	11.31	18.13
Mornington ..	58	41	121	850	770	2,470	14.66	18.78	20.41
Evelyn ..	136	82	108	2,357	2,094	1,445	17.33	22.76	13.38
<b>North-Central—</b>									
Anglesey ..	1,224	694	884	13,164	5,870	16,834	10.75	8.46	19.04
Dalhousie ..	3,704	1,928	2,795	44,592	28,208	48,171	12.04	14.63	17.23
Talbot ..	17,804	10,039	10,885	281,115	136,005	211,842	15.79	13.55	19.46
<b>Western—</b>									
Grenville ..	4,997	5,098	7,968	92,296	90,051	167,294	18.47	17.66	21.00
Polwarth ..	40	8	7	329	206	87	8.23	..	12.43
Heytesbury ..	30	..	21	521	..	466	17.37	25.75	22.19
Hampden ..	1,391	3,294	2,278	19,629	51,153	47,475	14.11	15.53	20.84
Ripon ..	68,087	60,280	58,471	1,018,873	907,197	1,291,862	14.96	15.05	22.09
Villiers ..	880	1,139	1,524	14,889	19,169	21,015	16.92	16.83	13.79
Normanby ..	745	555	1,105	12,298	10,879	16,036	16.51	19.60	14.51
Dundas ..	1,866	1,255	1,183	26,756	21,281	19,784	14.34	16.96	16.72
Follett ..	631	379	303	9,629	8,638	4,568	15.26	22.79	15.08
<b>Wimmera—</b>									
Lowan ..	164,440	172,564	157,297	1,763,348	1,723,401	1,960,605	10.72	9.99	12.46
Borong ..	317,055	307,529	300,798	4,445,954	3,025,286	5,301,253	14.02	9.84	17.62
Kara Kara ..	111,710	107,375	104,223	1,635,021	1,077,558	1,792,609	14.64	10.04	17.20
<b>Mallee—</b>									
Millewa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weeah ..	25,105	25,691	31,819	231,263	159,943	382,191	9.21	6.23	12.01
Karkaroo ..	326,998	318,792	284,057	2,666,564	800,131	2,587,595	8.15	2.51	9.11
Tatchera ..	236,138	209,058	242,961	2,576,608	273,695	1,597,398	9.00	1.02	6.57
<b>Northern—</b>									
Gunbower ..	33,543	23,738	23,753	354,722	87,200	240,688	10.58	3.67	10.51
Gladstone ..	102,807	104,285	98,221	1,483,018	796,239	1,492,342	14.43	7.64	15.19
Bendigo ..	103,257	91,673	95,267	1,501,076	576,712	1,509,691	14.54	6.29	15.84
Rodney ..	123,107	95,712	102,558	1,278,327	701,089	1,628,178	10.38	7.32	15.88
Molra ..	279,123	207,557	205,913	2,509,387	1,163,864	2,218,701	8.99	5.61	10.77
<b>North-Eastern—</b>									
Delatite ..	8,744	6,580	7,749	67,554	94,359	160,081	7.73	14.34	20.66
Bogong ..	29,962	21,433	26,214	231,592	211,805	428,751	7.73	9.88	16.17
Benambra ..	681	142	499	11,380	2,249	8,599	16.71	15.84	17.23
Wonnangatta ..	27	4	16	269	86	156	9.96	21.50	9.75
<b>Gippsland—</b>									
Croajlongong ..	65	38	27	1,076	589	318	16.55	15.50	11.78
Tambo ..	22	..	19	521	..	431	23.68	..	22.68
Dargo ..	..	..	11	..	..	147	..	..	13.36
Tanjil ..	3,306	1,045	1,749	72,983	19,768	21,957	22.08	18.91	12.55
Buln Buln ..	142	50	94	2,430	903	1,223	17.11	18.06	13.01
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,031,893</b>	<b>1,847,121</b>	<b>1,779,905</b>	<b>22,618,043</b>	<b>12,100,780</b>	<b>23,345,649</b>	<b>11.13</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>13.12</b>

It will be observed that the area harvested for wheat last season was 67,216 acres less than in the previous one, and 251,988 acres less than in 1906-7. The falling-off last season was principally in

the counties of Lowan, Karkaroc, and Tatchera. The total and average production in 1907-8, as the result of a most exceptional season, showed a serious reduction, but the yield in 1908-9 was the best of the last three seasons.

The principal districts where wheat is grown are the Wimmera, comprising the counties of Lowan, Borung, and Kara Kara; the Mallee, comprising those of Weeah, Karkaroc, and Tatchera; and the northern, comprising Gunbower, Gladstone, Bendigo, Rodney, and Moira. Of the total wheat harvested in 1908-9, that in the counties enumerated was 1,646,867 acres, or 93 per cent. of the total, and the produce therefrom was 20,720,251 bushels, or 89 per cent. of the total in the State. The other districts are, however, not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat-growing, as though providing only a small proportion of the area and produce in 1908-9 the average yield per acre was 57 per cent. greater than that in the counties mentioned.

The following table shows the area of each of the principal wheat-growing counties, the cultivation for the years of first and largest record, and for last year:—

WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES: AREA AND PRODUCTION.

District and County.	Area of County.	First Cultivation Recorded.			Largest Cultivation Recorded.			Cultivation for 1908-9.	
		Year.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Year.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.
Western Dist.— Ripon ..	1,125,760	1855-6	40	35.62	1906-7	68,087	14.96	58,471	22.09
Wimmera Dist.— Lowan ..	3,181,440	1871-2	232	16.69	1892-3	257,685	8.58	157,297	12.46
Borung ..	2,740,480	1871-2	4,590	15.59	1903-4	424,224	13.67	300,798	17.62
Kara Kara ..	1,472,640	1871-2	7,987	14.34	1899-00	125,345	9.68	104,223	17.20
Mallee Dist.— Weeah ..	2,562,560	1891-2	40	21.00	1908-9	31,819	12.01	31,819	12.01
Karkaroc ..	3,797,120	1879-80	233	10.87	1902-3	371,069	.22	284,057	9.11
Tatchera ..	2,138,240	1871-2	2	12.00	1904-5	342,022	3.35	242,961	6.57
Northern Dist.— Gunbower ..	862,720	1871-2	181	13.36	1880-1	75,114	9.29	23,753	10.51
Gladstone ..	1,153,280	1869-70	7,988	17.46	1904-5	107,534	12.36	98,221	15.19
Bendigo ..	1,247,360	1869-70	21,038	16.26	1904-5	110,926	13.44	95,267	15.84
Rodney ..	1,087,360	1855-6	63	26.66	1898-9	132,273	13.92	102,558	15.8
Moira ..	1,986,560	1871-2	14,936	15.93	1904-5	328,811	10.87	205,913	10.77

In the next table the average yield of wheat per acre in each of these counties during the last ten years is given:—

AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES, 1899-1900, TO 1908-9.

District and County.	Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March.									
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Western District—										
Ripon .. .. .	19.17	16.75	18.13	9.60	15.32	16.57	16.59	14.96	15.05	22.09
Wimmera District—										
Lowan .. .. .	5.90	7.43	8.53	3.21	13.47	11.32	12.43	10.72	9.99	12.46
Borong .. .. .	6.41	8.83	7.22	.47	13.67	11.03	13.61	14.02	9.84	17.62
Kara Kara .. .. .	9.63	10.10	10.19	1.38	15.97	12.50	14.59	14.64	10.04	17.20
Mallee District—										
Weeah .. .. .	4.70	9.80	5.65	.46	12.39	7.24	7.54	9.21	6.23	12.01
Karkaroo .. .. .	2.93	6.41	3.77	.22	10.76	3.30	5.77	8.15	2.51	9.11
Tatchera .. .. .	5.19	4.83	3.22	.10	11.99	3.35	5.33	9.00	1.02	6.57
Northern District—										
Gunbower .. .. .	6.33	9.56	3.93	.27	14.54	8.77	10.70	10.58	3.67	10.51
Gladstone .. .. .	8.95	9.79	8.49	1.25	16.68	12.36	13.45	14.43	7.64	15.19
Bendigo .. .. .	10.26	12.31	8.35	1.40	18.54	13.44	15.13	14.54	6.29	15.84
Rodney .. .. .	11.07	13.04	10.82	4.37	17.40	12.40	15.37	10.38	7.32	15.88
Moira .. .. .	8.68	11.70	9.27	1.15	17.18	10.87	12.71	8.99	5.61	10.77

The following table shows the area of each county, and the rise and fall in the cultivation of wheat in the central and north-central districts:—

WHEAT CULTIVATION IN CENTRAL AND NORTH-CENTRAL COUNTIES.

District and County.	Area of County.	First Cultivation Recorded.					
		Year.		Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.		
		Acres.		Acres.	Bushels.		
Central District—							
Bourke .. .. .	1,101,440	1855-6	13,606	25.03			
Grant .. .. .	1,173,760	1855-6	12,072	25.65			
Mornington .. .. .	1,040,000	1855-6	943	29.57			
Evelyn .. .. .	750,080	1855-6	1,124	31.43			
North-Central District—							
Anglesey .. .. .	1,054,080	1855-6	129	28.77			
Dalhousie .. .. .	838,400	1855-6	3,113	26.67			
Talbot .. .. .	1,037,440	1855-6	445	33.68			
District and County.	Largest Cultivation Recorded.		Cultivation in 1907-8.		Cultivation in 1908-9.		
	Year.	Area.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.	
		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Central District—							
Bourke .. .. .	1861-2	30,268	17.12	1,544	12.62	1,794	15.96
Grant .. .. .	1861-2	35,349	15.86	7,509	11.31	7,213	18.13
Mornington .. .. .	1860-1	3,153	14.08	41	18.78	121	20.41
Evelyn .. .. .	1859-60	1,789	15.43	92	22.76	108	13.38
North-Central District—							
Anglesey .. .. .	1874-5	4,146	12.96	694	8.46	884	19.04
Dalhousie .. .. .	1869-70	25,124	21.47	1,923	14.33	2,795	17.23
Talbot .. .. .	1871-2	76,555	13.81	10,039	13.55	10,885	19.46

The following is a table showing the area under wheat, the produce, and the average yield per acre, during the last thirteen years:—

WHEAT RETURNS, 1896-7 TO 1908-9.

Year ended March.	Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1897 .. ..	1,580,613	7,091,029	4·49
1898 .. ..	1,657,450	10,580,217	6·38
1899 .. ..	2,154,163	19,581,304	9·09
1900 .. ..	2,165,693	15,237,948	7·04
1901 .. ..	2,017,321	17,847,321	8·85
1902 .. ..	1,754,417	12,127,382	6·91
1903 .. ..	1,994,271	2,569,364	1·29
1904 .. ..	1,968,599	28,525,579	14·49
1905 .. ..	2,277,537	21,092,139	9·26
1906 .. ..	2,070,517	23,417,670	11·31
1907 .. ..	2,031,893	22,618,043	11·13
1908 .. ..	1,847,121	12,100,780	6·55
1909 .. ..	1,779,905	23,345,649	13·12

In 1902-3 wheat was grown on about 17,100 holdings, in 1903-4 on 17,400 holdings, in 1904-5 on 18,000 holdings, in 1905-6 on 18,362 holdings, in 1906-7 on 18,077 holdings, in 1907-8 on 16,303 holdings, and in 1908-9 on 16,968 holdings. The decline in the yield and in the average per acre, which is observed during the two seasons prior to 1903-4, was due to the severity of the seasons experienced all over the wheat-growing districts of the State. In 1903-4 the yield was the highest ever recorded, although the area under crop was not so large as in the previous year. The yield in 1905-6 was 23,417,670 bushels, and that in 1906-7, 22,618,043 bushels; in 1907-8, as the result of an adverse season, it again fell to the level of that in 1901-2, but in 1908-9 it reached 23,345,649 bushels, which is the third highest recorded. In addition to 1,779,905 acres harvested for grain, there were 278,005 acres of wheat cut for hay, so that the total area sown with wheat in 1908-9 was 2,057,910 acres; from information received from growers, it is estimated that the corresponding area for the season 1909-10 is 2,302,300 acres, or an increase of 244,390 acres, the additional acreage being principally in the northern district. The standard weight of wheat is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel, but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat, according to the standard fixed by the Chamber of Commerce, was 62½ lbs. in 1899-1900, 1900-1, and 1901-2; 61 lbs. in 1902-3; 60½ lbs. in 1903-4; 61½ lbs. in 1904-5; 63 lbs. in 1905-6; 62¾ lbs. in 1906-7; and 62½ lbs. in 1907-8 and 1908-9.

The following table shows, for 1898, and each subsequent year to 1906, the mean population of Victoria; the stocks of old wheat and flour on hand at the beginning of each year; the quantity of wheat grown; the quantity (after deducting imports) of wheat, flour, and

Population and bread-stuffs.

biscuit exported; and the breadstuffs left over and available for home consumption. In addition to that required for food consumption, a quantity is used for seed purposes, equal, on an average, to three-quarters of a bushel per acre. Reliable information in regard to wheat imported across the border from New South Wales and South Australia is not now available, and this makes it impossible to state the particulars since 1906:—

## POPULATION AND WHEAT RETURNS, 1898 TO 1906.

Year.	Mean Population.	Stocks of old Wheat and Flour on hand (1st January).	Wheat harvested for season ended March in each Year.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.	
				Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Home Consumption.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1898 ...	1,172,950	330,224	10,580,217	1,855,951	9,054,490
1899 ...	1,186,265	1,282,902	19,581,304	10,662,011	10,202,195
1900 ...	1,193,338	2,121,700	15,237,948	7,011,242	10,348,406
1901 ...	1,202,960	1,872,000	17,847,321	10,248,093	9,471,228
1902 ...	1,207,110	1,525,288	12,127,382	3,899,246	9,753,424
1903 ...	1,208,880	903,616	2,569,364	-4,495,403*	7,968,383
1904 ...	1,207,537	173,708	28,525,579	18,616,831	10,082,456
1905 ...	1,212,517	2,609,878	21,092,139	15,427,229	8,274,788
1906 ...	1,227,072	549,930	23,417,670	17,053,652	6,913,948

\* Net import.

Disposal of breadstuffs

The manner in which the breadstuffs available for home consumption were disposed of in each of the eight years ended with 1905 was as follows:—

## DISPOSAL OF BREADSTUFFS, 1898 TO 1905.

Year.	Wheat and Flour.				
	Quantity available for Home Consumption.	How disposed of—			
		Stocks on hand on 31st December.	Required for Seed.	Used for Food, &c.	
				Total.	Per Head.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1898 ...	9,054,490	1,282,902	1,770,941	6,000,647	5·12
1899 ...	10,202,195	2,121,700	1,772,602	6,307,893	5·32
1900 ...	10,348,406	1,872,000	1,696,000	6,780,406	5·68
1901 ...	9,471,228	1,525,288	1,529,249	6,416,691	5·33
1902 ...	9,753,424	903,616	1,616,946	7,232,862	5·99
1903 ...	7,968,383	173,708	1,626,954	6,167,721	5·10
1904 ...	10,082,456	2,609,878	1,807,351	5,665,227	4·69
1905 ...	8,274,788	549,930	1,705,182	6,019,676	4·96

With the exception of 1896 and 1903, the breadstuffs produced in the twenty-nine years ended with 1905 have been more than enough to supply home consumption. Wheat has, therefore, been exported each year, with these two exceptions. The maximum export was 18,616,831 bushels in 1904.

As previously mentioned, there is now no reliable information of the wheat imported through border stations, and this makes it difficult to accurately account for the disposal of that harvested in 1908-9, but it is estimated that about 8,000,000 bushels are required locally for food and seed, which will leave over 15,000,000 bushels of Victorian wheat for export during the year. Information as to the stocks of wheat and flour on hand on 30th June, 1909, has been received from holders, and is as follows:—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 30TH JUNE, 1909.

Where Located.	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
Railway Stations and in transit ...	68,200	39,400	107,600
Sites leased from Railways ...	3,173,000	17,800	3,190,800
Mills and Stores (other than on Railways)	2,004,900	585,700	2,590,600
Farms ... ..	866,300	...	866,300
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>6,112,400</b>	<b>642,900</b>	<b>6,755,300</b>

Stocks of  
wheat and  
flour.

The wheat crop of the world, according to the latest statement of the United States Agricultural Department, except in the case of Australasia, was as follows in the last three years:—

WHEAT PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD, 1906 TO 1908.

Continent.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Australasia ... ..	75,320,000	72,026,000	50,223,000
Europe ... ..	1,810,448,000	1,618,476,000	1,751,696,000
Asia ... ..	451,250,000	466,710,000	306,992,000
Africa ... ..	66,536,000	64,937,000	58,341,000
America, North ... ..	875,066,000	739,094,000	787,136,000
"    South ... ..	151,694,000	178,636,000	216,919,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,430,314,000</b>	<b>3,139,879,000</b>	<b>3,171,307,000</b>

Wheat  
production  
of world.

Oats.

In 1908-9 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 419,869 acres, from which a yield of 11,124,940 bushels, or the second highest on record, was obtained, giving an average of 26.50 bushels to the acre. The following return shows the harvest results for this crop for the last thirteen years:—

## OATS GROWN, 1896-7 TO 1908-9.

Year Ended March.		Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1897	.. ..	419,460	6,816,951	16.25
1898	.. ..	294,183	4,809,479	16.35
1899	.. ..	266,159	5,523,419	20.75
1900	.. ..	271,280	6,116,046	22.55
1901	.. ..	362,689	9,582,332	26.42
1902	.. ..	329,150	6,724,900	20.43
1903	.. ..	433,489	4,402,982	10.16
1904	.. ..	433,638	13,434,952	30.98
1905	.. ..	344,019	6,203,429	18.03
1906	.. ..	312,052	7,232,425	23.18
1907	.. ..	380,493	8,845,654	23.25
1908	.. ..	398,749	5,201,408	13.04
1909	.. ..	419,869	11,124,940	26.50

In addition to the area shown for last season, there were 662,141 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats was 1,082,010 acres in 1908-9. In August, 1909, it was estimated that the area under this grain for 1909-10 was 1,076,900 acres, or a decrease of over 5,000 acres as compared with the year 1908-9. Imports into Victoria during 1908 included 876,695 bushels of oats, as well as 640,299 lbs. of oatmeal, whilst in the same year there were exported 244,480 bushels of oats and 5,289,797 lbs. of oatmeal.

Barley.

The area under barley was 64,648 acres in 1908-9, of which 42,882 were under malting barley, and 21,766 under other barley. There is a remarkable fluctuation in the area of land sown with barley, which seems strange, seeing that the market for this product is uniformly good. The following table shows the returns for the last thirteen years. It will be noticed that the average per acre in 1905-6 is the best for the period covered by the table:—



## CULTIVATION OF BARLEY, 1896-7 TO 1908-9.

Year ended March.	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1897	53,421	8,952	641,406	174,199	12·01	19·45	13 08
1898	26,118	11,087	502,411	256,043	19·24	23·09	20·39
1899	33,584	14,275	776,785	335,782	23·13	23·52	23·25
1900	65,970	13,603	1,197,948	268,140	18·16	19·71	18·42
1901	49,723	9,130	1,003,477	212,001	20·18	23·22	20·65
1902	25,480	6,943	527,564	166,287	20·71	23·95	21·40
1903	26,436	11,280	394,877	166,267	14·94	14·74	14·88
1904	33,586	14,174	878,721	339,282	26·17	23·80	25·50
1905	30,799	15,290	575,505	298,594	18·69	19·53	18·97
1906	26,279	14,659	645,456	416,683	24·56	28·43	25·95
1907	30,052	22,764	674,043	581,399	22·43	25·54	23·77
1908	41,940	21,134	747,315	311,980	17·82	14·76	16·79
1909	42,882	21,766	1,013,384	497,797	23·63	22·87	23·38

During 1908 barley and malt were imported to the extent of 573,994 and 15,540 bushels respectively, the United States having supplied 61 per cent. and South Australia 37 per cent. of the former; exports accounted for 108,590 bushels of barley, and 412,827 bushels of malt, 75 per cent. of the latter having been sent to New South Wales. In the same year 981,271 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 971,926 bushels of malt.

The greatest area of land planted with potatoes was 57,334 <sup>Potatoes.</sup> acres in 1891-2; the next being 56,383 acres in 1894-5. The highest yield was 204,155 tons in 1890-1, the next 200,523 tons in 1891-2. The area planted in 1908-9 was 47,903 acres, and the produce 152,840 tons, or over 3 tons per acre. The following table shows the potato returns for the last thirteen years:—

## POTATOES GROWN, 1896-7 TO 1908-9.

Year ended June.		Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
		Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1897	.. ..	43,532	146,555	3·37
1898	.. ..	44,197	67,296	1·52
1899	.. ..	41,252	161,142	3·91
1900	.. ..	55,469	173,381	3·13
1901	.. ..	38,477	123,126	3·20
1902	.. ..	40,058	125,474	3·13
1903	.. ..	49,706	168,759	3·40
1904	.. ..	48,930	167,736	3·43
1905	.. ..	46,912	92,872	1·98
1906	.. ..	44,670	115,352	2·58
1907	.. ..	55,372	166,839	3·01
1908	.. ..	54,149	135,110	2·50
1909	.. ..	47,903	152,840	3·19

Trade in potatoes is mainly confined to that with the Australian States, as in 1908, of 10,465 tons imported, all but 1 per cent. were received from Tasmania; while of 21,130 tons exported, 8,954 were sent to New South Wales, 5,009 to Queensland, 3,981 to Western Australia, and 3,010 to South Australia.

Hay.

Statistics of the hay crop were collected as far back as 1841, when 450 acres returned 900 tons. The greatest area sown, and the maximum production since that date were in last season, when 956,371 acres were cut for 1,415,746 tons; the next highest records were in 1903-4, when 733,353 acres produced 1,233,063 tons. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1908-9 was 164,455 tons. The following is a return of the hay crop for each of the last thirteen years:—

## HAY RETURNS, 1896 TO 1908.

Year.	Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1896 .. ..	416,667	449,056	1·08
1897 .. ..	580,000	659,635	1·14
1898 .. ..	565,345	723,299	1·28
1899 .. ..	450,189	596,193	1·32
1900 .. ..	502,105	677,757	1·35
1901 .. ..	659,239	884,369	1·34
1902 .. ..	580,884	601,272	1·04
1903 .. ..	733,353	1,233,063	1·68
1904 .. ..	452,459	514,316	1·14
1905 .. ..	591,771	864,177	1·46
1906 .. ..	621,139	881,276	1·42
1907 .. ..	682,194	682,370	1·00
1908 .. ..	956,371	1,415,746	1·48

Hay making is largely confined to oaten crops, as of the total hay produced last season there were 1,026,621 tons of oaten hay, equal to 1.55 tons per acre harvested, 367,899 tons of wheaten hay, or 1.32 tons per acre, and 21,226 tons of hay made from lucerne and other crops, equal to 1.31 tons per acre harvested. The trade in hay and chaff was not very great in 1908; exports amounted to only 29,239 tons, of which 93 per cent. was sent to New South Wales and Queensland, while the quantity imported was 17,223 tons.

The five principal crops.

The area under the five principal crops during each of the last ten years, the production of these crops, and the proportion of each to the population, are exhibited in the following table. It is interest-

ing to observe the variations per head of the population in the areas under crop, and in the yields during the period covered by the table:—

AREA, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1899-1900 TO 1908-9.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
AREA.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1900 ..	2,165,693	271,280	79,573	55,469	450,189
1901 ..	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	38,477	502,105
1902 ..	1,754,417	329,150	32,423	40,058	659,239
1903 ..	1,994,271	433,489	37,716	49,706	580,884
1904 ..	1,968,599	433,638	47,760	48,930	733,353
1905 ..	2,277,537	344,019	46,089	46,912	452,459
1906 ..	2,070,517	312,052	40,938	44,670	591,771
1907 ..	2,031,893	380,493	52,816	55,372	621,139
1908 ..	1,847,121	398,749	63,074	54,149	682,194
1909 ..	1,779,905	419,869	64,648	47,903	956,371
PRODUCTION.					
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1900 ..	15,237,948	6,116,046	1,466,088	173,381	596,193
1901 ..	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	123,126	677,757
1902 ..	12,127,382	6,724,900	693,851	125,474	884,369
1903 ..	2,569,364	4,402,982	561,144	168,759	601,272
1904 ..	28,525,579	13,434,952	1,218,003	167,736	1,233,063
1905 ..	21,092,139	6,203,429	874,099	92,872	514,316
1906 ..	23,417,670	7,232,425	1,062,139	115,352	864,177
1907 ..	22,618,043	8,845,654	1,255,442	166,839	881,276
1908 ..	12,100,780	5,201,408	1,059,295	135,110	682,370
1909 ..	23,345,649	11,124,940	1,511,181	152,840	1,415,746
AREA PER HEAD OF POPULATION.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1900 ..	1.82	.23	.07	.05	.38
1901 ..	1.69	.30	.05	.03	.42
1902 ..	1.45	.27	.03	.03	.54
1903 ..	1.65	.36	.03	.04	.48
1904 ..	1.62	.36	.04	.04	.61
1905 ..	1.88	.28	.04	.04	.37
1906 ..	1.70	.26	.03	.04	.49
1907 ..	1.66	.31	.04	.04	.51
1908 ..	1.47	.32	.05	.04	.54
1909 ..	1.40	.33	.05	.04	.75

AREA, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1899-1900 TO 1908-9—*continued.*

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.				
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1900 ..	12·81	5·14	1·23	·15	·50
1901 ..	14·91	8·00	1·02	·10	·57
1902 ..	10·01	5·56	·57	·10	·73
1903 ..	2·12	3·63	·46	·14	·50
1904 ..	23·60	11·11	1·01	·14	1·02
1905 ..	17·47	5·14	·72	·08	·42
1906 ..	19·22	5·94	·87	·10	·71
1907 ..	18·43	7·21	1·02	·14	·72
1908 ..	9·62	4·13	·84	·11	·54
1909 ..	18·33	8·74	1·19	·12	1·11

The next table compares last season's yields of the principal crops with those of 1907-8 and the averages of the ten years ended in March, 1907.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS,  
1897-8 TO 1906-7, 1907-8, AND 1908-9.

Crop.	Yield per Acre.		
	Average of Ten Years, 1897-8 to 1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Wheat ... bushels	8·64	6·55	13·12
Oats ... ..	21·26	13·04	26·50
Barley—Malting ..	20·62	17·82	23·63
„ Other... ..	23·16	14·76	22·87
„ Total ... ..	21·32	16·79	23·38
Potatoes ... tons	2·93	2·50	3·19
Hay—Wheaten ..	1·16	·82	1·32
„ Oaten, &c. ..	1·42	1·08	1·54
„ Total ... ..	1·33	1·00	1·48

Compared with the ten years' average the all round reduction per acre in the production of the principal crops in 1907-8 was entirely due to an exceptionally unpropitious season, and the substantial improvement in the averages in 1908-9 indicated the existence of conditions more favorable than those prevailing in normal years.

The percentage of total area under the principal crops in each district during last season was as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF AREA IN EACH DISTRICT TO TOTAL AREA UNDER EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1908-9.

District.	Percentage in each District of Area under—						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
Central .. ..	52	8.41	35.58	37.32	20.47	34.55	3.13
North-Central .. ..	82	9.75	11.07	23.47	8.87	4.48	1.77
Western .. ..	4.09	11.26	16.08	22.10	11.85	9.14	5.00
Wimmera .. ..	31.59	21.04	2.18	.66	15.97	2.89	46.90
Mallee .. ..	31.40	9.97	5.26	..	6.34	6.45	13.39
Northern .. ..	29.54	30.87	23.80	.05	24.80	13.79	28.60
North-Eastern .. ..	1.94	5.95	1.22	4.85	5.76	10.60	.96
Gippsland .. ..	.10	2.75	4.81	11.55	5.94	18.10	.25

NOTE.—For counties contained in each district, see table on page 620.

This statement shows that during last season 93 per cent. of the area under wheat was in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts; more than half that under oats was in the Wimmera and Northern districts; nearly three-fifths of that under barley was in the Central and Northern districts; and over four-fifths of that under potatoes was in the Central, North-Central, and Western districts. Hay was more uniformly cultivated over the whole State, though the proportion was somewhat small in the Mallee, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts. The Central district accounted for more than one-third of the area under minor crops, principally through a much larger area being used for gardens and orchards and for peas and beans than in other portions of the State. Naturally the fallow land is confined to the wheat-growing districts.

The area under the principal crops in proportion to the cultivation in each district during last season was as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL CULTIVATION IN EACH DISTRICT, 1908-9.

District.	Percentage of Total Cultivation under—						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
Central .. ..	2.43	9.29	6.05	4.70	51.49	17.54	8.50
North-Central .. ..	7.85	22.09	3.86	6.06	45.58	4.67	9.89
Western .. ..	22.50	14.59	3.21	3.27	35.00	5.45	15.98
Wimmera .. ..	43.39	6.82	.11	.02	11.79	.43	37.44
Mallee .. ..	68.51	5.14	.42	..	7.44	1.52	16.97
Northern .. ..	42.73	10.53	1.25	..	19.28	2.16	24.05
North-Eastern .. ..	23.28	16.87	.53	1.57	37.22	13.81	6.72
Gippsland .. ..	1.63	9.89	2.67	4.75	48.81	29.99	2.26
Total of Victoria .. ..	39.59	9.34	1.44	1.06	21.27	4.29	23.01

NOTE.—For counties contained in each district, see table on page 620.

It is apparent that the area cultivated was mainly confined to wheat in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts; largely to wheat and hay in the Western and North-Eastern districts; to oats and hay in the North-Central district; and to hay and minor crops in the Central and Gippsland districts.

In Victoria the proportion of the land under each crop to the total area under tillage during the last eleven years was as stated hereunder:—

PROPORTION TO TOTAL CULTIVATION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP,  
1898-9 TO 1908-9.

Year ended March—	Proportionate Area to Total Cultivated Land of— (Exclusive of Area under Artificial Grass.)						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1899	57·78	7·14	1·28	1·11	15·17	3·64	13·88
1900	59·04	7·39	2·17	1·51	12·27	3·74	13·88
1901	54·28	9·76	1·58	1·03	13·51	3·62	16·22
1902	48·09	9·02	·89	1·10	18·06	4·13	18·69
1903	53·34	11·59	1·01	1·33	15·54	4·02	13·17
1904	48·95	10·78	1·19	1·22	18·24	3·90	15·72
1905	54·54	8·24	1·10	1·12	10·84	3·71	20·45
1906	48·49	7·30	·96	1·05	13·86	3·75	24·59
1907	47·31	8·86	1·23	1·29	14·46	3·77	23·08
1908	44·76	9·66	1·53	1·31	16·53	4·54	21·67
1909	39·59	9·34	1·44	1·06	21·27	4·29	23·01

It is shown on page 618, that in the period covered by this table, the area under cultivation steadily increased. By the figures in the table above it would seem that the actual area under wheat has not made anything like a corresponding increase. If, however, it be taken in conjunction with land in fallow which is mainly used for wheat cropping, it will be observed that in proportion to the total area under cultivation that used for wheat has been fairly uniform in the last eleven years, but that in the later years the practice to fallow preparatory to sowing has grown considerably.

The following information regarding prices in February and March has been procured direct from the growers. The table gives the average price for each of the last eleven years:—

Prices of agricultural produce.

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1899 TO 1909.

Year.	Average Price in February and March.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.	
			Malting.	Other.		Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March).
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1899	2 2	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 5	73 0	36 5
1900	2 5	2 1	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 9	41 11	26 11
1901	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 4	73 11	55 10
1902	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 5	77 7	84 4
1903	6 0	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 8	100 1	91 3	47 1
1904	2 8	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 2	52 6	26 1
1905	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1	33 6	110 0	84 0
1906	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 0	115 6	101 5
1907	2 9	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 2	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 2	59 1	37 6
1908	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7	88 7	70 4	54 11
1909	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 5	46 0	80 0	51 0

In Melbourne the price of wheat throughout last year was good, having ranged from 3s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 7d. per bushel, and reached the latter price in the months of January and May. After May the price declined, and in December it was down to 3s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The highest and lowest prices in Melbourne during each month in 1908 were as follows:—

PRICES OF WHEAT IN MELBOURNE, 1908.

Month.	Price per Bushel.			
	Highest.		Lowest.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
January ...	4	7	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
February ...	4	4	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
March ...	4	6	4	3
April ...	4	4	4	3
May ...	4	7	4	6
June ...	4	6	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
July ...	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	11
August ...	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1
September ...	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
October ...	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0
November ...	4	1	4	0
December ...	4	1	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Yield of crops in Australasia.

The following return shows the yield of the principal crops in the various Australian States and New Zealand for each of the nine years ended March, 1909:—

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIA, 1900-01 TO 1908-9.

Year-ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
<b>WHEAT.</b>	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1901 ...	17,847,321	16,173,771	1,194,088	11,253,148	774,653	1,110,421	6,527,154
1902 ...	12,127,382	14,808,705	1,692,222	8,012,762	956,886	963,662	4,046,589
1903 ...	2,569,364	1,535,097	6,165	6,354,912	970,571	876,971	7,457,915
1904 ...	28,525,579	27,334,141	2,436,799	13,209,465	1,855,460	767,398	7,891,654
1905 ...	21,092,139	16,464,415	2,149,663	12,023,172	2,013,237	792,956	9,123,673
1906 ...	23,417,670	20,737,200	1,137,321	20,143,798	2,308,305	776,478	6,798,934
1907 ...	22,618,043	21,817,938	1,108,902	17,466,501	2,758,567	651,408	5,605,252
1908 ...	12,100,780	9,155,884	693,527	19,135,557	2,925,690	644,235	5,567,139
1909 ...	23,345,649	15,483,276	1,202,799	19,397,672	2,457,483	700,777	8,772,790
<b>OATS.</b>	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1901 ...	9,582,332	593,548	7,855	366,229	86,433	1,406,913	19,085,837
1902 ...	6,724,900	687,179	42,208	469,254	163,653	1,702,659	15,045,233
1903 ...	4,402,982	351,758	520	620,823	161,714	1,752,745	21,766,708
1904 ...	13,434,952	1,252,156	70,713	902,936	255,300	1,621,950	15,107,237
1905 ...	6,203,429	652,646	15,137	555,696	226,318	1,178,819	14,553,611
1906 ...	7,232,425	883,081	5,858	869,146	283,987	1,200,024	12,707,982
1907 ...	8,845,654	1,404,574	28,884	896,166	457,155	1,979,574	11,201,789
1908 ...	5,201,408	851,776	9,900	874,388	721,753	1,526,002	15,021,861
1909 ...	11,124,940	1,119,113	38,811	1,280,235	741,261	1,946,010	18,906,788
<b>BARLEY.</b>	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1901 ...	1,215,478	114,228	127,144	211,102	29,188	116,911	1,027,651
1902 ...	693,851	103,361	277,037	243,362	34,723	167,483	855,993
1903 ...	561,144	18,233	3,595	317,155	45,777	201,133	1,136,232
1904 ...	1,218,003	174,147	510,557	487,920	51,477	212,459	1,160,504
1905 ...	874,099	266,781	331,772	346,718	37,332	163,194	1,128,164
1906 ...	1,062,139	111,266	61,816	505,916	49,497	93,664	1,024,045
1907 ...	1,255,442	152,739	158,283	491,246	48,827	141,895	1,035,346
1908 ...	1,059,295	75,148	64,881	566,937	76,205	149,186	1,163,406
1909 ...	1,511,181	166,538	137,667	825,740	74,433	158,645	1,938,452
<b>POTATOES.</b>	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1901 ...	123,126	63,253	20,014	14,566	4,835	93,862	169,042
1902 ...	125,474	39,146	22,402	15,059	5,739	114,704	206,815
1903 ...	168,759	30,732	3,257	28,312	6,200	163,518	193,267
1904 ...	167,736	56,743	17,649	31,415	4,315	168,419	208,787
1905 ...	92,872	48,754	19,231	19,521	5,614	110,547	134,608
1906 ...	115,352	49,889	11,308	20,328	6,297	64,606	123,402
1907 ...	166,839	114,856	15,830	22,277	5,028	182,323	169,875
1908 ...	135,110	55,882	13,177	20,263	5,671	145,483	142,999
1909 ...	152,840	71,794	11,550	21,588	6,695	121,605	195,206
<b>HAY.</b>	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1901 ...	677,757	526,260	78,758	353,662	103,813	94,198	136,046*
1902 ...	884,369	472,621	122,039	346,467	89,729	88,125	125,968*
1903 ...	601,272	243,289	23,181	308,825	91,593	89,210	138,684*
1904 ...	1,233,063	816,810	136,117	479,723	119,156	115,513	154,334*
1905 ...	514,316	366,293	80,662	294,252	113,794	73,457	157,632*
1906 ...	864,177	459,182	56,829	435,546	139,380	90,077	161,498*
1907 ...	881,276	621,846	94,343	398,866	158,112	104,797	140,402*
1908 ...	682,370	376,800	77,601	376,170	137,511	98,406	160,870*
1909 ...	1,415,746	729,507	92,947	591,141	169,168	137,518	173,134*

\* Estimated.



The following table shows the area under other than principal other crops and the production since March, 1903:—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1903-4 TO 1908-9.

Crop.	1903-4.		1904-5.		1905-6.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize .. ..	11,810	904,239	11,394	623,736	11,785	641,216
Rye .. ..	2,021	29,586	2,267	30,578	1,959	28,893
Peas and Beans ..	8,960	213,735	11,523	201,145	12,253	265,206
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,564	Tons. 21,305	1,441	Tons. 13,894	1,657	Tons. 16,400
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips	1,014	9,879	823	6,149	909	6,408
Onions .. ..	4,176	25,218	2,862	12,969	4,889	25,597
Green Forage ..	33,165	..	29,902	..	34,041	..
Grass and Clover Seeds	2,749	Bushels. 35,660	2,249	Bushels. 27,300	2,767	Bushels. 33,281
Hops .. ..	214	Cwt. 2,447	251	Cwt. 1,449	313	Cwt. 1,906
Tobacco .. ..	129	848	106	1,112	169	1,405
Vines—Grapes ..	28,513	654,965	28,016	452,433	26,402	498,590
Flax .. ..	259	{ 61 fibre 1,226 seed }	564	{ 320 fibre 781 seed }	500	{ 332 fibre 2,357 seed }
Gardens and Orchards	59,812	..	60,655	..	59,607	..
Minor Crops ..	2,403	..	2,716	..	2,763	..
Land in Fallow ..	632,521	..	853,829	..	1,049,915	..
Artificial Grasses	962,665	..	953,543	..	1,040,335	..

Crop.	1906-7.		1907-8.		1908-9.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize .. ..	11,559	704,961	10,844	508,761	14,004	650,462
Rye .. ..	1,571	20,770	1,441	21,966	2,024	32,504
Peas and Beans ..	12,012	286,636	13,613	213,818	11,153	197,807
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,360	Tons. 16,139	1,184	Tons. 14,295	1,370	Tons. 15,048
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips	713	5,644	496	3,650	702	4,541
Onions .. ..	4,705	28,000	4,249	22,649	5,340	24,384
Green Forage ..	36,502	..	59,897	..	63,066	..
Grass and Clover Seeds	1,859	Bushels. 17,494	1,076	Bushels. 10,685	1,741	Bushels. 18,161
Hops .. ..	323	Cwt. 2,787	248	Cwt. 1,179	189	Cwt. 1,094
Tobacco .. ..	133	603	345	2,764	413	†
Vines—Grapes ..	25,855	752,826	26,465	535,804	24,430	561,679
Flax .. ..	655	{ 1,116 fibre 4,853 seed }	1,263	{ 60 fibre 2,710 seed }	190	{ 6 fibre 153 seed }
Gardens and Orchards	61,927	..	63,133	..	64,225	..
Minor Crops ..	2,699	..	2,982*	..	4,218*	..
Land in Fallow ..	990,967	..	894,300	..	1,034,422	..
Artificial Grasses	1,095,642	..	1,095,471	..	1,029,711	..

\* For details see page 644.

† Not available.

## Maize.

In the year 1901-2 there were 10,020 acres under maize, from which a return of 615,472 bushels was obtained. The area of land under this crop has been fairly constant since that year, and in 1904-5, there were 11,394 acres sown, and 623,736 bushels produced; in 1905-6, 11,785 acres produced 641,216 bushels; in 1906-7, 11,559 acres produced 704,961 bushels; in 1907-8, 10,844 acres produced 508,761 bushels; and in 1908-9 14,004 acres produced 650,462 bushels, of which 193,901 bushels were in the county of Tambo, 158,191 in Croajingolong, 120,890 in Dargo, 103,200 in Tanjil, 17,460 in Bogong, 14,823 in Delatite, 14,388 in Benambra, and 13,923 in Buln Buln. Other counties of the State also grow maize, but only to a very small extent.

## Rye

In 1908-9, the area under rye was 2,024 acres, from which 32,504 bushels were obtained. The area under this crop decreased in each of the three seasons prior to 1908-9; but in that season it was higher than in any of the years following 1904-5. Rye was last season grown all over the State, except in the counties of Borung, Gunbower, Gladstone, Millewa, Weeah, Karkaroc, and Tatchera. In Delatite, the quantity yielded was 10,097 bushels, in Bogong, 4,234 bushels, and in Talbot 3,713 bushels. In Grant, Anglesey, Dalhousie, Dundas, Moira, and Benambra the produce exceeded 1,000 bushels, but in the other counties of the State it was under that quantity.

Peas and  
beans.

In the area under peas and beans there was an increase from 8,297 acres in 1901-2 to 12,253 acres in 1905-6, and to 13,613 acres in 1907-8; but in 1908-9 there was again a decline to 11,153 acres. The production in the eight years has increased, the yields being 169,971 bushels in 1901-2, and 197,807 bushels in 1908-9, the latter yield was, however, much below that for the year 1906-7. Peas and beans are generally grown in all the counties except those in the Mallee and Northern Districts. The principal crops last season came from Buln Buln, where 39,897 bushels were obtained; Grant supplied 26,987 bushels; Bourke, 20,791 bushels; Mornington, 20,259 bushels; and Dalhousie, 19,602 bushels.

Mangel-  
wurzeln.

There has been a very considerable increase in the area under mangel-wurzel since 1900-1, there having been 865 acres in 1901-2, 1,360 acres in 1906-7, and 1,370 acres in 1908-9. During the same period the production increased from 9,679 tons in 1901-2 to 16,139 tons in 1906-7, and 15,048 tons in 1908-9. Mangolds are grown principally in the counties of Grant, Grenville, Mornington, Villiers, Buln Buln, Tanjil, and Bourke. In other counties the production is not large.

Beet, car-  
rots, par-  
snips, and  
turnips.

The cultivation of beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, exclusive of those grown in market gardens, showed an increase of 42 per cent. in area and 24 per cent. in production in the last as compared with the previous season. In 1901-2, the land sown was 561 acres; in 1907-8 it was 496 acres; and in 1908-9 702 acres. The produce was 4,140 tons, 3,650 tons, and 4,541 tons in the respective years named.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The counties yielding the largest crops last season were— Bourke, Polwarth, Grenville, Grant, and Buln Buln. In Bourke the yield was 5,783 tons from 976 acres; in Polwarth, 4,603 tons from 906 acres; in Grenville, 3,167 tons from 745 acres; in Grant, 3,145 tons from 1,005 acres; in Buln Buln, 2,356 tons from 450 acres; in Mornington, 2,304 tons from 528 acres; and in Villiers, 1,758 tons from 407 acres. The total area under and production of onions in 1908-9 exceeded those of the previous year. The following is a return for the last fourteen years:—

ONION CULTIVATION, 1895-6 TO 1908-9.

Year.	Area.	Produce.	Year.	Area.	Produce.
	Acre.	Tons.		Acre.	Tons.
1895-6 ..	3,780	10,759	1902-3 ..	5,565	27,467
1896-7 ..	3,735	11,256	1903-4 ..	4,176	25,218
1897-8 ..	3,751	11,217	1904-5 ..	2,862	12,969
1898-9 ..	4,472	17,308	1905-6 ..	4,889	25,597
1899-1900 ..	4,436	19,905	1906-7 ..	4,705	28,000
1900-1 ..	2,815	12,766	1907-8 ..	4,249	22,649
1901-2 ..	4,151	20,859	1908-9 ..	5,340	24,284

During the last eight seasons the area devoted to green forage was lowest in 1904-5, when it was 29,902 acres. In 1908-9, it had increased to 63,066 acres, which is the highest recorded since 1877-8. Green forage.

The area under grass and clover for seed last season showed an increase on the figures for 1907-8; but with one other exception was the lowest during the last twenty years. The product returned from 1,741 acres in 1908-9 was 18,161 bushels, or an average of over 10 bushels per acre, and it is remarkable that such favorable results have not led to the reservation of a greater area for seed purposes. Grass and clover seed.

The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in 1883-4, when 1,758 acres were planted, and yielded 15,717 cwt. Delatite, Dargo, Polwarth, and Bogong were the chief counties in which hops were grown last season, and yields were also recorded in Tanjil, Heytesbury, Evelyn, Buln Buln, and Tambo. There has been a heavy falling-off in the last twenty-five years, and the area and production of hops in 1908-9 were lower than in any other of the last thirty-three years. Last season there were only 32 growers, whose return from 189 acres was 1,094 cwt. Hops.

In 1895-6 there were 1,969 acres under flax or linseed ("Linum Flax. Usitatissimum"), but in 1898-9 the area had fallen to 72 acres. Since that year the area sown has increased, the returns for 1903-4 showing 19 growers of flax, who cultivated 259 acres, and produced 1,226 cwt. of seed, 61 cwt. of made fibre, and 4,769 cwt. of straw for treatment; in 1904-5 there was a considerable increase, the number of growers being 33, the area cultivated, 564 acres, and the produce 781

cwt. of seed, 320 cwt. of fibre made, and 3,060 cwt. of straw for treatment; in 1906-7 there were 72 growers, and the area increased to 655 acres, which produced 4,853 cwt. of seed and 1,116 cwt. of fibre, with 13,800 cwt. of straw awaiting treatment; in 1907-8 there were 87 growers, and the area still further increased to 1,263 acres, but the season was very unfavorable to the crop, and only 2,710 cwt. of seed, 60 cwt. of fibre, and 9,800 cwt. of straw for treatment were returned; in 1908-9 there were only 21 growers who cultivated 190 acres, and produced 153 cwt. of seed, 6 cwt. of fibre, and 861 cwt. of straw. The Commonwealth has come to the assistance of the grower by offering a bonus of 10 per cent. on the market value of both fibre and seed, so there is a bright future for both the fibre and linseed oil industries.

In 1908 imports into Victoria included linseed to the value of £1,219; linseed oil, worth £40,281; and fibre, worth £104,063. After supplying local requirements there is an extensive market, as there is scarcely any limit to the demand for linseed and fibre in other parts of the world, so there is great promise that in this State the flax industry will become firmly established, and be very profitable.

## Tobacco.

In addition to the Government tobacco experimental station (see page 594), there are plantations in the counties of Delatite, along the banks of the King River, and in Bogong; last season there were also small areas cultivated in Evelyn, Anglesey, and Tanjil. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for the last thirteen years, are as follows:—

## CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1896-7 TO 1908-9.

Year.	Number of Growers.	Area.		Produce.
			Acre.	
1896-7 .. .. .	233	Acre.	Cwt. (dry.)	
		1,264	7,890	
1897-8 .. .. .	77	522	3,419	
1898-9 .. .. .	31	78	190	
1899-1900 .. .. .	28	155	1,365	
1900-1 .. .. .	16	109	311	
1901-2 .. .. .	17	103	345	
1902-3 .. .. .	24	171	781	
1903-4 .. .. .	25	129	848	
1904-5 .. .. .	20	106	1,112	
1905-6 .. .. .	31	169	1,405	
1906-7 .. .. .	30	133	603	
1907-8 .. .. .	49	345	2,764	
1908-9 .. .. .	60	413	..	

The maximum quantity of tobacco grown was in 1880-1, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced, but of late years tobacco growing in Victoria has been upon a small scale.

The area under vines showed a steady increase from 4,284 acres in 1879-80, to 30,307 acres in 1894-5. In 1900-01 the area was 30,634 acres, but since then there has been a falling off to 25,855 acres in 1906-7, and to 24,430 acres in 1908-9. The vineyards are distributed fairly all over the State. There are, however, districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing; the Shire of Mildura producing last season 268,790 cwt. of grapes; Rutherglen, 99,043 cwt.; and Yackandandah, 29,650 cwt. In the Goulburn Valley wine-making is a flourishing industry. In the Wimmera district, in the County of Borung, there are many vineyards, particularly in the Stawell Shire, where 18,090 cwt. of grapes were produced in 1908-9. At Mildura, the crop was principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of thirteen years' operations are as follows:—

## VINE PRODUCTION, 1897 TO 1909.

Year ended June.	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.			
			Grapes Gathered.	Wine made.	Raisins Made.	Currants Made.
			Acres.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Cwt.
1897 ..	2,603	27,934	601,053	2,822,263	11,276	762
1898 ..	2,364	27,701	457,437	1,919,389	13,234	462
1899 ..	2,453	27,568	468,887	1,882,209	17,979	1,033
1900 ..	2,382	27,550	298,920	933,282	17,847	3,315
1901 ..	2,486	30,634	631,912	2,578,187	29,370	3,715
1902 ..	2,469	28,592	497,269	1,981,475	27,533	2,546
1903 ..	2,347	28,374	444,966	1,547,188	35,534	3,722
1904 ..	2,260	28,513	654,965	2,551,150	53,447	7,490
1905 ..	2,253	28,016	452,433	1,832,386	30,295	5,974
1906 ..	2,009	26,402	498,590	1,726,444	42,975	6,403
1907 ..	1,860	25,855	752,826	2,044,833	98,127	11,730
1908 ..	1,967	26,465	535,804	1,365,600	68,617	10,440
1909 ..	1,637	24,430	561,679	1,437,106	69,536	11,929

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1908-9, 205,300 cwt. were used for making wine, 296,009 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 60,370 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 69,536 cwt. of raisins made, 32,102 cwt. were sultanas almost entirely from Mildura. That destructive insect affecting the vines, the phylloxera vastatrix, has not during recent years shown itself to any marked extent. Attempts are now being made to completely stamp out the pest by the Department of Agriculture through the distribution of disease-resistant stocks.

Raisins are now being produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of local requirements. It is estimated that a year's consumption of raisins is about 20,000 cwt., so there are over 49,000 cwt. of the production in 1909 available for export. With regard to currants, a year's consumption is about 29,650 cwt., so that although there has been a substantial increase in the production, it must extend largely before local requirements are met.

## Orchards.

The total number of persons in the State growing fruit for sale was 5,586 in 1908-9, as against 5,241 in 1907-8, 5,367 in 1906-7, 5,163 in 1905-6, and 5,341 in 1904-5. The area under orchards in these years was 50,675, 49,212, 49,086, 47,312, and 47,205 acres respectively. The orchards are fairly spread over the whole State. The counties having the largest areas last season and the acreage in each were as follows:—Evelyn, 11,745 acres; Bourke, 11,070 acres; Mornington, 6,519 acres; Rodney, 2,897 acres; Talbot, 2,729 acres; Bendigo, 2,081 acres; Karkaroc (including Mildura), 1,788 acres; Borung, 1,656 acres; Grant, 1,505 acres; Buln Buln, 1,235 acres; and Bogong, 1,062 acres.

In the following table will be found a statement of the number of fruit trees and plants—showing trees bearing and non-bearing—producing the various kinds of fruit grown during the season 1907-8:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1907-8.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c., 1907-8.		
	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.
Apples .. .. .	795,188	1,155,966	1,951,154
Pears .. .. .	225,916	261,959	487,875
Quinces .. .. .	18,505	48,309	66,814
Plums .. .. .	187,353	296,915	484,268
Cherries .. .. .	100,228	231,084	331,312
Peaches .. .. .	109,406	295,189	404,595
Apricots .. .. .	43,312	260,351	303,663
Nectarines .. .. .	1,807	5,048	6,855
Oranges .. .. .	27,117	34,024	61,141
Lemons .. .. .	14,111	46,465	60,576
Loquats .. .. .	2,170	5,248	7,418
Medlars .. .. .	63	197	260
Figs .. .. .	4,846	29,274	34,120
Passion .. .. .	4,203	7,251	11,454
Guavas .. .. .	352	949	1,301
Pomegranates .. .. .	152	93	245
Persimmons .. .. .	253	517	770
<b>Total Large Fruits .. .. .</b>	<b>1,534,982</b>	<b>2,678,839</b>	<b>4,213,821</b>
Raspberries .. .. .	..	1,547,847	1,547,847
Strawberries .. .. .	..	4,157,534	4,157,534
Gooseberries .. .. .	..	297,853	297,853
Mulberries .. .. .	430	1,145	1,575
Olives .. .. .	652	3,165	3,817
Currants (Red, White, and Black) .. .. .	10,327	77,906	88,233
Almonds .. .. .	8,605	19,772	28,377
Walnuts .. .. .	4,726	3,787	8,513
Filberts .. .. .	1,197	2,052	3,249
Chestnuts .. .. .	410	476	886
<b>Total Nuts .. .. .</b>	<b>14,938</b>	<b>26,087</b>	<b>41,025</b>

The area under orchards growing fruit for sale increased steadily from 5,800 acres in 1872-3, to 10,048 in 1882-3, 31,370 in 1892-3, 44,502 in 1902-3, 47,205 in 1904-5, 49,212 acres in 1907-8, and 50,675 acres in 1908-9, which is the largest area returned up to date. Details of the produce from orchards growing fruit for sale during the last nine years are as follows:—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1900-1 TO 1908-9.

Year Ended March.	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area under Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.			
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1901	5,400	44,688	893,418	251,384	71,357	172,467
1902	5,693	45,885	652,525	118,742	64,145	201,291
1903	5,301	44,502	903,853	248,030	91,665	154,112
1904	5,254	46,642	805,034	158,186	81,516	289,972
1905	5,341	47,205	1,019,816	188,849	90,735	121,725
1906	5,163	47,312	578,700	219,864	56,898	130,917
1907	5,367	49,086	1,010,381	303,647	77,277	237,468
1908	5,241	49,212	618,424	182,609	47,871	157,366
1909	5,586	50,675	1,241,826	373,145	99,608	167,012

LARGE FRUITS GATHERED—continued.

	Cherries.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Others.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1901	105,032	160,968	228,686	37,184	57,866	21,846	9,901
1902	111,891	284,312	234,101	60,150	64,954	18,135	9,363
1903	102,512	173,414	168,348	23,210	48,083	19,214	8,187
1904	124,423	260,589	336,899	27,670	61,429	26,405	8,863
1905	82,504	230,130	186,360	34,088	81,716	23,500	7,335
1906	116,845	132,870	154,791	21,364	63,904	32,467	12,339
1907	120,496	276,077	258,049	23,431	37,662	29,549	16,817
1908	71,798	290,178	239,735	28,620	46,827	20,460	10,753
1909	95,012	282,040	149,262	22,363	38,548	23,687	17,462

SMALL FRUITS GATHERED.

NUTS GATHERED.

	Rasp-berries.	Straw-berries.	Goose-berries.	Currants (Red, Black, & White).	Others.	Almonds.	Walnuts.	Filberts.	Chest-nuts.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1901	20,396	4,246	12,431	1,794	882	66,837	25,294	6,818	6,469
1902	13,610	4,435	10,436	1,383	968	72,528	18,435	3,469	6,990
1903	20,185	3,101	11,573	1,456	1,011	41,551	19,378	3,437	8,262
1904	22,377	3,122	14,199	2,312	1,327	113,791	13,276	2,223	6,677
1905	12,480	5,456	13,558	1,805	1,320	80,758	28,306	1,756	4,396
1906	6,821	2,643	9,814	2,113	1,320	81,077	23,131	6,144	4,696
1907	13,816	5,487	12,276	2,054	3,307	69,378	15,863	5,339	3,506
1908	12,466	3,645	8,526	3,705	2,145	62,921	20,266	1,928	5,047
1909	8,640	4,874	6,950	1,278	2,747	91,230	23,100	3,323	3,355

The following return shows the average produce per tree for all trees for the years 1898-9 and 1901-2, and for all trees, and for bearing trees only, for the year 1907-8:—

## PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES.

Fruit Trees.	AVERAGE PER TREE.			
	1898-9.	1901-2.	1907-8.	
			All Trees.	Bearing Trees.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Apples .. ..	·90	·77	·32	·53
Pears .. ..	·59	1·00	·37	·70
Quinces .. ..	1·48	1·43	·72	·99
Plums .. ..	·46	·54	·32	·53
Cherries .. ..	·37	·40	·22	·31
Peaches .. ..	·56	·52	·72	·98
Apricots .. ..	·69	·83	·79	·92
Nectarines .. ..	·32	·92	·73	·98
Oranges .. ..	·51	·88	·47	·84
Lemons .. ..	·65	·87	·77	1·01
Loquats .. ..	·97	·49	·12	·17
Medlars .. ..	·40	1·53	·24	·32
Figs .. ..	·60	·69	·60	·70
Passion Fruit .. ..	·20	·43	·38	·60
Guavas .. ..	·14	·09	·04	·05
Pomegranates .. ..	·13	1·13	·33	·88
Persimmons .. ..	2·70	·63	·38	·56
<b>Total Large Fruits only .. ..</b>	<b>·64</b>	<b>·72</b>	<b>·41</b>	<b>·64</b>
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Almonds .. ..	2·22	2·78	2·22	3·18
Walnuts .. ..	2·99	1·52	2·38	5·35
Filberts .. ..	1·34	1·73	·59	·94
Chestnuts .. ..	6·89	6·40	5·70	10·60

This table shows a fair increase in the average production of large fruits between 1898-9 and 1901-2, but a serious falling off in 1907-8, *i.e.*, when taking all trees into consideration; and this is probably due to the large planting of young trees during recent years.

In addition, large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes were produced in these orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1908-9—Melons, 17,807 cwt.; rhubarb, 39,998 dozen bundles, and tomatoes, 24,260 cwt. There were also 4,271 acres laid down in private fruit gardens, the value of the produce being estimated at about £8,500.

Previous to 1904-5 the value of the fruit produce of the State was estimated on the basis of £25 per acre; but during the last five years extensive inquiries have been made, the most prominent growers,



the various fruit associations, and others interested in the trade having been consulted, with the result that it has been decided to estimate only the value of such fruit as reaches the market. Upon this basis, and according to the prices received by the growers, the estimated value of the fruit sold was £341,891 in 1904-5, £345,844 in 1905-6, £451,672 in 1906-7, £386,807 in 1907-8, and £373,600 in 1908-9. This, of course, does not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, large quantities being privately consumed in various ways, but no very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared; it may, however, be set down at about £35,000.

In recent years some attention has been given to cider making, and, with a view of encouraging this industry, the Agricultural Department imported a complete cider-making plant, and had it sent to various districts, the consequence being that large quantities of cider were made by it. Local manufacturers of machinery have since made machines on the lines of the imported one, with the result that cider mills are being established in several districts.

The area under market gardens for the year 1908-9 was 9,279 acres. In view of the fact that these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and that the producers are consequently able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum of loss from waste, &c., an average return of £25 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate. On this basis, the total value of the produce may be stated at £231,975. 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 for the first time collected in 1895-6, when 179,460 lbs. were returned, and it increased to 636,294 lbs. in 1900-1, but the quantity has, principally under the head of apricots, since declined, though the figures for the last three seasons present a notable improvement when compared with those for 1905-6. The details for the last nine seasons are as follows:—

## DRIED FRUIT, 1900-1 TO 1908-9.

Year ended June.	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1901 ..	28,944	35,931	97,254	411,526	62,639	..	636,294
1902 ..	42,218	33,789	90,328	328,599	66,472	..	561,406
1903 ..	18,178	28,996	70,759	110,666	69,069	8,935	306,603
1904 ..	25,137	58,293	114,096	184,960	17,599	..	400,085
1905 ..	28,021	33,080	134,019	179,520	41,137	..	415,777
1906 ..	19,290	9,207	27,703	252,746	29,227	..	338,173
1907 ..	42,113	64,648	109,958	143,970	37,716	..	398,405
1908 ..	35,544	25,504	87,383	223,091	13,112	8,077	392,711
1909 ..	69,120	56,183	84,514	170,620	26,796	30,322	437,555

Nearly all the dried fruit comes from Mildura, where fruit trees are to a large extent being replaced by vines of the sultana variety, which accounts for the falling-off in the quantity of dried fruit. At Mildura in 1908-9 there were 3,500,448 lbs. of sultana raisins made, which quantity represented an increase of 392,336 lbs. on the produce of the previous year.

Minor crops. 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 only such as were taken cognisance of by the collectors:—

## MINOR CROPS, 1907-8 AND 1908-9.

Crop.	1907-8.		1908-9.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Artichokes ... ..	2	200 cwt.	...	...
Calabashes ... ..	19	6 tons	...	...
Chicory ... ..	283	174 tons (dry)	453	450 tons (dry)
Flowers ... ..	114	...	108	...
Garlic ... ..	...	...	3	68 cwt.
Gherkins ... ..	...	...	50	221 tons
Herbs ... ..	6	...	7	...
Millet—Broom ... ..	285	{ 1,582 cwt. fibre 1,766 cwt. seed }	486	{ 2,253 cwt. fibre 2,094 cwt. seed }
"    Japanese ... ..	4	40 cwt. seed	8	56 cwt. seed
Nursery ... ..	448	...	489	...
Opium poppies ... ..	...	...	2	8 lbs.
Pumpkins ... ..	1,688	17,606 tons	2,461	29,157 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and garden ... ..	57	...	84	...
Sunflowers ... ..	76	2,047 bushels	67	3,421 bushels
Total... ..	2,982	...	4,218	...

Land in  
fallow.

The fallowing of land in Victoria commenced in 1858-9, when 6,000 acres were so treated. With annual variations in acreage, but a general increase, the area in fallow reached 853,829 acres in 1904-5, 1,049,915 acres in 1905-6, 990,967 acres in 1906-7, 894,300 acres in 1907-8, and 1,034,422 acres in 1908-9. The system of fallowing is much more extensive in the wheat-growing counties than in the other districts of the State. It is gratifying to find that the enormous advantages obtainable from this mode of treating the land are now being properly recognised. Evidence of this is supplied by returns received in March, 1908, from which it appears that on fallowed land manured there was a gain in wheat yield of over 5 bushels per acre, while on fallowed land unmanured the gain was nearly 2 bushels per acre. In order to obtain definite information regarding the relative production from

fallowed and unfallowed land under wheat, particularly in a dry season like 1907-8, some of the principal growers in the wheat districts of the State were invited to furnish information on the subject, and the tabulated results of their replies are set out in the table which follows:—

WHEAT GROWING ON FALLOWED AND UNFALLOWED LAND, 1907-8.

District.	MANURED LAND.			
	Fallowed.		Unfallowed.	
	Area.	Yield per acre.	Area.	Yield per acre.
Wimmera— Counties of Lowan, Borung, and Kara Kara ... ..	Acres. 69,834	Bushels. 11·82	Acres. 27,520	Bushels. 5·75
Mallee— Counties of Weeah, Karkaroc, and Tatchera ... ..	31,963	5·75	20,908	2·62
Northern— Counties of Gunbower, Glad- stone, Bendigo, Rodney, and Moira ... ..	41,110	9·50	28,946	4·06
Western— County of Ripon ... ..	4,821	17·93	5,993	13·47
Total ... ..	147,728	10·07	83,367	4·93

Taking the districts as a whole, it will be seen that the yield per acre from the fallowed was more than twice as great as that from the unfallowed land; and taking the districts separately, this proportion is maintained in each of the three principal ones. In the Western District the difference is not marked, due probably to the fact that wheat-growing except on a very small scale was commenced in that portion of the State only in recent years.

Some information was also obtained in regard to wheat-growing on unmanured land, particulars of which, in the case of the counties of Karkaroc and Tatchera in the Mallee District (the driest in the State in 1907-8) are as set out below:—

District and County.	WHEAT GROWN ON UNMANURED LAND.			
	Fallowed.		Unfallowed.	
	Area.	Yield per acre.	Area.	Yield per acre.
Mallee— Karkaroc ... ..	Acres. 3,067	Bushels. 2·21	Acres. 17,448	Bushels. ·95
Tatchera ... ..	2,453	3·06	17,323	·24
Total ... ..	5,520	2·59	34,771	·60

A striking difference is shown here between the yields from the fallowed and the unfallowed land, the latter being simply a failure.

Manure  
used.

In those counties which are included in the first, but not in the second table, the areas returned as unmanured were small, indicating that wheat growing on unmanured land is in them carried on to only a limited extent. This conclusion is confirmed by the increasing number of farmers using manure, and by the quantity of manure used in Victoria, as exhibited in the following table:—

MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1898 TO 1908.

Year.	Farmers using.	Area used on.	Manure used—	
			Natural.	Artificial.
		Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1898 ... ..	7,318	225,830	143,586	16,052
1901 ... ..	11,439	556,777	153,611	23,535
1902 ... ..	18,537	1,099,686	206,676	36,630
1903 ... ..	19,921	1,205,443	207,817	41,639
1904 ... ..	20,167	1,521,946	190,903	45,940
1905 ... ..	21,586	1,791,537	210,507	54,674
1906 ... ..	23,072	1,985,148	205,906	60,871
1907 ... ..	23,733	2,018,079	232,394	62,337
1908 ... ..	24,437	2,053,987	235,492	64,715

During 1908 the quantity of manure imported into Victoria was 1,489,355 cwt., and its value £211,905, while the quantity exported was 732,878 cwt. valued at £156,065.

Use of  
artificial  
manures.

So widespread is the range of application of artificial manures and so universal has their use become in Victoria, that it would appear difficult to add anything of interest to the purchaser of these modern aids to agriculture. If there is one point more than another, with which the purchaser of manures is not entirely conversant, it is probably a knowledge of the safeguards afforded him by the Artificial Manures Act.

After divesting of their legal phraseology the clauses showing the intentions of the framers of this Act, it will be found that every vendor of artificial manures (over the amount of one half hundred-weight) within the State is required each year during the months of October or November to furnish the Agricultural Chemist with samples of all manures, which it is intended to sell during the ensuing twelve months, together with a note of the selling price of each. From these samples the unit values or values of 1 per cent. of each class of plant food (Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, and Potash) in a ton of manure are calculated. The unit values so established operate for

twelve months only, and what is called the "real value" of all manures sold during that period is calculated from them. A list showing the "real value" and selling price of all manures will be found in the *Agricultural Journal*. The Act further requires that each bag of manure shall have a label attached showing the net weight and an analysis of the contents. It may not be generally known that each purchaser of manures is required under the Act to produce these labels if a case for prosecution arise. Purchasers of manures, therefore, may with advantage to themselves observe the precaution of keeping the labels.

In order to check the quality of manures despatched to the country, inspectors are empowered to take samples during transit, at a railway station, or on the farm itself. The compliance of the vendors with the guarantee given by them is best described in the words of the Agricultural Chemist:—"It is quite noteworthy that almost without exception the whole of the samples were well up to the guarantee, and in many cases were in excess of the percentages of fertilizing constituents guaranteed." So far, then, the Victorian farmer can have no fault to find with the quality of the article sold in the State.

As regards the price per ton, it is gratifying to find that farmers are able to purchase manures of equal quality at a cheaper rate per ton than that which rules in adjoining States.

It may be assumed that superphosphates form by far the largest proportion of manures sold, and the position is concisely put by the Agricultural Chemist in the statement "That a superphosphate of 20 per cent. water soluble and 1½ per cent. insoluble would cost per ton in Victoria, £4 11s. 6d., as against £5 3s. 10½d. in New South Wales and £6 5s. 3d. in New Zealand."

The unit values in several of the American States are also higher than those prevailing in Victoria. The Victorian purchaser of artificial manures may thus congratulate himself on being able to purchase high-grade manures at very moderate prices. It is, moreover, a matter of further congratulation that complete harmony exists between the Department of Agriculture as the administrator of the Act and the merchants whose business is amenable to its operation.

It has come to be recognised by progressive farmers that, valuable as are the effects of manures rationally used, their usefulness is controlled by the manner of the cultivation given to the land. In other words, it is unreasonable to expect the maximum benefit from manures on imperfectly tilled land, the moisture content of which

is below what it should be. Cultivation always has been, and always will be, the most important of all operations on the farm, and it is the recognition of this fact that leads to some persons securing better results than their neighbours.

The three watchwords in agricultural practice may be described as Cultivation, Rotation, and Fertilization, the proper observance of which leads to that higher standard of production towards which the demands of civilization are forcing the agriculturists of all nations to aspire.

Characteristics of Victorian soils.

The soils of Victoria, like those of every part of the world, vary widely in their physical and chemical conditions. Colour alone is not always an index to productivity, yet to the average mind a darkish colour in soils is generally accepted as indicating a higher potential fertility than exists in lighter coloured soils. There is some logic in this reasoning on account of darkish coloured soils containing generally more organic matter, and, other things being equal, having thus a better absorptive and retentive power for moisture. Fertility, however, is the harmonious operation of a number of factors, some of which are difficult to control. The absorption, retention, and movement of the soil moisture are entirely dependent on the composition, size, and nature of the soil particles, and in this particular, many farmers do not sufficiently appreciate the far-reaching effects of cultivation as the most economical manner in which the latent wealth of the soil may be made available to the needs of crops. Porosity, or natural drainage, controls the temperature of the soil, especially during the period when growth is most abundant, viz., the Spring, hence it is that many soils whose drainage is imperfect, remain cold at that season and the crops grown upon them are restricted in yield. Capillarity, or the power of the soil to transfer moisture from the subsoil to the upper cultivated portion, wherein the roots of crops develop, is exemplified in the case of the two extreme types of sand and clay. In the former case, the surface dries rapidly during summer, although there may be an abundant supply of moisture a few feet down—in the latter case, owing to the facility with which moisture rises from the subsoil to the surface and is lost by evaporation, the soil becomes hard and dry. It is, however, the amounts of the mineral elements of plant food present that are usually regarded as the true measure of fertility. Without food no plant can thrive, but without an adequate supply of moisture no seed can even germinate, much less produce a mature plant. Hence it is that the chemical condition of a soil is subordinate in importance to its physical composition.

During the past eighteen years some thousands of chemical analyses of Victorian soils have been made by the Chemical Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and the tabulation of the figures has given a general knowledge of the characteristics of soils in every district in the State.

To divide the State into three broad divisions of coastal plain, northern plain, and hill country, is sufficient classification for the general statement that the soils of each locality are somewhat below the standard for phosphoric acid, hence the universal suitability of manures containing that ingredient. In the extensive areas stretching from the coast to the hills throughout Gippsland and the Western District, field experiments have indicated the necessity for a supplementary application of manures containing nitrogen. The greater rainfall of these southern districts permits a more luxuriant growth of vegetation, and as the function of nitrogen is to build up the framework of the plant, it is logical enough that these soils should require feeding in that direction. As regards potash, there is evidence that the majority of Victorian soils, particularly those of the clay type, are well furnished, and at all events for some time, except it may be for special crops, there would appear to be little necessity for manures supplying this element. It must not be forgotten, however, that plant foods produce their best results when in correct proportions to one another, and on sandy soils, when root crops and legumes are grown, potash fertilization may be found necessary.

The percentage of lime present forms a distinct feature in soils of the northern plain, but in the south with the exception of certain places where the geological formation is of limestone, this most essential element is lacking. It is not too much to say that many thousands of acres in Southern Victoria stand in more need of drainage and liming than of manures. As a corrector of soil acidity, and as the formation of a base, wherewith other plant foods may combine and be held in such a manner as to become gradually available to the needs of plants, lime will be found of great service. For the breaking down of adhesive clay soils, so as to render the passage of implements easier, lime well repays the application of from 5 to 10 cwt. per acre—once every four or five years.

Useful as the work of soil analysis has been, its value will be made more manifest when the agriculturist has standards of fertility established to meet the requirements of different soil types under varying climatic conditions.

A better appreciation on the part of the farmer of the powerful influence that soil treatment exerts on the production of crops, and a clearer conception of the rational principles of fertilization will

gradually lead to a higher standard of farming, and an all round increase in the average yields of all crops grown within the State.

Farm implements.

In recent years the number of engines, horse-works, and machinery, and other implements on agricultural, dairying, and pastoral holdings has been ascertained at the time of the collectors' visits. The particulars for the last two years are as follows:—

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS ON FARMS AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS  
IN EACH DISTRICT, 1908 AND 1909.

Districts.	Number of —													
	Engines.		Horse-works.	Harvesters.	Threshing Machines.	Winnowing Machines.	Reapers and Binders.	Strippers.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Cultivators.	Grain Drills.	Chaff- cutters.	Cream Separators.
	Steam.	Oil.												
1908.														
Central ..	457	195	1,655	55	76	291	2,701	99	14,321	10,313	4,720	1,649	5,054	4,152
North-Central ..	286	72	1,073	129	45	346	1,892	66	5,318	3,914	1,244	1,133	2,058	2,225
Western ..	201	312	1,543	459	66	274	2,249	155	7,917	5,727	1,513	1,370	2,701	1,796
Wimmera ..	97	200	2,968	2,041	45	2,279	2,862	3,572	8,205	5,612	3,394	3,500	3,490	1,703
Mallee ..	113	23	854	707	35	1,417	855	2,564	3,556	1,906	2,049	1,342	974	846
Northern ..	555	102	1,970	3,661	105	3,140	4,844	3,173	12,745	8,182	5,018	4,389	2,801	4,284
North-Eastern ..	269	45	789	186	40	351	1,287	386	4,762	3,163	1,003	630	1,413	1,447
Gippsland ..	484	78	555	26	41	113	719	21	7,149	5,279	2,094	535	1,743	4,146
Total ..	2,462	1,027	11,407	7,264	453	8,211	17,409	10,036	63,973	44,096	21,035	14,548	20,234	20,599
1909.														
Central ..	88	246	1,792	71	88	307	3,109	30	15,194	10,883	5,103	1,961	5,361	4,494
North-Central ..	291	35	1,073	158	37	332	2,071	47	5,666	3,847	1,422	1,218	2,106	2,422
Western ..	262	418	1,622	513	66	303	2,586	127	8,687	6,180	1,619	1,628	2,891	2,228
Wimmera ..	96	327	2,879	2,184	52	2,067	3,147	3,507	8,365	5,744	3,485	3,630	3,575	2,134
Mallee ..	143	66	845	701	43	1,391	1,001	2,612	3,574	1,940	2,129	1,494	1,010	988
Northern ..	640	140	1,831	3,702	115	2,802	5,089	2,857	12,334	8,177	4,876	4,382	2,764	4,336
North-Eastern ..	332	60	844	178	43	348	1,354	334	4,989	3,226	1,072	695	1,437	1,579
Gippsland ..	342	114	598	27	49	127	853	22	7,538	5,528	2,017	624	1,902	4,314
Total ..	2,554	1,456	11,534	7,534	488	7,677	19,210	9,536	66,347	45,525	21,723	15,682	21,046	22,385

NOTE.—The returns collected in March, 1909, showed that there were also in use 361 milking machine plants, 2,994 shearing machines, and 3,246 wool presses.

Compared with 1908, the only decreases shown by the figures for 1909 are in the numbers of winnowers and strippers, and this position is the result of the increased use of harvesters, which, especially in the Wimmera and Northern districts have grown in numbers. The Central, Western, and Gippsland districts are mainly responsible for a marked increase in reapers and binders, grain drills, ploughs, and harrows. A substantial increase occurred also in cream separators, each district having contributed a share to the number added.



The following are particulars respecting dairy cows in Victoria in Dairyng, each of the last six years:—

DAIRYING, 1903 TO 1908.

Year.	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows at end of Year.	Butter Made.	Cheese Made.	Number of Cream Separators in use.
1903 ..	41,824	515,179	lbs. 46,685,727	lbs. 5,681,515	8,986
1904 ..	42,931	632,493	61,002,841	4,747,851	13,408
1905 ..	46,757	649,100	57,606,821	4,297,350	15,710
1906 ..	47,741	701,309	68,088,168	4,877,593	19,446
1907 ..	49,406	709,279	63,746,354	4,397,909	20,599
1908 ..	49,158	609,166	48,461,398	4,328,644	22,395

In 1908 the autumn was exceptionally dry, and as a result of this the number of cow-keepers and of dairy cows and the quantity of butter and cheese made showed a decrease in that year as compared with the year 1907. It is generally regarded that the milk required to make one pound of butter will make about 2 lbs. of cheese, and on this basis the figures in the table show that, after deducting supplies required for milk and cream consumed in their natural state and for milk concentrated, condensed, or preserved, the average production from each dairy cow was equal to 83 lbs. of butter in 1908, as against an average of 93 lbs. in 1907, 100 lbs. in 1904 and 1906, 92 lbs. in 1905, and 97 lbs. in 1903.

The numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, in each census year Live stock. since 1861, together with the number per head of the population at each period, are shown in the following table. The progress of the industries dependent on the breeding of stock is thus indicated:—

LIVE STOCK PER HEAD OF POPULATION: RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Stock.	1861.		1871.		1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Population 540,322.		Population 731,528.		Population 862,346.		Population 1,140,405.		Population 1,201,341.	
	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.
Horses (including foals) ..	76,536	·14	209,025	·29	275,516	·32	436,469	·38	392,237	·33
Cattle—										
Milch Cows	197,332	·37	212,193	·29	329,198	·38	395,192	·35	521,612	·43
Other	525,000	·97	564,534	·77	957,069	1·11	1,387,689	1·22	1,080,772	·90
Sheep ..	5,780,896	10·70	10,477,976	14·32	10,360,285	12·01	12,692,843	11·13	10,841,790	9·03
Pigs ..	61,259	·11	180,109	·25	241,936	·28	282,457	·25	350,370	·29

The animals are here averaged to the number of inhabitants of Victoria, a continually changing quantity. In the next table they are averaged to a constant quantity—the number of square miles in the State.

LIVE STOCK PER SQUARE MILE: RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Year.		Average per Square Mile (Area of Victoria, 87,884 Square Miles).				
		Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
			Milch Cows.	Other.		
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

The increase in each class was constant up to 1891, with the exception of a slight fall in the number of sheep between 1871 and 1881. Between the censuses of 1891 and 1901, however, there was a reduction in the numbers of horses, cattle generally, and sheep, probably due to the dry seasons in the intercensal period. There was also an exceptional export of horses to South Africa for some time prior to the 1901 census. The number of milch cows increased considerably in the decade, indicating the growth of the dairying industry, and explaining in part the largely augmented output of butter. The number of pigs steadily and satisfactorily increased throughout the intercensal periods preceding 1901; but since that year there has been a falling-off.

The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last three years. Tables showing the stock, classified in conjunction with holdings in March, 1906, will be found on page 609; and the sheep, further classified in different sized flocks, in March, 1908, are enumerated on page 659.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1907 TO 1909.

Live Stock.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Horses (including foals)...	406,840	424,648	424,903
Cattle—			
Dairy Cows ... ..	701,309	709,279	609,166
Other (including calves)	1,103,014	1,133,528	964,996
Sheep ... ..	12,937,440	14,146,734	12,545,742
Pigs ... ..	220,452	211,002	179,358

It will be seen that the figures for 1909 relating to all classes of stock, except horses, are below those of the previous year.

Horses, which include 43,380 foals reared, show an increase of 255, and as there was a net export of 836, the number that died was about 42,300, or 10 per cent. Allowing for accidents and old age, and for the scarcity of grass, due to the exceptionally dry autumn and winter, this is a light mortality, and indicates that the rearing of horses in Victoria is not interrupted by disease of any kind. Pigs continue to decline in numbers, though, as they are in good demand at high values, there is an excellent prospect of a most profitable return being obtained by persons rearing them.

In the following table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices obtaining in Melbourne during the years 1907 and 1908 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the Melbourne *Stock and Station Journal* :—

Prices of stock.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1907 AND 1908.

Stock.	Prices in 1907.						Prices in 1908.											
	Average.			Range.			Average.			Range.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
<b>Horses.</b>																		
Extra heavy draught	48	3	0	40	0	0	57	0	0	48	7	6	45	0	0	55	0	0
Medium draught	33	15	0	25	0	0	46	0	0	36	2	6	31	0	0	40	15	0
Delivery Cart	27	16	0	16	0	0	35	0	0	28	7	6	24	0	0	32	10	0
Order Cart	18	15	0	14	0	0	22	10	0	19	7	6	17	10	0	23	5	0
Indian Remounts	31	12	0	23	0	0	38	0	0	28	7	6	22	10	0	33	10	0
Saddle and Harness	11	12	0	6	0	0	17	0	0	12	2	6	8	10	0	14	0	0
Carriage, per pair	162	6	0	110	0	0	200	0	0	170	0	0	160	0	0	180	0	0
Ponies	22	5	0	11	0	0	30	0	0	22	2	6	15	10	0	25	0	0
<b>Fat Cattle.</b>																		
<b>Bullocks—</b>																		
Extra Prime	14	11	8	11	15	0	19	10	0	14	7	0	11	12	6	18	7	6
Prime	12	8	1	10	0	0	16	5	0	12	12	0	11	2	6	15	7	6
Good	10	8	7	8	0	0	13	10	0	10	13	0	8	17	6	13	5	0
Good Light and Handy Weights	8	11	9	6	10	0	11	10	0	9	0	0	6	17	6	11	10	0
Second	5	16	2	4	7	6	9	0	0	7	5	0	5	7	6	9	10	0
Cows	8	14	2	7	0	0	12	15	0	9	10	0	7	10	0	12	0	0
Best	5	12	2	3	0	0	9	10	0	6	7	6	4	7	6	9	5	0
Others																		
<b>Young Cattle.</b>																		
<b>Prime Steers and Heifers</b>																		
Prime	4	11	2	3	0	0	8	0	0	5	1	0	3	17	6	6	5	0
Calves, prime	2	16	2	1	15	0	4	0	0	2	17	6	2	5	0	3	10	0
"    good	1	18	4	1	0	0	2	15	0	1	19	0	1	10	0	2	7	6
<b>Dairy Cattle.</b>																		
<b>Best Milkers</b>																		
Good	9	13	6	8	10	0	15	0	0	9	15	0	7	12	6	11	13	0
Inferior	7	15	6	7	0	0	9	10	0	7	11	0	6	16	0	8	3	0
Springers, best	4	15	0	4	0	0	5	10	0	4	5	0	3	0	0	5	10	0
Heifers, best Springers	8	0	3	6	5	0	10	10	0	7	11	0	7	5	0	7	16	0
Dry Cows	6	5	0	5	5	0	8	10	0	5	13	0	4	15	0	6	12	0
Stores	4	3	0	3	5	0	5	0	0	4	1	0	3	10	0	5	0	0
	3	1	10	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	2	12	0	3	9	0
<b>Fat Sheep.</b>																		
<b>Wethers (cross)—</b>																		
Extra Prime	1	3	0	0	16	0	1	14	0	1	1	0	0	15	2	1	9	0
Prime	1	0	4	0	12	6	1	8	6	0	18	4	0	13	4	1	4	6
Good	0	17	2	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	15	7	0	11	4	1	1	0
<b>Ewes (cross)—</b>																		
Extra Prime	1	0	2	0	13	0	1	10	6	0	17	7	0	12	6	1	4	6
Prime	0	17	8	0	10	6	1	6	6	0	15	3	0	10	6	1	1	0
Good	0	14	8	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	12	9	0	8	9	0	17	6

## PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1907 AND 1908—continued.

Stock.	Prices in 1907.						Prices in 1908.											
	Average.		Range.				Average.		Range.									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
<i>Fat Sheep</i> —continued.																		
Wethers (merino)—																		
Prime .. ..	0	18	5	0	10	6 to	1	8	0	0	16	5	0	11	3 to	1	3	0
Good .. ..	0	15	1	0	7	0 to	1	3	0	0	13	8	0	9	0 to	0	19	9
Ewes (merino) ..	0	11	1	0	6	6 to	1	4	0	0	11	2	0	6	7 to	0	17	6
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>																		
Extra Prime ..	0	16	11	0	12	0 to	1	2	0	0	15	7	0	13	6 to	0	19	10
Prime .. ..	0	14	7	0	10	0 to	0	19	0	0	13	6	0	11	9 to	0	17	6
Good .. ..	0	11	11	0	7	0 to	0	16	0	0	11	1	0	8	10 to	0	14	3
Second .. ..	0	9	4	0	5	0 to	0	12	6	0	8	6	0	6	9 to	0	12	0
<i>Pigs.</i>																		
Back Fattens—																		
Extra Heavy	4	14	7	2	15	0 to	7	17	6	5	17	6	3	18	6 to	7	13	6
Prime .. ..																		
Extra Prime and	3	6	0	2	0	0 to	4	15	0	3	18	0	2	17	6 to	5	5	0
Weighty .. ..																		
Baconers—																		
Extra Prime ..	3	1	1	2	4	0 to	4	8	0	3	10	6	2	12	6 to	4	16	0
Prime .. ..	2	13	9	1	17	0 to	3	18	0	3	1	6	2	6	0 to	4	3	0
Porkers .. ..	1	12	8	1	0	0 to	2	9	0	1	17	6	1	10	0 to	2	13	6
Stores .. ..	0	19	0	0	9	0 to	1	15	0	1	2	0	0	15	0 to	1	16	0
Slips and Suckers	0	8	7	0	2	0 to	0	18	0	0	9	6	0	4	6 to	0	15	6

Compared with 1907, the average prices of horses, fat cattle, and pigs in 1908 point generally to improved values; but those of dairy cattle and sheep show a reduction. The range of prices indicates fluctuations in values during each year as well as unevenness in the quality of all classes of stock.

Stock  
slaughtered.

The return of stock slaughtered in the last six years was partly furnished by the municipal authorities, and partly collected by the police. The number includes those slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs. Previous to 1903, the returns were furnished solely by the municipal authorities, an estimate being made of the stock slaughtered privately. The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered during each of the last nine years:—

## STOCK SLAUGHTERED : 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Number Slaughtered.		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1900 .. ..	2,371,415	248,797	231,752
1901 .. ..	2,469,797	251,477	261,479
1902 .. ..	2,827,938	233,206	224,431
1903 .. ..	2,652,569	235,284	164,745
1904 .. ..	2,305,729	243,937	191,311
1905 .. ..	2,576,316	249,454	248,568
1906 .. ..	2,826,144	261,034	274,391
1907 .. ..	3,226,141	289,709	257,695
1908 .. ..	3,309,865	279,710	225,162

Production.

655

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK SLAUGHTERED: 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	For Butcher and Private Use.			For Freezing.			For Preserving and Salting.			For Boiling Down.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1900	1,921,284	244,571	119,137	437,332	3,808	..	9,181	115	112,604	3,618	303	11
1901	2,016,863	249,079	134,276	431,740	980	..	10,087	937	127,145	11,107	481	58
1902	2,337,262	329,728	106,390	373,029	2,293	..	13,211	485	117,984	99,436	700	57
1903	2,337,958	231,682	52,681	294,906	1,630	4,200	11,400	1,473	107,754	8,305	499	110
1904	1,843,896	242,276	67,302	459,963	720	3,200	10,995	699	120,758	775	242	51
1905	1,922,402	231,519	92,347	649,107	16,663	1,959	3,229	981	154,190	1,578	291	72
1906	2,170,581	251,004	96,618	651,914	8,009	2,580	2,522	1,476	175,120	1,127	545	73
1907	2,255,308	282,403	81,118	866,492	2,805	1,585	11,760	3,141	174,970	92,575	1,360	24
1908	2,480,072	260,529	71,309	773,396	15,789	2,296	10,775	2,015	151,478	45,622	1,377	79

The most noticeable figures in these tables are those relating to the sheep—a large proportion of which were lambs—slaughtered for freezing. Though less in 1908 than in the previous year they still point to the growth of the frozen-meat trade in Victoria.

The following is a return of the imports and exports of animals under principal heads during 1908. The export of horses was largely to New South Wales and India, and the trade in other live stock was principally with Australian States:—

Gain or loss in live stock.

LIVE STOCK IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1908.

	Number of—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Imported	...	...	...	...
Exported	...	...	...	...
Net Imports	6,407	86,722	1,562,447	3,301
Net Exports	7,243	118,315	1,049,334	108
Net Imports	...	...	513,113	3,193
Net Exports	836	31,593	...	...

The information in this table combined with that relating to stock held at the end of the year and stock slaughtered during the year shows that there were no very serious losses by death of live stock during 1908, though on account of the unusually dry weather during the first half of the year, there was, compared with 1907, an increased mortality. By deducting the decrease in the number on hand from the total of stock slaughtered and exported (net) during 1908, it is evident that after replacing losses by mortality, those reared give a net production for the year of about 1,100 horses, 43,000 cattle, 1,196,000 sheep, and 190,000 pigs.

In the last four years the wool production of the State has been arrived at by a new method, which gives a much more

Wool production.

accurate estimate of the season's production than formerly. The information relating to the clip has been obtained direct from the growers, and an allowance has been made for the wool on Victorian skins, both stripped and exported. Previously, the wool production was estimated from the Customs returns for the calendar year, but it is considered that under the present method the production of each particular season can be better distinguished.

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION,  
SEASON 1908-9.

Districts.	Wool Clip, 1908-9.			
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Central ... ..	4,738,557	297,297	5,035,854	
North-Central ... ..	4,490,688	218,935	4,709,623	
Western ... ..	26,010,125	1,698,795	27,708,920	
Wimmera ... ..	12,207,514	568,265	12,775,779	
Mallee ... ..	2,559,140	97,596	2,656,736	
Northern ... ..	8,372,575	313,523	8,686,098	
North-Eastern ... ..	3,415,767	209,538	3,625,305	
Gippsland ... ..	3,494,742	237,144	3,731,886	
Total Clip* {	1908-9	65,289,108	3,641,093	68,930,201
	1907-8	72,542,779	6,577,194	79,119,973
	1906-7	67,943,784	6,739,416	74,683,200
	1905-6	58,919,314	5,258,557	64,177,871
			1907-8.	90 8-9.
Wool clip ... ..			79,119,973	68,930,201
Estimated quantity of wool stripped from Victorian skins ... ..			5,109,096	7,523,250
Estimated quantity of wool on Victorian skins exported ... ..			8,853,272	11,083,000
Total production ... ..			93,082,341	87,536,451
Total value ... ..			£3,878,431	£3,556,168

\* The average weight of the fleece in 1908-9 was—sheep, 5.98 lbs.; lambs, 2.11 lbs.; sheep and lambs combined, 5.45 lbs.

The quantity of wool produced last season, as might have been expected from the reduced number of sheep, was about 6 per cent. less than in 1907-8. Its value was £3,556,168, or over 8 per cent. less than in the previous season, so that there was a reduction in the value per lb. as well as in the quantity.

The following table shows the wool imported, exported, and used in the factories of the State, and the value of same. With an allowance for weight lost in washing and scouring and for the wool

Wool imported, exported, and used locally.

on skins exported, the figures will give approximately the quantity of wool produced in the last ten calendar years:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF WOOL IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND USED LOCALLY—1899 TO 1908.

Year	Wool Imported.		Wool Exported.		Wool Used in Manufactures in the State.			Wool Production—Greasy and Scoured (Approximately).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Rate per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	s. d.	£	lbs.	£
1899	63,067,135	2,351,059	121,877,604	5,701,410	2,867,884	1 0	143,394	61,678,353	3,493,745
1900	62,527,987	1,927,677	102,205,965	4,217,018	3,045,292	0 6	76,132	42,723,270	2,365,163
1901	61,796,450	1,840,066	131,623,062	4,350,285	3,408,526	0 6	85,213	73,235,138	2,595,432
1902	38,008,765	1,141,715	100,516,094	3,473,372	3,473,835	0 8	115,794	65,981,164	2,447,451
1903	36,726,396	1,381,647	84,560,603	3,186,054	3,772,390	0 9	141,464	51,606,597	1,945,871
1904	51,449,037	2,076,958	123,208,133	5,452,973	4,027,080	0 10	167,795	75,786,176	3,543,810
1905	67,935,833	2,911,556	125,181,191	5,420,259	4,493,041	0 10	196,570	61,738,399	2,705,278
1906	82,989,583	3,578,056	141,696,567	6,154,382	4,765,687	0 10	208,498	63,472,671	2,784,824
1907	70,940,474	3,111,249	167,506,723	7,372,148	5,600,873	0 9	210,033	102,166,927	4,470,932
1908	65,458,440	2,836,606	136,897,537	6,059,914	6,152,253	0 9	230,709	77,591,350	3,454,017

The quantity and value of wool produced in 1907 in the various Australian States and New Zealand, estimated on the import and export returns, were:—

Wool production—Australasia.

State	Quantity (Greasy, Washed, and Scoured) lbs.	Value £
Victoria	102,166,927	4,470,932
New South Wales	327,023,372	17,185,126
Queensland	81,575,260	4,132,791
South Australia	50,941,292	2,116,460
Western Australia	20,210,233	812,088
Tasmania	9,300,026	42,5203
New Zealand	175,395,533	7,820,695

The 1907 figures have been inserted, as the information for some of the other States for 1908 is not available.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. prevailing during the past three seasons has been extracted from Messrs. Goldsborough, Mort, and Co.'s annual review:—

Prices of wool.

PRICES OF WOOL, 1906-7 TO 1908-9.

Class of Wool.	Average Value per lb. in—		
	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
<b>GREASY MERINO.</b>			
Extra Super (Western District) ..	up to 18½d.	17½d. to 20½d.	17½d. to 19d.
Super ... ..	15½d. to 16½d.	16d. to 17d.	16d. to 17d.
Good ... ..	14d. to 14½d.	13d. to 15½d.	13½d. to 14½d.
Average ... ..	10½d. to 11½d.	11d. to 14d.	12d. to 13d.
Wasty and Inferior ... ..	7½d. to 8½d.	6d. to 9½d.	7½d. to 8½d.
Extra Super Lambs ... ..	up to 20½d.	20d. to 21d.	up to 21½d.
Super Lambs ... ..	12½d. to 15½d.	14d. to 16d.	14d. to 16d.
Good Lambs ... ..	10½d. to 11½d.	10½d. to 12½d.	11d. to 12d.
Average Lambs ... ..	8d. to 9½d.	7d. to 9d.	8d. to 8½d.
Inferior Lambs ... ..	5½d. to 7½d.	4½d. to 6½d.	5d. to 6d.

## PRICES OF WOOL, 1906-7 TO 1908-9—continued.

Class of Wool.	Average Value per lb. in—		
	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
<b>GREASY CROSSBRED.</b>			
Extra Super Comebacks ... ..	up to 17½d.	17½d. to 18½d.	15d. to 16d.
Super Comebacks ... ..	15½d. to 16d.	up to 16½d.	11½d. to 14½d.
Fine Crossbred ... ..	13d. to 15d.	8½d. to 13½d.	11d. to 12d.
Medium Crossbred ... ..	12½d. to 13½d.	6½d. to 11d.	6½d. to 7½d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln ... ..	9½d. to 11½d.	5d. to 9½d.	5½d. to 6d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs ... ..	13d. to 14½d.	13d. to 14½d.	11½d. to 12d.
Good Crossbred Lambs ... ..	11½d. to 12½d.	9½d. to 12½d.	9½d. to 10½d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs ... ..	9½d. to 10½d.	6d. to 9d.	7½d. to 8½d.
<b>SCOURED.</b>			
Extra Super Fleece ... ..	up to 24¾d.	21½d. to 25d.	21½d. to 23d.
Super Fleece ... ..	22d. to 24d.	19d. to 22d.	20d. to 21½d.
Good Fleece ... ..	20½d. to 21½d.	17½d. to 20d.	18d. to 19½d.
Average Fleece ... ..	19½d. to 20½d.	16d. to 19d.	16½d. to 17½d.
<b>RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.</b>			
Greasy Merino Fleece ... ..	18½d.	20½d.	19d.
" Comeback Fleece ... ..	17½d.	18½d.	16d.
" Merino Lambs ... ..	20½d.	21d.	21½d.
" Comeback Lambs ... ..	14½d.	14½d.	12d.
Scoured Fleece ... ..	24½d.	25d.	23d.

Flocks of  
sheep.

Returns which were prepared in March, 1908, for the second time gave full information as to the flocks of sheep in Victoria at that date. The number of flocks and of sheep at that time in the different districts were as follows:—

## NUMBER OF FLOCKS AND OF SHEEP IN DISTRICTS, 1908.

District.	Number of—		Average Number of Sheep in a Flock.	Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.		Flocks.	Sheep.
Central ..	2,325	1,224,639	527	10.67	8.76
North-Central ..	1,803	1,056,890	586	8.28	7.56
Western ..	4,693	5,071,479	1,081	21.54	36.28
Wimmera ..	3,707	2,366,378	638	17.02	16.93
Mallee ..	857	479,948	560	3.93	3.43
Northern ..	4,307	1,921,028	446	19.77	13.75
North-Eastern ..	1,780	832,634	468	8.17	5.96
Gippsland ..	2,312	1,024,918	443	10.62	7.33
Total ..	21,784	13,977,964	642	100.00	100.00

The figures do not include 168,770 sheep which were travelling on roads, or which were in cities and towns. The average number of sheep to a flock in Victoria was 642, and this average



was exceeded in only one of its divisions—the Western District—in which were located some very large-sized flocks, and which, as a consequence, contained over 36 per cent. of the total sheep in the State, though possessing only 21½ per cent. of the total flocks. In the Northern, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts, which contained 38½ per cent. of the flocks, but only 27 per cent. of the sheep, there was a much better distribution, and also the evidence that the raising of lambs and the production of wool were combined to a greater extent with cultivation. From 1906 there had been an increase of 5,717 flocks, and of 2,637,842 sheep, each district having contributed to both increases; but the average number of sheep in a flock had decreased during the period from 706 to 642 though the Wimmera, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts showed increased averages. The decrease in the average size of flocks combined with the increase in the number of sheep, is evidence of the growing popularity of sheep-raising in the community. A classification of sheep was also made according to sizes of flocks in each county. Excluding sheep travelling and in cities and towns, the following table shows the classification for the whole State:—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO SIZES OF FLOCKS, 1908.

Size of Flocks.	Number of—		Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
Under 500 .. .. .	15,797	2,415,541	72.52	17.28
500 to 1,000 .. .. .	3,414	2,393,866	15.67	17.13
1,001 " 2,000 .. .. .	1,490	2,130,673	6.84	15.24
2,001 " 3,000 .. .. .	411	1,007,456	1.89	7.21
3,001 " 5,000 .. .. .	288	1,139,661	1.32	8.15
5,001 " 7,000 .. .. .	114	679,493	.52	4.86
7,001 " 10,000 .. .. .	100	864,734	.46	6.19
10,001 " 15,000 .. .. .	79	989,913	.36	7.08
15,001 " 20,000 .. .. .	39	684,469	.18	4.90
Over 20,000 .. .. .	52	1,672,158	.24	11.96
Total .. .. .	21,784	13,977,964	100.00	100.00

Flocks of over 15,000, though not very numerous, being only about one in every 240, accounted for almost as many sheep as those in the most general size—that under 500—which comprised 72½ per cent. of the total flocks. Of the largest flocks, 39 containing 1,233,268 sheep belonged to the Western District counties, and 4, containing 176,059 to the Central District counties. Flocks of the second largest size were also chiefly confined to the Western District, where 32 of them, representing 560,847 sheep, were found—so that as regards this size the district possessed over four-fifths of the flocks and sheep in the State. The Western District

had, altogether, over 36 per cent. of the total sheep in Victoria, but less than 16 per cent. of the number in this district were in flocks up to 1,000. In every other district the keeping of sheep was combined with agriculture to a much greater extent, as of the total in each district the proportion per cent. in flocks up to 1,000 was, in the Northern, 54; Mallee, 51; North-Eastern, 46; Wimmera, 46; Gippsland, 41; North-Central, 39; and in the Central, 36. Between 1906 and 1908 the flocks up to 1,000 increased by 5,157, or 37 per cent., and the sheep in them by 1,428,712, or 42 per cent.; while in the same time the flocks over 1,000 increased by 560, or 28 per cent., and the sheep in them by 1,209,130, or only 15 per cent.

Breed of sheep.

An attempt to estimate the numbers of sheep of different breeds in Victoria was made for the first time as at March, 1908. The result is shown below:—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO BREED, MARCH, 1908.

Breed of Sheep.	Number.
Merino ... ..	5,092,824
Comeback ... ..	3,253,749
Crossbred, coarse ... ..	1,839,075
Shropshire and Southdown	1,697,608
"                                  "	990,271
Lincoln ... ..	565,869
Shropshire ... ..	707,338
Other ... ..	
Total ... ..	14,146,734

Lamb Raising.

The export trade in frozen lamb began in 1892, and, in the few years that have since elapsed, it has so enormously developed that it is now recognised as one of the principal industries of the State. In 1892, 11,794 centals of beef and mutton were exported, and, in 1894, 111,715 centals of mutton, or some 250,000 carcasses, were shipped. In two years from its inception the trade had increased tenfold, and this prosperous beginning was an index of its future expansion. For three or four years after the inception of the trade mutton was the chief export, but in 1896 the export of lambs commenced to be seriously viewed by graziers. The trade in lambs has since grown to such an extent that even the most sanguine prophecies concerning it seem likely to fall short of realization. In 1908 there were killed for export 652,882 lambs and 105,095 sheep. The year 1907 was a prosperous one for the meat industry, there being killed for export 702,767 lambs and 175,447 sheep. The shrinkage in 1908 was due to inclemency of season, absence of shelter and shortness of grass during the winter and early spring.

The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both lamb and mutton, and breeds, if properly selected, would be profitable, not only as meat but as wool producers. The

climate permits of flocks being kept on open pasture all the year round, and there are certain districts where, in consequence of exceptionally mild conditions prevailing, the industry can be carried on with absolute success.

In Victoria the legislative trend is towards the breaking up of large estates, and many small holdings have been established. With the extension of the intense culture methods that are being impressed on farmers, lamb-raising will become a most extensive industry. Oversea markets for mutton and lamb are continually being opened up, so there is no risk of the trade being overdone.

The demand for lamb in Britain alone is ever steadily increasing, and supply and means of transport are the factors that must be duly considered on this side of the world.

The growing of wheat and the raising of lambs are two industries which are mutually dependent; farmers should, therefore, more actively combine these pursuits, as in so doing they would effect subtle transmutations in farming operations. Sheep moreover keep fields free from weeds, in addition to causing an enrichment of the ground.

The demand in Europe and America for mutton and wool, and in Japan for wool alone, is persistently increasing, while the supplies of these commodities are relatively decreasing, in consequence of the continuous growth and spread of population, and the increasing inability of stock owners in old countries to augment their flocks, because of the proportionate contraction of their grazing lands. Old lands, whose territories are limited, and whose populations are vast and increasing, cannot find room to depasture the great flocks and herds necessary to meet their requirements, and so must look for supplies of meat and wool to newer lands, where sheep will flourish and where extensive grazing areas are available. The possibilities, then, for settlers in Victoria who may embark in the industry of raising lambs for export oversea are unbounded; the hours of toil are neither long nor exacting, and the industry is now one of the most profitable and popular of farming occupations. With the continuous breaking up of large estates and the settlement of increasing numbers of small sheep-farmers on the land, mutton will become the primary and wool the incidental consideration, instead of the present reverse condition existing.

The time is coming when sheep will be grown in Victoria primarily for mutton, but, although this is evident, it is certain that the sheep will, in addition, require to be producers of good fleeces.

If special fodder crops were generally grown and methods of husbandry practised on the same lines as in New Zealand, it should be quite possible for Victoria to soon possess 25,000,000 sheep, whereas at present the number is only 12,545,742. The carrying capacity of a farm is increased by growing special fodder crops, yet, at the present time, although unlimited markets exist abroad, graziers do not make sufficient special provision for feeding their stock. They, for the

most part, rely entirely on the natural pastures. If, however, systematic efforts were made to extensively grow fodder crops, graziers would not only materially augment their own incomes, but would increase the resources and prosperity of the State.

Where rainfall is certain and irrigation possible lucerne as a mainstay fodder should be grown, for the cultivation of this crop vastly increases the carrying capacity of the farm. When the irrigation schemes of the Northern areas are completed an enormous impetus will be given to lamb production. Lucerne, rape, kale and turnips, which are the best fattening fodders for sheep, will then, no doubt, be grown in great luxuriance.

There is no limit to the demand for meat in Britain, and the only real rival we have in the London market is the Argentine Republic, for there the seasons correspond with our own. Victoria is a State peculiarly free from diseases that decimate flocks, and in this respect is in a much more fortunate position than the Argentine, where State assistance towards promoting prosperity and checking ravages of disease is not so actively practised as in Victoria.

The possibilities, then, for farmers engaging in the trade of raising lambs in Victoria for export are very great, and no apprehension need be felt that the outlet for lambs is likely to become contracted. The significant feature to keep before the mind is that the number of sheep all the world over is declining, whilst the population is rapidly increasing. Europe will, therefore, in the future have to depend largely on Australia for its mutton supply.

Raising lambs, although not an arduous vocation, is a calling in which one must possess some knowledge of farm practice and of the management of flocks, in addition to having an acquaintance with diseases incidental to sheep, before he can hope to meet with success.

Pork.

The breeding of pigs for export, either in the form of pork or bacon, if conducted on systematic lines, should prove a remunerative business. As an adjunct to dairying and general farm operations pig-breeding should be considered an indissoluble factor. Pigs are the best agents to profitably use up the waste products of a farm, and separated milk and damaged grain could profitably be converted into pork. Notwithstanding the high prices generally prevailing for pigs, and an incessant demand for pig products, pig-breeders supinely view this important branch of agriculture. There are only 179,358 pigs in the State at the present time, and this number could be enormously and advantageously increased, for there is a continuous demand in the old world for products of swine origin. It is estimated that in the principal countries of the world there exist 145,375,000 pigs. During the year only 2,296 carcasses of pork were exported from Victoria.

Beef and  
Veal.

The raising of beeves for export is not as yet a great undertaking in the State, although the industry is capable of being established in districts where water is plentiful and where special fodder crops could be advantageously grown. The rearing of milk

herds is an important business in Victoria, for the production of milk is one of the staple industries of the State. The number of cattle being raised in the world is not keeping pace with the increase of population, and therefore short supplies of beef in thickly populated countries must inevitably result. It is estimated that there are about 420,550,000 cattle in the civilized countries of the world.

It is possible for Victoria to raise extensive herds, not only of dairy cattle, but also of beeves to furnish meat supplies for oversea markets. During 1908 there were exported 647 carcasses of beef, and 11,662 carcasses of veal.

The total number and the number per square mile of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the various Australian States and New Zealand, according to the returns for the end of 1908, are as follows:—

Live stock  
in Australia  
and New  
Zealand.

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA, 1908.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Other.		
Total Number.					
Victoria ..	424,903	609,166	964,996	12,545,742	179,358
New South Wales	591,045	777,099	2,178,785	43,332,947	215,822
Queensland ..	519,969		4,321,600	18,348,851	124,749
South Australia*	213,385	106,269	234,107	6,898,451	78,454
Western Australia..	116,850	31,512	710,598	4,098,519	46,673
Tasmania ..	39,883	50,931	154,896	1,728,053	47,943
New Zealand ..	363,259	536,629	1,236,697	22,449,053	245,092
Number per Square Mile.					
Victoria ..	4.83	6.93	10.98	142.75	2.04
New South Wales	1.90	2.50	7.01	139.60	.69
Queensland ..	.78		6.45	27.37	.19
South Australia*	.56	.28	.62	18.15	.21
Western Australia..	.12	.03	.73	4.20	.05
Tasmania ..	1.52	1.94	5.91	65.92	1.83
New Zealand ..	3.47	5.12	11.80	214.31	2.33

\* Exclusive of Northern Territory.

The most striking feature in the figures presented in this table is the all-round decrease in the number of pigs in the last three years. The reduction, since 1905, is as much as 37 per cent. in Western Australia, 34 per cent. in Victoria and Tasmania, 33 per cent. in South Australia, 30 per cent. in New South Wales, 24 per cent. in Queensland, but only 2 per cent. in New Zealand. There is no apparent reason for these reductions, as the rearing of pigs is a most profitable adjunct to farming or dairying. During the same interval cattle have slightly decreased in Victoria, Tasmania and New Zealand, but horses and sheep have increased in each State.

The stock, in proportion to area, are evidently most numerous in New Zealand, which possesses horses, cattle, and sheep equal to about 350 sheep to the square mile; Victoria comes next with 299; then follow New South Wales, with 216; Tasmania, with 128; Queensland, with 74; South Australia, with 29; and Western Australia, with the lowest average, having stock equivalent to less than 10 sheep to the square mile.

World's  
supply of  
sheep.

The following is a statement of the number of sheep in the world at the latest dates for which information is available, according to the *Year-Book*, United States Department of Agriculture, except in the case of Australasia:—

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE WORLD, 1907.

	No. of Sheep.
United Kingdom ... ..	30,011,000
Other European countries ... ..	162,855,000
<b>Total Europe ... ..</b>	<b>192,866,000</b>
Australia and New Zealand ... ..	108,704,000
Asia ... ..	91,576,000
Africa ... ..	36,493,000
North America... ..	61,625,000
South America ... ..	100,460,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>591,724,000</b>

Ensilage.

The importance of the preservation of forage in a green state is so great that the attraction of public attention to the question is highly desirable. Not only will stock eat anything of a vegetable nature that will make useful ensilage, but ensilage-fed animals at all times present an appearance of health and vigour. It cannot be affirmed that the uncertainty of the result of the system need militate against the trial. The silo is no longer in an experimental stage. Ancient nations are known to have practised the preservation of forage and fruits in a green state in large subterranean vaults; and for upwards of twenty years experiments on a large scale have been carried on, particularly in America, where the almost universal testimony of farmers is to the resulting economy in the feeding of cattle, and the consequent increased stock-carrying capacity of the land. As a result of these experiments, many farmers have introduced silos upon their holdings, but it is a matter of surprise that so little has been done in Australia. Dr. Cherry, in a paper on "The Modern Silo," points out particularly that "animals which chew the cud differ from all other classes in requiring their food comparatively juicy and bulky. Their digestive apparatus is formed to suit this kind of food. Hence the cow or bullock cannot thrive on exclusively dry food so well as a horse." In Victoria, where every season the rapid drying up of the grass under the excessive heat of the summer sun causes large areas of pasture land to be parched and grassless, and where green food usually disappears from December

till autumn, an artificial method of preserving fodder should be of the utmost possible benefit, as the advantage of the luxuriance of trefoil, grasses, and self-sown crops in the spring would not then be lost. The juicy state in which the silo preserves ensilage fulfils another of the requirements of ruminant animals, viz.:— that their food should be presented in a succulent condition. Even in districts where fresh green fodder is available throughout the greater part of the year, the advantage of being able to secure the crop when it is in its best condition seems so evident, that the silo should soon become an indispensable adjunct on every farm.

The returns for Victoria relating to the years 1901 to 1909 show that last season there was a substantial increase in the number of farmers who made ensilage and in the material used, as compared with the previous seasons. The following figures show how much has been done in this direction since 1900:—

ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1900-1 TO 1908-9.

Year Ended March.	Number of Farms on which made.	Weight of Materials Used.
		tons.
1901 .. ..	131	5,834
1902 .. ..	125	5,065
1903 .. ..	111	4,703
1904 .. ..	290	10,931
1905 .. ..	300	12,779
1906 .. ..	160	7,240
1907 .. ..	210	10,581
1908 .. ..	203	11,031
1909 .. ..	392	18,205

The returns for 1907-8 show that there were 4,745 bee-keepers Bee-keeping owning 27,505 frame and 15,707 box hives, producing 975,847 and 163,145 lbs. of honey respectively, and 24,521 lbs. of beeswax. In 1908-9 there were 4,303 bee-keepers owning 26,712 frame and 13,883 box hives, producing 2,141,820 and 231,808 lbs. of honey respectively, and 38,674 lbs. of beeswax.

The number of bee hives increased from 21,412 in 1900-1 to 49,120 in 1904-5, but declined to 40,595 in 1908-9. In 1891-2, the quantity of honey returned was 1,128,283 lbs.; after a decline in the next two years, the quantity gathered in 1894-5 was 1,323,982 lbs.; a falling off was recorded from that year to 1897-8, when the return was 195,163 lbs. A recovery has since been made, and the returns for the last five years indicate that the industry is making good progress. The production of honey in 1908-9, though less than in 1906-7, was more than double that in 1907-8, the increase having taken place principally in the counties of Borung, Dundas, Kara Kara, Lowan, and Talbot.

## BEE-KEEPING, 1900-1 TO 1908-9.

Season ended May.		Number of Bee-keepers.	Bee Hives.	Honey.	Beeswax.
				lbs.	lbs.
1901	.. ..	2,293	21,412	957,020	15,269
1902	.. ..	3,776	22,083	572,477	13,530
1903	.. ..	4,402	32,126	1,199,331	23,061
1904	.. ..	5,609	40,759	833,968	18,979
1905	.. ..	6,494	49,120	1,906,188	28,653
1906	.. ..	5,300	41,780	1,209,144	21,844
1907	.. ..	4,974	48,005	2,965,299	46,780
1908	.. ..	4,745	43,212	1,138,992	24,521
1909	.. ..	4,303	40,595	2,373,628	38,674

Poultry production. The numbers of the various kinds of poultry in the State at the date of the last census—31st March, 1901—as ascertained from the schedules, were as follows:—

Fowls	.. ..	3,619,938
Ducks	.. ..	257,204
Geese	.. ..	76,853
Turkeys	.. ..	209,823

Taking the above figures as a basis, it is estimated that the gross value of poultry and egg production for the year 1908 was £1,547,000.

Poultry and poultry-owners at census, 1881, 1891, and 1901.

The following table shows the number of poultry and poultry-owners as ascertained at the censuses of 1881, 1891, and 1901:—

## POULTRY: RETURN FOR THREE CENSUS YEARS.

Census.	Poultry-owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
1881 .. ..	97,152	2,332,529	181,698	92,654	153,078
1891 .. ..	142,797	3,487,989	303,520	89,145	216,440
1901 .. ..	132,419	3,619,938	257,204	76,853	209,823

It thus appears that there was a falling off in the number of poultry-owners between 1891 and 1901, and although fowls showed a slight increase, there was a diminution in the other kinds of poultry. The United Kingdom in the five years ended December, 1908, imported annually £6,991,955 worth of eggs, of which 33 per cent. was from Russia, 24 per cent. from Denmark, 14 per cent. from Germany, 13 per cent. from Belgium, 15 per cent. from other foreign countries, and only 1 per cent. from British countries. It also imported in these years, an annual average of over £940,000 worth of poultry, 98 per cent. of which was from foreign countries.

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, 1908, sums amounting to £498,895 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 1888-9	..	142,963	1903-4...	...	15,759
1889-90 to 1898-9	..	208,638	1904-5...	...	16,603
1899-1900	...	14,801	1905-6...	...	16,477
1900-1..	...	15,817	1906-7...	...	16,513
1901-2...	...	17,250	1907-8...	...	17,584
1902-3...	...	16,489			

In addition to the expenditure of £498,895, referred to above, a loan of £150,000 was allocated to shires in 1890, and a further loan of £50,000 in 1896, for the purchase of wire netting to be advanced to land-holders, both of which loans have been repaid. 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 during each of the past seven years was as shown in the following statement:—

Rabbits, &c., sold, Melbourne Fish Market.

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1902 TO 1908.

Year.	Rabbits,	Hares.	Wild Fowl.
	pairs.	brace.	brace.
1902 ...	471,964	2,401	32,756
1903 ...	316,462	1,024	13,130
1904 ...	402,944	1,466	49,556
1905 ...	364,066	903	47,348
1906 ...	275,166	535	28,610
1907 ...	298,024	260	58,210
1908 ...	231,216	148	20,634

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares have been exported to the United Kingdom and other oversea countries during recent years, the numbers and values for the last seven years being as follows:—

Frozen rabbits &c., exported.

FROZEN RABBITS AND HARES EXPORTED OVERSEA: 1902 TO 1908.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	pairs.	£
1902 ...	3,213,376	158,043
1903 ...	3,447,077	165,580
1904 ...	4,045,036	125,038
1905 ...	5,093,952	219,665
1906 ...	4,622,307	221,064
1907 ...	3,251,231	154,789
1908 ...	1,743,466	84,835

The fishing industry.

In the following tables some information is given regarding the fishing industry. The first shows the various fishing districts round the coast and on the Murray and Goulburn Rivers, the number of men and boats engaged, and the value of the general fishing plant in use. The second shows the approximate quantity and value of Victorian and other fish sold in the Metropolitan market during the years 1907 and 1908; and the third shows the quantity and value of Victorian fish sold in the Melbourne, Ballarat, and other markets during 1908:—

FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1908.

District.	1908.			
	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
Anderson's Inlet .. ..	8	7	£ 144	£ 276
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove ..	18	10	470	50
Brighton .. ..	5	4	100	77
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, and Toora ..	73	52	3,491	759
Dromana .. ..	20	15	565	200
Echuca .. ..	9	10	70	45
Frankston .. ..	11	13	175	100
Geelong .. ..	64	25	938	824
Gippsland Lakes .. ..	334	218	5,240	3,378
Kerang .. ..	7	5	12	20
Lorne .. ..	5	2	39	64
Mentone .. ..	11	9	75	80
Mordialloc .. ..	9	9	255	70
Mornington .. ..	18	15	576	416
Nathalia .. ..	26	16	48	48
Portarlington and St. Leonards ..	73	38	1,195	559
Portland .. ..	39	40	1,439	407
Port Albert .. ..	46	28	1,338	755
Port Fairy .. ..	51	29	1,680	363
Port Melbourne .. ..	47	34	931	880
Queenscliff .. ..	98	51	4,633	434
Sandringham .. ..	12	17	580	85
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye .. ..	18	15	549	220
St. Kilda .. ..	6	3	42	100
Swan Hill .. ..	4	4	21	46
Warrnambool .. ..	8	6	125	85
Western Port (Coves, Hastings, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin) ..	126	73	1,692	1,199
Williamstown .. ..	12	7	186	112
Total .. ..	1,158	755	26,669	11,652

The quantities and values of Victorian and other fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during the last two years were as shown hereunder:—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1907 AND 1908.

	1907.		1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fresh Fish (Victorian) lbs.	10,365,428	£ 56,146	9,746,408	£ 60,915
Crayfish (Victorian) doz.	22,751	5,688	24,066	6,016
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) lbs.	1,466,640	16,805	1,948,200	22,323
Oysters cwt.	20,165	10,385	18,599	9,764
Total .. ..	..	89,024	..	99,018

In addition to the above, 1,809 cwt. of smoked fish, and 225 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1908.

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters, and sold in the Melbourne and the Ballarat markets or elsewhere in 1908 were as follows:—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1908.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
Melbourne ... ..	lbs. 9,746,408	doz. 24,066	£ 60,915	£ 6,016
Ballarat ... ..	577,920	1,731	3,067	378
Other ... ..	192,355	1,330	1,202	332
Total ... ..	10,516,683	27,127	65,184	6,726

In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. The figures for the last two years are as follows:— Fish imported.

FISH IMPORTED 1907 AND 1908.

	1907.		1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—				
Fresh .. .. lbs.	584,971	£ 6,789	} 1,426,967	£ 16,602
Preserved by cold process .. ..	833,972	13,804		
Smoked .. ..	75,861	2,043		
Fresh Oysters .. .. cwt.	27,009	13,980	267,216	6,611
Potted, &c. .. ..	..	2,065	23,652	12,081
Preserved, in tins, &c. lbs.	4,800,831	107,345	..	3,214
N.E.I. .. .. cwt.	6,043	11,085	4,520,624	113,043
Total .. ..	..	157,211	7,543	13,440

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 3,818,378 lbs., or 84 per cent., came from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada in 1908.

Imports by United Kingdom of articles that may be further developed in Victoria.

In Victoria the natural conditions are eminently suitable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and there is room for considerable expansion in these avenues of production. There is little need to fear over-production, as the United Kingdom offers an almost unlimited market for the consumption of many articles which could be supplied from here and would give very profitable employment. Some idea of the enormous importations by the United Kingdom from foreign countries of certain articles that may be profitably produced here is given in the table which follows. The figures, which are taken from the United Kingdom Board of Trade returns, represent the average annual imports for the five years 1904 to 1908:—

AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM,  
1904 TO 1908.

Articles.	Annual Value of Imports into United Kingdom from—				
	Victoria.	Other States of Australia.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£
Butter .. ..	1,298,534	1,279,166	2,283,348	17,671,516	22,532,564
Cheese .. ..	..	..	5,282,457	1,393,730	6,676,187
Eggs .. ..	..	..	90,180	6,901,775	6,991,955
Meats—Bacon and Hams .. ..	..	..	3,397,807	13,724,735	17,122,542
Meats—All other ..	621,865	1,278,937	4,262,606	16,922,885	23,086,293
Poultry and Game ..	..	..	36,449	1,025,357	1,061,806
Fruit—Fresh and Preserved ..	28,226	298,544	1,257,017	10,938,770	12,522,557
Flax and Hemp .. ..	..	..	1,024,174	6,560,528	7,584,702
Maize .. ..	..	..	676,043	10,973,385	11,649,428
Wheat .. ..	1,206,275	2,008,464	9,813,332	22,544,810	35,572,881
Wheatmeal and Flour	137,833	128,071	883,365	5,628,725	6,777,994
Wine .. ..	62,870	52,383	24,473	3,784,737	3,924,463
Leather .. ..	139,355	243,677	2,790,905	5,657,051	8,830,988
Skins, Furs, and Hides .. ..	377,461	806,241	3,103,944	5,551,610	9,839,256
Tallow and Stearine	153,983	692,034	557,738	1,402,492	2,806,247
Wool .. ..	3,211,882	8,672,303	10,087,062	4,433,618	26,404,865

As regards the sixteen articles specified, the requirements of the United Kingdom are to the extent of 66 per cent. met by foreign countries. Only 3½ per cent. is supplied by Victoria, where bountiful soils and a salubrious climate give an opportunity of doing much more, especially in the further supply of butter, meats, fruit, and bread-stuffs. That it requires only increased population to enormously swell the output of primary products is apparent if a comparison be

made with Great Britain, which is of equal size and less favoured generally by climate. The figures for 1908 relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain are for comparative purposes placed side by side in the table which follows:—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1908.

	Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area .. .. . acres	56,245,760	56,788,924
Wheat produced .. .. bushels	23,345,649	52,535,139
Oats .. .. . "	11,124,940	123,627,229
Barley .. .. . "	1,511,181	54,720,439
Potatoes .. .. . tons	152,840	3,917,618
Horses .. .. . No.	424,903	1,545,671
Cattle .. .. . "	1,574,162	6,905,134
Sheep .. .. . "	12,545,742	27,119,730
Pigs .. .. . "	179,358	2,823,482

It should be possible in Victoria to have as great a production from agriculture and to maintain as many live stock as in Great Britain.

MINING.

In the issue of the *Year-Book*, 1906-7, will be found an interesting and instructive article on "The Economic Minerals and Rocks of Victoria" by Mr. A. E. Kitson, F.G.S.

The following table gives particulars of the expenditure from Revenue in aid of the mining industry during each of the last five financial years:—

Expenditure in aid of mining industry.

EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Mining Department ...	23,702	24,526	} 25,431	26,200	26,531
Mining boards ...	3,500	2,916			
Victorian coal—Allowance to Railway Department on carriage of ...	5,099	8,847	10,807	11,302	7,541

EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1903-4 TO 1907-8—*continued.*

	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Diamond drills for prospecting ...	4,993	10,823	11,231	13,124	13,150
Testing plants ...	2,358	2,664	2,463	2,548	2,093
Geological and underground surveys of mines	5,450	5,616	5,469	5,631	5,701
Miscellaneous ...	873	963	777	916	2,274
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>45,975</b>	<b>56,355</b>	<b>56,178</b>	<b>59,721</b>	<b>57,290</b>

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 357 of this work, and in addition to amounts annually voted from the consolidated revenue, £85,100 has been appropriated from funds provided by the Surplus Revenue Acts, of which sum £54,417 has been expended during the last four financial years, principally in advances to companies and miners. Also, since 1st July, 1896, £271,022 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining enterprise, particulars of which expenditure are shown in the following statement:—

## LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING ENTERPRISE.

	£
Advances to companies for development of mining ...	62,740
Draining metalliferous areas ...	62,532
Construction of roads and tracks for mining ...	57,579
Plant for testing metalliferous material ...	12,357
Construction of races and dams for water to be used in sluicing for gold ...	8,260
Advances to miners for prospecting ...	27,839
Purchase of cyanide process patent rights ...	20,000
Equipping Schools of Mines with mining appliances ...	9,975
Miscellaneous ...	9,740
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>271,022</b>

Of the amounts advanced to companies from loan funds, £15,534 has been repaid, and £8,236 has been recovered by taking

possession of and selling the plant, &c., of several companies which were unable to continue operations.

The following statement shows the manner of occupation of all persons connected with mining industries throughout the State according to the Census returns of 1901:—

Persons engaged in mining, 1901.

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING PURSUITS, 1901.

Persons following Mining Pursuits,	Employers of Labour.		In business on their own Account, but not employing Labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mines Department officer (not Geologist) .. ..	..	..	..	..	76	3	..	1	..	..
Mining engineer, inspector, surveyor, (not Government) ..	15	..	32	..	90	..	..	..	11	..
Mine, gold (quartz), proprietor, manager, worker ..	216	2	1,567	..	7,747	..	65	..	925	..
" gold (alluvial), proprietor, manager, worker ..	87	..	4,141	..	4,285	..	107	..	448	..
" gold (undefined), proprietor, manager, worker ..	35	1	682	..	1,142	..	20	..	213	..
" (undefined), proprietor, manager, worker ..	79	1	1,165	..	4,264	..	30	..	624	..
" tin (lode), worker .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
" tin (alluvial), proprietor, manager, worker ..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	1	..
" silver, proprietor, manager, worker .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..
" coal, proprietor, manager, worker .. ..	10	..	8	..	844	..	..	..	32	..
" copper, manager, worker .. ..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	2	..
" precious stones, manager, worker .. ..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
" expert, amalgamator, diamond drill worker ..	5	..	12	..	56	..	..	..	3	..
" director, agent, legal manager, clerk, secretary ..	65	..	97	1	334	8	1	1	17	..
Quartz crusher .. ..	17	..	14	..	573	..	1	..	30	..
Pyrites worker, ore roaster ..	2	..	2	..	61	..	..	..	2	..
Cyanide worker, &c. .. ..	32	..	7	..	170	..	..	..	1	..
Smelter, gold .. ..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
" other .. ..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	4	..
Quarry proprietor, manager, clerk .. ..	41	1	51	..	1	..	7	..	..	..
" man, worker .. ..	..	..	..	..	734	..	..	..	62	..
Others .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20,417</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>..</b>

Total Males .. .. 31,428  
 Total Females .. .. 19  
**GRAND TOTAL .. .. 31,447**

Gold miners.

The average number of men employed in mining is estimated annually by the Mining Department, and the figures for the nine years ended with 1908 are subjoined:—

## NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Alluvial Miners	Quartz Miners.	Total.
1900 ... ..	12,836	16,199	29,035
1901 ... ..	12,886	14,891	27,777
1902 ... ..	11,963	14,140	26,103
1903 ... ..	11,058	14,150	25,208
1904 ... ..	10,405	13,926	24,331
1905 ... ..	11,403	13,966	25,369
1906 ... ..	10,951	14,353	25,304
1907 ... ..	10,390	12,901	23,291
1908 ... ..	8,673	12,180	20,853

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1908 was as follows:—Ararat and Stawell, 911; Ballarat, 4,247; Bendigo, 4,796; Beechworth, 4,114; Castlemaine, 2,669; Gippsland, 1,406; and Maryborough, 2,710.

Mineral produce.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the metals and minerals produced in Victoria up to the end of 1908:—

## TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded prior to 1908.		Recorded during 1908.		Total Recorded to end of 1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine. ozs.	£	Fine. ozs.	£	Fine. ozs.	£
Gold .. ..	65,793,222	279,471,595	670,910	2,849,838	66,464,132	282,321,433
Silver .. ..	29,405	7,751	2,175	245	31,580	7,996
	1,260,389	195,099	23,490	2,590	1,283,879*	197,689
	tons.		tons.		tons.	
Coal, black ..	2,813,350	1,548,233	113,462	64,653	2,926,812	1,612,886
"  brown ..	48,466	19,632	500	125	48,966	19,757
Lignite .. ..	12,923	3,086	..	..	12,923	3,086
Ore—copper ..	17,508	209,251	983	3,928	18,491	213,179
"  tin .. ..	15,425	756,687	79	6,070	15,504	762,757
"  antimony ..	27,677	194,101	3,679	10,428	31,356	204,529
"  silverlead ..	793	5,760	..	..	793	5,760
"  iron .. ..	5,434	12,540	..	..	5,434	12,540
Wolfram .. ..	..	..	3	252	3	252
Diamonds ..	..	108	..	..	..	108
Sapphires, &c. ..	..	630	..	..	..	630
Gypsum .. ..	13,934	7,866	1,736	1,085	15,670	8,951
Magnesite ..	6	12	..	..	6	12
Kaolin .. ..	3,548	9,172	547	591	4,095	9,763
Diatomaceous earth ..	2,043	9,352	150	600	2,193	9,952
Pigment clays ..	..	..	2	24	2	24
Bluestone, Freestone, Granite, &c.† ..	..	3,537,644	..	90,616	..	3,628,260
Limestone ‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt (crude) ‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	..	285,988,519	..	3,031,045	..	289,019,564

\* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint.—† From 1866 only.—‡ Record from 1900.



The total quantity of gold raised from its first discovery in 1851 to the end of 1908 was 70,677,668 ounces gross, or, as shown above, 66,464,132 ounces fine, the estimated value being £282,321,433. This sum is based on the average value of the gold received at the Melbourne Mint, which in 1908 was £3 19s. 1d. per ounce. The yield of gold for 1908—721,220 ounces gross, or 670,910 ounces fine—was 33,050 ounces gross, or 24,666 ounces fine, less than the yield of the previous year, mainly owing to the working out and closing down of some of the deep alluvial and lode mines and the falling off in the yields from several lode mines.

In the following return will be found the yield of gold from alluvial workings and from quartz reefs during 1907 and 1908 in each mining district of the State, according to the calculations of the mining registrars:—

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,  
1907 AND 1908.

Mining District.	1907.			1908.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Ararat and Stawell ...	9,093	12,178	21,271	7,572	8,106	15,678
Ballarat ...	41,286	106,782	148,068	41,828	98,967	140,795
Beechworth ...	104,007	25,254	129,261	106,847	20,790	127,637
Bendigo ...	18,696	177,768	196,464	6,294	193,619	199,913
Castlemaine ...	38,446	63,944	102,390	31,968	52,092	84,060
Gippsland ...	8,467	66,715	75,182	7,360	58,656	66,016
Maryborough...	47,835	33,366	81,201	47,855	27,365	75,220
Total ...	267,830	486,007	753,837	249,724	459,595	709,319

Mining district gold yields.

According to these calculations, which fall short of the actual yields by 11,901 ounces in 1908 and by 433 ounces in 1907, alluvial mining shows a decrease of 18,106 ounces, and lode mining a decrease of 26,412 ounces in 1908 as compared with 1907.

On 31st December, 1908, there were 14 mines on the Bendigo gold-field, with shafts over 3,000 feet deep, namely, New Chum Railway, 4,318 feet; Victoria Reef Quartz, 4,300 feet; Lazarus New Chum, 3,682 feet; New Chum and Victoria, 3,550 feet; North Johnson's, 3,498 feet; Lansell's 180, 3,354 feet; Great Extended Hustler's, 3,290 feet; Ironbark, 3,250 feet; Carlisle, 3,158 feet; Victoria Consols, 3,114 feet; New Chum Consolidated, 3,099 feet; Eureka Extended, 3,060 feet; Princess Dagmar, 3,020 feet; and Johnson's Reef No. 2, 3,020 feet. The total number of shafts over 2,000 feet in depth at Bendigo is 51, and, in some of the mines, winzes have been put down below the level of the bottom of the shafts. For instance, this has been done in the Victoria Reef Quartz to a depth of 4,558 feet; in the New Chum

Deep mines.

Consolidated to 3,583 feet; in the New Shenandoah, to 3,332 feet; in the Princess Dagmar to 3,390 feet; and in the Eureka Extended to 3,319 feet.

The following are the deepest mines on other gold-fields:—Long Tunnel, Walhalla, incline shaft, 4,051 feet; South Star, Ballarat, 3,180 feet; Long Tunnel Extended, Walhalla, 3,030 feet; Magdala, Stawell, 2,410 feet; South German, Maldon, 2,225 feet; and Lord Nelson North, St. Arnaud, 2,085 feet.

Dredge mining and hydraulic sluicing.

Dredge mining and hydraulic sluicing continue to make good progress. Prior to 1900 the yield of gold from dredging operations was 90,528 ounces, and, from 1900 to 1908, 549,143 ounces were obtained from 3,738 acres worked, the average yield of gold being 147 ounces per acre, or 2.4 grains per cubic yard of material treated. The quantity of tin won during the period 1900-8 was 456 tons. The following tables give particulars of the industry for 1908:—

#### DREDGE MINING AND HYDRAULIC SLUICING, 1908.

District.		Number of Plants.	Gold won during 1908.	Dividends paid during 1908.*
			oz.	£
Ararat and Stawell	...	2	639	...
Ballarat	...	16	13,071	900
Beechworth	...	50	58,324	54,822
Bendigo	...	4	956	...
Castlemaine	...	29	17,906	4,487
Gippsland	...	8	4,587	3,575
Maryborough	...	14	8,684	...
Unspecified	...	6	1,641	1,300
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>129</b>	<b>105,808</b>	<b>65,084</b>

\* These figures are merely approximate, as information was not furnished in connexion with some privately-owned plants.

#### DESCRIPTION OF DREDGING AND HYDRAULIC SLUICING PLANTS.

District.	Bucket Dredges.	Hydraulic Pump Sluices.	Jet Elevators.	Gravitation Hydraulic Sluicing.	Total.
Ararat and Stawell	...	2	...	...	2
Ballarat	...	15	...	...	16
Beechworth	...	39	2	...	50
Bendigo	...	4	...	...	4
Castlemaine	...	25	2	...	29
Gippsland	...	2	1	...	8
Maryborough	...	14	...	...	14
Unspecified	...	...	...	6	6
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>47</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>129</b>

The 47 bucket dredges raised 12,780,248 cubic yards of material and won 55,158 ounces of gold; the 71 hydraulic pump sluices dealt

with 7,525,903 cubic yards of material for a return of 47,665 ounces of gold; the five hydraulic jet elevators put through 240,355 cubic yards of material for a return of 1,344 ounces of gold; and the six plants operating in connexion with hydraulic sluicing by gravitation dealt with 156,586 cubic yards of material, which yielded 1,641 ounces of gold. The total quantity of material treated by these plants, during 1908, was 20,703,092 cubic yards, representing an area of 784 acres, the amount of gold obtained being 105,808 ounces, and of tin 62½ tons, as against a treatment of 20,596,008 cubic yards in 1907, for 100,216 ounces of gold, and 73 tons of tin. The yield of gold per cubic yard of material was 2.4 grains, in 1908, as against 2.3 for the previous year. In 1908 the number of men employed in connexion with these 129 plants was 2,487, and their wages amounted to £198,783. Other returns in connexion with dredge-mining, &c., not referred to above, gave an additional yield of 793 ounces for the year 1908.

The following is a return showing the value of machinery used in alluvial and quartz mining for the five years ended 1908:—

Value of machinery on gold-fields.

VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in—		
	Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.
	£	£	£
1904 ... ..	628,520	1,551,990	2,180,510
1905 ... ..	790,810	1,819,750	2,610,560
1906 ... ..	809,150	1,817,070	2,626,220
1907 ... ..	964,120	1,935,125	2,899,245
1908 ... ..	933,470	1,897,825	2,831,295

The following return shows the amount paid in dividends in each mining district of the State for the last six years:—

Gold-mining dividends.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY GOLD MINING COMPANIES IN EACH MINING DISTRICT, 1903 TO 1908.

Mining District.	Amount Distributed.					
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat and Stawell ...	15,105	10,167	102	...	...	...
Ballarat ... ..	123,900	77,315	66,700	62,700	51,675	43,500
Beechworth ... ..	48,159	57,511	70,413	65,599	53,189	78,245
Bendigo ... ..	319,370	382,321	228,028	251,727	120,880	133,114
Castlemaine ... ..	15,138	17,240	35,465	37,701	39,568	18,669
Gippsland ... ..	34,700	41,844	28,504	56,897	50,850	44,515
Maryborough ... ..	44,780	37,000	25,219	10,069	1,250	1,250

Yields and dividends for the whole State for the last nine years are shown below:—

YIELDS AND DIVIDENDS 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Value of Gold Produced.	Dividends Paid.
	£	£
1900 ... ..	3,229,628	453,333
1901 ... ..	3,102,753	427,997
1902 ... ..	3,062,028	472,136
1903 ... ..	3,259,482	601,152
1904 ... ..	3,252,045	623,398
1905 ... ..	3,173,744	454,431
1906 ... ..	3,280,478	484,693
1907 ... ..	2,954,617	317,412
1908 ... ..	2,849,838	319,293

The dividends paid in the years mentioned range from 11 to 19 per cent. of the gold produced, the average for the nine years being about 15 per cent.

Gold raised  
in Austral-  
asia.

The following table summarizes the production of gold in Australasia from 1851, the year of its first discovery. Prior to 1898, Victoria was almost invariably the leading gold-producing State of the group, but since then Western Australia has taken first place. The following is a statement of the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective States at different periods:—

GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1908.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.
1851-60	23,334,263	3,280,963	75,000	..	..	..	35,845
1861-70	16,276,566	3,542,912	250,000	..	..	3,504	5,507,004
1871-80	10,156,297	2,251,666	3,187,855	84,593	..	180,178	4,009,345
1881-90	7,103,448	1,164,452	3,925,620	209,275	46,967	397,983	2,265,616
1891-00	7,476,038	2,958,295	7,358,129	355,208	5,870,662	605,519	2,788,398
1851-00	64,346,612	13,198,288	14,796,604	649,076	5,917,629	1,187,184	14,606,208
	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.
1901 ..	730,453	216,888	598,382	28,951	1,703,416	69,491	412,876
1902 ..	720,866	254,435	640,463	24,082	1,871,037	70,996	459,406
1903 ..	767,297	254,260	668,546	22,269	2,064,801	59,891	461,648
1904 ..	765,600	269,817	639,151	17,925	1,983,230	65,921	467,897
1905 ..	747,166	274,267	592,620	20,447	1,955,316	73,540	492,955
1906 ..	772,290	253,987	544,636	14,077	1,794,547	60,023	534,617
1907 ..	695,576	247,363	465,882	11,871	1,697,554	65,354	477,312
1908 ..	670,910	224,792	465,085	9,161	1,647,911	57,085	471,980
1901-8	5,870,158	1,995,809	4,614,765	148,783	14,717,812	522,301	3,778,691

\* Quantity received at Melbourne and Sydney Mints.

The total production of Australasia from 1851 to 1900, inclusive, was 114 $\frac{3}{4}$  million ounces (gross), more than half of which was

produced in Victoria. The Australasian production for the eight years, 1901 to 1908, was nearly 32 million ounces (fine), to which Western Australia contributed 14½ million ounces.

The total production of gold and silver for all countries since 1860, and for the leading gold and silver producing countries in 1907, as set out in the following tables, have been extracted principally from the annual report issued in 1908, by the Director of the United States Mint. The figures relating to the year 1871 and subsequent years are those of the Bureau of the Mint, and have been compiled from information furnished by foreign Governments, and revised from the latest data:—

World's production of gold and silver.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1860.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value.	Ounces— Fine.	Value— Commercial.
		£		£
1860 to 1869 ... ..	61,314,500	264,059,200	378,311,600	105,151,400
1870 to 1879 ... ..	52,764,400	227,236,800	628,717,300	161,850,700
1880 to 1889 ... ..	51,405,100	221,383,000	921,103,100	200,523,200
1890 to 1899 ... ..	95,081,700	409,481,900	1,568,876,900	238,928,600
1900 ... ..	12,315,100	53,036,700	173,591,400	22,422,200
1901 ... ..	12,698,100	54,686,000	173,011,300	21,626,200
1902 ... ..	14,313,700	61,416,600	175,102,300	19,354,800
1903 ... ..	15,768,400	67,908,700	167,937,900	18,893,100
1904 ... ..	16,779,400	71,274,800	164,195,300	19,569,200
1905 ... ..	18,268,300	77,598,400	169,588,800	21,257,400
1906 ... ..	19,366,500	82,264,500	165,754,800	23,055,100
1907 ... ..	19,860,600	84,363,600	185,014,600	25,091,900
Total ... ..	389,935,800	1,674,710,200	4,871,205,300	877,723,800

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER—PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1907.

Country.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value.	Ounces— Fine.	Value— Commercial.
		£		£
Africa ... ..	7,338,500	31,172,200	790,400	107,200
Australasia ... ..	3,660,900	15,550,700	19,083,000	2,588,100
Austria-Hungary ... ..	120,200	510,600	1,744,200	236,600
British India ... ..	502,300	2,133,700	...	...
Canada ... ..	405,600	1,722,700	12,779,800	1,733,200
Germany ... ..	3,200	13,700	5,088,100	689,800
Japan ... ..	134,100	569,400	2,835,500	384,500
Mexico ... ..	903,700	3,838,700	61,147,200	8,292,900
Peru ... ..	24,900	105,700	9,566,100	1,297,400
Russia ... ..	1,290,800	5,483,200	132,100	17,900
United States ... ..	4,374,800	18,583,300	56,514,700	7,664,600
Other Countries ... ..	1,101,600	4,679,700	15,333,500	2,079,700
Total ... ..	19,860,600	84,363,600	185,014,600	25,091,900

Coal  
production.

The following return shows the quantity of coal raised in each year, or group of years, since its first production:—

BLACK COAL RAISED TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Year.	Tons.
Prior to 1876 ... ..	5,831
From 1876 to 31st December, 1890 ...	49,249
From 1891 to 31st December, 1900 ...	1,683,485
1901 ... ..	209,329
1902 ... ..	225,164
1903 ... ..	64,200
1904 ... ..	121,741
1905 ... ..	155,136
1906 ... ..	160,631
1907 ... ..	138,584
1908 ... ..	113,462
Total ... ..	2,926,812

Brown coal raised to 31st December, 1908, 48,966 tons.

In the annual report for 1908 of the Secretary for Mines it is stated that, "a splendid and extensive field of coal was discovered at Powlett River district by the Department through boring operations. A seam of good clean hard coal, so far as proved, extends over an area of 3 miles by 2 miles, and averages 6 feet in thickness.

In view of the probability of a State coal mine being established in the locality, the land some time ago was reserved from occupation for mining purposes."

There were five collieries being worked at the end of 1908, the <sup>Output of</sup> output of each for that year being as follows:— <sup>collieries.</sup>

OUTPUT OF COAL COMPANIES, 1908.

Companies.			Tons.
Outtrim-Howitt and British	Consolidated	...	47,633
Jumbunna	...	...	58,552
Silkstone	...	...	6,967
Ferguson Quick	...	...	310
Morwell Brown Coal	...	...	500
Total	...	...	<u>113,962</u>

No dividends have been paid by any of these companies during the last five years.

The average number of persons employed in coal mining <sup>Coal miners.</sup> has fallen considerably since 1906, and was lower in 1908 than in any year since 1903.

VICTORIAN COLLIERIES—MEN EMPLOYED, 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Average number of Persons (males) at Work.
1900	943
1901	1,011
1902	1,330
1903	468
1904	640
1905	652
1906	713
1907	621
1908	534

Of the persons employed in 1908, 5 were under 16 years of age, whilst the different classes of workers embraced 7 working proprietors, 21 managers and overseers, 11 accountants and clerks, 26 engine-drivers and firemen, 10 carters and messengers, and 459 miners, &c. The greatest number employed at any one time during the year was 624.

In 1903, from January up to the end of the year, the coal miners of Korumburra, Outtrim, and Jumbunna were on strike. The smallness of the number employed in 1903 was owing to the difficulty of obtaining men in place of the strikers, and to the interruption of trade caused by the strike.

Values of coal produced and imported.

The following statement shows the value of the local output, and for comparison, the quantity and value of black coal imported in each of the last nine years:—

BLACK COAL PRODUCED AND IMPORTED, 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Raised in State. *		Imported.		
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
				Official.*	Actual.†
	tons.	£	tons.	£	£
1900	211,596	101,599	690,567	403,723	578,350
1901	209,329	147,191	710,918	446,058	595,394
1902	225,164	155,850	656,656	428,904	533,533
1903	64,200	40,818	796,407	450,781	623,852
1904	121,741	70,208	743,470	412,765	539,016
1905	155,136	79,035	745,477	387,069	475,242
1906	160,631	80,283	917,392	475,806	567,636
1907	138,584	79,681	883,245	489,421	636,672
1908	113,462	64,653	1,021,997	581,025	783,531

\* Value according to Customs Returns which is the invoice value in New South Wales as given by importers.

† Estimated value found by adding to cost at Newcastle the actual freight, insurance, primage, &c.

The local production and imports of coal amounted to about 900,000 tons in each year from 1900 to 1905, but in 1906 they reached 1,078,023 tons; in 1907, 1,021,829 tons; and in 1908, 1,135,459 tons.

The quantity of coal raised in the various States and in New Zealand from the date of the earliest records is given below. There is no record of any coal mining having been done in South Australia.

COAL PRODUCED IN AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Tons of Coal raised in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Prior to 1878	9,346	17,538,869	507,226	..	92,176	709,931
1878 to 1882..	13	8,503,937	305,692	..	54,010	1,408,893
1883 to 1887..	7,951	13,902,101	911,416	..	59,554	2,506,631
1888 to 1892..	83,967	17,738,842	1,444,669	..	216,882	3,179,846
1893 to 1897..	920,452	18,982,101	1,587,973	..	184,391	3,785,485
1898 to 1902..	1,151,329	26,721,213	2,440,078	434,716	242,114	5,566,597
1903 ..	64,200	6,354,846	507,801	133,000	51,805	1,420,193
1904 ..	121,741	6,019,809	512,015	138,550	61,612	1,537,838
1905 ..	155,136	6,632,138	529,326	127,364	50,464	1,585,756
1906 ..	160,631	7,626,362	606,772	149,755	52,895	1,729,536
1907 ..	138,584	8,657,924	683,272	142,372	55,900	1,831,009
1908 ..	113,462	9,147,025	696,332	175,248	61,038	1,860,975

NOTE.—For details of single years see issue of this publication for 1905.

Coal raised in Australasia



The total known coal production of the world (exclusive of brown coal and lignite) in 1907 was about one thousand million tons (of 2,240 lbs.).

Coal production of the world.

The following return shows the production and consumption of coal in the principal coal-producing countries of the world.

COAL PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1907.

Country.	Production.	Value per ton at Collieries.	Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (-)		Number of Men Employed under and over ground.
			Tons.	Tons.	
Australasia—					
Victoria ...	138,584	11 6	+ 883,074		621
New South Wales ...	8,657,924	6 9	- 4,427,887		17,080
Queensland ...	683,272	6 6	+ 65,555		1,223†
Western Australia ...	142,372	7 9	+ 144,518		253
Tasmania ...	55,900	8 11	+ 95,000		138
New Zealand ...	1,831,009	10 7	+ 84,347		3,910
Austria ...	13,627,000	7 11	+ 9,330,000‡		69,995
Belgium ...	23,324,000	13 8½	- 519,000		142,699
British India ...	11,147,000	4 8	- 419,000		112,502
Canada ...	9,385,000	10 9	+ 7,906,000		22,075
France ...	35,586,000	11 2½*	+ 17,299,000		174,951*
Germany ...	140,885,000	9 8½	- 12,474,000		545,330
Japan ...	13,716,000	8 10	- 2,904,000		106,58
United Kingdom ...	267,831,000	9 0	- 85,157,000		918,400
United States ...	428,896,000	5 11½	- 11,021,000		640,780*

NOTE.—Some of these figures are provisional.

\* Figures for 1906. † Census Figures, 1901. ‡ Austria-Hungary.

There were 82 stone quarries, in which work was carried on during 1908; these gave employment to 763 hands, and the sum paid in wages was £57,868. These figures include the hands and wages connected with stone-breaking and tar-paving works carried on in conjunction with quarries, which cannot be separated therefrom. The quantity and value of stone raised during the last five years are set forth in the following table:—

Stone quarries.

STONE QUARRIES: 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—			Approximate Total Value of Stone Raised.
	Bluestone.	Sandstone, Freestone, Slate, &c.	Granite.	
	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	£
1904 ...	295,213	253	444	44,943
1905 ...	357,474	300	584	52,649
1906 ...	393,873	222	983	58,373
1907 ...	405,718	475	475	62,296
1908 ...	491,446	1,594	713	76,658

**Boring.** During 1908 the Mines Department had the following boring plant at work:—Six diamond drills with steam power, four percussion drills with oil power, and one hand-boring machine. Five of these machines were engaged in boring for deep leads (alluvial), and put down 97 bores; one in boring centre country (quartz), and put down 9 bores; and five in boring for coal, and put down 30 bores. The aggregate depth of the alluvial bores was 8,906 feet; that of the quartz bores 1,432 feet; and that of the coal bores 18,317 feet.

**Government batteries.** Government batteries are located in 20 districts, and during 1908 treated 3,137 tons of ore, which yielded 2,373½ ounces of gold, the net cost to the Mines Department being £1,835.

**Cyanidation.** There were 289 plants at work treating tailings by the cyanide process during 1908, this number representing an excess of 77 over that for the year 1907. The total quantity of gold obtained in the year was 77,245 ounces, valued at £277,032, from 1,225,768 tons of tailings, or an average of 1 dwt. 6 gr. per ton, being an increase of 242,734 in tonnage of tailings treated, and of 11,284 ounces in yield, as compared with the previous year. The records show that since the introduction of these methods, a grand total of 9,388,898 tons of tailings have been treated by cyanide and other processes for 861,250 ounces of gold, the yield being equal to an average of 1 dwt. 20 gr. per ton.

**Mining accidents.** The number of accidents happening in 1908 in connexion with gold mining was 98, in which 19 persons were killed and 87 seriously injured. In the last twenty years the average number of men employed in gold mining was 26,755, and the average yearly number of accidents 107, 32 persons per annum being killed, and 84 injured, or 1.18 and 3.16 respectively per thousand employed. In coal mining during the twenty years, 1889-1908, there were 29 persons killed and 109 injured.

#### MANUFACTORIES.

**Definition of a factory.** In order to secure uniformity throughout the States of Australia and New Zealand, in tabulating and promulgating statistics relating to manufactories, the Australian Statisticians have agreed to regard as factories all establishments employing, on the average, four hands or upwards, also those with less than four hands, where machinery is worked by power other than manual, and where the business carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale or retail), or for export. Where two or more industries are carried on by one proprietor in one building, each industry is, where possible, treated as a separate establishment.

**Classification of factories.** The following table shows the number of factories in each class of industry prepared on this basis, the power used, the number of persons employed, the salaries and wages paid to such persons

4395.

FACTORIES—WORKERS, WAGES, AND VALUE OF MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS, 1908.

4395.

2 H

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Number using Machinery Worked by—					Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Months in Operation during the Year.	Salaries and Wages paid during the Year, excluding Working Proprietors.	Approximate Value of—	
		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, Horse.		Males.		Females.				Machinery and Plant in Use.	Lands, Buildings, and Improvements.*
								Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material, the Product of Pastoral Pursuits, or Vegetable Products, not otherwise Classified.</i>													£	£	£
<i>1. Animal Products.</i>															
Boiling down .. .. .	18	16	..	..	..	184	8	108	..	..	9.5	8,553	15,689	9,992	
Bone milling .. .. .	21	17	1	..	2	505	16	105	1	2	7.6	7,792	27,848	15,697	
Sausage casings .. .. .	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	126	..	..	11.0	11,485	938	2,918	
Tanning, fellmongering, woolwashing ..	92	61	2	(9)1	5	(2)6	1,379	98	1,895	..	8	10.4	160,091	133,376	183,377
<i>2. Vegetable Products.</i>															
Bark milling .. .. .	3	2	1	..	..	38	2	19	..	..	4.5	875	1,180	2,010	
Chaff cutting, corn crushing .. .. .	181	82	35	15	(1)46	3	1,434	189	730	4	8	6.8	43,009	56,948	124,943
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>															
Oil, grease, glue .. .. .	6	3	..	1	..	..	50	2	49	..	..	9.8	3,839	6,040	11,580
Soap, candle .. .. .	17	15	1	(1)	..	..	923	12	509	..	14	11.7	43,463	109,768	98,896

(excluding working proprietors), and the value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements for the year 1908:—

Production.

FACTORIES—WORKERS, WAGES, AND VALUE OF MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS, 1908—continued.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Number using Machinery Worked by—					Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Months in Operation during the Year.	Salaries and Wages paid during the Year, excluding Working Proprietors.	Approximate Value of—	
		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, Horse.		Males.		Females.				Machinery and Plant in Use.	Lands, Buildings, and Improvements.*
								Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
<i>Class III.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Glass, &amp;c.</i>													£	£	£
Brick, pottery, earthenware .. ..	119	40	3	(2)	8	68	2,892	114	1,670	..	41	9.1	165,246	137,826	207,021
Cement, including cement pipes .. ..	4	2	..	..	1	..	475	2	155	..	1	12.0	14,433	31,204	7,350
Lime .. ..	13	5	..	..	2	4	107	12	161	..	..	11.0	13,734	5,388	9,460
Asbestos .. ..	1	1	3	1	..	..	97	10	687	..	5	11.2	52,758	32,391	30,412
Glass (including bottles) .. ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.1	..	..	..
Glass bevelling .. ..	20	2	1	9	..	..	60	19	189	..	3	11.0	17,834	4,529	27,210
Marble, stone dressing .. ..	37	4	4	5	..	..	115	45	378	..	2	11.8	40,059	12,465	34,918
Filter (stone) .. ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	5	7	76	..	..	7.8	6,992	1,290	5,485
Modelling in plaster, cement, &c. ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.5	..	..	..
<i>Class IV.—Working in Wood.</i>															
Cooperage .. ..	12	1	2	..	1	..	23	17	91	..	..	11.1	8,037	3,370	15,240
Cork-cutting .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.6	..	..	..
Dairy, domestic implements .. ..	2	1	..	3	..	..	22	4	59	..	..	11.9	5,027	1,747	3,470
Bellows .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.8	..	..	..
Saw-milling, forest .. ..	120	120	..	..	..	..	1,584	151	1,485	..	1	8.0	126,409	98,804	15,764
Saw-milling, moulding, joinery, &c. ..	119	52	34	(4)23	1	..	2,680	129	2,392	3	11	10.9	235,264	118,617	177,341
Mantelpiece .. ..	10	1	1	(1)1	..	..	44	12	217	..	1	10.7	17,463	2,080	8,430
Woodcarving, turnery .. ..	36	6	14	..	2	..	206	45	196	..	3	11.0	14,194	11,114	31,951

*Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.*

Agricultural implement .. ..	52	28	(1) 7	(1) 1	(1) 9	1	704	60	1,373	..	8	11.4	134,884	69,335	71,825
Engineering, boilermaking, iron foundry	278	107	(9) 11	(1) 37	(1) 14	1	3,130	338	5,557	2	31	11.4	549,868	491,208	378,804
Railway workshop .. ..	15	8	3	..	..	..	441	..	2,596	..	5	12.0	321,992	181,833	272,476
Cutlery, tool .. ..	13	..	9	4	..	..	48	15	50	..	1	11.0	4,349	5,162	10,879
Nail † .. ..	9	4	5	(2)	..	..	299	7	171	..	1	11.2	14,898	39,067	12,990
Iron safe, door .. ..	4	..	1	..	..	..	6	3	37	..	..	11.1	2,805	995	6,190
Sheet iron, tin (including japanning)	61	5	17	(2) 8	2	..	209	62	1,042	1	9	11.5	75,294	47,946	94,088
Oven, range .. ..	17	2	8	5	..	..	64	25	193	..	1	11.6	16,182	4,900	22,732
Pattern .. ..	9	..	2	6	(1)	1	25	10	34	..	..	12.0	2,819	1,295	3,580
Meter .. ..	4	1	1	(1)	..	..	27	1	105	..	..	12.0	8,330	4,792	5,455
Spring .. ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	35	3	56	2	..	11.7	3,997	5,603	6,050
Brass, coppersmithing .. ..	47	1	18	(1) 19	3	..	196	56	600	..	18	11.7	46,021	28,803	54,598
Lead, shot, pewter, zinc, &c. ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	260	3	18	..	1	11.9	2,158	10,100	12,060
Wireworking .. ..	15	3	6	(1) 3	..	..	132	17	207	..	5	11.2	16,373	17,300	22,157
Metallurgical .. ..	5	2	1	1	..	..	38	8	45	..	..	10.2	4,737	6,066	4,981
Smelting .. ..	2	5	1	..	..	..	112	4	74	..	..	12.0	8,129	11,050	7,225
Pyrates .. ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	..	..	..
Cyanide .. ..	91	20	2	(1) 1	(4) 35	10	312	115	604	..	..	10.1	55,777	46,683	6,919

2 H 2

*Production.*

*Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, or the Preparation thereof.*

*1. Animal Food.*

Bacon-curing .. ..	26	22	(1) 2	(2)	(2) 1	..	312	30	300	..	10	10.8	27,862	26,448	32,843
Butter, cheese .. ..	215	195	(2) 7	(1) 8	(1) 3	2	1,914	60	1,212	..	30	10.7	109,099	282,912	245,438
Butterine .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	..	..	..
Creameries† .. ..	(116)	(112)	..	..	(4)	..	551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat freezing, preserving .. ..	15	14	(1) 1	(5)	..	..	1,921	9	607	..	4	9.9	48,299	105,301	213,382

For footnotes see end of table.

FACTORIES—WORKERS, WAGES, AND VALUE OF MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS, 1908—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Number using Machinery Worked by—					Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Months in Operation during the Year.	Salaries and Wages paid during the Year, excluding Working Proprietors.	Approximate Value of—		
		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, Horse.		Males.		Females.				Machinery and Plant in Use.	Lands, Buildings, and Improvements.*	
								Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.					
<i>Class VI.—continued.</i>																
<b>2. Vegetable Food, including Products not Foods, but usually associated with the Manufacture of Foods.</b>																
Biscuit .. .. .	4	4	(2)	(2)	..	..	131	4	704	..	370	12.0	54,236	44,533	51,850	
Flour .. .. .	63	31	2	(1)	..	3	4,199	48	727	..	1	9.6	78,906	254,671	224,740	
Jam, pickle, sauce, vinegar .. .. .	26	18	(1)	(4)	2	..	277	19	814	..	527	11.1	79,619	41,755	95,707	
Oatmeal, maizena, starch, arrowroot .. .. .	22	4	8	(1)	4	1	973	23	292	..	182	11.2	32,053	76,561	135,003	
Macaroni .. .. .	2											12.0				
Sugar, treacle, refining .. .. .	1	10	(3)	(6)	(4)	7	616	26	946	2	727	12.0	109,931	112,576	162,332	
Confectionery .. .. .	26											10.4				
<b>3. Drinks and Stimulants.</b>																
Aerated water, cordial, &c. .. .. .	147	67	(144)	(1)	7	19	4	363	148	998	8	18	10.4	77,922	89,471	139,120
Malt .. .. .	20	2	(113)	(3)	1	2	..	181	8	168	..	1	12.0	19,985	21,002	129,376
Brewing .. .. .	35	35	(2)	(6)	..	..	2,259	28	1,106	..	1	12.0	132,506	268,009	429,195	
Distilling .. .. .	8	7	..	..	..	..	176	7	84	..	..	7.0	10,312	61,240	80,205	
Condiments, coffee, chicory, cocoa, chocolate, mustard, spice, &c. .. .. .	9	4	5	..	..	..	419	7	159	..	101	10.1	21,033	25,160	59,090	
Ice .. .. .	14	12	(1)	3	(1)	1	..	732	6	189	..	2	11.5	17,997	49,392	72,304
Salt .. .. .	2											8.4				

4. Narcotics.

Tobacco, cigar, snuff .. ..	13	2	..	(1) 3	..	..	391	14	924	..	1,604	11.8	145,982	100,880	165,736
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*Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.*

1. Textile.

Woollen mill .. ..	9	8	(1) 1	(2)	..	..	2,348	6	807	..	944	11.9	96,844	263,100	117,828
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2. Dress.

Clothing, tailoring .. ..	353	..	14	(1) 46	1	..	188	337	{ 1,593	21	{ 6,235	11.3	413,266	38,853	416,947
Corset .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 155	..	{ 1358	12.0			
Dressmaking, millinery .. ..	517	..	3	44	..	..	120	51	{ 144	440	{ 8,207	10.8	255,925	31,188	343,675
Underclothing, skirt .. ..	125	2	(1) 3	(2) 51	..	..	276	51	{ 171	84	{ 4,034	11.0	156,429	41,019	148,274
Hat, cap .. ..	34	8	3	(1) 15	..	..	253	31	{ 115	..	{ 809	11.1	93,653	29,650	65,263
Hosiery .. ..	19	..	3	(1) 4	..	..	48	10	{ 12	..	{ 115	11.3	21,327	25,606	17,930
Oilskin, waterproof clothing .. ..	4	..	1	(1) 2	..	..	6	3	{ 41	1	{ 126	11.9	9,248	2,096	17,300
Boot, shoe .. ..	139	3	39	(2) 43	1	..	716	175	{ 3,905	7	{ 2,223	10.7	371,081	123,204	161,778
Fur .. ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	{ 29	..	{ 19	11.2	4,746	268	3,530
Umbrella .. ..	8	..	1	6	..	..	16	6	{ 14	..	{ 17	11.9	13,271	1,724	21,930
Dyeing .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feather Dressing .. ..	1	..	2	(1)	..	..	43	4	{ 20	5	{ 53	11.2	4,746	268	3,530
3. Fibrous Materials and Textiles, n.e.i.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 14	..	{ 17	..	..	..	..
Rope, twine, mat, bag, and sack .. ..	15	3	(1) 3	(1) 1	..	..	809	18	436	..	277	11.0	42,805	53,681	53,039
Tent, sail, tarpaulin .. ..	11	..	1	4	..	..	12	10	73	..	44	11.3	6,825	1,632	13,790

For footnotes see end of table.

FACTORIES—WORKERS, WAGES, AND VALUE OF MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS, 1908—*continued.*

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Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Number using Machinery Worked by—					Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Months in Operation during the Year	Salaries and Wages paid during the Year, excluding Working Proprietors.	Approximate Value of—			
		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, Horse.		Males.		Females.				Machinery and Plant in Use.	Lands, Buildings, and Improvements.*		
								Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.						
<i>Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving.</i>													£	£	£		
Printing (including newspapers, paper-bag, lithographic, electrotyping, stereotyping)	281	7	(6)	(22)	17	4	1,622	340	4,229	9	821	11.9	536,214	573,509	594,822		
Photo lithography .. .. .	4	..	1	3	..	..	10	6	52	..	1	11.8	6,644	6,792	6,710		
Account-book, stationery, and rubber stamp	20	..	1	7	(1)	3	1	..	228	17	619	..	762	11.3	74,744	68,814	119,789
Ink, printing ink .. .. .	6	..	4	..	..	..	33	5	46	..	2	12.0	3,756	1,715	6,904		
Paper, strawboard, millboard .. .. .	3	..	3	..	..	..	690	..	189	..	23	10.3	18,791	62,000	31,500		
Fancy box, &c. .. .. .	19	..	1	4	7	..	49	13	109	4	406	11.6	21,778	10,751	24,875		
Die-sinking, engraving, medals, &c. ..	15	..	3	10	..	..	28	18	140	..	2	11.8	12,783	9,146	27,080		
<i>Class IX.—Musical Instruments.</i>																	
Organ, pianoforte .. .. .	3	..	..	2	..	..	7	3	33	..	..	11.7	2,817	1,387	5,250		
<i>Class X.—Arms and Explosives.</i>																	
Ammunition .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.6 12.0	20,588	45,613	29,154		
Blasting powder, dynamite, lithofracteur, &c.	1	..	3	..	(1)	(1)	1	..	128	2	105					..	207
Fireworks .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0					
Fuse .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0					

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*Class XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.*

Coach, carriage, waggon .. .. .	267	18	15	13	11	3	268	333	2,288	..	9	{ 11.8 } { 11.8 }	169,848	46,897	207,683
Carriage lamp .. .. .	1														
Cycle .. .. .	66	..	17	29	1	..	104	57	561	1	14	11.7	41,416	16,617	86,182
Perambulator .. .. .	5	..	1	1	..	..	4	6	75	1	2	12.0	5,749	566	3,840
Saddle, harness .. .. .	44	..	1	3	..	..	5	48	313	1	39	11.8	26,313	3,002	54,250
Saddle-tree, saddlers' ironmongery, &c. ..	4	1	..	1	..	..	11	6	19	..	1	9.3	1,431	750	3,436
Whip .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	12.0	587	101	1,500

*Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fittings, &c.*

Ship, boat .. .. .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	22	..	..	12.0	2,142	175	2,190
Dock, slip .. .. .	6	6	..	..	(1)	..	933	3	82	..	..	8.2	9,227	51,400	379,395

*Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.*

Upholstery, bedding, flock .. .. .	39														
Bedstead .. .. .	1	5	6	(1)4	..	..	191	25	371	3	136	{ 11.1 } { 12.0 }	37,522	13,195	41,355
Curled hair .. .. .	3	1	2	..	..	..	29	3	44	..	5	11.3	3,191	1,357	1,738
Cabinet, including billiard table .. .. .	129	4	(1)21	22	2	..	279	157	1,308	..	28	11.2	124,269	21,664	159,944
Picture frame .. .. .	19	..	1	14	(1)	..	38	13	177	2	40	12.0	14,453	3,231	22,307
Venetian blind .. .. .	5	2	..	1	..	..	14	6	36	..	..	12.0	2,281	662	6,460

*Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.*

Blacking, blue, washing powder, &c. ..	14	4	(1)3	(1)2	1	..	90	11	166	1	109	10.8	16,347	8,868	30,590
Chemical .. .. .	32	11	5	(3)5	..	1	1,013	25	755	2	139	11.7	87,088	129,790	207,884
Essential oil .. .. .	18	15	..	(1)	..	..	37	26	130	1	2	{ 6.1 } { 12.0 }	7,933	4,023	9,980
Paint, varnish, white-lead .. .. .	2														

For footnotes see end of table.

FACTORIES—WORKERS, WAGES, AND VALUE OF MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS, 1908—continued.

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Name of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Number using Machinery Worked by—					Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Months in Operation during the Year.	Salaries and Wages paid during the Year, excluding Working Proprietors.	Approximate Value of—	
		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, Horse.		Males.		Females.				Machinery and Plant in Use.	Lands, Buildings, and Improvements.*
								Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
<i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances.</i>													£	£	£
Philosophical instrument .. ..	7	..	..	6	..	..	7	4	29	..	2	12·0	2,082	1,590	6,410
Surgical instrument .. ..	5	..	1	4	..	..	4	3	17	..	3	11·4	1,601	556	2,492
<i>Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Platedware.</i>															
Goldsmithing, jewellery, gold-beating, electroplating	59	2	6	32	..	..	107	65	646	..	51	11·8	66,473	18,477	97,434
<i>Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.</i>															
Electric apparatus .. ..	6	..	2	4	..	..	95	4	86	..	1	11·7	7,868	6,744	9,938
Electric light .. ..	12	10	1	(3)	1	..	11,702	..	440	..	1	12·0	50,442	541,489	157,457
Gas, § coke .. ..	47	5	(3)	2	..	..	639	4	1,294	..	..	12·0	168,077	1,233,651	474,821
Match .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·4	..	..	..
Fire kindlers .. ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	48	4	19	..	95	11·7	4,978	2,250	3,162
Ironfounders' charcoal dust .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·0	..	..	..
Hydraulic power .. ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	850	..	14	..	..	12·0	2,192	40,522	30,589

*Class XVIII.—Leatherware (except Saddlery and Harness).*

Fancy leather .. ..	16	3	(1)	1	5	..	..	92	19	193	..	90	11·7	18,551	6,265	21,085
Leather belting .. ..	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	21	7	57	1	2	11·1	5,050	3,400	9,488
Portmanteau, trunk .. ..	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	7	73	..	21	12·0	6,163	1,245	10,465

*Class XIX.—Wares, not elsewhere included.*

Basket, wicker .. ..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	14	64	..	..	11·8	4,189	303	8,814
Bellows (see Class IV.) .. ..	18	..	5	7	..	..	..	26	20	168	1	50	11·6	16,551	5,025	13,905
Brush, broom .. ..	9	7	(3)	2	(1)	..	..	427	3	531	..	200	9·8	50,974	51,507	34,145
Rubber goods .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total .. ..	4,608	1,220	(44)	(114)	(18)	(5)	58,945	4,056	56,711	629	30,955	..	6,380,296	6,957,606	8,589,027	
			741	658	195	109			‡106		‡1,351					

NOTE.—Where different factories are bracketed the information has been combined in order to conceal the contents of individual schedules. The figures in parentheses indicate engines worked in conjunction with those of a different description.

\* The value of land used in this column applies to purchased land only. Two hundred and forty-five establishments (including sixty-nine cyanide works) were carried on upon Crown lands; in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

† Nailmaking is also carried on in conjunction with wireworking and saw and moulding mills. Creameries are not counted as separate establishments, but are regarded merely as branches of butter factories. The number of hands employed in creameries was 145 males.

‡ Factory workers, working at their own homes.

§ Including one Pintsch gas-works.

Production.

The following grouping shows the factories arranged according to the number of hands employed:—

Under 4 hands	...	...	660 factories	1,689 hands.
4 hands	...	...	541 "	2,164 "
5 to 10 hands	...	...	1,697 "	11,811 "
11 to 20 hands	...	...	823 "	12,106 "
21 to 50 hands	...	...	545 "	16,805 "
51 to 100 hands	...	...	195 "	13,705 "
101 hands and upwards	...	...	147 "	35,528 "
Total	...	...	4,608 "	93,808 "

Of the 4,608 establishments, 2,923 used steam, gas, electric or other motive power, and employed 75,525 hands; and 1,685 used manual labour only, and employed 18,283 hands.

In the next return will be found particulars for the years 1907 and 1908 of the factories in the metropolitan and country districts.

FACTORIES AND HANDS EMPLOYED, METROPOLIS AND COUNTRY:  
1907 AND 1908.

Nature of Industry.	1907.			1908.		
	No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.		No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females		Males.	Females
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	76	1,758	7	78	1,865	9
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	12	478	12	12	484	13
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	86	2,480	10	89	2,612	25
4. Working in wood .. .. .	125	2,632	10	133	2,809	17
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	363	10,161	55	387	10,298	72
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	182	6,294	3,068	185	6,512	3,443
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	938	7,038	21,224	958	7,216	22,321
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	223	4,519	1,878	227	4,600	1,933
9. Musical instruments .. .. .	3	34	..	3	36	..
10. Arms and explosives .. .. .	2	64	171	2	67	165
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	192	1,945	39	199	2,035	46
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c. .. ..	10	123	..	9	91	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c. .. ..	176	2,025	218	179	2,022	211
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	42	853	261	45	919	248
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	11	45	5	12	53	5
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and plated ware	50	660	41	55	694	49
17. Heat, light, and energy .. .. .	24	1,548	79	23	1,609	97
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and harness	23	316	102	28	356	114
19. Wares not elsewhere included .. ..	40	789	274	38	796	251
Total .. .. .	2,578	43,762	27,454	2,662	45,074	29,019

FACTORIES AND HANDS EMPLOYED—continued.

Nature of Industry.	1907.			1908.		
	No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.		No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females		Males.	Females
<i>Country Districts.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	247	1,412	14	242	1,434	14
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	9	72	1	11	88	1
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	117	861	32	119	913	27
4. Working in wood .. .. .	165	2,003	2	170	1,989	2
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	256	3,238	15	245	3,191	13
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	474	3,397	135	464	3,155	145
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	282	1,466	3,390	288	1,511	3,542
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	118	1,203	101	121	1,183	97
10. Arms and explosives .. .. .	3	39	33	3	40	42
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	185	1,629	20	191	1,683	22
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c. .. ..	2	21	..	2	23	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c. .. .. .	18	123	4	17	118	3
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	22	199	10	21	194	6
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and plated ware	7	25	1	4	17	2
17. Heat, light, and energy .. .. .	46	237	..	47	256	..
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and harness	1	4	..	1	4	..
Total .. .. .	1,952	15,929	3,758	1,946	15,799	3,916
<i>State.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	323	3,170	21	320	3,299	23
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	21	550	13	23	572	14
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	203	3,341	42	208	3,525	52
4. Working in wood .. .. .	290	4,635	12	303	4,798	19
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. .. ..	619	13,399	70	632	13,489	85
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	656	9,691	3,203	649	9,667	3,588
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	1,220	8,504	24,614	1,246	8,727	25,863
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	341	5,722	1,979	348	5,783	2,030
9. Musical instruments .. .. .	3	34	..	3	36	..
10. Arms and explosives .. .. .	5	103	204	5	107	207
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	377	3,574	59	390	3,718	68
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c. .. .. .	12	144	..	11	114	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c. .. .. .	194	2,148	222	196	2,140	214
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	64	1,052	271	66	1,113	254
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	11	45	5	12	53	5
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and plated ware	57	685	42	59	711	51
17. Heat, light, and energy .. .. .	70	1,785	79	70	1,865	97
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and harness	24	320	102	28	356	114
19. Wares not elsewhere included .. ..	40	789	274	39	800	251
Total .. .. .	4,530	59,691	31,212	4,608	60,873	32,935

The factories in the metropolitan area in 1908 exceeded by 84 the number in 1907 and by 203 that in 1906, whilst those in country districts were fewer by 6 than in 1907, though exceeding by 45 the number in 1906.

The industries in the different classes showing a larger number of factories in 1908 than in 1907, both metropolitan and country, are as follows:—

Class 1—Boiling-down, 1; sausage casings, 1; tanning, fell-mongering, 2; bark milling, 1. Class 2—Soap and candle, 2. Class 3—Brick, pottery, &c., 2; glass bevelling, 3; marble, stone dressing, 1. Class 4—Forest saw-milling, 1; saw-milling, moulding, joinery, 11; mantelpiece, 2; wood-carving, turnery, 2. Class 5—Engineering, boiler-making, iron foundry, 16; sheet-iron, tin, 1; oven, range, 3; pattern, 1; meter, 1; brass, copper-smithing, 2; wire-working, 3. Class 6—Meat freezing, 1; oatmeal, maizena, starch, arrowroot, 4; confectionery, 2; aerated water, cordial, 5; malt, 1; distilling, 1. Class 7—Clothing, tailoring, 16; dressmaking, &c., 5; underclothing, &c., 1; hat, cap, 1; hosiery, 1; tent, &c., 2. Class 8—Printing, 2; photo-lithography, 1; account-book, stationery, &c., 1; fancy box, 2; die sinking, &c., 1. Class 11—Coach, carriage, &c., 4; cycle, 9; whip, 2. Class 13—Upholstery, bedding, &c., 2; cabinet making, 2. Class 14—Blacking, blue, washing powder, &c., 2; chemical, 3. Class 15—Philosophical instrument, 1. Class 16—Goldsmithing, 2. Class 17—Electric light, 1. Class 18—Fancy leather, 3; portmanteau, 1. Class 19—Basket, wicker, 1.

The industries in which the number of factories was less in 1908 than in 1907 are:—

Class 1—Bone milling, 1; chaffcutting, &c., 7. Class 3—Lime, 1. Class 4—Cooperage, 2; dairy, &c., implements, 1. Class 5—Agricultural implement, 3; spring, 1; lead, shot, &c., 1; metallurgical, 4; cyanide, 5. Class 6—Bacon-curing, 1; butter, cheese, 8; flour, 5; jam, pickle, sauce, 1; sugar, 1; brewing, 2; condiments, &c., 2; salt, 1. Class 11—Perambulator, 1; saddle, harness, 1. Class 12—Docks, slips, 1. Class 13—Bedstead, 1; venetian blind, 1. Class 14—Essential oil, 2; paint, &c., 1. Class 17—Gas, 1. Class 19—Brush, broom, 2.

Since 1907 workers in metropolitan factories have increased by 2,877, there being an addition of 1,312 males and 1,565 females. Workers in country factories have during the same period increased by 28, the number of males being less by 130 and that of females greater by 158 than in 1907.

The industries in the State showing the largest increases in the average number of workers employed in 1908, as compared with 1907,

were as follows:—Tanning, fellmongering, with an increase of 105 males and 3 females; asbestos, with an increase of 104 males and 1 female; saw-milling, moulding, joinery, &c., with an increase of 218 males and 8 females; railway workshop, with an increase of 139 males; brewing, with an increase of 98 males; tobacco, &c., with an increase of 93 males and 430 females; woollen mill, with an increase of 71 males and 97 females; clothing, tailoring, with an increase of 73 males and 312 females; dressmaking, &c., with an increase of 26 males and 172 females; underclothing, &c., with an increase of 25 males and 273 females; hat, cap, with an increase of 18 males and 98 females; hosiery, with an increase of 14 males and 141 females; boot, shoe, with an increase of 121 females, but a decrease of 76 males; cycle, with an increase of 124 males and 8 females; and chemical, with an increase of 99 males and 2 females. Agricultural implement works employed 179 males less, but 2 females more, in 1908 than in 1907; and butter and cheese factories employed 150 males and 6 females less in 1908 than in the previous year.

The following summary shows the power used, hands employed, and value of machinery, land, and buildings for each of the last seven years:—

Factories and works for seven years.

FACTORIES—POWER, HANDS, ETC.: 1902 TO 1908.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Factories using Machinery worked by—				Actual Horse-Power of Engines Used.
		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity, Oil, Water, Wind, or Horse.	Manual Labour.	
1902	4,003	1,328	755	330	1,590	43,821
1903	4,151	1,316	724	437	1,674	42,750
1904	4,208	1,304	734	509	1,661	40,859
1905	4,264	1,276	715	615	1,658	43,492
1906	4,360	1,255	709	712	1,684	48,765
1907	4,530	1,270	727	838	1,695	52,703
1908	4,608	1,220	741	962	1,685	58,945

Year.	Average Number of Hands Employed.			Approximate Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.
1902	49,658	23,405	73,063	£ 5,082,023	£ 3,045,291	£ 5,125,969
1903	49,434	23,795	73,229	5,010,896	2,855,174	5,112,771
1904	50,554	25,733	76,287	6,027,134	2,721,076	4,919,975
1905	52,925	27,310	80,235	6,187,919	2,767,071	5,004,167
1906	56,339	28,890	85,229	6,450,355	2,857,411	5,204,699
1907	59,691	31,212	90,903	6,771,458	2,932,036	5,444,606
1908	60,873	32,935	93,808	6,957,606	2,972,959	5,616,068

This table shows that there has been considerable progress during the last seven years. The factories have increased to the extent of

605, the actual horse-power of engines by 15,124, the hands employed by 20,745, of whom 11,215 were males and 9,530 females; the approximate value of machinery and plant by £1,875,583, and that of buildings, &c., by £490,099. A noticeable feature in connexion with the power employed is the increase in the number of factories using electricity; in 1908 these numbered 658, an increase of 499 since 1902.

In the next table the hands employed in factories during the last three years are grouped according to the nature of their work. The total hands show an increase of 2,905 compared with 1907, and of 8,579 compared with 1906:—

		TOTAL HANDS EMPLOYED.		
		1906.	1907.	1908.
Males	... ..	56,339	59,691	60,873
Females	... ..	28,890	31,212	32,935
Total...	... ..	<u>85,229</u>	<u>90,903</u>	<u>93,808</u>

		CLASSIFICATION OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		
		1906.	1907.	1908.
Working Proprietors—				
Males	... ..	3,834	3,975	4,056
Females	... ..	611	629	629
Managers and Overseers—				
Males	... ..	2,266	2,318	2,222
Females	... ..	369	395	388
Accountants and Clerks—				
Males	... ..	2,181	2,314	2,461
Females	... ..	393	432	478
Engine-drivers and Firemen—				
Males	... ..	1,493	1,544	1,568
Workers in Factories—				
Males	... ..	42,654	45,319	46,545
Females	... ..	26,130	28,400	30,046
Factory Workers working in their own homes—				
Males	... ..	109	115	106
Females	... ..	1,322	1,314	1,351
Carters and Messengers—				
Males	... ..	2,793	3,000	2,945
All Others—				
Males	... ..	1,009	1,106	970
Females	... ..	65	42	43

Hands employed, male and female.



In the subjoined statement are tabulated the principal items of outlay, and the value of articles produced or work done in connexion with each class of manufacturing industry for the year 1908:—

VALUE OF WAGES, FUEL, MATERIALS, AND OUTPUT OF  
FACTORIES, 1908.

Class of Industry.	Value of—			
	Wages paid, exclusive of amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used.	Articles produced or Work done.
	£	£	£	£
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	231,805	26,645	1,982,659	2,470,988
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	47,302	13,449	297,116	437,709
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	311,056	96,970	142,295	734,972
4. Working in wood .. .. .	406,394	8,083	622,079	1,248,867
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	1,268,613	94,378	1,757,950	3,799,349
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	965,802	143,485	8,354,376	10,902,277
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	1,496,251	46,886	2,956,029	5,213,188
8. Books, paper, printing, &c. .. ..	674,710	31,678	631,891	1,967,016
9. Musical instruments .. .. .	2,817	27	1,353	5,794
10. Arms and explosives .. .. .	20,558	1,188	52,594	108,907
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	245,344	9,350	300,880	701,123
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c. .. ..	11,369	560	7,802	28,037
13. Furniture, bedding, &c. .. .. .	181,716	3,737	312,766	592,879
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	111,368	9,765	481,548	820,901
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	3,683	118	2,203	8,898
16. Timepieces, jewellery, plated ware ..	66,473	1,841	126,564	253,406
17. Heat, light, and energy .. .. .	233,557	43,025	217,166	896,086
18. Leatherware (except saddlery and harness)	29,764	1,026	120,939	168,184
19. Wares not elsewhere included .. ..	71,714	6,360	293,860	429,179
Total .. .. .	6,380,296	538,571	18,662,070	30,787,760

The total amount of wages paid during the year (£6,380,296) represents an average payment for all employes of £71 12s., an increase of £2 6s. on the average for 1907, and of £3 18s. on that for 1906. This increase occurred notwithstanding the fact that there was practically no change in the relative proportions of male and female workers during the three years, the proportions being:—64 per cent. males and 36 per cent. females in 1908; and 65 per cent. males and 35 per cent. females in 1907 and 1906. The above average for 1908 is very much below the general rate of wages, as shown in the table "Wages in Melbourne" on page 700. the reason being that the rate there mentioned relates to adult workers only, whereas the average payment of £71 12s. relates to all employes, adult and juvenile, male and female, apprentices and improvers, employed in each industry. Further, all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

The proportion per cent. that each of the items of outlay bore to the value of the output in the last two years is shown in the next statement.

OUTLAY AND OUTPUT OF FACTORIES: 1907 AND 1908.

	1907.		1908.	
	Value.*	Proportion per cent.	Value.*	Proportion per cent.
	£		£	
Wages ... ..	5,982,677	19·7	6,380,296	20·7
Fuel and Light ... ..	498,454	1·6	538,571	1·8
Materials ... ..	18,632,439	61·3	18,662,070	60·6
	25,113,570	82·6	25,580,937	83·1
Articles produced ... ..	30,399,945	100·0	30,787,760	100·0
Margin for profit and miscellaneous expenses	5,286,375	17·4	5,206,823	16·9

\* Including value of repairs.

The percentage of the total of the various items of outlay to the value of articles produced has increased to the extent of .5 since 1907—wages, fuel, and light showing slight increases, but value of materials a slight decrease. The percentage that the difference between outlay and output, available for miscellaneous expenses and profit, bears to the output is consequently .5 less than in 1907.

In the following return will be found a statement of the rates of wages which obtained in the various industries in Melbourne during 1908, the information having been compiled from determinations of Wages Boards or collected direct from the employers:—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1908.

A.—WAGES FOR ADULT WORKERS IN CLASSIFIED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of pastoral pursuits or vegetable products not otherwise classed.</i>			
<i>Order 1.—Animal products.</i>			
Boiling down .. ..	Foremen .. ..	.. ..	42s. per week
		.. ..	40s. "
Bone mill .. ..	Tallowmen .. ..	.. ..	36s. "
		.. ..	.. ..
Sausage casing .. ..	Labourers .. ..	36s. to 40s. per week	.. ..
		.. ..	42s. per week
Tanning .. ..	Carters .. ..	40s. to 48s. "	50s. "
		.. ..	45s. "
	Sausage skin cleaners	.. ..	47s. "
	Slicker whiteners .. ..	.. ..	45s. "
	Fleshers .. ..	.. ..	43s. "
	Jiggers and grainers .. ..	.. ..	42s. "
	Rollers and strikers .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Scudders, unhairers, and stoners	.. ..	38s. "
	Labourers in sheds, vats, &c.	.. ..	.. ..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1908—*continued.*

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class I.—continued.</i>			
Fellmongering .. ..	Foremen scourers, tanners, headers, and trotters	..	45s. per week
	Men in charge of limes	..	45s. "
	Hands at burring and fleshing machines	..	42s. "
	Wool sorters ..	..	45s. "
	Wool pressers and others	..	36s. "
<i>Order 2.—Vegetable products.</i>			
Chaff-cutting .. ..	Labourers ..	36s. to 42s. per week	37s.6d. "
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>			
Oil, grease, and glue	Labourers ..	6s. 6d. to 7s. per day	6s. 6d. per day
Soap .. ..	Soapmakers ..	90s. to 95s. per week	..
	Assistant soapboilers ..	..	50s. per week
	Foremen ..	..	50s. "
	Man in charge of milling-room	..	48s. "
	Mixers ..	..	42s. "
	General hands ..	..	36s. "
	Wrappers, packers, and stampers (male)	..	36s. "
	Wrappers, packers, and stampers (female)	..	22s. 6d. "
Candle .. ..	Stillmen ..	..	48s. "
	Acidifiers, glycerine distillers, pressroom and candle-room gangers	..	45s. "
	Candle moulders ..	..	41s. "
	Labourers ..	..	39s. "
	Carters ..	40s. to 42s. per week	40s. "
<i>Class III.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Glass, &amp;c.</i>			
Brick .. ..	Patternmakers ..	..	1s. 4½d. per hr.
	Bricklayers ..	..	1s. 3d. "
	Engine-drivers ..	11d. to 1s. 0½d. per hr.	..
	Burners on kilns ..	..	1s. 0½d. per hr.
	Blacksmiths, carpenters facemen	..	1s. 0½d. "
	Drawers ..	..	1s. 1d. "
	Machine drivers, riggers and setters	..	11½d. "
	Firemen ..	..	11½d. "
	Pan and crusher attendants	..	11½d. "
	Clayholemen ..	..	11d. "
	Hand Moulders and Wheelers	..	10½d. "
	Truckers ..	..	10d. "
	Blacksmith's strikers	..	9½d. "
	Loftmen, yardmen ..	..	9½d. "
Glazed pipes .. ..	Burners ..	56s. 3d. to 62s. 6d. per week	..
	Flangers ..	..	54s. per week
	Setters, pressers, junction stickers, men in charge of plunges, head drawers	..	45s. "
	Labourers ..	40s. to 42s. per week	..
	Pressers, stoneware and flower pot throwers	45s. to 50s. "	..
General pottery .. ..	Handlers, turners, jig-gers (male)	..	45s. per week
	Placers, dippers ..	40s. to 45s. per week	..

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1908—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
<i>Class III.—continued.</i>				
General Pottery .. ..	Sagger makers .. ..	.. ..	42s. per week	
	Mould makers .. ..	.. ..	50s. "	
	" assistants .. ..	.. ..	45s. "	
	Labourers .. ..	40s. to 42s. per week	.. ..	
	Females employed in making general pottery .. ..	.. ..	20s. per week	
Tiles .. .. .	Terra cotta pressers .. ..	.. ..	45s. per week	
	Tile moulders and pressers .. ..	.. ..	42s. "	
	Others employed .. ..	.. ..	40s. "	
	Females employed in making tiles .. ..	.. ..	20s. "	
Lime, cement, cement pipes	Labourers .. ..	7s. to 7s. 6d. per day	.. ..	
Asbestos .. .. .	Machinists .. ..	36s. to 42s. per week	40s. per week	
Glass (including bottles) .. ..	Bottlemakers .. ..	60s. to 90s. "	75s. "	
	Labourers and others .. ..	30s. to 42s. "	36s. "	
	Lampware blowers .. ..	45s. to 50s. "	45s. "	
Glass bevelling, &c. .. ..	Lampware finishers .. ..	50s. to 60s. "	55s. "	
	Bevellers .. ..	.. ..	45s. "	
	Silverers .. ..	.. ..	45s. "	
	Cutters .. ..	45s. to 54s. per week	.. ..	
	Cementers .. ..	.. ..	35s. per week	
Marble, stone-dressing .. ..	Carvers in marble and stone .. ..	.. ..	82s. 6d. "	
	Carvers' assistants .. ..	.. ..	69s. 8d. "	
	Letter cutters .. ..	.. ..	61s. 10½d. "	
	Monumental carvers .. ..	.. ..	67s. 6d. "	
	Stone cutters and turners .. ..	.. ..	60s. 6d. "	
	Slate cutters .. ..	.. ..	56s. 3d. "	
	Machinists, cutting, planing and polishing .. ..	50s. to 66s. per week	.. ..	
	Labourers, gritting and sanding .. ..	45s. to 46s. 10½d. "	.. ..	
	Filtermakers .. ..	.. ..	40s. per week	
	Modelling .. .. .	Modellers .. ..	12s. to 14s. per day	.. ..
Shop hands .. ..		10s. to 11s. "	.. ..	
Asphalt .. .. .	Pressers .. ..	.. ..	42s. per week	
	Asphalters and tarpavers .. ..	7s. 6d. to 9s. per day	8s. per day	
<i>Class IV.—Working in Wood.</i>				
Cooperage .. .. .	Coopers .. ..	.. ..	60s. per week	
Corkcutting .. .. .	Corkcutters .. ..	35s. to 50s. per week	40s. "	
	Bellows-makers .. ..	33s. to 48s. "	40s. "	
Bellows .. .. .	Sawyers .. ..	48s. to 63s. "	.. ..	
	Pullers-out .. ..	36s. to 45s. "	.. ..	
Saw-milling, moulding, joinery, sash, door, box, &c.	Carpenters and joiners .. ..	54s. to 62s. "	.. ..	
	Machine workers .. ..	45s. to 64s. "	.. ..	
	Woodturners .. ..	.. ..	54s. per week	
	Boxmakers .. ..	.. ..	48s. "	
	Box or case printing machine workers .. ..	.. ..	45s. "	
	Painters and glaziers .. ..	.. ..	51s. "	
	Polishers and coaters .. ..	.. ..	50s. "	
	Engine-drivers .. ..	48s. to 60s. per week	.. ..	
	Salesmen, tallymen, ordermen .. ..	.. ..	48s. per week	
	Stackers .. ..	.. ..	48s. "	
	Mantelpiece .. .. .	Labourers .. ..	39s. to 45s. per week	.. ..
		Mantelpiece makers .. ..	.. ..	52s. per week
Polishers, coaters .. ..		.. ..	50s. "	
Painters and glaziers .. ..		.. ..	51s. "	

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1908—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class IV.—continued.</i>			
Wood-carving, turning ..	Carvers .. ..	.. ..	54s. per week
	Turners .. ..	.. ..	54s. "
<i>Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &amp;c.</i>			
Agricultural implement ..	Pattern makers ..	.. ..	60s. per week
	Blacksmiths, fitters, turners, wheelwrights and carpenters ..	.. ..	54s. "
	Blacksmiths' strikers ..	.. ..	42s. "
	Iron annealers ..	.. ..	45s. "
	Drillers ..	.. ..	42s. "
	Belt cutters ..	.. ..	45s. "
	Machinists, iron ..	.. ..	48s. "
	.. wood ..	42s. to 58s. per week	.. ..
	Sheet iron workers ..	.. ..	48s. per week
	Painters ..	51s. to 54s. per week	.. ..
	Engine-drivers ..	45s. to 54s. "	.. ..
	Labourers, yardmen ..	39s. to 45s. "	.. ..
Engineering, boilermaking, iron foundry ..	Blacksmiths ..	54s. to 72s. "	.. ..
	Strikers ..	42s. to 45s. "	42s. per week
	Fitters and turners ..	60s. to 68s. "	60s. "
	Boilermakers and platers ..	60s. to 72s. "	60s. "
	Riveters ..	60s. to 72s. "	60s. "
	Moulders—Heavy ..	54s. to 60s. "	.. ..
	.. Light ..	48s. to 54s. "	.. ..
	Pipe moulders ..	48s. to 63s. "	.. ..
	Planers and slotters ..	48s. to 60s. "	.. ..
	Drillers ..	42s. to 48s. "	.. ..
	Coremakers ..	48s. to 63s. "	.. ..
	Patternmakers ..	.. ..	66s. per week
	Iron dressers ..	40s. 6d. to 42s. per week	.. ..
	Carpenters ..	54s. to 62s. "	.. ..
	Labourers ..	40s. 6d. to 45s. "	.. ..
	Furnacemen ..	45s. to 48s. "	.. ..
	Engine-drivers ..	54s. to 60s. "	54s. per week
Cutlery .. ..	Cutlery and sawmakers ..	60s. to 80s. "	.. ..
	Knivesmiths ..	50s. to 55s. "	.. ..
	Saw and tool grinders and sharpeners ..	48s. to 60s. "	.. ..
Nail, barbed wire .. ..	Nail makers ..	50s. to 70s. "	60s. per week
	Labourers ..	36s. to 40s. "	36s. "
Iron safe, door .. ..	Barbed wire workers ..	40s. to 50s. "	45s. "
	Fireproof safe, &c., makers ..	45s. to 80s. "	60s. "
Tinsmithing, galvanized iron, sheet iron, japanning ..	Tinsmiths ..	.. ..	48s. "
	Sheet iron workers ..	.. ..	48s. "
	Canister makers ..	41s. 6d. to 46s. per week	.. ..
	Galvanizers ..	45s. to 60s. "	.. ..
	Japanners ..	38s. to 48s. "	.. ..
	Stampers ..	43s. 6d. to 48s. "	.. ..
Stove, range, oven .. ..	Stove and oven fitters ..	47s. to 51s. "	.. ..
Pattern making .. ..	Pattern makers ..	.. ..	66s. per week
Meter .. ..	Instrument fitters ..	48s. to 60s. per week	54s. "
Spring .. ..	Fitters, smiths ..	45s. to 60s. "	.. ..
Brass, copper smithing ..	Brass moulders, finishers ..	.. ..	48s. per week
	Brass polishers ..	.. ..	42s. "
	Dressers, furnacemen ..	.. ..	36s. "
	Coremakers, male ..	.. ..	45s. "
	.. female ..	.. ..	30s. "
	Coppersmiths ..	45s. to 54s. per week	.. ..
Lead, shot, pewter, zinc ..	Labourers in lead and shot factories ..	40s. to 50s. "	42s. per week
	Zincworkers ..	.. ..	48s. "
Wire working .. ..	Wire workers ..	42s. to 50s. per week	48s. "
Wire mattress .. ..	Weavers, framemakers ..	.. ..	50s. "
	Weavers (female) ..	.. ..	34s. "

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1908—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
<i>Class V.—continued.</i>				
Smelting, chlorination, cyanide, pyrites	Metallurgists and assayers	£3 to £5 per week ..	£3 per week	
	Cyandiers .. ..	36s. to 55s. ..	..	
	Chlorinators .. ..	36s. to 55s. ..	..	
	Smelters .. ..	45s. to 70s. ..	..	
	Roasters .. ..	36s. to 42s. ..	..	
	Furnacemen .. ..	42s. to 60s. ..	..	
	Labourers .. ..	36s. to 48s. ..	..	
	Bedstead, fender .. ..	Blacksmiths .. ..	.. ..	46s. per week
		Fitters-up .. ..	.. ..	49s. ..
		Assistant fitters-up .. ..	.. ..	40s. ..
		Chill fitters .. ..	54s. to 62s. per week ..	.. ..
		Frame setters .. ..	.. ..	52s. per week
		Chippers .. ..	.. ..	40s. ..
		Mounters of bedstead pillars	40s. to 49s. per week ..	.. ..
		Grinders and polishers	.. ..	55s. per week
		Japanners .. ..	40s. to 49s. per week ..	.. ..
		Fitters (fender) .. ..	.. ..	49s. per week
		Electroplaters .. ..	.. ..	62s. ..
		.. .. assistants	.. ..	51s. ..
Brass lacquer and plate work polishers	.. ..	46s. ..		
Packers and storemen	.. ..	40s. ..		
Japanners and polishers, female	.. ..	24s. 6d. ..		
Wrappers, female .. ..	.. ..	17s. 6d. ..		
<i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, or the preparation thereof.</i>				
<i>Order 1.—Animal Food.</i>				
Bacon-curing .. ..	Slaughtermen, cutters-up, &c.	48s. to 63s. per week ..	50s. per week	
Butter, cheese, concentrated milk	Factory managers .. ..	60s. to 100s. ..	70s. ..	
	Butter makers, and churners	45s. to 50s. ..	45s. ..	
Butterine, margarine .. ..	Labourers, packers .. ..	30s. to 40s. ..	35s. ..	
	Labourers .. ..	30s. to 42s. ..	40s. ..	
Meat preserving, freezing .. ..	Slaughtermen .. ..	.. ..	25s. per 100 sheep ..	
	Digester hands, tallowmen	42s. to 50s. per week ..	.. ..	
	Boners .. ..	.. ..	48s. per week	
	Preservers' assistants	50s. to 60s. per week ..	55s. ..	
	Tinsmiths .. ..	50s. to 60s. ..	.. ..	
	.. .. (piece-work)	.. ..	.. ..	
	Labourers, packers .. ..	36s. to 48s. ..	40s. per week	
Chambermen, &c. .. ..	40s. to 45s. ..	42s. ..		
<i>Order 2.—Vegetable Food, including products not foods but usually associated with the manufacture of foods.</i>				
Biscuit .. ..	Factory foremen .. ..	50s. to 80s. per week ..	.. ..	
	Forewomen .. ..	20s. to 32s. 6d. ..	20s. per week	
	Cake makers .. ..	46s. to 52s. ..	.. ..	
	Machine hands .. ..	35s. to 42s. ..	36s. per week	
	Packers—male .. ..	32s. to 37s. 6d. ..	32s. ..	
	.. .. female	10s. to 20s. ..	14s. ..	
	Confectioners .. ..	.. ..	50s. ..	
Confectionery .. ..	Storemen .. ..	.. ..	45s. ..	
	.. .. assistants	.. ..	36s. ..	
	Labourers .. ..	.. ..	80s. ..	
	Chocolate dippers—	.. ..	.. ..	
	Male .. ..	.. ..	30s. ..	
	Female .. ..	.. ..	17s. ..	

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1908—*continued.*

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VI.—Order 2—continued.</i>			
Flour mill .. ..	Millers and millwrights	55s. to 60s. per week	55s. per week
	Smuttermen, packer- men	40s. to 45s. "	..
Jam fruit-preserving, pickle, sauce, vinegar	Wheat shooters, truckers, &c.	..	40s. per week
	Engine-drivers ..	..	48s. "
	Foremen .. ..	50s. to 80s. per week	..
	Tinsmiths .. ..	41s. 6d. to 46s. "	..
	Coopers .. ..	..	60s. per week
	Engine-drivers ..	..	48s. "
	General hands—male	..	36s. "
Oatmeal, cornflour, macaroni	" " female	14s. to 16s. per week	..
	" " male	30s. to 60s. "	..
	" " female	12s. to 25s. "	..
Starch .. ..	Foremen .. ..	..	48s. per week
	Millers, stonedressers	..	42s. "
Sugar, treacle refining ..	General hands—male	..	36s. "
	" " female	..	22s. 6d. "
	Engine-drivers ..	..	50s. "
	Vacuum hands and others	42s. to 115s. per week	..
	..	..	..
<i>Order 3.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>			
Aerated waters, cordials ..	Cordial makers ..	55s. to 80s. per week	60s. per week
	Bottlers .. ..	40s. to 42s. 6d. "	..
	Wirer, and washers ..	..	35s. per week
Malt .. ..	Persons engaged in turning floors, screening malt and barley, &c.	..	48s. "
	Brewing .. ..	..	48s. "
Distilling .. ..	Top and cellarmen, cask washers, store- men	..	48s. "
	Farriers .. ..	48s. to 72s. per week	48s. "
	Carters, stablemen ..	..	48s. "
	Rackers, corkers ..	..	48s. "
	Packers, loaders ..	35s. to 42s. per week	..
	Syphoners .. ..	30s. to 35s. "	..
	Headers-up .. ..	..	30s. per week
	Stillmen .. ..	..	60s. "
	Brewhouse, millhouse hands (skilled)	48s. to 50s. per week	..
	Brewhouse, millhouse hands (unskilled)	..	42s. per week
	Coopers .. ..	..	60s. "
	General labourers and bottling hands	42s. to 48s. per week	..
Condiments, coffee, chicory, cocoa, chocolate, spice, &c.	General hands—male	35s. to 60s. "	36s. per week
	" " female	12s. to 25s. "	20s. "
Ice, refrigerating .. ..	Storemen .. ..	40s. to 60s. "	42s. "
	Chambermen .. ..	40s. to 45s. "	42s. "
	Ice pullers .. ..	..	36s. "
	Engine-drivers, firemen	42s. to 60s. per week	48s. "
	Carters .. ..	42s. to 52s. "	45s. "
	..	..	..
<i>Order 4.—Narcotics.</i>			
Tobacco, cigar, cigarette ..	Flake coverers ..	60s. to 80s. per week	65s. per week
	" " (female)	32s. to 40s. "	37s. "
	General hands in press- rooms, &c., (un- skilled)	43s. to 54s. "	..
	Gangers in pressroom	50s. to 70s. "	60s. per week
	Cigar makers .. ..	40s. to 60s. "	47s. "
	Cigarette makers (hand)—female ..	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1908—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics and Fibrous Materials.</i>			
<i>Order 1.—Textile.</i>			
Woolen cloth, blanket, rug ..	Foremen .. ..	50s. to 60s. per week	..
	Pattern weavers, tuners	46s. to 48s. "	..
	Power-loom weavers ..	..	24s. per week
	Fettlers .. ..	..	38s. "
	Spinners .. ..	36s. to 40s. per week	..
	Wool scourers .. ..	..	36s. per week
	Dye house labourers ..	..	36s. "
	Wool dryers, warpers ..	..	36s. "
	Willey house labourers ..	..	36s. "
	Warpers—female ..	..	25s. "
<i>Order 2.—Dress.</i>			
Clothing, tailoring .. ..	Cutters—order ..	60s. to 160s. per week	80s. "
	.. stock ..	..	52s. 6d. "
	Tailors .. ..	..	50s. "
	Trimmers, pressers ..	..	47s. 6d. "
	Machinists, examiners ..	..	45s. "
	Folders .. ..	..	40s. "
	Seam pressers .. ..	..	30s. "
	Brushers—male .. ..	..	25s. "
	Tailoresses, machinists, and buttonhole makers	..	21s. "
	Pressers and seam pressers—females	21s. to 30s. per week	..
Corset .. ..	Corset makers—female	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.,	22s. 6d. per wk
Dressmaking, milliner, ..	Dressmakers in charge	40s. to 160s. "	60s. "
	Dressmakers' assistants—female	..	16s. "
	Mantlemakers—female	40s. to 80s. per week	40s. "
	Mantlemakers' assistants—female	..	16s. "
	Milliners in charge ..	40s. to 80s. per week	40s. "
	Milliners' assistants—female	..	20s. "
	Pressers—female ..	21s. to 30s. per week	..
	Machinists—female ..	..	21s. per week
Shirtmaking, underclothing ..	Shirt makers—female	..	20s. "
	Underclothing makers—female	..	16s. "
	Laundry ironers, &c.—female	20s. to 25s. per week	20s. "
Hat, cap .. ..	Body makers, and finishers—silk hats	50s. to 60s. "	55s. "
	Shapers, silk hats ..	55s. to 65s. "	60s. "
	Crown sewers, silk hats—female	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "
	Trimmers, silk hats—female	22s. 6d. to 26s. "	25s. "
	Bodymakers, felt hats	70s. to 90s. "	77s. 6d. "
	Blockers .. ..	65s. to 70s. "	..
	Finishers .. ..	70s. to 100s. "	75s. per week
	Shapers .. ..	..	65s. "
	Binders and trimmers, felt hats—female ..	20s. to 25s. per week	..
	Machinists, straw hats—female	20s. to 30s. "	25s. per week
	Trimmers, straw hats—female	..	20s. "
	Blockers, pressers, women's hats	..	42s. 6d. "
	Machinists, caps—female	15s. to 25s. per week	20s. "



WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1908—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VII.—Order 2—continued</i>			
Hosiery .. .. .	Machinists, knitting—female	20s. to 28s. per week	22s. 6d. per wk.
	Machinists, sewing—female	17s. 6d. to 28s. "	20s. "
	Linkers—female	20s. to 24s. "	22s. "
	Pressers—male ..	45s. to 50s. "	47s. 6d. "
	" female ..	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "
	Winders—female ..	16s. to 20s. "	18s. "
	Menders, &c.—female	18s. to 22s. 6d. "	20s. "
	Cutters .. .. .	.. .. .	45s. "
	Stickers .. .. .	.. .. .	35s. "
	Machinists, &c.—female	.. .. .	20s. "
Oilskin, waterproof clothing	Makers, finishers, clickers, stuff-cutters, &c.	.. .. .	48s. "
	Machine operators ..	.. .. .	45s. "
	Assistant stuff-cutters	.. .. .	42s. "
	Lining cutters, and all others	.. .. .	21s. "
	Machinists—female ..	.. .. .	60s. "
	Cutters .. .. .	50s. to 70s. per week	20s. "
	Machinists—female	18s. to 25s. "	17s. "
	Sewers—female ..	15s. to 20s. "	40s. "
	Frame makers ..	40s. to 50s. "	40s. "
	Cutters .. .. .	40s. to 55s. "	30s. "
Boot, shoe .. .. .	Finishers—male ..	25s. to 40s. "	20s. "
	Machinists—female ..	17s. 6d. to 25s. "	17s. 6d. "
	Tipplers .. .. .	15s. to 20s. "	70s. "
	Dyers .. .. .	60s. to 80s. "	40s. "
	Dyers' assistants and cleaners	35s. to 50s. "	47s. 6d. "
	Pressers .. .. .	.. .. .	60s. "
	Pressers—female ..	21s. to 30s. per week	70s. per week
	Feather dyers ..	60s. to 10/6. "	40s. "
	" " assist-ants	35s. to 45s. "	20s. "
	Feather curlers, dressers, finishers (female)	15s. to 30s. "	.. .. .
<i>Order 3.—Fibrous Materials and Textiles not elsewhere included.</i>			
Bag, sack (including calico bag)	Bagmenders ..	20s. to 35s. per week	30s. per week
	Calico bag-makers (female)	15s. to 20s. "	17s. 6d. "
Rope, twine .. .. .	Undefined—male ..	36s. to 70s. "	40s. "
	" female ..	15s. to 25s. "	18s. "
Tarpaulin, tent, sail ..	Tarpaulin, and tent makers	40s. to 50s. "	48s. "
	Sailmakers .. .. .	.. .. .	60s. "
	Tarpaulin, tent, sail makers (female)	15s. to 22s. 6d. per week	20s. "
<i>Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving.</i>			
Printing (including lithographic printing, electrotyping, stereotyping)	Printers—Compositors	.. .. .	56s. per week
	machinists .. .. .	.. .. .	56s. "
	Proof readers .. .. .	.. .. .	60s. "
	Printers—Linotype and monoline operators	70s. to 84s. per week	.. .. .
	" monotype perforating machine operators	63s. to 77s. "	.. .. .
	Persons employed on monotype casting machines	.. .. .	45s. 6d. per wk.
	Feeders and others (male)	.. .. .	36s. "
	Feeders and others (female)	.. .. .	20s. "
	Lithographers .. .. .	.. .. .	56s. "
	Stereotypers .. .. .	.. .. .	56s. "

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1908—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VIII.—continued.</i>			
Bookbinding, account book making, stationery, &c.	Bookbinders ..	..	56s. per week
	Feeders and others (male)	..	36s. "
	Pagers, folders, staplers, &c. (female)	..	16s. "
	Sewers and feeders—female	..	20s. "
	Paper rulers, guillotine machine cutters	..	56s. "
Ink, printing ink .. ..	Ink makers ..	45s. to 70s. per week	50s. "
Paper .. ..	Paper, &c., makers ..	..	60s. "
	Beatermen ..	54s. to 60s. per week	..
	Breakermen ..	45s. to 48s. "	..
	General hands ..	..	36s. per week
	Engine-drivers ..	..	54s. "
Paper bag, box, &c. ..	Box cutters ..	..	56s. "
	Other workers (male)	..	45s. "
	Box-makers (female)	22s. to 25s. per week	..
	Cardboard carton cutters	..	52s. per week
	All other carton workers—male	..	45s. "
	Stitchers, folders, &c. (female)	..	18s. "
Die sinking, engraving, &c. ..	Copper plate engravers	..	80s. "
	Die sinkers ..	..	60s. "
	Engravers, general ..	52s. 6d. to 70s. per week	..
	Process engravers ..	50s. to 90s. "	..
<i>Class IX.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
Organ, pianoforte .. ..	Organ builders, expert	84s. to 100s. per week	..
	" " ordinary	54s. to 72s. "	54s. per week
	Tuners and voicers ..	..	72s. "
	Case makers ..	54s. to 60s. per week	54s. "
	Metal pipe makers ..	..	60s. "
<i>Class X.—Arms and Explosives.</i>			
Ammunition .. ..	Cartridge operators (female)	12s. to 23s. per week	17s. per week
	Mechanics (fitters, &c.)	55s. to 65s. "	..
	Labourers ..	36s. to 45s. "	..
Explosive .. ..	Nitro-glycerine workers	42s. to 55s. "	48s. per week
	Acid workers ..	..	45s. "
	Labourers and carters	36s. to 42s. per week	36s. "
Fireworks, fuse .. ..	Fireworks makers (male)	37s. 6d. to 45s. "	..
	Fireworks makers (female)	10s. to 16s. "	..
<i>Class XI.—Vehicles, Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &amp;c.</i>			
Coach, waggon, tramcar, spoke and felloe, wheelwright	Body makers ..	40s. to 60s. per week	45s. per week
	Wheelers ..	40s. to 50s. "	45s. "
	Smiths ..	40s. to 60s. "	48s. "
	Trimmers ..	40s. to 60s. "	48s. "
	Painters ..	40s. to 60s. "	48s. "
	Vicemen ..	35s. to 45s. "	40s. "
Carriage lamp .. ..	Lamp makers ..	48s. to 54s. "	48s. "
Cycle .. ..	Foremen ..	..	57s. 6d. "
	Assemblers ..	..	40s. "
	Filers ..	..	36s. "
	Frame builders ..	..	48s. "
	General repairers ..	..	42s. "
	Screw cutters and turning lathe men	..	50s. "
	Wheel builders ..	..	38s. "
Perambulator .. ..	Wickerworkers ..	..	50s. "
	Fitters up ..	30s. to 40s. per week	35s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1908—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XI.—continued.</i>			
Saddlery, harness .. ..	Saddle and collar makers	.. ..	48s. per week
	Harness makers .. ..	.. ..	48s. "
	Machinists (female) .. ..	.. ..	20s. "
Saddle-tree, saddlers' ironmongery, &c. .. ..	Saddle-tree makers .. ..	48s. to 60s. per week	50s. "
Whip .. ..	Thong makers—male .. ..	.. ..	44s. "
	" " female .. ..	.. ..	30s. "
Horse shoeing, &c .. ..	Farriers .. ..	48s. to 52s. per week	48s. "
<i>Class XII.—Ship Building, Fittings, &amp;c.</i>			
Dock, slip .. ..	Shipwrights .. ..	.. ..	12s. per day
	Foundry and shipsmiths .. ..	.. ..	10s. "
	Painters .. ..	.. ..	9s. "
	Labourers .. ..	.. ..	8s. "
	Stevadores' men and lumpers .. ..	.. ..	1s. 3d. per hr.
	Wharf labourers .. ..	.. ..	1s. 1½d. "
Boat building .. ..	Boat builders (skilled) .. ..	48s. to 60s. per week	48s. per week
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c.</i>			
Bedding, flock, upholstery .. ..	Bedding and mattress makers .. ..	.. ..	50s. per week
	All females over four years' experience .. ..	.. ..	25s. "
	Upholsterers .. ..	.. ..	56s. "
Carpet .. ..	Carpet planners .. ..	60s. to 65s. per week	56s. per week
	Carpet and linoleum layers .. ..	.. ..	56s. "
	Makers and repairers—female .. ..	.. ..	25s. "
Curled hair .. ..	Curled hair, horsehair workers .. ..	30s. to 45s. per week	36s. "
Furniture, cabinet making, chair, billiard table .. ..	Cabinet, chair, and couch makers .. ..	.. ..	56s. "
	Carvers, turners, polishers .. ..	.. ..	56s. "
	Billiard table and cushion makers .. ..	.. ..	56s. "
	Machinists .. ..	56s. to 64s. per week	.. ..
	Slate rubbers .. ..	.. ..	45s. per week
Picture frame .. ..	Joiners, gilders .. ..	45s. to 50s. per week	.. ..
	Machinists .. ..	.. ..	52s. per week
	Mount cutters .. ..	45s. to 48s. per week	.. ..
	Compo workers and stainers .. ..	37s. 6d. to 50s. "	.. ..
	Compo workers and fitters-up (female) .. ..	.. ..	21s. per week
Venetian blind, window blind .. ..	Venetian blind makers .. ..	36s. to 48s. per week	36s. "
<i>Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, By-products.</i>			
Baking powder .. ..	Skilled, undefined .. ..	36s. to 60s. per week	.. ..
	Wrappers (female) .. ..	12s. 6d. to 20s. "	.. ..
Blacking, blue, washing powder, soda .. ..	Skilled, undefined .. ..	36s. to 60s. "	.. ..
	Unskilled .. ..	25s. to 32s. 6d. "	.. ..
	Wrappers (female) .. ..	12s. 6d. to 20s. "	.. ..
Chemical, drug, horse and cattle medicine .. ..	Makers of pharmaceutical preparations .. ..	60s. to 80s. "	60s. per week
	Others (unskilled) working in drugs, &c; disinfectant makers .. ..	30s. to 50s. "	36s. "
	Packers (female) .. ..	15s. to 22s. 6d. "	20s. "
Essential oil .. ..	Essence blenders .. ..	35s. to 55s. "	40s. "
Fertilizer .. ..	Artificial manure workers .. ..	.. ..	36s. "

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1908—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XIV.—continued.</i>			
Paint, varnish, white-lead ..	Paint and varnish makers	55s. to 60s. per week	55s. per week
	„ „ assistants	..	40s. „
<i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances.</i>			
Optical, philosophical instrument, &c.	Opticians, &c. ..	40s. to 60s. per week	50s. per week
Surgical appliance, instrument	Surgical instrument makers	40s. to 70s. „	47s. 6d. per week
<i>Class XVI.—Timepiece, Jewellery, Platedware.</i>			
Electroplating .. ..	Electroplaters .. ..	..	62s. per week
	„ „ assistants	..	54s. „
Goldsmithing, jewellery, gold-beating	Metal polishers .. ..	42s. to 46s. per week	..
	Chainmakers, mounters, ringmakers, setters, &c.	..	50s. per week
Watchmaking, &c. .. ..	Female workers .. ..	..	30s. „
	Watchmakers	45s. to 70s. per week	54s. „
<i>Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.</i>			
Electric apparatus .. ..	Engine fitters and turners	60s. to 65s. per week	..
Electric light .. ..	Winders .. ..	48s. to 60s. „	54s. per week
	Engine-drivers .. ..	..	10s. per day
	„ „ assistants	..	8s. 6d. „
	Firemen .. ..	8s. 6d. to 9s. per day	..
	Dynamo attendants .. ..	..	48s. per week
	Electrical fitters .. ..	..	10s. per day
	Switchboard attendants	8s. to 9s. per day	..
	Linemen .. ..	7s. to 8s. „	7s. 6d. per day
	Carboners .. ..	7s. to 7s. 6d. „	..
	Patrolmen .. ..	7s. to 9s. „	8s. per day
	Wipers .. ..	8s. to 9s. „	..
	Labourers, trimmers, greasers .. ..	7s. to 9s. „	..
	Gas and coke .. ..	Stokers .. ..	8s. 9d. to 9s. per day
Enginemen .. ..		8s. 3d. to 9s. „	..
Purifiers .. ..		7s. to 7s. 3d. „	..
Sulphate workers .. ..		..	8s. 3d. per day
Stove repairers and fitters		8s. 4d. to 12s. 6d. per day	..
Service layers .. ..		..	8s. 7d. per day
Main layers .. ..		..	7s. 9d. „
Match .. ..	Inspectors .. ..	9s. to 12s. 6d. per day	..
	Labourers .. ..	..	7s. per day
	Vesta makers (female)	12s. 6d. to 29s. per week	17s. 6d. per week
	Box makers (female)	12s. to 24s. „	15s. „
	Storemen, casemakers, &c.	35s. to 45s. „	40s. „
Ironfounders' dust, charcoal dust	Labourers .. ..	45s. to 48s. „	45s. „
Hydraulic power .. ..	Enginemen .. ..	..	9s. per day
	Firemen .. ..	..	8s. „
	Fitters .. ..	..	9s. „
	Main layers .. ..	..	9s. „
	Special labourers .. ..	..	8s. „
	Ordinary labourers .. ..	..	7s. „

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1908—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XVIII.—Leatherware (excluding Saddlery and Harness.)</i>			
Leather Belting .. ..	Belt makers .. ..	48s. to 60s. per week	48s. per week
Portmanteau, gladstone bag	Machinists .. ..	45s. to 48s. "	..
	Leather bag and portmanteau makers	48s. to 50s. "	45s. per week
	Bagnmakers (female) ..	18s. to 20s. "	..
<i>Class XIX.—Wares not elsewhere included.</i>			
Basket, wickerware .. ..	Wicker and bamboo workers	..	50s. per week
Broom, brushware .. ..	Millet broom makers	37s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. per week	..
	Hair broom, brush makers	48s. to 64s. per week	..
Rubber goods (including cycle tires)	Rubber workers, expert	60s. to 90s. "	60s. per week
	" ordinary	39s. to 54s. "	..
	Trimmers, finishers, and small rubber goods makers (female)	16s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week	..
Quarry .. ..	Quarrymen, spawlers	48s. to 54s. "	..
	Machine feeders and truck fillers	..	45s. per week
	Stonebreakers .. ..	2s. 6d. per c. yd. (2½ in.)	..
	Labourers .. ..	..	42s. per week

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1908—continued.

## B.—WAGES FOR SERVANTS AND ADULT WORKERS IN UNCLASSIFIED CALLINGS, TRADES AND INDUSTRIES.

Industry or Service.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
Educational* .. ..	Governesses .. ..	£20 to £40 per annum	..	
	Teachers in private schools—	£40 to £80 ..	..	
	Males (elementary)	£50 to £100 ..	..	
	" (advanced) ..	£100 to £300 ..	..	
	Females (elementary)	£20 to £40 ..	..	
Clerical .. ..	" (advanced)	£50 to £150 ..	..	
	Bookkeepers .. ..	40s. to 70s. per week	..	
	Shorthand clerks and typists	30s. to 60s. ..	..	
Domestic servants*—males ..	Shorthand clerks and typists (female)	20s. to 40s. ..	..	
	Coachmen, footmen, grooms, gardeners	20s. to 30s. ..	..	
	Butlers .. ..	25s. to 40s. ..	25s. per week	
	Cooks .. ..	16s. to 30s. ..	20s. ..	
	Laundresses .. ..	16s. to 20s. ..	16s. ..	
	Housemaids .. ..	12s. to 15s. ..	13s. ..	
	Nursemaids .. ..	8s. to 17s. 6d. ..	12s. ..	
	General servants ..	10s. to 17s. 6d. ..	14s. ..	
	Girls .. ..	5s. to 10s. ..	7s. ..	
	Hotel servants*—males ..	Barmen .. ..	25s. to 40s. ..	30s. ..
Waiters .. ..		20s. to 30s. ..	25s. ..	
Boots .. ..		12s. to 20s. ..	20s. ..	
Ostlers .. ..		17s. 6d. to 25s. ..	18s. ..	
Cooks .. ..		25s. to 60s. ..	35s. ..	
females .. ..		Barmaids .. ..	15s. to 25s. ..	20s. ..
		Waitresses .. ..	15s. to 25s. ..	17s. 6d. ..
		Housemaids .. ..	15s. to 25s. ..	17s. 6d. ..
		Cooks .. ..	20s. to 30s. ..	25s. ..
		Bricklayers .. ..	.. ..	12s. per day
Building, &c. .. ..	Hod-carriers .. ..	.. ..	9s. ..	
	Carpenters and joiners	.. ..	10s. 8d. ..	
	Labourers .. ..	.. ..	8s. ..	
	Masons .. ..	.. ..	10s. ..	
	Painters and glaziers	.. ..	9s. ..	
	Paperhangers .. ..	.. ..	9s. ..	
	Plasterers .. ..	10s. to 11s. per day	.. ..	
	Plumbers .. ..	.. ..	10s. per day	
	Plumbers, licensed sanitary	11s. to 12s. per day	.. ..	
	Signwriters and decorators	10s. to 11s. ..	.. ..	
	Slaters .. ..	.. ..	10s. per day	
	Baking .. ..	Bakers, bread (foremen)	54s. to 80s. per week	.. ..
		Carters, bread .. ..	.. ..	50s. per week
		Pastrycooks .. ..	.. ..	40s. ..
		General workers (male)	46s. to 56s. per week	.. ..
Ornamental workers (female)		20s. to 32s. per week	30s. per week	
Butchering .. ..	Slaughtermen .. ..	.. ..	60s. per week	
	Shopmen .. ..	.. ..	57s. 6d. ..	
	General butchers ..	.. ..	47s. 6d. ..	
	Small goods men ..	57s. 6d. to 70s. per week	.. ..	
	Lorry drivers .. ..	.. ..	45s. per week	
Laundry .. ..	Delivery cart drivers ..	.. ..	40s. ..	
	Laundresses .. ..	20s. to 24s. per week	20s. ..	
Photography .. ..	Operators .. ..	50s. to 120s. ..	.. ..	
	Printers .. ..	30s. to 60s. ..	50s. per week	
	Retouchers (female) ..	15s. to 40s. ..	.. ..	
	Finishers (female) ..	10s. to 20s. ..	15s. per week	
	Makers of photographic materials	30s. to 80s. ..	45s. ..	
	Finishers, packers—female	17s. 6d. to 25s. ..	17s. 6d. ..	

\* With board and lodging.

The number of tanning, fellmongering and wool washing establishments was increased by two during 1908, making 92 in operation at the close of the year. The hands employed increased from 1,893 to 2,001, and the wages paid during the year to the hands (excluding working proprietors) amounted to £160,091. The following table shows the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements during each of the last nine years:—

VALUE OF TANNERIES: 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Approximate Value of—		
	Machinery and Plant in Use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.
	£	£	£
1900 ... ..	91,530	51,250	117,960
1901 ... ..	99,710	47,750	98,950
1902 ... ..	103,329	54,179	104,114
1903 ... ..	110,796	48,341	112,407
1904 ... ..	109,095	41,979	104,005
1905 ... ..	114,863	46,301	112,714
1906 ... ..	114,951	47,139	110,155
1907 ... ..	124,064	51,194	123,124
1908 ... ..	133,376	53,713	129,664

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1908 was 10,024 tons. The output of tanneries for each of the last nine years was as follows:—

OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC.: 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Number Tanned of—			Sheep Skins Stripped.	Wool Washed (weight after washing).
	Hides.	Calf Skins.	Sheep and other Skins.		
1900 ... ..	500,549	165,802	1,395,600	No.	lbs.
1901 ... ..	406,260	181,522	676,936	1,431,811	6,866,383
1902 ... ..	424,786	189,886	313,166	615,614	8,511,171
1903 ... ..	397,367	179,425	629,465	453,660	5,279,916
1904 ... ..	381,473	134,003	674,105	925,263	6,197,723
1905 ... ..	393,695	139,506	544,145	651,672	5,285,409
1906 ... ..	485,620	132,210	518,139	562,705	4,543,927
1907 ... ..	492,572	188,007	548,765	612,598	5,676,464
1908 ... ..	498,947	127,798	1,027,460	851,516	7,230,675
				1,253,875	7,803,992

These figures include skins and wool dealt with in small tanneries. The work done in such tanneries in 1908 was the tanning of 1,540 hides, 1,620 calf skins, and 4,916 sheep and other skins. The value of the leather imported into Victoria in 1908 was £275,229, and of that exported, £386,734. The export of Victorian leather was valued at £325,559.

Soap and  
candle  
works.

There were seventeen soap and candle works in operation in 1908—being two more than in the previous year. These factories employed 523 hands and twelve working proprietors. The amount of wages paid to the hands in 1908 was £43,463. The value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements, and the quantity of soap and candles produced in each of the last nine years were as follows:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS—VALUE AND PRODUCTS: 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Products.	
	Machinery and Plant in Use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Soap.*	Candles.
	£	£	£	cwt.	cwt.
1900 ...	95,114	42,675	58,049	122,458	46,624
1901 ...	97,260	42,870	60,940	132,031	47,313
1902 ...	91,325	39,967	56,852	150,698	49,406
1903 ...	103,411	42,288	64,354	138,045	45,052
1904 ...	101,486	38,295	62,961	162,126	41,521
1905 ...	105,529	36,605	61,588	150,261	42,049
1906 ...	104,244	36,171	59,829	154,570	43,094
1907 ...	106,326	35,921	60,239	153,478	47,688
1908 ...	109,768	36,517	62,379	162,757	37,705

\* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 11,220 cwt. in 1900, 11,109 cwt. in 1901, 14,490 cwt. in 1902, 13,369 cwt. in 1903, 7,902 cwt. in 1904, 7,185 cwt. in 1905, 11,706 cwt. in 1906, 10,527 cwt. in 1907, and 7,125 cwt. in 1908.

The quantity of tallow used in 1908 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 127,193 cwt. in factories, and 2,915 cwt. in minor works.

The quantity of soap, perfumed and other, imported during 1908 was 3,001,897 lbs., and its value was £56,340; during the same year there were exported 6,120,753 lbs. valued at £75,239, including 5,205,286 lbs. of Victorian manufacture valued at £55,458. The quantity of candles imported was 708,089 lbs., and the value £14,968; those exported weighed in the aggregate 1,213,280 lbs. and were valued at £26,596, included in the exports being 983,593 lbs. of Victorian-made candles, valued at £21,592.

Brickyards,  
potteries,  
earthen-  
ware, &c.

The brickyards and potteries at which work was carried on during the year numbered 119. The hands employed numbered 1,711, and the working proprietors 114. The sum of £165,246 was paid to the employés in wages; and the value of land, plant, buildings, &c., was £344,847. The estimated value of the bricks made in these brickyards in 1908 was £231,946.



The number of bricks made, and the value of pottery and of pipes and tiles manufactured during each of the last nine years, were returned as follows:—

BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES: 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Number of Bricks Made. *	Value of —	
		Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
		£	£
1900 ... ..	83,477,275	55,751	19,870
1901 ... ..	84,898,000	73,060	23,695
1902 ... ..	90,545,280	71,074	27,289
1903 ... ..	77,826,631	81,732	34,572
1904 ... ..	80,026,511	53,454	31,438
1905 ... ..	90,990,284	56,086	27,205
1906 ... ..	112,966,270	58,349	27,570
1907 ... ..	123,281,100	66,390	29,070
1908 ... ..	124,985,542	72,024	33,029

\* In addition there are bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories.

The expansion of building operations, especially in Melbourne and suburbs, during the last three years, is demonstrated by the number of bricks made.

The number of forest saw-mills being worked in 1908 was 120. The hands employed numbered 1,486, and the working proprietors 151; while the wages paid amounted to £126,409. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings and improvements, together with the quantity and value of timber sawn, during each of the last nine years, appear in the following statement:—

Forest saw-mills, &c.

FOREST SAW-MILLS: 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Timber Sawn.	
	Machinery and Plant in use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Quantity.	Value
	£	£	£	Super. ft.	£
1900 ... ..	104,500	7,520	27,350	44,782,330	125,121
1901 ... ..	91,810	6,170	13,500	46,495,885	134,310
1902 ... ..	81,898	6,380	11,854	40,494,660	128,430
1903 ... ..	80,039	1,495*	10,797	38,841,322	116,845
1904 ... ..	89,760	1,966*	12,301	49,250,000	147,750
1905 ... ..	87,757	2,553*	10,861	47,635,358	142,905
1906 ... ..	90,305	1,168*	9,286	51,103,000	153,309
1907 ... ..	99,723	1,421*	11,199	55,873,500	181,590
1908 ... ..	98,804	2,669*	13,095	54,602,200	177,460

\* Value of land occupied by saw-mills only.

The other factories in which operations on wood were carried on numbered 183, and comprised cooperage and cork-cutting works (14), employing 91 persons and 17 working proprietors, and paying £8,037 in wages; dairy and domestic implements and bellows

works (4), employing 59 persons and 4 working proprietors, and paying £5,027 in wages; saw-milling, moulding, and joinery works (119), employing 2,403 persons and 132 working proprietors, and paying £235,264 in wages; mantelpiece works (10), employing 218 persons and 12 working proprietors, and paying £17,463 in wages; and wood carving and turnery works (36), employing 199 persons and 45 working proprietors, and paying £14,194 in wages. The total amount paid in wages to workers in wood, other than those employed in forest saw-mills, was £279,985; and the approximate value of land, buildings, machinery, &c., in use in the works was £373,360.

Firewood,  
&c.

As the result of an investigation, it has been estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood for consumption in a year is £397,000. In addition, there are supplies of railway sleepers, piles, posts and rails, shingles, and timber for mines obtained from the forests, but it has been found impossible to procure reliable information as to their value.

Bacon and  
ham  
curing.

There were 26 establishments curing bacon and hams in 1908, or one less than in 1907. The hands employed numbered 310, beside whom there were 30 working proprietors. The wages paid to employes amounted to £27,862. Further details of the industry for the last nine years are as follows:—

BACON CURING: 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Pigs Slaughtered for Curing.	Weight of Bacon and Hams Cured.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.		
	£	£	£	No.	lbs.
1900 ...	23,210	7,680	25,200	102,086	9,761,553
1901 ...	27,900	8,690	27,670	109,283	11,485,460
1902 ...	29,611	9,231	30,625	112,244	11,507,224
1903 ...	26,810	5,721	23,415	88,541	9,633,206
1904 ...	27,822	5,641	25,730	104,604	11,229,768
1905 ...	28,335	5,941	25,650	117,582	11,360,698
1906 ...	28,217	6,031	29,140	135,492	12,910,575
1907 ...	25,530	5,245	26,575	145,513	13,609,144
1908 ...	26,448	5,190	27,653	129,677	11,518,404

This table does not include pigs slaughtered for curing, nor bacon and hams cured in small curing works; the pigs so slaughtered numbered 7,533 in 1900, 3,145 in 1901, 2,295 in 1902, 2,438 in 1903, 2,124 in 1904, 2,801 in 1905, 2,680 in 1906, 2,771 in 1907, and 2,263 in 1908; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured was 506,225 in 1900, 211,250 in 1901, 195,098 in 1902, 181,745 in 1903, 194,102 in 1904, 246,374 in 1905, 252,348 in 1906, 244,837 in 1907, and 194,328 in 1908.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms:—2,936,769 lbs. in 1900, 3,314,906 lbs. in 1901, 2,736,048 lbs. in 1902, 2,689,900 lbs. in 1903, 3,428,074 lbs. in 1904, 4,826,593 lbs. in 1905, 4,888,243 lbs.

in 1906, 3,691,739 lbs. in 1907, and 2,698,669 lbs. in 1908. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1908 was thus 14,217,073 lbs.—a falling off of 3,328,647 lbs. as compared with 1907.

The quantity and value of the imports of bacon and hams in 1908 were 513,510 lbs., and £16,891 respectively; there were exported 2,895,691 lbs., valued at £115,883, including 2,608,434 lbs., valued at £104,387, cured in Victoria.

Imports and exports of bacon and hams.

Butter and cheese factories.

The number of butter and cheese factories, including 1 butterine factory but exclusive of creameries, was 216 in 1908. Of these factories, 169 made butter, 12 made butter and cheese, 3 made butter and concentrated milk, 29 made cheese only, 2 made concentrated milk only, and 1 made butterine. There were 116 creameries attached to the factories. The number of hands employed was 1,242, and the number of working proprietors 60, these two combined representing a decrease of 156 as compared with the previous year. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £528,350. The quantity of milk received at the factories and creameries was 146,656,005 gallons in 1906, 137,866,515 gallons in 1907, and 104,980,863 gallons in 1908. The output from butter and cheese factories during each of the last nine years was as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES: 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Butter.	Cream Sold.	Cheese.	Concentrated Milk.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	gallons.
1900	48,839,996	38,274	2,508,843	263,138
1901	40,824,928	50,092	2,073,940	266,083
1902	32,927,546	23,739	2,128,835	243,904
1903	40,707,377	17,882	3,602,988	236,581
1904	55,058,391	7,242	2,599,443	226,810
1905	52,274,639	16,513	2,447,938	232,310
1906	63,231,222	20,332	2,852,687	309,138
1907	59,050,231	25,442	2,691,957	390,388
1908	44,383,168	17,527	2,473,682	315,129

In addition to the quantity of butter and cheese made in the factories, the following quantities were returned as having been made on farms:—Butter, 6,764,122 lbs. in 1900, 6,032,644 lbs. in 1901, 6,300,208 lbs. in 1902, 5,978,350 lbs. in 1903, 5,944,450 lbs. in 1904, 5,332,182 lbs. in 1905, 4,856,946 lbs. in 1906, 4,696,123 lbs. in 1907, and 4,078,230 lbs. in 1908; cheese, 1,775,327 lbs. in 1900, 1,900,728 lbs. in 1901, 1,720,726 lbs. in 1902, 2,078,527 lbs. in 1903, 2,148,408 lbs. in 1904, 1,849,412 lbs. in 1905, 2,024,906 lbs. in 1906, 1,705,952 lbs. in 1907 and 1,854,962 lbs. in 1908.

Butter and cheese made on farms.

Taking the returns of butter from all sources, the largest quantity, 68,088,168 lbs., was made in 1906, the returns for 1907 and 1908 being 63,746,354 lbs. and 48,461,298 lbs. respectively.

Total butter and cheese made.

The largest quantity of cheese returned as having been made in factories and on farms was 5,681,515 lbs. in 1903. The quantity made in 1907 was 4,397,909 lbs., and, in 1908, 4,328,644 lbs.

Imports and exports of butter and cheese.

In 1908 there were imported 6,044,333 lbs. of butter valued at £305,824, and there were exported 27,947,596 lbs. valued at £1,354,067, of which 26,541,908 lbs. valued at £1,281,312 were produced in Victoria. The quantity of cheese imported was 627,137 lbs., and the value £20,434; the total exports weighed 1,134,186 lbs., and their value was £36,030; the weight and value of Victorian made cheese included in these exports being 1,010,837 lbs., and £31,942 respectively.

Meat freezing and preserving works.

The works for freezing and preserving meat numbered 15 in 1908, and employed 611 hands and 9 working proprietors, the wages of the employes amounting to £48,299. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements in 1908 was £318,683. The output in each of the last nine years was as follows:—

#### MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING: 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Frozen.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Rabbits.	Poultry.
	Qrs.	No.	No.	No.
1900...	16,096	437,242	4,840,128	44,050
1901...	6,395	417,721	3,990,460	71,490
1902...	1,338	375,178	6,218,422	34,228
1903...	1,424	294,906	7,003,022	41,460
1904...	3,394	459,963	8,086,776	46,820
1905...	5,656	649,107	10,259,904	51,705
1906...	4,248	651,914	9,538,535	72,410
1907...	10,760	866,498	6,413,560	56,275
1908...	16,508	773,396	4,057,896	22,826

Year.	Preserved.			
	Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits.	Fish.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1900...	5,593	2,198	24,874	831
1901...	3,304	2,417	26,303	1,140
1902...	7,705	14,913	16,537	2,134
1903...	8,796	2,653	17,380	4,492
1904...	4,248	491	14,977	535
1905...	4,866	1,435	6,665	...
1906...	6,011	1,700	496	...
1907...	11,944	2,478	64	...
1908...	7,557	2,309	1,730	...

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 15,249 calves, 1,959 pigs, and 25,952 hares were treated at freezing works in 1905; 6,947 calves, 2,580 pigs, and 38,397 hares in 1906; 8,047 calves, 2,196 pigs, and 55,196 hares in 1907; and 11,662 calves, 2,296 pigs, and 29,796 hares in 1908.

The following statement shows the imports and exports (including Inter-State transfers) of frozen and preserved meats, exclusive of bacon and ham, during 1908:—

Imports and exports of meats.

MEAT IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1908.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Meats, Frozen—		£		£
Mutton ... ..	278,322 lbs.	3,410	28,386,896 lbs.	408,733
Beef ... ..	3,126,234 "	34,751	1,680,294 "	19,971
Pork ... ..	30,605 "	1,021	452,423 "	11,087
Rabbits and Hares ... ..	...	...	...	85,980
Poultry ... ..	6,614 "	206	...	8,466
Game ... ..	884 "	52	876 "	71
Other ... ..	488,667 "	5,397	176,504 "	3,244
Meats—Fresh and smoked	183,423 "	1,582	72,799 "	1,123
„ Potted and concentrated	...	4,626	...	1,070
„ Preserved in tins	613,711 "	20,022	1,364,682 "	29,878
„ Not elsewhere included	1,080 cwt.	1,912	13,626 cwt.	39,343
Total value ... ..	...	72,979	...	608,966

The number of flour mills in 1908 was 63, and the number of persons employed in them 776, of whom 48 were working proprietors. The wages paid to employes amounted to £78,906. Further particulars for nine years are given in the following table:—

Flour mills.

FLOUR MILLS: 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Wheat Ground into Flour.	Flour Made.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.		
	£	£	£	bushels.	tons.
1900	297,880	74,442	184,470	8,387,323	169,739
1901	280,130	70,530	175,520	9,482,175	190,845
1902	256,980	76,121	171,125	8,491,224	170,696
1903	261,530	68,917	166,869	5,762,849	115,368
1904	235,508	52,220	147,559	10,012,476	202,314
1905	238,139	56,910	157,785	10,282,491	209,058
1906	243,149	59,540	163,322	10,892,056	219,166
1907	264,566	63,157	174,150	11,731,183	235,185
1908	254,671	57,167	167,573	9,564,068	192,687

Other grain operated on amounted to 81,658 bushels in 1900, 75,704 bushels in 1901, 126,765 bushels in 1902, 139,702 bushels

in 1903, 157,403 bushels in 1904, 75,595 bushels in 1905, 111,719 bushels in 1906, 123,885 bushels in 1907, and 123,879 bushels in 1908.

Imports and exports of bread-stuffs.

During the year 1908, 2,394,301 lbs. of Victorian biscuits valued at £48,862, and 63,626 tons of Victorian flour valued at £554,887, were exported; as well as 197,443 lbs. of biscuits, valued at £4,514, and 3,124 tons of flour, valued at £27,768, which were the produce of places outside the State. There were imported in the same year 177,626 lbs. of biscuits, valued at £4,865, and 3,803 tons of flour, valued at £34,403.

Jam, pickle, and sauce works.

There were in 1908, 26 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on; the number of persons employed therein was 1,360, of whom 19 were working proprietors. The wages paid to the employes amounted to £79,619, and the value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings was £137,462. The materials used and the output for each of the last five years were as follows:—

JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS: 1904 TO 1908.

Year.	Fruit used.	Sugar used.	Jams and Jellies made.	Fruit Preserved.	Fruit Pulped.	Sauce made.	Pickles made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	pints.	pints.
1904 ...	199,306	97,057	190,151	22,408	115,295	2,143,555	920,163
1905 ...	175,119	107,382	192,579	35,395	44,450	2,029,644	859,160
1906 ...	195,902	107,194	203,038	43,138	56,619	2,943,380	889,938
1907 ...	218,276	105,518	190,211	33,819	95,885	3,257,471	1,253,280
1908 ...	191,282	133,283	226,481	31,336	18,783	3,014,835	1,187,136

Imports and exports of jams, sauces, &c.

In 1908, 2,256,296 lbs. of jams and jellies, valued at £31,914 were imported, as well as preserved and pulped fruit, valued at £28,002, and pickles and sauces, &c., valued at £15,885. In the same year there were exported 8,147,045 lbs. of jams and jellies, and 359,202 lbs. of fruit pulped; also preserved fruits valued at £52,059, and pickles and sauces valued at £20,510. Of these exports the following represented the production of Victoria:— 6,773,251 lbs. of jams and jellies, and 322,886 lbs. of fruit pulped, preserved fruit valued at £44,714, and pickles and sauces valued at £16,119.

Sugar refineries

There was only one sugar refinery at work in 1908, and, as it is the practice to refrain from disclosing the details of a single business, information relating to this industry cannot be given for

that year. The following are the particulars for each of the eight years, 1900 to 1907 :—

SUGAR REFINERIES: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Number of Sugar Refineries.		Actual Horse-power of Engines Used.	Average Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of—			Cane Sugar Treated (Raw).	Sugar Refined.	Treacle Refined.
	Total.	Using Steam Engines.			Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.			
					£	£	£	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1900	2	2	424	301	74,500	7,000	56,000	1,004,913	944,049	34,080
1901	2	2	424	324	74,500	7,000	56,000	1,129,586	1,052,742	40,320
1902	2	2	424	346	82,000	10,000	76,500	952,801	879,521	51,052
1903	2	2	474	344	83,500	10,000	76,500	1,087,005	1,025,583	51,109
1904	2	2	506	343	83,500	10,000	76,500	1,123,381	1,071,995	36,803
1905	2	2	526	352	87,500	10,000	76,900	1,143,742	1,079,454	42,219
1906	2	2	776	409	88,550	10,000	83,400	1,317,172	1,238,010	47,109
1907	2	2	777	495	88,550	10,000	90,050	1,157,751	1,092,876	33,470

The raw sugar treated is imported. The quantity of cane sugar imported into Victoria during 1908 was 1,505,263 cwt., of which 1,418,197 cwt. came from Queensland, and 35,353 cwt. from Mauritius. During the same year 119,194 cwt. of sugar and molasses were exported, of which 112,392 cwt. were sent to other States of Australia.

An effort now being made to revive the beet sugar industry in Victoria directs attention to a possible new source of wealth to the farmer. It will be remembered that some eleven years ago Parliament passed an Act devoting £100,000 towards promoting the establishment of the industry on the basis of £2 for every £1 of private capital subscribed. A company was formed, and a substantial building, equipped with a modern plant, was erected at Maffra, in Gippsland. Starting with every essential for success, and with a guarantee of some 2,000 acres of beet from local landholders, the industry, after various vicissitudes, was compelled to cease operations after two manufacturing campaigns. The Government, under the terms of its mortgage, took over the building and plant, which, since 1899, has remained idle.

Production of sugar in Victoria.

In seeking for the causes of past failures, the more extended knowledge now possessed of the problems surrounding the industry indicates that such failures were mainly attributable to want of experience on the part of beet-growers, combined with unprecedentedly dry seasons and an unsuitable class of field labour. While there is no particular art in beet-growing, the crop demands prompt attention at the period of thinning or spacing, and, moreover, calls for the exercise of particular care in keeping it clean during growth. In this, beet-growing is not singular. Onion-growing necessitates the most painstaking care if maximum crops are to be secured. Potato and

maize crops also call for the assistance of a large amount of unskilled labour for digging and picking respectively. The beet-growers at Maffra were imperfectly equipped with suitable implements and vehicles, and were severely handicapped by flooded roads during the period of delivery to the factory. At the time these conditions were abundantly sufficient to deter beet-growers from persevering with the crop.

During the past ten years, efforts have been made from time to time by successive Governments to recreate interest in beet-growing and re-open the Maffra factory. Proposals of a most liberal character have been put forward, but up to the present time they have not been acceptable to Gippsland farmers, principally for the reason that they did not provide for some assistance in the shape of field labour.

The present Government some months ago secured the services of Dr. Walter Maxwell, a sugar expert of high repute, who, after exhaustive inquiries, strongly recommended that a fresh attempt should be made to revive the industry upon such a basis that the work which the dairyman and small farmer found himself unable to attend to, would be undertaken on his behalf by an organized system of field labour, superintended by the Beet Expert attached to the Department of Agriculture (Mr. Lee).

It was determined to establish numerous experimental plots throughout Gippsland, and thus familiarize a large number of land-holders with beet-growing. Meanwhile, an active campaign of lectures, explanatory of the Government proposals and different phases of the industry, is being carried on. Farmers living within three miles of the Gippsland railway line from Bairnsdale to Dandenong will be invited to grow small areas of beet, not exceeding five acres, for factory purposes. With a clear twelve months in which to work up interest in the matter, undue haste will be avoided, and no person will engage in beet-growing without a full understanding of what it demands of him. It is proposed to offer 16s. per ton for all beets delivered at Maffra. Beet will be bought at all stations on the line at a reduced price to compensate for cost of carriage by rail to the factory.

Prime seed will be provided at cost price, and growers will be further assisted by the provision of suitable implements. The by-product in the shape of beet pulp will be an invaluable aid to the dairying industry, and there is little doubt that this factor will induce many dairymen to grow small areas of beet for the factory. Another by-product from the factory is lime scum. The majority of Gippsland soils are deficient in lime, which, at present prices, has a very restricted use.



From a purely agricultural point of view, beet-growing offers greater prospects of success than most other crops. There is an unlimited market for all the produce grown, and a fixed price per ton which is known to the grower before the seed is planted. This is not the case with such crops as onions, potatoes, or grain. Moreover, there are no costly items, such as bags, twine, &c., to provide for. The beet-grower is able to carry out every operation in the field himself, and thus can obtain the maximum of monetary advantage.

A review of the position of the State in regard to the consumption of sugar offers a most powerful argument in favour of the permanent establishment of beet-growing as an agricultural industry. Victoria consumed in round figures 70,000 tons of sugar in 1908, about 95 per cent. of which quantity was produced in Queensland.

Under the terms of the Sugar Bounty Act, the various States of the Commonwealth contribute each year a large sum of money to provide compensation for the loss of black labour in the cane-fields. This bonus is at the rate of £3 per ton of sugar produced by purely white labour conditions. Victoria's contribution has been as follows :—

1902-3	...	...	£18,923
1903-4	...	...	29,873
1904-5	...	...	38,935
1905-6	...	...	46,520
1906-7	...	...	100,456
1907-8	...	...	173,855

In addition to the above sum of £173,855 in 1907-8, the imports of sugar into Victoria amounted in value to £798,048. The sugar bill thus reaches the enormous figure of £971,903.

Part at least of this sum could be kept within the State. The production of sugar in Victoria would considerably increase the Excise dues, and at the same time would lead to the distribution of a very large sum in the shape of wages, stores, freight, &c., besides extending the markets for other agricultural products. As a factor towards successful settlement on small holdings, sugar beet has no rival. Its cultivation can be carried on in conjunction with an already established farm practice, and need not supersede any crops now grown. The growing of root crops of any kind calls for a higher standard of farming than the growing of cereals, and by introducing a much needed system of rotation, it provides for the maximum utilization of the resources of the soil. Under irrigation, beet-growing in the northern districts of Victoria has very bright prospects of success. Experimental plots are being established in several localities this year, and if it be found that successful crops can be grown there is little doubt that capital will be found for the erection of factories to treat the product.



Spirits made by vine-growers for fortifying wine are not included in this table. The following quantities were distilled for that purpose during the last nine years in vineyards:—30,554 gallons in 1900, 38,058 gallons in 1901, 49,867 gallons in 1902, 56,851 gallons in 1903, 73,210 gallons in 1904, 78,163 gallons in 1905, 60,521 gallons in 1906, 53,517 gallons in 1907, and 50,954 gallons in 1908.

There were 13 tobacco manufactories in 1908, or the same number as in the previous year. As compared with that year, there was an increase of 523 in the number of hands employed and of £15,252 in the value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements, such value having grown from £251,364 to £266,616. The material used, and the output also very materially increased, as will be seen from the particulars for the last nine years given in the following table:—

Tobacco, &c.  
manufac-  
tories.

TOBACCO FACTORIES: 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured of—			
	Colonial.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.
1900...	276,407	1,661,632	1,722,236	794	11,584,442	111,010,705
1901...	230,113	2,542,580	2,365,831	1,133	13,025,840	125,693,600
1902...	205,434	1,379,905	1,630,510	550	11,936,455	100,817,104
1903...	304,049	2,052,100	2,390,976	813	9,336,975	58,928,535
1904...	266,053	2,768,873	3,166,767	1,122	12,419,426	73,304,100
1905...	265,219	3,597,887	3,981,357	1,051	14,324,536	103,673,300
1906...	431,941	4,172,065	4,650,113	516	18,762,205	131,161,460
1907...	332,271	4,479,073	4,782,061	993	17,740,782	146,699,600
1908...	269,354	5,566,522	5,331,117	605	19,741,355	178,776,650

NOTE.—The quantity manufactured in small factories (£5 licences) is included in the above table.

There were 9 woollen mills working in 1908, the same number as in the two previous years, but there was a general improvement in the business of the mills. Compared with 1907, the horse-power of the engines had increased from 2,187 to 2,348, the number of hands from 1,589 to 1,757, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements from £376,070 to £380,928.

Woollen  
mills.

The quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last nine years were as follows:—

## WOOLLEN MILLS: 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Quantity of Scoured Wool Used.	Quantity of Cotton Used.	Goods Manufactured—			
			Tweed and Cloth.	Flannel.	Blankets.	Shawls and Rugs.
1900	lbs. 1,831,000	lbs. 178,332	yards. 971,267	yards. 1,596,120	No. of Pairs. 56,340	No. 3,500
1901	2,023,509	250,184	818,975	2,229,617	49,302	4,600
1902	2,149,897	273,335	708,749	2,612,343	67,609	5,718
1903	2,130,100	368,749	662,381	3,201,275	77,601	6,565
1904	2,368,871	211,256	697,726	3,301,004	86,253	8,431
1905	2,663,587	499,630	738,924	3,355,013	145,106	8,516
1906	2,825,218	658,882	840,649	3,637,846	146,628	8,383
1907	3,311,097	914,003	867,789	4,058,383	199,743	12,089
1908	3,610,925	965,042	922,176	4,396,862	228,621	15,222

Boot  
factories.

The growth of the boot industry in the last thirty-eight years is shown in the next table:—

## BOOT FACTORIES: 1871 TO 1908.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Operatives.	Value of Land, Buildings and Machinery.	Wages Paid.
1871	29	1,471	£ 34,019	£ ...
1876	67	2,264	93,372	...
1880	105	3,919	196,809	...
1885	91	4,100	205,773	...
1890	92	3,787	226,950	...
1894	90	3,735	191,300	...
1898	89	4,019	179,945	...
1900	108	4,812	204,080	...
1903	136	5,267	229,396	299,176
1904	131	5,655	241,342	332,749
1905	136	5,810	243,549	330,023
1906	134	5,755	253,436	332,538
1907	139	6,303	292,474	368,503
1908	139	6,348	284,982	371,081

The following table shows the quantities of goods manufactured in each of the last nine years :—

OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES : 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Goods Manufactured—	
	Boots and Shoes.	Slippers.
	No. of pairs.	No. of pairs.
1900	3,446,809	66,740
1901	3,125,799	92,174
1902	3,613,487	216,483
1903	3,574,761	150,012
1904	4,065,881	189,108
1905	3,951,033	165,892
1906	4,001,580	175,575
1907	4,290,122	182,039
1908	4,164,410	193,949

NOTE.—The number of slippers returned for 1902, and each year since, includes canvas shoes and house-boots, which were not returned previous to those years.

It was ascertained that the value of the boots and shoes produced in Victorian factories in the year 1900, at manufacturers' selling prices (that is, wholesale price) was £900,000 in round figures, equal to 15s. per inhabitant per year. The value of the output of Victorian boot factories for 1908 was £1,307,329, giving an average of £1 os. 8d. per head of the population, and the value of the imported boots in the same year was £103,850, or 1s. 8d. per head, more than half of these boots being re-exported. There were also exported about one-third of the locally made boots.

The progress of the boot manufacturing industry is a matter in which the pastoral and agricultural industries of the State are directly concerned, Victorian boot manufacturers being large consumers of leather made from the hides and skins produced in the State. The development of the leather and boot trades whereby raw material produced is made up locally, is of importance in furthering the general prosperity of the State.

The imports to and exports from Victoria of boots and shoes at different periods in the past 67 years are shown in the following table:—

## TRADE IN BOOTS: 1842 TO 1908.

Year.	Imports.	Re-export of Imported Boots.	Victorian-made Exports.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1842 ... ..	5,457	...	...	...
1865 ... ..	632,448	118,646	4,894	123,540
1870 ... ..	303,437	45,840	588	46,428
1875 ... ..	202,532	61,941	14,106	76,047
1880 ... ..	100,941	68,011	54,131	122,142
1885 ... ..	109,998	21,263	25,482	46,745
1890 ... ..	127,286	21,402	15,645	37,047
1893 ... ..	40,993	12,467	6,828	19,295
1897 ... ..	33,962	5,420	48,213	53,633
1900 ... ..	49,295	6,489	61,463	67,952
1902 ... ..	80,537	8,515	186,224	194,739
1903 ... ..	79,704	14,537	237,127	251,664
1904 ... ..	95,078	47,147	280,895	328,042
1905 ... ..	93,879	45,733	294,016	339,749
1906 ... ..	101,308	47,853	335,789	383,642
1907 ... ..	111,292	58,458	414,640	473,098
1908 ... ..	103,850	59,628	430,556	490,184

It is interesting to note the value of boots exported from Victoria to each of the other States of the Commonwealth, and to observe how the trade with these States tends to develop. The particulars for the last four years are as follows:—

## EXPORTS OF BOOTS TO AUSTRALIAN STATES: 1905 TO 1908.

State to which exported.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ... ..	143,767	138,216	193,280	195,274
Western Australia ... ..	65,029	81,136	77,369	49,407
Tasmania ... ..	49,803	61,966	68,743	79,112
South Australia ... ..	39,947	54,032	75,041	86,979
Queensland ... ..	32,407	34,700	40,093	66,850
Total ... ..	330,953	370,050	454,526	477,622

The number of electric light works was 12 in 1908, or one more than in 1907, and there was a marked advance in the industry in all other ways. The number of hands employed was 441, against 398 in the previous year, and the horse-power of the engines used was raised from 9,948 to 11,702. Other particulars relating to this class of works for the last nine years are given in the following table:—

ELECTRIC LIGHT WORKS: 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Electricity Supplied.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	
	£	£	£	British Units.
1900	145,580	16,060	37,700	6,100,519
1901	220,690	15,240	86,730	6,680,214
1902	204,022	10,000	67,661	6,450,560
1903	198,751	9,750	76,733	5,626,568
1904	374,850	12,085	98,809	6,644,343
1905	416,847	13,709	107,543	7,698,394
1906	491,171	14,378	129,951	9,760,046
1907	496,314	10,048	130,836	12,542,614
1908	541,489	9,823	147,634	14,310,482

Forty-seven gasworks were in operation in 1908, or one less than in the previous year. The quantities of coal used, of gas made, and of coke produced, during each of the last nine years are shown hereunder:—

GASWORKS: 1900 TO 1908.

Year.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.
	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.
1900	153,455	1,516,531,100	77,255
1901	159,374	1,567,649,380	84,546
1902	169,356	1,642,652,799	92,308
1903	166,018	1,628,889,400	94,947
1904	166,307	1,649,396,000	97,357
1905	168,007	1,707,184,000	98,559
1906	178,251	1,810,405,800	105,909
1907	189,190	1,975,892,500	112,050
1908	206,408	2,144,834,000	126,530

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 108,531 in 1902, 105,651 in 1903, 117,114 in 1904, 137,247 in 1905, 154,486 in 1906, 163,215 in 1907, and 187,237 in 1908.

Total production. The following is a return of the value of production in Victoria for each of the last three years. This shows for 1908 a total of £36,282,409, or, compared with the previous year, a decrease of £992,245, or nearly 3 per cent.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION: 1906 TO 1908.

Produce.	Value in—		
	1906.	1907.	1908.
<i>Cultivation.</i>	£	£	£
Wheat ... ..	3,109,980	2,443,906	4,405,303
Oats ... ..	810,851	791,162	989,844
Barley, Malting ... ..	140,425	185,498	192,964
Barley, Other ... ..	65,407	56,009	60,345
Maize ... ..	70,496	87,973	116,402
Other Cereals ... ..	47,391	45,947	47,404
Grass and Clover Seed ... ..	4,519	2,671	4,540
Potatoes ... ..	333,678	383,145	411,840
Onions ... ..	79,800	108,155	138,408
Other Root Crops ... ..	24,233	36,842	42,811
Hay ... ..	1,681,768	3,023,128	3,256,308
Straw ... ..	37,906	133,898	246,682
Green Forage ... ..	91,255	149,742	157,665
Tobacco ... ..	1,529	3,967	4,748
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c.	38,877	37,243	33,103
Raisins, ordinary ... ..	89,577	56,737	41,489
" sultanas ... ..	90,896	53,511	60,994
Currants ... ..	21,994	19,296	21,472
Wine ... ..	110,761	68,280	89,819
Hops ... ..	12,960	5,502	5,105



VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION: 1906 TO 1908—continued.

Produce.	Value in—		
	1906.	1907.	1908.
<i>Cultivation—continued.</i>			
Other Crops ... ..	£ 28,509	£ 36,082	£ 37,468
Fruit grown for Sale in Orchards and Gardens	476,215	411,412	400,055
Fruit in Private Orchards and Gardens	9,870	9,798	8,542
Market Gardens ... ..	197,650	225,550	231,975
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>7,576,547</b>	<b>8,375,454</b>	<b>11,005,286</b>
<i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i>			
Milk Consumed in natural state	737,719	749,618	760,658
Butter made ... ..	2,978,860	2,855,305	2,388,743
Cheese made ... ..	116,860	109,948	126,252
Cream made (not for butter) ...	20,083	22,430	21,320
Concentrated Milk ... ..	59,515	78,078	63,026
Horses produced ... ..	335,538	273,700	15,274
Cattle " ... ..	2,480,226	2,056,198	298,606
Sheep " ... ..	1,913,202	1,716,908	597,880
Pigs " ... ..	325,381	424,660	380,650
Wool " ... ..	3,869,000	3,878,431	3,556,168
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>12,836,384</b>	<b>12,165,276</b>	<b>8,208,577</b>
<i>Mining.</i>			
Gold ... ..	3,280,478	2,954,617	2,849,838
Coal ... ..	80,283	79,731	64,778
Stone from Quarries (including limestone)	63,272	70,945	84,479
Salt (crude) ... ..	9,273	41,766	31,950
Other Metals and Minerals ...	21,550		
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,454,856</b>	<b>3,147,059</b>	<b>3,031,045</b>
<i>Forest Produce.</i>			
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only)	153,309	181,590	177,460
Firewood (estimated) ... ..	385,000	391,000	396,750
Bark for Tanning ... ..	64,260	62,580	56,694
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>602,569</b>	<b>635,170</b>	<b>630,904</b>
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Honey and Beeswax ... ..	39,015	14,380	28,488
Poultry production (estimated)	1,500,550	1,525,000	1,547,000
Rabbits and Hares ... ..	164,547	132,823	85,506
Fish ... ..	67,775	66,621	71,910
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,771,887</b>	<b>1,738,824</b>	<b>1,732,904</b>
Total Value of Primary Products	26,242,243	26,061,783	24,608,716
Manufacturing.—Added Value*	10,306,963	11,212,871	11,673,693
<b>Grand Total... ..</b>	<b>36,549,206</b>	<b>37,274,654</b>	<b>36,282,409</b>

\* Exclusive of value of output of bark mills, butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mill's as regards Victorian timbers) included above.

In comparison with the two previous years a good increase was shown in 1908 under cultivation and manufactures. The increase in the value of cultivation as compared with 1906 was due to improved prices, and, as compared with 1907, to increased production. The large reduction shown in the dairying and pastoral production was quite exceptional, and was the result of a most unfavorable year for grazing stock. Besides a large reduction in butter and wool production, there were heavy losses of horses, cattle, and sheep. The value of production per head of the total population in each of the last three seasons was as follows:—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION: 1906 TO 1908.

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—		
	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation .. .. .	6 3 6	6 14 4	8 13 11
Dairying and Pastoral... ..	10 9 2	9 15 2	6 9 9
Mining .. .. .	2 16 4	2 10 6	2 7 11
Forest .. .. .	0 9 10	0 10 2	0 10 0
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1 8 10	1 7 11	1 7 5
Total Primary Produce	21 7 8	20 18 1	19 9 0
Manufactures .. .. .	8 8 0	8 19 10	9 4 6
Grand Total ... .. .	29 15 8	29 17 11	28 13 6

No. 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS. ANNUAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1908 INCLUSIVE.

Main statistical table with columns for Year, Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Emigrants, General Revenue, Crown Land, Land in Cultivation, Live Stock, Postage, Shipping, Imports, Exports, and Exports of Produce. Includes sub-sections for Gold Raised, Public Debt, Government Expenditure, Railways, Electric Telegraphs, Banks of Issue, Savings Banks, Friendly Societies, Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, Shires and Road Districts, and Melbourne University.

Notes and footnotes providing detailed explanations for the data presented in the tables above, including information on gold raised, public debt, government expenditure, railways, electric telegraphs, banks of issue, savings banks, friendly societies, cities, towns, and boroughs, shires and road districts, and Melbourne University.

Main data table with columns for Year, Total Area Cultivated, Area under each Description of Tillage (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Rye, Pease and Beans, Potatoes, Mangel-wurzel, Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips, Onions, Hay, Green Forage, Chicory, Grass and Clover Seeds, Hops, Tobacco, Vines, Other Crops, Gardens and Orchards, Land in Fallow, Artificial Grass), and Produce Raised (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Rye, Pease and Beans, Potatoes, Mangel-wurzel, Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips, Onions, Hay, Chicory, Grass and Clover Seeds, Hops, Tobacco, Grapes not made into Wine, Grapes made into Wine, Wine made). Rows represent years from 1836 to 1908-9.

\* In 1863-4, 1864-5, and 1878-9 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust," and in 1902-3 the almost total failure was due to drought. —† The tobacco crop in 1875-6, 1879-80, 1890-91, 1892-3, 1898-9, 1900-1, and 1901-2 failed in most parts of the State. —‡ Not available. —§ Not included in land under cultivation. —|| Figures revised and corrected since last publication.